Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson,

OF TENNESSEE.

The Chicago Convention.

The discordant cliques of what was once a great political party, met in conclave to-day in Chicago. Good men all over the land, have long suspected that this meeting was designed still further to distract the nation and afford aid and comfort to its enemies. Time alone can establish or dispel these suspicions. At this time, it is hard to tell who will be selected for sacrifice at the ballot-box in November next. The latest suggestion we have heard relative to the choice of a Presidential ticket, by the Chicago Convention, is to the effect that the first ballots will be close between the cliques already operating for prominent candidates, and that then finding it impossible to choose, they will unite, as in the case of Polk and Pierce, on some new man. In that case Don Carlos Buell is spoken of with Seymour of Connecticut, as the next on the ticket. The latter is a radical peace man, and we do not know that anything else can be said as to Gen. Buell. His late letter was not a very *urgent* advocate of the prosecution of the war. We have heard it said, uncharitably perhaps, that it was written with a view to a place on the Chicago ticket.

DESERTERS IN CANADA—IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—There are said to be at this time thousands of deserters from the Union army in Canada, and if we judge from representations made to us, a majority of them are willing to furnish acceptable substitutes to fill their places, if the War Department is willing to grant their discharge from service and allow them to return to the States and take their chances in the draft. It is estimated that there are at least fifty thousand deserters from our army. Supposing one-half, or even one-third, should furnish substitutes, would it not place a heavy corps directly in the field? We gain nothing now by debarring deserters of this privilege, while, on the contrary, if it were extended them, the Union army would be greatly increased. Deserters in Canada do us no good, and by allowing them their discharge, and their return to the States under the substitute process, we would be assured one man, and the chance of two by the probable drafting of the one furnishing the substitute. The War Department would do well to give this matter its consideration.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Under a Democratic Administration two pounds of coffee cost from twenty to twenty-five cents. Under Lincoln's Administration two pounds of coffee costs from $1 00 to $1 20.—*Copperhead Exchange.*

But the difference began before the price of coffee reached its present figures. Under a Democratic Administration war, pestilence and famine were inaugurated, that Administration being, led by that hoary-headed old traitor Buchanan, stealing the resources of the nation to strengthen treason, and inaugurating a rebellious war such as the world has never before witnessed. Under a loyal Republican and Union-loving Administration, the labor of counteracting the corruption and treason of a "Democratic Administration" has to be performed in blood, in suffering, desolation and death. To a Democratic Administration, worshipping at the shrine of slavery, the poor man owes his present woes, the widow can trace her suffering and her desolation, and the country is indebted for all its struggles and embarrassments. Such is the true explanation of the price of coffee.

THE PLUCK OF A LOYAL RURAL EDITOR.—The copperheads of Juniata county having nominated a fellow named Edmund S. Doty, he signalized his success by immediately entering a suit against the editor of the *Juniata Sentinel* for malicious persecution. Our friend Guss of the *Sentinel* is perfectly oblivious as to the facts on which Doty bases his prosecution, and adds that he believes the suit was brought to prevent him from discussing Doty's merits as a candidate. To show how egregiously the copperhead candidate for Congress is, the *Sentinel* gives it as its deliberate opinion that Edmund S. Doty, Esq., of Mifflintown, is unfit and unworthy to represent a loyal people in the Congress of the United States. That's the talk, Guss; so go in and baste the copperhead soundly.

PEACEFULLY INCLINED.—The copperheads of Poweshiek county, Iowa, at a meeting a few days ago, resolved that unless the Chicago Convention put forth a square peace platform, "as clearly anti-war as the English language can express it, and then nominate as candidates for President and Vice President men whose views and feelings harmonize with the platform, we will see the platform, convention and candidates in hell, rather than vote for the candidates or sustain the action of the Convention." Whatever the platform may be, the English here quoted is tolerably plain.

