did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace, and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battle-field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved—grieved—that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel Jaques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life gladly, if it would bring peace and good-will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war, and it is a fearful—fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not *all* at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged, prisoners are shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war from both sides, that should make us—you and me, as Christian men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. Let us do something, concede something, to bring about peace. You cannot expect with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions."

Again Mr. Davis smiled.

"Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North dete mined to crush us?"

"I do,—to crush your *Government*. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends,—Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he *must* be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Mr. Davis still looking incredulous, I remarked—

"It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise, deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lecturing in our large towns. At the close of these lectures, it is the custom of the people to come up on the platform and talk with the lecturer. This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred of such associations, all over the North,—from Dubuque to Bangor,—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion lion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those opposed to him are opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor. The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage and thorough confiscation, are those who will defeat him if he is defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—worse, I mean, for you. It is more radical than he is—you can see that from Mr. Ashley's reconstruction bill, and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I don't see how you can hold out much longer; but if you do, you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They would now give you fair, honorable, *generous* terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house as there is now in every village, and they will give you *no* terms,—they will insist on hanging every rebel south of——Pardon my terms. I mean no offence."

"You give no offence," he replied, smiling very pleasantly. "I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on."

"I was merely going to add, that let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders."

"Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things."

"By self-government you mean disunion—Southern Independence."

"Yes."

"And slavery, you say, is no longer an element in the contest?"

"No, it is not. It never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South, that will, however this war may end, make them two nations."

"You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me to say that I know the South very well, and never observed these differences?"

"Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years."

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your government and ours is narrowed down to this: Union or Disunion."

"Yes; or, to put it in other words, Independence or Subjugation."

"Then the two governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But, it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and, as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you; be a little more explicit."

"Well. Suppose the two governments should agree to something like this: To go to the people with two propositions; say: Peace, with Disunion and Southern Independence, as your proposition; and: Peace, with Union, Emancipation, No Confiscation, and Universal Amnesty as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes,' or 'No,' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority vote Disunion, our government to be bound by it, and let you go in peace. If a majority vote Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of any two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree to an armistice. This would sheathe the sword; and, if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work; but, as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing, for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, or the people of South Caolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way—in *any* way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politican, and I do not just know how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the PEOPLE shall decide the question."

"That the *majority* shall decide it you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who shall go before the Southern people with such a proposition—with *any* proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South—could not live here a day! He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority could not rule," I replied, smiling.

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good-humoredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather *was*: it is now *two* confederations."

"Then we are not a *people*—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, '*United* States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But, tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, No Confiscation, and Universal Amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir. Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I *think* both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are *very* generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account unless you can enforce it; and emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you take care of them you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them; and you may emancipate every negro in the confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves! We *will do* it, if we have to see every plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames!"

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied; "and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag; and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

"You have not intruded upon me," he replied, resuming his usual manner. "I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do. I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression."

"I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that," said the Colonel.

A half-hour's conversation on other topics—not of public interest—ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so the rebel President gave me his hand, and, bidding me a kindly "good-bye," expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times—when peace should have returned—but with the colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

"Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well—I wish you every good wish I can wish you consistently with the interests of the confederacy."

The quiet, straightforward bearing, and magnificent moral courage of our "fighting parson" had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added:

"Say to Mr. Lincoln from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence.—It will be useless to approach me with any other."

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1864.

Union State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Union State Central Committee will be held at the committee rooms in the city of Philadelphia, on *Thursday, September 1st, at four o'clock*, P. M. It is earnestly requested that every member be punctual in attendance, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY. } Secretaries.

A Sharp Dodge on the Soldiers' Vote.

