Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
GEORGE F. MILLER, of Union county.

ASSEMBLY,
Col. H. C. ALLEMAN, Harrisburg.
DANIEL KAISER, Wiconisco.

PROTHOTARY,
JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.

REGISTER,
GEORGE MARKS, Union Deposit.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HENRY HARTMAN, Washington,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
PHILIP MOYER, Upper Paxton.

AUDITOR,
ALFRED SLENTZ, Harrisburg.

The Meeting this Evening.

We trust that our friends in the city will turn out to a man, to hear the eloquent Illinoisan, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, who is expected to address the people of Dauphin county in the Court House this evening.—He is among the most eloquent of the defenders of the Union, and has served with distinction in the military, as well as civil branch of the Government. Those who desire to hear the issues involved in the present political struggle discussed with ability, should not fail to hear Mr. Arnold this evening.

The Democratic Leaders Making the Presidential Election a Grand Financial Scheme of Speculation.

The changes to which political organizations are subjected, are among the most curious of all the fluctuations which the historian is called to discuss, as he records the events in the progress of a nation. As an instance of this fact, the Democratic party now affords some fine illustrations. From 1812 down to the war with Mexico, the leaders of the Democratic party made their capital and held their followers in a sort of trance, by appeals to their prejudices and their passions. It was the war party—its vitality was kept in force and operation by appeals to the prejudices of the the American people against foreign nations; and by extravagent claims as to the martial ability of the masses. This was carried to a great extent up to and after the war with Mexico, when the controllers of the Democracy began to notice that the great free masses of the free States, were outstripping the laggard attributes of slavery. In the meantime the slave-holders, when they found that the wars which they originated for the acquisition of slave-territory, resulted, as in the case of California, in building up great free commonwealths, began to turn their attention to the organization of a civil war for the overthrow of free government at home; and while the southern leaders of Democracy were thus engaged in preparing the masses of the slave States for war, the Northern leaders of the same party began suddenly to be enamored of peace. These are grave historical facts to which we now only briefly allude. But we all know that when the rebellion was at its height, as well as up to its present existence, every Democratic leader in the country was as now, a *peace man*. Now mark the connection of this fact, with the position of some of the most prominent of their leaders at this time. *The agent of the principal European bankers is now the head fugleman of the Democratic party. Augustus Belmont is the agent of the Rothschild, and also the principal leader of the Democratic party. He controls the Woods and Vallandighams, the Seymours and the Biglers. He negotiated the first secret loan to precipitate rebellion.* AND HE NOW SEEKS THE ELECTION OF GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN AS A PEACE MAN, THAT THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY MAY BE RECOGNIZED, AND THAT THE SOUTHERN LOANS MAY BECOME AVAILABLE AS NEGOTIABLE PAPER IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD. This reduces the history of the Democratic party to a most disgraceful condition. From being the original war party, willing and always ready to provoke a quarrel with the whole world, if an inch of territory could be acquired on which to plant slavery, it has become the peace party in an issue between slavery and freedom, and is controlled by the agent of the principal Jew bankers in the world.

Another Rebellion Threatened.

We have frequently warned the free masses of Pennsylvania, that the copperhead leaders enter on the Presidential canvass imbued with the same feeling and resolved on the same proceedings, which characterized the rebels in the campaign of 1860. They commence the contest knowing that they will be defeated, and have therefore resolved to make that defeat a pretext for rebellion. As a proof of this, we quote the following from one of M'Clellan's organs, the *Brooklyn Eagle*. That journal indulges in the following bold declaration:

Mr. Lincoln may be re-elected; he may be elected fairly; but we tell the majority that if they make their rule repugnant to the people who differ from them, *they have no other security for the permanence of their power than brute force gives them.* We make no threat; we point to the signs of the times. It is for our political oppenents to shape their conduct in the light of them.

The outside speeches of the Chicago Convention were filled with such threats. They have, however, but little importance, for the General Government is well able, with the support of the Union loving people, to sustain itself against traitors in the North as well as in the South. The extract, however, shows the desperation of the Democratic organs. General M'Clellan says that "the preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced." The General is mistaken. The *dissolution* "of our Union was the sole object for which the war was commenced"—by the Southern half of the party which nominated General M'Clellan for the Presidency.