PAYING MEN WHOSE TIME IS OUT.—It is understood that the President has instructed the Treasury Department that money must be placed immediately in the hands of the paymasters to pay troops whose term of service has expired, and who have been knocking loudly at the door of the Treasury. The requisitions, which amounted to nine millions five hundred thousand dollars, were passed by the Treasury to-day.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Cause Fast Failing from Exhaustion.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE UNION ARMY.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE REBELLION.

Letter from General Seymour, Lately a Prisoner of War.

NEW YORK, Friday, August 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I have just received the following most interesting letter from Gen. Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with General Anderson at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although, at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag. Yours, &c.,

W. E. D., Jr.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 15, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—You ask for my impression of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Governor Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States, satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to General Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

"But there is no need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the grave of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, *who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy*, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James, and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one Rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, *and of sheer depletion it must end before long.* We have had enough of want and woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence; but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—that a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.* If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true to ourselves, there can be but one result. *What we now need is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but men—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effect as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; *it will submit to such* preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaign. If Sherman had but 50,000 to 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved would give unopposed blows to the confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed, for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever.—The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint hearted or short sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am, Very truly yours,

T. SEYMOUR.

Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York.

By Telegraph.

From New Orleans.

THE FALL OF FORT MORGAN CONFIRMED.

Newspaper Correspondents Ordered Beyond the Lines.

STEAMER FIRED UPON

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, Aug. 28.

The steamer McGow, from New Orleans, with dates to the 22d inst., has arrived. The news she brings from Mobile Bay is rendered valueless by the announcement through the Richmond papers of the fall of Fort Morgan.

T. N. Cook, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and J. B. Chadwick, of the New York *Tribune*, with Gen. Granger's army, have been ordered beyond the lines by Gen. Canby for the publication of information valuable to the enemy.

The steamer Lancaster was fired into fifteen miles below Natchez on the 18th by a battery of artillery. Three shots struck the boat, but no body was hurt. The battery was supported by 500 cavalry.

General Brayman, commanding at Natchez, sent a force in pursuit.

The steamers Cheek and Atlantic, reported captured by the rebels up the Yazoo river, arrived safely at Vicksburg with a good cargo of cotton.

A large number of rebel prisoners has arrived at Vicksburg recently, captured 13 miles back of Milliken's Bend.

Two hundred guerrillas were seen at Commerce, Mo., to-day.

FROM KENTUCKY.

RAID INTO OWENSBORO.

DESTRUCTION OF A WHARF BOAT.

A SYMPATHIZER KILLED.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

Jake Bennett, with twenty-four men dashed into Owensboro, Kentucky, on Saturday evening, killing three negro soldiers and a Lieutenant of the Third Kentucky cavalry. He also burned the wharf boat containing $2,000 worth of Government stores.

Bennett remained only fifteen minutes, and was pursued by the Home Guards.

Morris, a rebel sympathizer, was shot at Owensboro on Saturday, by Captain Nelson, while resisting arrest.

Surrender of Fort Morgan, with Gen. Page, and all the Guns and Munitions of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Dispatches received in this city from before Atlanta, state that the Atlanta papers of the 27th announce that Fort Morgan had surrendered to our forces with all its garrison, including Gen. Page, guns, munitions of war, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Losses of Thursday.

REBEL TROOPS ENGAGED

HARD TIMES AT RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

Our total loss in the fight of Thursday will not, it is said, exceed 2000, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about 5,000. We still hold about four miles of the Weldon railroad and the portion abandoned by the 2d corps was effectually destroyed.

Deserters who came in yesterday say that Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, two divisions of Longstreet's corps, and the Jeff Davis Legion, were the rebel troops engaged on Thursday.

They also state that since the Weldon railroad fell into our possession pork has advanced to six and beef to eight dollars a pound in Richmond, and their officers declare that the road must be recaptured at all hazards.

Army of the Potomac

A L L Q U I E T.

Movements of Our Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.

A letter received from the Army of the Potomac, dated August 28th, says that all was quiet excepting the usual picket firing in front of the 9th corps. The fighting on our right on Thursday, was occasioned by a movement of our troops from one position to another, which the enemy evidently did not understand, and were perhaps fearful that it meant another attack on the right at Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad.