The copperhead organs throughout the State are puzzled, perplexed and annoyed to get rid of their share of the odium in opposing the extension of the elective franchise to the soldier. In order to do this, they now point to the fact that many "Democratic" counties gave majorities in favor of the First Amendment. But this fact cannot be charged to the credit of the "Democratic" leaders. It is rather the evidence that the intelligent masses of the "Democratic" party are determined no longer to be misled by the demagogues who have so long controlled them for evil. Every Democratic organ in the State openly opposed the right of the soldiers to vote. Every "Democratic" county committee in the Commonwealth had tickets printed opposed to all the constitutional amendments, had them circulated, and urged on the party which they represented, the necessity of opposing the measures of reform contemplated in the amendments. With these facts patent, what right have the "Democratic" organs to claim credit for the result in counties heretofore "Democratic," in favor of these amendments? The result is the evidence of the disintegration of the Democracy—the separation of pure and patriotic Democrats from the loathsome leaders who are constantly engaged in efforts to impair the integrity or insult the loyalty of the country. Let us, then, have no more of this boasting of "Democratic" counties supporting the right of the soldiers to a vote. It is akin to the rejoicing of a traitor over a victory by Grant.

Hon. J. W. Watson,

Representative from the city of Philadelphia, has been the most active member of the committee on militia system. The bill just passed was placed in his charge as chairman of the committee, and he has labored most industriously to harmonize all difficulties.—The various views presented by military and civil gentlemen were so different that it was found extremely difficult to frame and pass a bill that will suit the minds of all interested.

The Only Hope of Rebel Success.

The situation of the rebels never was so desperate as it is at the hour we write. The so-called confederacy is likely to topple to pieces at any moment. It is only held together by the cohesive power of a hope in "Democratic" success at the North. Dispel this hope—or let it be proven to the rebels that the Northern "Democracy" are in as deplorable a condition as the confederacy, and what is now the civil representation of the slave-holders' rebellion will become individualized and vagabondized—while the armies which make up the belligerance of treason will be broken up into innumerable fragments of roving bands of foot-pads and free-booters as ready to prey on each other as to turn their daggers on the throat of the weak who may fall in their paths. It is hope in each other that now sustains alike the Southern armed traitor and the Northern envenomed sympathizer with treason. The rebels fight, and that with daily growing desperation, because they believe they have a strong ally in the loyal States. If they can maintain their attitude of antagonism to the Government until after the Presidential election, and if the Northern allies of the rebellion succeed in electing a peace man, then of course the rebellion will end, the war will stop *because the rebels will get all they demand*—RECOGNITION, PAYMENT OF THEIR WAR DEBT, A FULL SHARE OF THE ORGANIZED AND THE UNORGANIZED TERRITORY OF THE COUNTRY, WITH THE LINE OF SEPARATION LAID DOWN ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC. This is what the Northern Democratic leaders mean when they cry for peace. The accomplishment of all this is aimed at by those who are organizing and plotting for the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. *This is the hope of rebel success.* It is a subject worthy of the consideration of those who love their country, and to such as these we submit it for deliberation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.—The Illustrated London *News* of July 23d contains an article on "The Petroleum Oil Fields of Franklin, Pennsylvania," illustrated with two large engravings, one representing the numerous oil wells at Franklin, and the other the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Station at Franklin. By the Illustrated London *News* we learn that the business of refining the crude oil is extensively carried on in England and France, as well as in this country. The French Government has also instituted a series of experiments, in imitation of the experiments tried in this country, to test the value of crude petroleum fuel for the steam navy.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, August 20, 1864.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

Several bills were reported.

The following named bills were considered and disposed of as stated:

A supplement to an act, approved May 20, 1864, directing the entry on liens for moneys due the Commonwealth on certain lands. Passed finally.

An act to authorize the school directors of Cumberland township, Greene county, to levy a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Passed finally.

An act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service. Passed without amendment through committee of the whole.

An act in relation to tavern licenses in the borough of Chambersburg. Passed finally.

A supplement to the act relative to the payment of bounties. Passed without amendment through committee of the whole, and postponed until Monday next.

A supplement to an act authorizing the road commissioners of the several townships, and the burgesses and town councils of the several boroughs of Warren county to levy and collect a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Passed finally.

An act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers in the county of Lebanon.—Passed finally.

An act relating to the payment of bounties in Morgan township, Greene county. Debated and postponed.

An act relating to the protesting of notes and bills of exchange. Lost.