ONE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE ENOUGH.—The Cincinnati *Daily Times* states, upon good authority, that Mr. Pendleton will not be likely to furnish the Democracy with a letter signifying his submission to the call of the Chicago Convention. We readily come to the conclusion that one letter of acceptance is sufficient for the Peace Democracy just now. They have scarcely been able to recover from the bewilderment and confusion created in their ranks by the very curious document submitted to their perusal by Gen. M'Clellan. Besides, it is very probable, that there would be a greater difference of sentiment between Mr. Pendleton and Gen. M'Clellan than between the latter and the Chicago platform. So, from the policy that "the least said is the soonest mended," Mr. Pendleton would do wisely to write no letter. If they could seal his lips as well as they stay his pen until after the election, it would be well for both himself and his party.

HENRY S. FOOTE, better known as "Hangman Foote," has addressed a letter to the public, through the columns of the Richmond *Whig*, relative to the peace manifestations in the United States, and the spirit in which we should respond to them. He looks upon the party which supports McClellan as substantially a peace party, and counsels a readiness on the rebel part to welcome its peaceful overtures.

By Telegraph.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Pursuit of the Cattle Stealers Not Successful.

IMPORTANT ORDER CONCERNING LIQUORS.

Promotion of Gen. Mott.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OF THE POTOMAC, September 18, 1864.

Our troops who started in pursuit of the raiding party that carried off the cattle did not succeed in overtaking the rebels in their retreat. The latter had too much the start and safely effected their escape with the entire herd, numbering 1485, together with 16 of the herders; but two of these were killled.

The enemy, when first discovered, had almost surrounded the herd and its guard, and only a small number of the latter effected their escape.

The loss of the guard and the First District of Columbia Cavalry is not known, but it was quite large.

A few stragglers, and a squad who were running off a crowd of negroes, were picked up by our troops and brought in.

The cattle were a part of the supply for the troops operating against Richmond, and not for the Army of the Potomac generally, and the herd was under the charge of Capt. Richardson.

Col. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence of the armies, had selected the location for the herd on account of the good quality of the grazing there.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has issued an order that no spirituous, malt or vinous liquors shall be allowed to come into the armies, excepting through the commissary and medical departments. This was induced by the large amounts brought down by sutlers and others on orders from officers, but which was usually kept on sale by dealers who managed to trade the former order in this matter.

Brig. Gen. Mott has been brevetted a Major General by the President for gallant services during the late campaign.

Firing is kept up along the line and no exchanges of papers, etc., are made between the pickets.

Rebel Movements in the Country Around Vicksburg.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. FORREST

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 10th says there has been a concentration of the rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. The troops of Forrest, Taylor, Galson and Wert Adams, were encamped around the city for several days. They were estimated to number twenty thousand men and extensive wagon, pontoon and artillery trains.

All the wagons are marked U. S. Being those captured from General Sturgis at Guntown.

All the movements are conducted with secrecy. Forrest is compelled to walk on crutches from the wounds received at Tupelo, but can ride on horseback.

Advices from Memphis say Forrest has issued an order, dated the 2d, positively prohibiting all exit or egress from his line after the 15th, and peremptorily forbidding the transportation of cotton outside of the territory under his control.

This is conjectured to mean that he has some important expedition on foot, which, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, doubtless refers to Cairo.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

MEMPHIS THREATENED

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.

Gen. Forrest crossed the Cold Water on Monday last, and camped within fifteen miles of Memphis. Gen. Marmaduke with seven thousand men is across the St. Francis, intending to invade Memphis. Gen. Price is threatening Little Rock.

Gen. Schofield and Brig. Gen. Sprague, arrived here from the front to-night.

DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS.

Movements of a Pirate.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.

The schooner M. B. Smith arrived at Beverly on Saturday. She reports that she spoke Sept. 7th, in lat. 44:40, long. 67:50, the fishing schooner W. H. Lovett.

The latter reports that when 20 miles to the eastward she saw four or five vessels on fire, and that there was a pirate on the banks, and that he immediately got under weigh to escape.

Arrested for Treason.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.

Dr. Bowles, of Bowles' Springs, Indiana, was arrested to-day, by the order of Maj. Gen. Hovey, on the charge of treason. He will be brought to this city.

From New Orleans.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FROM MEXICO.