From Europe.

Arrival of the New York.

The London Times on American Affairs.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN ITEMS.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

The steamship New York, from South Hampton on the 17th inst., arrived this morning. The steamers Europa and Marathon arrived out on the 15th, and the Belgian on the 17th.

The *Times* espresses astonishment at the manner in which the Federal bonds are absorbed at Frankfort, adding that each successive fall is regarded by the existing bond holders with gratification instead of dismay.

The *Times* believes that the campaign in America will continue unless the danger to Washington is so great as to demand the return of the main body of Grant's army. The capture of Richmond will be a test of the ability of the North to make a permanent impression on the Confederacy.

The Confederate loan advanced 3 per cent. on the news of Grant's repulse before Petersburg—the quotation being 77@79.

A further diminution of specie to the extent of four millions of francs from the bank of France causes uneasiness.

The Prussian Government has prohibited the export from Jutland of cattle and grain during the armistice.

Saxony intends proposing the following to the German diet: That an explanation be demanded of Austria and Prusia, with reference to their having permitted the King of Denmark to cede rights to them to which the King had no title.

The frigate Niagara had sailed from Lisbon. Her destination was unknown. A powerful three funnelled steamer anchored off Fogres, Ireland, on the 13th, and sailed again in the evening. She is supposed to be a blockade runner.

A warlike party, with one of the Alabama's lieutenants landed at that point. It is believed that she is to carry an immense supply of clothing to the Confederate States.

The U. S. sloop of war Sacramento arrived at Plymouth on the 6th. She came in collision with the Norweigan bark Ceres, and sunk her. The crew were saved. The Sacramento was uninjured.

Wrecking of a Railway Train by the Recent Tornado at the West—Several Persons Severely Injured, &c.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

An accident occurred on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad on Friday. About thirty persons were injured, one or two probably fatally. None were killed. The train consisted of one baggage and three passenger cars, which were completely wrecked.

The accident was caused by a hurricane. The engineer of the train saw it coming, and just as the train reached Weitzel's bridge he put on all the steam he could raise in order to clear the bridge and gain the shelter of an embankment just ahead of it. The tornado, however, struck the train, and with such force as to lift the cars from the track. Two of the passenger cars made two complete revolutions and then landed, with their wheels uppermost, in a ravine.

Stone walls were levelled by the force of the wind, and the massive roof of a large stone house was lifted into the air and carried a considerable distance.

Kentucky.

GUERILLAS AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Aug. 27.

One hundred and twenty-five guerrillas entered this place this morning and compelled a negro blacksmith to look after their horses. Shortly afterwards they commenced breaking in the doors of the Court House, when the same number of home guard and a company of rifles fired upon them, killing four, including the negro blacksmith, and wounding four.

The guerrillas were then driven out of the town without any loss on our side. A band of guerrillas is reported at Pleasenville, and another at Bagdad, on Tuesday and Wednesday, stealing horses.

From General Sherman.

THE BULK OF OUR FORCES BEING MOVED TO THE REAR OF THE REBELS—HEAVY SKIRMISHING GOING ON, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27, 1864.

An officer from the front says that General Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia railroad, in the rear of General Hood's forces, and that heavy skirmishing was constantly going on.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.

Advices from the West state that seven men of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, en route from Salina to Fort Ellsworth with dispatches, were attacked by upwards of 200 Indians, and that four of the cavalry were killed. The Indians are reported between Smoky Hill and Salina river, and all the valleys of Western Kansas are swarming with them. The savages are said to have captured over 300 horses and mules during the past six weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE MONDAY, AUGUST 29th, 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.—SEC. 28, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