An act to authorize the school directors of the townships of Coolbaugh and Stroud, in Monroe county, to levy and collect taxes to pay bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned till 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, August 20, 1864.

The House met at 10 o'clock, a bare quorum being present.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) called up an act relating to guardians. It authorizes the orphans' court to appoint guardians for minor children whose parents may be absent in the military service. The bill passed finally.

The remainder of the session was spent in the passage of local bounty bills. Adjourned till Monday morning.

By Telegraph.

The Shenandoah Valley.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 18.

Advices from the front state that Gen. Meredith's division of cavalry had a fight with some of Early's infantry, a day or two since, near Front Royal, in which the enemy were completely routed, with a loss of several hundred prisoners, including forty-seven officers and three battle-flags. The prisoners were greatly chagrined at finding themselves whipped and captured by cavalry.

Among the casualties is the old war-horse, Col. Thomas C. Devins, 6th New York cavalry, wounded in the foot. Captain Morwitz, 6th Pennsylvania, formerly an aid to General Buford, it is reported, is killed, and Major Starr, of the 6th Pennsylvania, is wounded. Lieut. F. B. Ewing, 91st Ohio, reported killed on July 24th, at Winchester, although seriously wounded in the chest, has just been brought in here on his way home, and is doing well. Our cavalry is reported to have recaptured from the rebels some of the animals recently taken by the guerrilla Moseby. This achievement was only accomplished after a sharp fight.

GENERAL SHERIDAN FALLEN BACK THIS SIDE OF WINCHESTER—THE ENEMY IN STRONG FORCE ON FRONT OF FERRIS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 18.—General Sheridan's army has fallen back to Berryville, this side of Winchester. The movement is made necessary in order to secure supplies, and to meet a flank movement made by a heavy rebel force, which was moving up through Front Royal. This force consists of Kershaw's and Lomax's divisions of Longstreet's corps, which have been sent from Richmond to reinforce Early. Our cavalry met the head of this column at Front Royal, on Wednesday, and an engagement ensued, which is spoken of as a brilliant success. The fight was in an open field, and our cavalry made a splendid charge, which drove the enemy in confusion. We captured nearly three hundred, who were brought off the field. General Sheridan's movements are not to be regarded as a retreat. He found that the enemy were being heavily reinforced, and wisely refused to fight at Strasburg or Winchester, where he would be flanked through Front Royal or Snicker's Gap. If the rebels want a fight, it is believed that they can get one by advancing on him in his present position.

Defeat of the Rebels at Hopkinsville, Tenn.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 19.

A small scout sent out from here yesterday, returned at midnight, and reported that 300 rebels, commanded by Frank Woodward, were at Garrettsburg, twelve miles from here, at 6 o'clock last night. The rebels were well mounted and armed, mostly with navy revolvers. They were pressing horses and mules indiscriminately, and were supposed to be en route to join Col. Adam Johnston's forces.

LATER.

Woodward attacked Hopkinsville about 4 o'clock this morning, and was repulsed by a company of the Fifty-second Kentucky and one hundred Home Guards, on the second charge.

Woodward was mortally wounded and taken prisoner.

Two rebel soldiers were killed.

There was no loss on the Federal side.

The rebels are still hovering around the town, and another attack is expected.

The Tallahassee Ordered Out of Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 19.

At noon to-day Admiral Hope sent to the Tallahassee several boats with crews and an order to cease coaling, which was promptly enforced. She intended taking five hundred chaldrons for a long voyage, but has less than three hundred or a week's supply. She sails to-night, beyond doubt, for North Bay. It is impossible to obtain the names of the vessels destroyed by her.

Fire in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, August 20.