Cortinas Occupies Brownsville, Texas, Hoists the U. S. Flag, and Offers his Services to the Government.

REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF BROWNSVILLE.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

The Rebels Fire on the Mexicans.

CORTINAS REINFORCED.

BROWSVILLE ATTACKED AND CAPTURED.

THE REBEL FLAGS TORN DOWN.

Rejoicing Among the Mexicans and People of Brownsville, on Seeing the Stars and Stripes.

CAIRO, September 18.

The steamer Charles White, from New Orleans on the 12th, arrived here to-day. The steamer Fungshung arrived there on the 12th. The transport Continental left on the same day for New York, via Fortress Monroe.

Mexicans who had just arrived at New Orleans report that Cortinas, being unable to cope with the French, crossed his forces of two thousand men and sixteen cannon over the Rio Grande and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Col. Ford. He hoisted the American flag, and declared that as he was a citizen of the United States he would hold Brownsville for that Government.

He immediately notified the federal commander at Brazos of the proceedings of himself and his army.

The Bagdad, Mexico, correspondence of the *Picayune*, under date of the 4th, says that from the cupalos of that place can be seen four armies in hostile array, the Federal and Confederate on one side of the river, and the French and Mexican on the other.

The French were fortifying with cotton bales, and it is reported they would march from Monterey to Matamoras. The export on specie had been reduced to one per cent. on gold and five per cent. on silver.

Many French persons had removed their residence from Matamoras to Bagdad.

The rebel Colonel Ford, previous to being driven out of Brownsville, tendered protection to all the French subjects desiring to enter his lines. Mr. Spenelle, a merchant of Bagdad, who has had the American flag flying from his house, was arrested by the French. There was a good deal of cotton at Matamoras, but it cannot be got down the river. Good middling is worth forty cents.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.—The Steamer Bell, from Memphis, has arrived with the Memphis papers of yesterday evening.

Sergeant F. S. Clark, of the Ninety-first Illinois Infantry, furnishes additional information concerning the affairs on the Rio Grande.

On the morning of the 6th ult., the French moved out of Bagdad with a force estimated at five thousand, and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of attacking Matamoras.

The march was uninterrupted until they reached a point opposite the White Ranche, where they met Cortinas with the Mexican force prepared to contest their approach.

A terrific artillery duel ensued, when the French were compelled to fall back in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when coming to chapperel they made a stand.

Cortinas opened upon the Imperial force with shot and shell, and while engaged at this point, the rebel commander at Brownsville (Col. Ford) came down on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, with a large drove of cattle for the French, and on seeing the Confederacy's friends engaged with Cortinas, he promptly espoused their cause, and opened on the Mexican rear.

Seeing this the Imperial army attempted to turn the tide of the day, and charged the Mexicans with the bayonet, and with the determination to conquor or die, but they were driven back in disorder under cover of the chapperel.

Cortinas then brought two pieces of artillery to bear on Ford, forcing him to retire.

About this time the 91st Illinois at Brazos Santiago, hearing the firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to march to the scene, and arrived there in time to witness the repulse of the rebels. The gallant Sucker Boys then pitched into Ford and drove him fives miles, capturing his camp equipage and about 30 stand of arms.

In the meantime Cortinas succeeded in putting the Imperialists to flight, and drove them to Bagdad Rio, where he shelled them. As his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on ship board, he withdrew his forces to White Ranch and crossed 500 men to Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night of the sixth, by the side of our troops.

No sooner had Cortinas crossed the Rio Grande than he lowered the flag of his country, White, Red, and Green, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the Mexican soldiers, as well as the American.

On the 9th Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle field of Resaca de La Palma, where he recruited his forces for the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville. Cortinas in the meantime despatched a courier to Matamoras to order the forces there to prepare to move immediately, and early on the morning of the 8th five hundred Mexicans moved up the Rio Grande, crossed the river, and came down the Texas side, attacking Brownsville simultaneously with Cortinas.

The struggle for Brownsville was brief, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who were driven from the town and Cortinas took possession.

The rebels retreated so hastily that they left their flags floating on the court house and other public buildings, but they were soon torn down, and the stars and stripes hoisted amid the shouts of the citizens and Mexican soldiers, who were almost as proud of the starry banner as our brave boys.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—The *War Eagle* has a dispatch from New Orleans of the 10th, stating that a number of vessels which sailed from that port for Matamoras, with a cargo intended for Cortinas or the general markets, were siezed by the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.