Atticks, Mrs Sarah
Africa, Miss Eunice M
Armstrong, Miss Emma
Anderson, Mrs Elizabeth
Bauder, Miss Maryan
Bauder, Mrs Mary Ann
Ball, Miss Mandiu 2
Banks, Miss Lucy
Baker, Mrs W J
Bannan, Mrs Sarah J
Barnes, Mrs E L
Belt, Miss Susan
Black, Mrs Catherin
Books, Miss Helen
Bowman, Mrs Sarah
Books, Miss Ellen
Boughter, Miss Emma
Brown, Miss Josaphine
Bradley, Miss Sarah
Brown, Miss Molly
Bullinger, Miss Hannah
Burns, Mrs Mary
Chase, Miss Caroline
Chamberlain, Miss Barbara A
Carmany, Mrs Rachel
Carlton, Miss Carrie B
Clinotop, Miss Lucie 2
Clancy, Mrs Margaret
Clark, Mrs S D
Clark, Mrs Martha
Cope, Miss Mary
Connolly, Miss Rosannah
Crull, Mrs Sarah A
Curfman, Mrs Amanda
Farbert, Miss Mary E
Darrh, Miss Sallie
Davis, Mrs Margaret
Dravenstad, Mrs Sardi
Dackett, Mrs Carline
Dyer, Mrs Elizabeth
Dunkle, Miss Mary E
Eby, Mrs Betsey
Elder, Miss Lizzie
Emery, Mrs P P
Eslinger, Miss Jane T
Everly, Hariet
Fisher, Miss Amanda
Fitzpatrick, Anne
Fisher, Miss Mollie
Faust, Mrs Nannie
Fleming, Mrs
Frank, Miss Emma
Getis, Miss Nancy
Gingher, Miss Erletta
Gilmore, Mrs A
Gensinger, Mrs Susan
Giles, Mrs Martha
Groce, Miss Mattie
Grever, Anna Rebecca
Green, Mrs J L
Hambright, Mrs Mary
Hatfield, Miss Clara A
Hays, Mrs Emily J
Hany, Miss Mary J
Hess, Mrs Rebick
Henderson, Miss Hetty
Hess, Miss Barbera
Hews, Miss Anny
Hinkel, Miss Emma
Horton, Miss Mary
Hoemer, Mrs Sarah
Holms, Mrs Catherin
Houerd, Miss Judey
Hurer, Mrs Annie
Ivans, Miss A
Ingram, Mrs Mary
Jackson, Miss Elisebeth
Johnson, Mrs Ellen 2
Johns, Mrs Sarah
Jones, Mrs Mary
Jacoby, Miss Susan
Herbert, Mrs Phillip
Kelly, —— Mary
Kn tle, Miss Mary
Kidman, Miss Eliza A
Kleath, Miss Mary
Kinter, Miss Malinda
Kreiger, Mrs Jane
Lingle, Mrs Sarah E
Levingston, Miss July A
Louger, Miss Mary A
Larl, Mrs Margret
Lingle, Mrs Sarah C
Lane, Mrs Hanah
Lewis, Miss Justinah
Lutz, Miss Rebecca
Lovejoy, Minnie J
Lomers, Miss Minnie Z
Logue, Miss Margaret
Mann, Miss Aggie
Mothven, Miss Angie
Miles, Miss S A
Martin, Mrs W
Mene, Mrs Mary
Martin, Laura
Marshall, Mrs Ellen
Miller, Miss Katie
Miller, Mrs Ann
Maxfield, Miss Mary F
Mana, Miss Catherin
Matters, Mrs Magey
Mountjoy, Mrs Harriet
Morgan, Miss Mary E 2
Moore, Miss C E
Myers, Mrs Mary
Murphy, Miss Annie
Myers, Miss Elizabeth V
Onence, Miss Mary
Orcutt, Mrs Julia
Owens, Mrs Sarah
Philiger, Mrs Cathrin
Parson Mary J
Price, Miss Ann E
Prince, Miss Fanna
Pirce, Miss Caroline
Quinn, Miss Margaret J
Ray, Mrs R J
Rhine, Miss Mollie E
Reech, Miss Mary K
Rhoads, Miss Siss
Rathvon, Miss Emma
Reifsyder, Miss Jane
Robertson, Mrs Mary
Robinson, Miss Nannie
Roads, Miss L C M
Roges, Mrs Anna
Rudy, Miss Lizzie
Sausaman, Mrs John
Scharble, Mrs A B
Shanoer, Mrs Lydia A
Shamberger, Mrs Anna H
Seibert, Mrs M J
Shind'er, Miss Kate
Smith, Miss Annie M
Smith, Miss Harriet
Smith, Mrs Sallie
Smith, Mrs Barbara
Smith, Mrs Maggie
Spottswood, Mrs Izabella
Sullinger, Mrs Anna B
Stephen, Mrs Sarah
Switzer, Miss Mary A 2
Strud, Miss Kate
Stauffer, Catherin
Tuner, Miss Adaline
Thomas, Mrs Harriet
Toner, Miss Adaline
Tennyson, Miss Charlotte
Tuner, Miss Nancy J
Todd, Mrs Mary A
Underwood, Miss Rachael
Venolmon, Miss Magy 2
Vanfosser, Miss Annie
Venolman, Miss Maggie
Waney, Mrs Jane A S
Ward, Mrs Henry
Watson, Miss Joana
Walker, Mrs Margret
Warner, Mrs Charles
Watson, Miss Sarah
Wearer, Miss Sallie J
White, Miss Hester
Wenrich, Miss Sarah
Windel, Miss Ellen
Wirt, Miss Mary
Williams, Miss Sarah M
Williams, Mrs Elizabeth 2
Wiggins, Mrs Elizabeth
Williams, Miss E M
Wise, Miss Maggie
Wirt, Miss Mary
Williams, Miss G
Wild, Elizabeth
Worlant, Miss Malinda
Zimmerman, Mrs M A