The large four story carriage manufactory of Durham and Booth was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and stock is forty thousand dollars—insurance, fifteen thousand dollars. M. & S. Soult, machinists also suffered a heavy loss of stock.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

There is not much doing in Breadstuffs, and the receipts and stocks of all kinds are extremely high; sales of 1,000 barrels Flour at $11 50@12 for old stock, and fresh extra family at $9 75. Rye flour is firm at $10, and Corn Meal at $7 50. There is a good demand for Wheat, and but little offering; sales of 3,000 bushels at $2 55 for old red, and $2 65@2 75 for new red; white ranges from $2 80 to $3 00. Sales of rye at $1 90, at which price it is wanted. Corn is scarce, and yellow is in demand at $1 70, and mixed at $1 64@1 65. Oats advancing; sales of new at 90@93c, and sold at 95@98. In provisions but little doing. Sales of mess pork at 42c, hams 20c@30c, lard at 22½c and butter at 45@50c; petroleum is quiet; sales of crude at 49@50c, refined in bond at 82@85c, and free at 80@88c. 200 bbls naptha at 40c. Whisky, sales of 200 bbls at $1 80@$1 82, now held higher.

Stocks firm; State 5s 100; Morris Canal, 99½; Reading, 68⅝; Penna. railroad, 74¾; Exchange on New York, par.

New York Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Stocks better; Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅝; Cumberland Preferred, 60⅝; Illinois Central Scrip, 131¼; Michigan Southern, 89⅝; New York Central, 130⅝; Reading, 136; Hudson River, 131; Canton, 37; Erie Railroad, 112¼; Gold, 257; One Year Certificates, 94⅞; Treasury, 110; 5-20 coupons, 110; Registered, 108⅜; Coupon 6's 108¼; Registered, 108⅜

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hands Wanted.

CARPENTERS, Cabinet Makers, Machinists and Moulders wanted, at the EAGLE WORKS.
aug20 dlm* W. O. HICKOK.

BOARDING.

TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain boarding by applying in Chestnut street, second door below Raspberry alley. [aug20-d3t*

LOST!

A BLACK RAT TERRIER. Had a leather collar on his neck with brass plate. Name, "Tip Lanning." Had a chain attached to the collar. A liberal reward will be paid on returning him to No. 109 Market street. J. T. BARNITZ.
aug 20-d3t

For Sale or Exchange!

240 ACRES of choice Farming (prairie) LAND, in Indiana, and 640 in Iowa. Apply to W. F. FAHNESTOCK.
August 20, 1864—au20-d1m*

WANTED!

A GOOD GIRL immdiately. Liberal wages. Family of two. Apply at J. B. EWING'S LAW OFFICE, Third street, 4th door above Patriot & Union Office.
aug20-d1f

ESTRAY!

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on the Middletown Turnpike, four miles below Harrisburg, on the 9th inst., FOUR HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE. They are about one year old, and consist of two heifers, one steer and one bull. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. M. A. FRANIZ.
aug20-3t*

SOMETHING NEW.—THE LADIES' FRIEND.

A NEW WORK—comprising the receipts of eminent French and English physicians, for the various disorders, in health or disease, peculiar to the sex. ☞ Sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents. Address A. P. ABBOTT, M.D.
au2c-d1w* Philadelphia, Pa.

A Boot and Shoe Store for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his BOOT and SHOE STORE, on Front street, between the Fox and Duck Taverns. The stock will be sold wholesale or retail, at *first cost*, as I am going into the service of the United States and must close business.
au19-d2t* GEORGE LEININGER.

Deserters! Reward! Reward!

THE following men have deserted from my company, and I will pay, or cause to be paid, a liberal reward to any parties who may secure them and report them to the Commander of Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, that they may be confined and punished.

JOHN F. THOMPSON; born in York county, Pa.; 21 years old; carpenter by trade; blue eyes, dark hair, fair or nearly ruddy complexion; 5 feet 10½ inches high. Enlisted August 6th, at Harrisburg, and claimed to be from Peach Bottom, York county.

THOMAS P. DOUGALL, born in York county; 24 years old; machinist by trade. Enlisted August 4th, at Harrisburg. Has blue eyes, dark hair, and dark complexion; is five feet five inches high, and had a dark beard when he enlisted. Claimed to live below York somewhere.

GEORGE W. BURNES, *alias* Harry Reily, *alias* Duffey; born in Philadelphia; aged 22; tinsmith by occupation. Enlisted August 11th at Harrisburg. Has blue eyes, light hair, and fair or light complexion; is 5 feet ten inches high; wore a slight moustache which was colored black; claimed to live in Philadelphia; and to have been a member of Company K, 95th Pennsylvania volunteers, (formerly Colonel John M. Gosline's.) This last man is now in Philadelphia, and should be picked up.