Advices from Mexico say that the blockade of Mazanilla had been raised, and communication with the interior reopened. The Territory of Columba has become part of the Empire, and all effective resistance to the Empire has ceased in the Northern Pacific States.

The bark Edward, for Hong Kong, takes $204,000 in bullion.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

REBEL RAID IN FLORIDA.

WHOLESALE CONSCRIPTION AND ROBBERY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Accounts received from Mosquito Inlet, Florida, of a late date, state that several parties of rebel guerrillas, belonging to Major Dickinson's cavalry, made a concerted move on the inhabitants living near the seaboard, and captured numbers of them, the charge being that they had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and had been in the habit of trading with the blockading vessels on that station. One object of the raid was, however, to supply their ranks with conscripts, as well as the punishment of those who have been in open and friendly intercourse with our forces.

Among these captured were several deserters from the army, who, until recently, had succeeded in eluding their vigilance by camping in the swamps contiguous to their residences. Those living under the immediate protection of our naval forces were unmolested. The guerrillas, not content with having captured all the male inhabitants within certain limits, completed the scheme by robbing their families, in several instances taking off everything on the premises that they could conveniently carry away. Information from other parts of folusia and the adjacent counties is to the effect that great distress prevails among the poorer classes of people, in consequence of these raids.

The United States schooner George Mangham is now performing blockade duty off this point, but was unable to render any assistance, not being aware of the raid until after it terminated.

The Shenandoah Valley.

AVERILL DRIVING THE REBELS—A BRILLIANT CHARGE—EARLY'S POSITION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—A letter from headquarters Department of Western Virginia, Sept. 17, says: Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps has been singularly fortunate in having men captured. In every reconnoissance since our advance more or less of that command has been gobbled up.

General Averill advanced from Leetown at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and crossed the Opequan at Burns' Ford, and moved through the country in the direction of Drakesville, where he encountered the enemy's skirmishers and drove them to Bunker Hill, where they rallied and made a short stand; but deeming prudence the better part of valor, they soon rapidly retired on the main body of their cavalry, who were stationed three miles beyond, under the command of the rebel General Lomax.

General Averill continued to pursue them, and forming a portion of Colonel Howell's brigade, ordered them to charge Lomax's command, who were formed in line. The portion of the brigade indicated charged them in fine style, routing and driving them for two miles, until they reached the cover of General Rhode's division of rebel infantry, who were drawn up in line to dispute our further advance and cover the retreat of the cavalry.

It is but a simple act of justice to our cavalry, who have so nobly done the great portion of the fighting which has been recently none in this department, to state here that in every encounter which they have had with the rebel cavalry they have invariably whipped and routed them in double quick time. Under the able leadership of such men as Sheridan, Torbert, and Averill, the rebel cavalry have long since lost any prestige which they may have had in the earlier days of the war.

Rebel prisoners belonging to Imboden's command, captured by Lieutenant Savacoal, of the 1st New York Lincoln Cavalry, early on Tuesday morning, from the rebel picket line at Bunker Hill, state that the main portion of Early's command is stationed in the vicinity of Stevenson Depot. There has been no movement to-day, and everything is consequently quiet along our lines.

W. P. Smith, the master of transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arrived at General Sheridan's headquarters last evening, and remained until this morning. It is understood that Mr. Smith came for the purpose of consulting General Sheridan respecting a force for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which is being rapidly reopened.

The War in Georgia.

POSITION OF THE UNION FORCES—SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ATLANTA, Sept. 11.—Our left is at present at Decatur, on the Augusta railroad, six miles from Atlanta; our right is at East Point, the same distance from that place, and our centre in the city. The campaign, which has closed with the capture of Atlanta, puts the Union arms in possession of thirty thousand square miles more of territory. The Georgia militia, lately numerous in Hood's army, are rapidly deserting. Reliable information assures us that the mountains are full of them seeking safety. Of those killed in the battle of Jonesboro, nearly all were veterans in Hardee's corps. There are now left of the rebel army about 22,000 veterans, and from 10,000 to 15,000 militia. It has at length ceased to be formidable, and but for the fatigue of Sherman's forces, would, ere this, have been annihilated.