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adamson, J B
Anderson, Enoch
Austin, Walter
Anderson, James
Ambler, H P
Balmer, Samuel
Barkley, Isaiah
Barnhard, R
Barry, Joseph
Baker, Lepold
Bashore, George E
Barton, Jacob
Bates, Charles
Barnits, Robert
Bernheimer, G
Bengler, Michael
Berry, Robert
Beall, Geo K
Belcher, Granville
Beard, H
Beck, Jacob
Berry, Robert
Bender, J F
Blank, E F
Blackman, Cap
Blanser, Lewis
Bishop, Peter
Bissand, George
Boyer, Julius
Boas, G W
Bower, Henry
Boyd, E C
Boward Jacob
Boyer, Peter B
Brewster, H W D
Brenneman, Christ'n
Brightbill, Samuel
Brown, Geo W
Brady, Dr H Y 2
Buser, Joseph
Cassel, Jacob
Cassel, J W
Campbell, J M
Caneday, Henry
Cassel, David S
Cless, George
Clark, Harman,
Colder, David
Carman, George
Coucher, Eli
Cooper, Wm L
Cooper, Wm E
Couldren, H
Coover, L M
Cramer, Wilson D
Creamer, Joseph H
Cullen, John F
Crage, John F
Croften, Cap
Criswell, Geo W
Creamer, Charles 2
Dawban, James C
Davis, Sprg't S H
Demmy, Christian
De Blowney, J H
De Lancy, Chas E
Donnelly, James
Doner, James
Diggs, Wm
Dorman, Richard
Diven, Alex S
Doarnberger, Adam
Dougherty, Wm
Dunkel, Josiah
Elchelberger, Cap
Early, Benjamin
Elliott, Austin
Ensingener, G
Erwin, George
Eyster, J Allison
Foster, George W
Fell, Wm
Ferst, Wm
Feeher, Joseph A
Felty, Peter
Feeney, Edward
Fausette, Daniel
Felder, Albert
Fouty, John
Fluting & Oyster
Fisher, Peter B
Fisher, Daniel
Fisher, Lemuel
Foote, Cap
Larry, John
Fox, John
Frick, George
Frayner, John
Gahert, J H
Gallangher, John
Gaskill, Louis
Geiger, John W
Gilbert, Daniel H
Garverich, John M Jr
Gilbert, Daniel W
Girton, Andrew
Gilmer, Charles R
Goel, A C
Gritman, P C
Hammit, Elijah
Hain, Daniel
Haldeman, Christian
Harrison, Luther
Hastings, Major
Harris, Wm H
Hawker, D P
Hasler, Rev J W
Hamson, Thos H
Henke, Henry
Hendle, John
Hondricks, John H
Her, Charles
Hetrick, Robert
Heffman, Christ'n 2
Heister, Leah
Henley, Geo
Hildebrant, Wm
Hilliard, Jonathan B
Hidler, James D
Hitchcock, Mr
Homer, Charles
Houser, N B
Houser, Henry
Hoffman, George
Hugo, Henry 2
Hummelt, A J
Hughs, O C
Hughs, G
Hunt, Cyrus A
Hughes, G
Hummelbach, Philip I
Irwin, James M
Jackson, John
Jenkins & Boyer
Johnson, George
Keim, Isaac
Kemerer, Samuel
Kauffman, Jacob
Kemble, Prof A A
Keiser, George
Kelly, Martin
Killinger, George
Kissell, Henry 2
Kenzier, A M
Kuntz, Mr