G. WASHINGTON PENN,
aug20 3t] Captain 201st P. V.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5.00 Reward!

STRAYED OR STOLEN—from the subscriber, in Broad street, West Harrisburg, on Tuesday night last, a GRAY HORSE, five years old past; the right eye partly blind. The above reward will be paid to any one that will return him or give information where he is. Z. G. CARPENTER.
Harrisburg, August 19, 1864—au19-3t

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

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

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

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
au19 td] Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. D.

SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Selinsgrove, Snyder Co., Pa.

THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the Susquehanna river, fifty-five miles north of Harrisburg, and five miles south of Sunbury. A more beautiful and healthy location could scarcely be found.

Thorough instruction given in all branches, and superior advantages afforded in the languages, painting, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music.

For Circulars, apply to

Rev. S. DOMER, Principal,
au19-d1w] Selinsgrove, Pa.

Honey.

A SMALL but superior lot of HONEY, just received, at SHISLER & FRAZER'S.
aug18

Confectionery and Fruit Store for Sale.

THE FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY Store of the subscriber, on Market street, adjoining the Parke House, is offered for sale. Having again enlisted into the U. S. service, I wish to close business. A good bargain can be had by applying at once to

MORDECAI FELIX, Market street,
Or at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. [au18-d1w*

THE BEST WAY TO AVOID THE DRAFT! ENLIST IN The New Infantry Regiment!

NOW FORMING FOR ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

FROM $450 TO $500 LOCAL BOUNTY!

$100 GOVERNMENT BOUNTY!

☞ These are the highest bounties paid in this city.

SERVE with your friends and neighbors in a company of your own choice. Recruits will immediately, upon enlistment, be mustered into the U. S. service, and receive subsistence and clothing.

Recruiting office at the Court House, Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHN T. ENSMINGER, Captain,
Late Lieut. Co "A," 127th Regt., P. V.
WILLIAM J. ADAMS, Mustering Officer. aug12-d1f

LOW PRICED Song and Music Books.

GOLDEN WREATH. Nearly 200 popular Songs with Instructions. 50 cts

The Nightingale. A new book for schools. 50 cts.

Home Melodist. Collection of nearly 100 favorite songs. 35 cts.

Camp Songs. A collection of National, Patriotic and Social Songs for the volunteers. 15 cts.

War Songs of Freemen. 25 cts.

Songs for the People. With numerous engravings. $1.00.

100 Irish Songs. 60 cts. Scotch Songs. 60 cts. Comic Songs 60 cts.

Amateur Song Book. A collection of old favorites. 50 cts.

Gems of Song. 50 cts. The Message Bird. 50 cts.

Old Folks' Concert Tunes. 40 cts.

Boston Temperance Glee Book. 50 cts.

New Temperance Melodist. 45 cts.

Union Temperance Song Book. 20 cts.

Govert & Lodge's Temperance Songs. 15 cts.

Convention Chorus Book. 50 cts.

The above contain both words and music.

The Shilling Song Book. Containing the best songs of the day, a large number of which are not to be found in any other collection. Three parts. Each 17 cts.

Any book sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
aug18-tc

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, August 16, 1864.

THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD of Pennsylvania will meet in Pittsburg, on MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1864, and continue during the week, to examine candidates for the post of Medical Officers, in Pennsylvania Regiments.

Physicians of Pennsylvania, in good health, furnishing satisfactory testimonials as to moral character, &c., will be admitted to the examination.

The room in which the examination will be held will be indicated in the Pittsburg morning papers, on the day of meeting.

By order of the Governor,
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
Surgeon General
au16-dtd Pennsylvania.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY!

THE undersigned have established a FACTORY at Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of

MANUFACTURING HOOP SKIRTS,

of all styles, sizes, shapes and qualities. We pay particular attention to the very latest English Steel. We keep a large assortment constantly on hand. Our Salesroom is at No. 24 SECOND STREET, adjoining J. B. Boyd's Chair and Furniture Rooms, where we will sell very low, at Wholesale and Retail. Our Retail Department is in charge of competent ladies.