THE GEORGIA MILITIA WITHDRAWN FROM HOOD'S ARMY—UNION PRISONERS TRANSFERRED FROM ANDERSONVILLE.

CHATTAGOOGA, Sept. 17.—The Griffin *Rebel*, of the 14th, contains an order by Governor Brown, of Georgia, withdrawing the 10,000 militia from Hood's army for thirty days.

Thirty-five thousand (?) Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have been sent to Savannah and Augusta.

California and Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.

ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR IN OREGON.

The steamer Golden City has arrived from Panama, with the mails and passengers that left New York on the 23d of August.

The shipments of treasure to China last months were over $4,500,000. The shipments of merchandise are also laager than ever before.

George A Williams, an unconditional Union Democrat, was elected United States Senator, by the Oregon Legislature, yesterday.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

A fire broke out this morning at 3:30 A. M., in Wood & Bro's. carriage depository, No. 596 Broadway. The building was also occupied by Bangs, Merwin & Co., book auctioners.

The building and stock of B. M. & Co. were totally destroyed, but the carriages of Wood & Bro. were saved. The total loss is about $250,000, of which Bangs, Merwin & Co. are the principal losers.

The Draft at Norristown.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 19.

The draft was commenced here by Major Haddock, Provost Marshal of the Sixth District, at nine o'clock this morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 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.

Aungst, Miss Ann E
Anderson, Mrs Jane
Alleman, Mrs S S
Bartly, Mrs Susan C
Berry, Miss Laura
Beardman, Miss Mattie
Bishop, Miss Mary
Blutes, Mrs Jane
Bixler, Miss Sarah J
Bigger, Mrs Margarett
Bortel, Mrs S D
Bradly, Miss L Jane
Brintol, Miss C
Brabra, Mrs Henry
Bradley, Miss Alice G
Bransom, Mrs Judy
Brenner, Mrs Mary
Brine, Miss Emily
Butler, Elizabeth
Carter, Miss Mary
Carleton, Miss Carrie B
Chestor, Miss Margarett
Cursh, Miss Lillie
Cook, Mrs Annie
Cooper, Mrs John
Crider, Miss Elizabeth A
Crull, Mrs Sarah A
Crabbe, Miss M
Crouse, Mrs Elizabeth
Deckert, Miss Susan A
Davis, Mrs John
Dickinson, Miss Hannah
Durr, Miss Amanda
Dunken, Miss Margarett
Dorsey, Mrs Nancy
Eby, Adaline
Erley, Miss Grace
Eckels, Miss Sarah
Emerson, Mrs Susan
Etter, Mrs Sarah J
Fields, Mrs Caroline
Folen, Mrs Mary
Friend, Miss Louisa
Fry, Mrs Elizabeth
Francisco, Mrs Henry B
Frick, Miss Elizabeth
Gray, Miss Mary
Graham, Miss Anna
Hartz, Mrs William
Hondley, Miss Emma
Harris, Miss Susan
Harper, Miss Elmira C
Hamelton, Mrs Libby
Hershberger, Miss Emma
Hennen, Miss Susy
Hiner, Mrs Emma
Hinkle, Miss Catharine
Hiney, Mrs Sarah
Hilton, Mrs Vilinda
Hilton, Miss Mattie
Hohl, Miss Rosa
Hoffa, Mrs Elizabeth
Holen, Miss L
Hufferd, Miss Kate
Huffer, Miss Lizzie
Johnson, Miss Eliza
Jones, Miss Sarah
Johnson, Mrs Jennie
Keener, Miss Mary
Karetzbough, Miss Lizzie
Kinter, Mrs Elizabeth
Kime, Mrs Henry
Kittle, Miss Ellen
Kister, Miss Precilla
Knighton, Miss Lizzie
Lingle, Mrs Matilda E
Larkins, Mrs Anna
Leob, Miss Mary
Leahy, Miss Catharine
Lyter, Miss Susannah
McClore, Mrs Margaretta
McQuirk, Mrs Eliza
McAlister, Miss Ellen
McCann, Mrs Maria
McAlpin, Mrs Geo
Miller, Miss Rabecca
Millis, Miss Anna
Marzolf, Mrs Mary
Mathews, Mrs Clary
2 Mire, Miss Louisa
Miller, Miss Elisabeth
Miller, Miss Mary
Mith, Mrs Charlotte
Mutlan, Miss Celinda
Mason, Mrs Jane
Most, Sophia 2
Moore, Mrs Elisabeth
Mountjoy, Harriet C 2
Moore, Mrs Mary J
Murphy, Mrs
Naulty, Mrs Thomas
Patten, Elisabeth
Patten, Mrs Samuel
Parsen, Mrs
Paton, Mrs Isabella
Pinkerton, Mrs Fanny A
Plowden, Mrs Adaline
Reily, Mrs John A
Reed, Mrs J F
Radabaugh, Miss Ana
Richerd, Mrs Mary
Richard, Mrs Mary A
Rice, Mrs Eliza
Robbinson, Miss Julia Ann
Rox, Mrs Mary Ann
Roup, Miss Margaret
Shadow, Miss Annie
Snyder, Mrs Marks
Smily, Mrs Eveline
Smith, Mrs Caroline
Snavely, Miss Kate
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Spickler, Miss Maggie E
Soloman, Kate
Sprague, Anna Mary
Stewart, Miss Emma
Sweeny, Mrs Jane A
Stouffer, Miss Anna
Stouffer, Miss Sallie A
Stonner, Mrs Clerinda
Stoutd, Miss Maggie E
Strawsbrig, Mrs Rouben
Tresster, Mrs Mary C
Ulmer, Miss Rosey
Vogle, Mrs Katie
Walerver, Misses
Wallace, Miss Jennie
Wallower, Mrs Sarah J
Wand, Mrs P B
Watson, Miss Mary
Williams, Miss Ann
Wipe, Miss Annie A
Wilson, Miss Mary
Williams, Mrs Martha J
Winn, Miss Jane
Wiesel, Miss Rosina
Wise, Miss Margaret
Yeager, Miss Catharine