Krisley, Geo W
Knox, Robt T
Lawrence, Wm A
Lackey, Sam
Leisher, John A
Lamman, Henry
Lampman, Geo W
Lamer, Henry T
Lehr, Edmund J
Levey, Joseph
Leason, Isaac
Lest, E B
Loe, Austin
Linninger, George
Lyons, George
Longaore, Wm
Lock, George
Loeffler, Wm
Loy, Henry W
Lucas, Abram
McGulgan, Edward
McGroir, Arthur S
McDaniel, Zach
McCormie, John
McLarney, Joseph
Mather, Col T S
Magill, W P
Mackin, Charles
Matthews, Col J A
Manley, Solomon
Mentzer, George
Metz, Daniel
Mertz, Alx
Merrick, M A
Miller, Henry
Mitchel, Lieut Wm
Miller, Wm
Miller, George
Miller, S
Moyer, Samuel
Morgadel, Frederick
Muntz, Jacob
Newbo'd, C B
Nagle, Lieut
Newcomer, John B
Negley, John
Owens, Mr
Oneil, Peter
O'Donnel, Patrick
Patterson, Cap W H
Payne, J H
Pathemore, John L
Paup, Levi R
Pierse, Alfred
Pentz, Henry H
Peters, Abram
Powel, A K
Poston, James L
Powers, Samuel
Pye, John
Preisler, John
Putman, J E
Price, Andrew H
Putman, James
Presley, W G
Reichard, Joseph L 2
Reese, Jno L
Reichard, Isaac
Reel, John
Rhoads, Joseph
Reichard, Joseph
Rider, Thomas
Richardson, Joseph
Rosman, Peter
Runyan, Geo
Robison, Lewis
Roberson, Zieg
Robinson, David
Rodfong, Wm
Royer, A R
Rust, Joseph
Sanders, Tom E
Sannburn, Henry
Scott, Henry W
Schriner, Cornelius
Schriner, Harry
Schleffer, Elias
Seeds, W H
Shneffer, Jos H
Seemore, Charles
Shively, A B
Shepperd, N M
Shitz, Mathias
Shirk, Henry
Shull, Cap John
Shelton, Wm A
Shoaff, J G
Shirt, Phillip
Shepperd, N H
Seifert, Henry M
Shirk, George
Shaver, Joseph B
Shirk, Simon
Simmons, Edward
Sipple, Wm H
Sink, Arnold
Sidle, Luther
Smith, John M
Smith, Chas H
Snoddy, Cap W W S 2
Smith Benj
Smith, M H
Sprout, A B 2
Stouffer, Jacob
Swope, Bucher
Stover, John W 2
Stine, James A
Stroud, J K
Sweigert, Andrew
Sutweiler, Wm
Stone, Charles
Teuhler, Abram
Taylor, E H 3
Thompson, Joseph
Teets, Benj
Trash, Geo W
Trealer, Geo W
Trewig & Lauman
Vorntegg, Frank
Nancourt, E H
Wallett, Danl H
Walter, Jno B
Wagner, John
Watson, John B
Weible, Wm
Weaver, John F
Wheeler, J M
Webb, Ed W
Weidle, Cap J
Wetzel, Martin
Weizer, Geo
Wetzel, Martin
Wendle, Wm
Wilber, Chas H
Wise, Samuel
Wilson, Thos S
Witmer, H D
Wilcorn, J C
Winnill, J W
Wickersham, C
Witmer, D H
Willi Geo W
Yergin, Wm
Yellets, Joseph
Yest, Jos M
Yonts, John
Yagley, E S
Young, H F
Young, Albert
Yergin, Wm
Zigler, Joseph
Ziel, V
Zollinger, George

GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF the LADY with a black silk dress and mantle, black and white illusion bonnet, with crimson flowers on the inside, who was walking with a railroad officer on the river bank last evening, will send her name and address to "Canal," at the Post Office, she will hear something to her advantage. fau29-d1t*

WANTED,

A BAR TENDER. Apply at the European Hotel, Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. au29-c2t*

CITY BOUNTY LOAN.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the City Treasurer, until 6 o'clock, P. M., 30th day of August, for the whole or any part of the loan of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars, as authorized by ordinance of the Common Council, providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers. Bids will be received for sums of $100 and upwards.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.

au29-2t

AN ORDINANCE providing for the payment of a bounty to volunteers under the call of the President of July 18, 1864:

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg*, That the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of a bounty of three hundred dollars to each person who shall enlist in the service of the United States, and be credited to the quota of the city of Harrisburg, under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, made on the 18th of July, 1864: *Provided*, That when the quota assigned to any ward exceeds the number of men now liable to draft in such ward, no bounty shall be paid for the excess: *Provided also*, That no disbursements under the authority of this ordinance shall be made unless with the sanction of a committee of five, consisting of the Mayor of the city, the President and three members of the Common Council.

SEC. 2. That the Common Council is hereby authorized to borrow the whole, or any part of the said sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as may be deemed necessary, and issue bonds therefor, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at such times within five years, as the judgment of Council may determine *Provided*, That said money can be borrowed at par.

Passed August 29, 1864.

W. O. HICKOK,
President of Common Council.

Attest:—DAVID HARRIS, *Clerk.*

Approved August 29, 1864.

A. L. ROUMFORT, *Mayor.*

Notice to Bridge Builders!

THE undersigned, Commissioners of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, will receive Sealed Proposals up to September the 21st, (Wednesday,) at two o'clock P. M., for building, superintending and furnishing all the materials for a new-roofed Bridge across Armstrong creek, in Jackson township, said county, east of Halifax, at the site referred to by the late Reports of the Grand Inquest of the county, somewhere south, or nearly so, of Fishersville. Said bridge to be forty feet span, on the Burr Top Arch plan, and to be as high as what the old bridge (now standing) is; north side wing walls to be fourteen feet long. Proposals to be endorsed on the specifications, and those of the south side ten feet long, which may be had at the office of the County Commissioners at Harrisburg, on application by letter or otherwise. Letting to be on said day and to the lowest responsible bidder.

HENRY HARTMAN,
JACOB J. MILLEISKN,
ROBERT W. M CLURE.

au29-d&wtd]

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or accept a note given by the undersigned to Dr. Keller, of Union Deposit, Dauphin county, Pa., as I will not pay it, for the reason that I have not received value therefor.

E. W. AMMOND.

aug27-d3t*

Miss Sue F. Wilson

WILL reopen her SCHOOL on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, at her residence on Front street, second house below Chestnut. [au27-deod-4t

Military College,

Allentown, Pa.,

FIFTY miles from Philadelphia—chartered by the State and offering superior advantages for a thorough ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and MILITARY Education—opens its next session SEPTEMBER 6th.

☞ For Circulars, address

aug26-d1w] Rev. M. S. HOFFORD, A. M., President.

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