COHEN BROS. & CO.,
au16-1m* No. 24 Second street, Harrisburg.

United States Tax Payers

TAKE NOTICE.—On all taxes remaining unpaid after the 20th inst., the penalty of 5 per centum on Incomes, and 10 per centum on Licenses, must be added and paid. A. K. FAHNESTOCK,
aug15-d5t] Collector 14th District, Pa.

WANTED TO RENT,

A ROOM suitable for a law office. On Walnut, Second, or Third streets preferred.
Address to E. C. G., This Office.
au18-d1w*

FOR SALE,

TWO fine BUILDING LOTS, on Penn St. Apply to A. R. WYETH,
au17-d1w*] at WYETH & CRAMER'S, South Second St.

FINE FAMILY FLOUR.—SHISLER & FRAZER have made arrangements with one of the best mills in the country to supply the families of Harrisburg with choice FLOUR. Every barrel warranted, and delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

SHISLER & FRAZER.
Dealers in Fine Family Groceries, opposite the Court House. au13

NEW OPENING OF THE CLOTHING HALL,

KUNKEL'S NEW BUILDING,
NO. 105 MARKET STREET.

THE undersigned having opened the above store, containing a full assortment of citizen and military clothing and a large stock of gents' furnishing goods, respectfully invite their friends and the public in general to favor them with a call.

LAZARUS BERNHARD,
au15-d1w PETER BERNHARD.

$40 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 8th inst., from the livery stable of the subscriber, in Harrisburg, a ROAN MARE, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, small star on face, black mane and tail; white mark on right hind pasture; shows the white of her eyes when working or moving her head; always paces when under the saddle. Also, a BUGGY, painted black, striped white, letter S, on both side panels, leather cushion and top. Also, a set of HARNESS. $40 reward will be paid for the return of the Mare, Buggy and Harness, or for such information as will lead to their recovery, and the arrest of the thief.

F. K. SWARTZ.
aug9 dtf

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of June, 1860, the stockholders of the Franklin Bank, of Washington, Penna., will apply to the next session of the Legislature for a renewal of its charter, with an increase of its capital from $150,000 to $200,000. C. M. REED, President.
WASHINGTON, Pa., June 24, 1864. jy27

GOVERNMENT SALES, &C.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Reading, Pennsylvania, Thursday, August 18, 1864.
Altoona, Pennsylvania, Thursday, August 25, 1864.
Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Thursday, September 1, 1864.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Thursday, September 8, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

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

Horses sold singly.

TERMS: CASH in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
au6-dts8 Lt. Col. and C. Q. M. Cavalry Bureau.

CANDIDATES.

For Register.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends,

HENRY RADABAUGH,

of Harrisburg, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention of Dauphin county. au19-d3t*

FOR CONGRESS, LEANDER N. OTT,

Of Susquehanna Township,
Dauphin County.
aug13-c*

REGISTER.

JOHN FOX, of this city, offers himself as a candidate for *REGISTER* of Dauphin county, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Having had seventeen year's experience in the business of the office, he pledges himself to give satisfaction if elected. au16-d&wtc

FOR REGISTER.

GEORGE MARK, of South Hanover township, offers himself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER, of Dauphin county. If elected, Mr. Mark pledges himself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity. je29 d&wtc

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 9, 1864.

THE undersigned respectfully offers himself to the Republicans of the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Union and Snyder, for nomination by the several county conventions of the said District. [je9dtc] JOSIAH EBPY.

FOR REGISTER.

RUDOLPH MILLER, of East Hanover township, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Register. If nominated and elected he pledges himself to fulfil the duties of the office with fidelity.
je25-d2w&wtc* RUDOLPH MILLER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGULATIONS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 14th DISTRICT,
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS of the Provost Marshal's Office are published for the instruction and guidance of all persons interested, in order that, in future, the public need not be in doubt as to when, where and to whom to apply for information on matters connected with this department.