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adam, Thomas
Adams, T J
Apple, James B
Armstrong, George
Bair, Samuel
Bard, Peter
Baumann, Fr'd
Beidelman, Jeremiah
Berge, William
Bennet, John M 2
Berreyman, William H
Blake, W B
Bloget, Merit
Blinsinger, Edward
Biurl, George
Blubaker, Henry
Bohn, Charles
Bogart, Joseph
Boyer, Peter N
Brindle, Geo
Brown, Anthony
Brown, Joseph
Brookhart, William H
Brown & Himmelricht
Brown, Nathaniel G
Britten, Isaac A
Brubaker, Christian
Burns, Thos J
Butler, Michael
Burrows, Serg't Robert B
Campbell, John C
Campbell, Edwin
Campbell, Lieut J C
Cace, William
Callender, D K
Cahord, George
Callus, M
Chidester, E
Chambers, Wm C
Clifford, Joseph
Courson, Charles
Codoris, William 2
Collins, Lewis L
Corson, Edw K W
Cooper, Ex Governor
Crone, J P
Davis, Serg't Samuel H
Davis, A G
Davis, Nelson
Dannor, Henry B
Davis, James K
Dewees, Milton
Deal, Charles P
Doyle, George H
Donvard, Ephriam
Dondars, George W
Dillion, A J
Dougherty, Michael
Dogan, William
Dumas, William
Dunlap, David
Duffield, Lieut J R
Down, Charles H
Edmonds, James
Eberman, John M 3
Eddey, William H 2
Eby, George
Ervin, Henry
Evans, William D
Fisher, John D
Finnel, Michael
Fisher, Elias
Foxes, Peter
Foust, Adam
Folckemmer, Ol
Flickinger, William H
Fountain, George P
Folckemer, Oliver
Foust, George
Fritz, Louis
Frederick, Anthony
Fulks, Joseph
Freeborn, Henry
Free, George
Giton, E G
Gilmore, Capt Dare
Gardner, E F
Galher, Alexander
Gipson, Eligh
Garverick, Jr, John M
Ginter, Michael
Goetchius, H D
Grisner, Levi A
Good, John M
Gorden, William
Graves, Capt
Griffen, G B
Gruver, Harry
Guise, Laury
Green, Alfred
Haines, Wendell
Hammill, Robert S
Hamilton, F A
Hamilton, J J
Haines, George H
Hareland, Daniel
Hassler, William A
Helbrick, Jacob
Heitzmann, George
Herry, John
Heler, George W
Heller, Frederick
Heshtman, Capt John
Helfrick, Jacob
Henry, John
Hermin, H
Hibbs, Purdey
Hime, Levi
Hickman, Precly
Hiesey, John M
House, Silah T 2
Houston, John E
Hoffman, Karl
Homan, Joseph
Hooker, W C
Hoopes, Jr, Jacob
Hotchkin, Dr G B
Hoopes, Daniel
Horgan, John
Hunter, Edward A
Hunter, Frederick
Irish, Capt D C
Isites, Roffert
Jacobs, F S
Jacobs, M
Jones, N J
Johnston, Jr, Thos
Kennedy, W Murray
Kendiff, David
Kelsey, Robert
Kiser, Joe C
Keller, Jacob G
Kennedy, William M
Keim, Samuel S
Kephart, J F
Keller, Charles A