1st The Board of Enrollment convenes each day (Sundays excepted) in the proper room at 10 o'clock A. M. If business requires it, the morning session will continue till 12½ o'clock P. M.; the afternoon sessions commence at 2½ o'clock and continue till 6 o'clock P. M. In no case will examinations for disability be made after day light.

2nd J. J. Weitzel, principal clerk to Board of Enrollment, will at all times furnish information proper to be furnished from the records of the Board.

3rd A. F. Clapp, adjutant and special deputy, will be found in the office room of the Provost Marshal. He has a general charge, and can be applied to in all cases.

4th The Enrollment Department is in charge of D. S. Burns.

5th A. E. Eyster superintends the mustering and recruiting department, and has charge of the records and rolls connected therewith; also, with enlistments into the "Veteran Reserve Corps."

6th R. E. Cable has charge of the clothing department.

7th For information with reference to horses and property seized as the property of the Government, apply to John E Heller, in the Mustering and Recruiting Department.

8th For information with reference to Deserters and persons arrested, apply to same department

9th John Charters has charge of accounts, records, &c.

10th For information upon any subject not above specifically designated, apply to the Provost Marshal, or to Adjutant A. F. Clapp.

11th. All clerks and employees are required to be at their posts for duty at 8 o'clock A. M. The office will be closed to the public at 6 o'clock P. M.

12th Clerks and employees are required and directed to be polite, courteous and attentive to all persons doing business in the Provost Marshal's office. It is a duty and pleasure to inform and serve those requiring information or service, and if any clerk or employee fails in prompt attention or proper courtesy, he will be at once discharged.

13th Clerks and employees are not permitted to receive fee or reward for services rendered. If they do so, the penalty will be immediate discharge. To offer such fee and to receive it are equally high misdemeanors

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
Captain and Provost Marshal
14th District Penn.

The members of the Board of Enrollment are John Kay Clement, Provost Marshal, Charles G. Rawn, Commissioner, S. T. Charlton, Surgeon; either of whom may be consulted at all times, during business hours, in matters connected with the business of the Board.

The Provost Marshal's office is in Fourth street, opposite the Government Bakery. aug18-d1m

Cavalry Horses Wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
HARRISBURG, PENNA., July 26th, 1864.

UNTIL further orders, one hundred and sixty-five (165) dollars per head will be paid for all

Cavalry Horses,

delivered at the Government stables at Harrisburg, Pa.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than (5) five nor more than (9) nine years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high, full feathered, compactly built, bridle wise and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

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

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

Hours of inspection from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The demand is urgent and an immediate response is solicited.

E. C. REICHENBACH,
jy28-dtf Capt. and Ass't Qr. Mr.

Draft! Draft!! Draft!!!

ALIENS and persons under or over the required age, who have been enrolled in this (14th) District, or any other District in the State, can have their exemption papers made out at rates fixed by law.

Now is the time to put in a substitute and avoid the draft.

Persons who are not liable to draft, and who wish to enter the army as substitutes, can obtain the highest premium.

Business transacted by mail at legal rates, and cost of travel thereby avoided.

Call at once, or address by mail,

EUGENE SNYDER,
Attorney at Law, 3d street,
jy9-eod2mos. Harrisburg, Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

SELLING OFF!

INTENDING to close in a very short time, I will sell all my well selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at prices far below their present value.

My stock was made for retail, of the best material and workmanship.

To those who apply early I will sell great bargains.

L. HESS,
No. 12 Market Square, next to Felix's Confectionery.
au12-d1aug31

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Internal Revenue law, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this company for merchandise received for transportation, should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of two cents, the expenses of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipts. All receipts taken by this company for merchandise delivered to consignees, will be stamped by said company.

Consignees requiring a receipt from the company for money paid for freight (when exceeding twenty dollars) must affix the stamp.

J. N. DU BARRY,
General Superintendent.

Office of General Superintendent Northern Central Railway Co., Balto., Aug. 16, 1864. au18-2w

HAMS, BEEF AND TONGUES—a fresh invoice at [au1] SHISLER & FRAZER'S.