Kinch, Samuel
Kindig, David E
Kiser, J C
Kline, Montgomery
Knighton, George
Krosur, Dr Edwin D
Kocherderfer, John B
Lawrence, John V
Lansing, David
Leitzinger, Ludwig
Lee, Henry
Linn, Dr A E
Lincon, A
Lingle, Benjamin H
Light, John
Lydick, Francis L
Long, Jacob M
Lyon, Wm H
Love, Samuel
McCandless, Jno H
McIntyre, James
Mellis, John
Marker, Harry R
Martin, Samuel T
Maxwell, Dr J K
Markel, Capt E D
Morrom, Wm W
Morshall, Elijah
Mann, H F
Merriam, John O
Meckly, Abraham
Miller, William 3
Miller, Morris P 2
Miles, A G
Miller, J M
Miller, Robert
Miller, Emanuel B
Miller, John C
Mowrer, Michael
Moyer, Henry
Morrow, Major B M
Morris, Capt John A
Morrow, John
Mower, John W
Mumma, Jacob
Newcomer, John
Nevill, Andrew J
Newcomer, Solomon
Neron, John R
Neron, D W L
Noel, Francis A
Guis, Andrew
Ogelsby, W P
O'Neil, Andrew J
O'Neill, Bernard
Orin, Charley
Oenslager, John
Parks ——
Painter, E G
Paxton, Stephen E
Parris, G W
Page, Frederick
Paxton, Samuel A
Page, Samuel
Phillips, Jr, Charles S
Phillips, Master Charles S
Peifer, George
Poth, Richard
Prowell, Joseph
Perrin, Calvin
Presler, Adam
Ramp, Adam
Reeves, Monroe
Reichler, John
Roaman, Peter
Roads, Solomon
Roush, Justus B
Sackman, Joseph
Schneider, Henry
Schlom & Stein
Sheaffer, Jos H
Sherwood, Eugene W
Shull, Ephriam
Shearer, Andrew
Shaffer, Joshua
Shindler, George
Sheffer, Peter
Shelley, Henry M
Short, David
Sherley, Israel F
Shafner, William A
Shaffer, Jacob
Shupp, D R
Slife, Lepo
Sides, Col Peter
Shaffer, John
Smith, William C
Smith, Steward C
Smail, Samuel 2
Spangler, Wm H
Stauffer, A C 2
Strine, John
Stackhouse, Themar W
Stanton, D
Stanton, David
Steward, E
Stahl, Peter
Stahl, Albert T
Strine, Peter
Stump, John K
Swartz, Emanuel
Sanley, Clarence
Tate, Banian
Troyer, Master George F
Todd, James
Tuchs, Rev Fred
Trout, John F
Trout, J I
Ulman, Joseph E 2
Updegraff, William
Uckerd, Edmonia
Watkins, Charles
Walin, T F
Watter, F
Walton, J H
Warner, John A
Wagner, Frederick
Webber, Frederick
White, Mr
Webster, Edward 2
West, William
Weise, George W
Weaver, John
Wetzel, Senera
Weidensall, Henry
Wilt, Jacob
Wilson, George P
Witmoyer, John H
Wisdorf, Wilhelm (ship)
Wimer, Thomas M
Wilson, S B
Wonderly, George
Wright, Samuel
Youse, C
Young, Daniel
Ziegler, Phillip
Zigler, Isaac

GEO. BERGNER, P. M.

IN the Common Pleas of Dauphin County,

Joseph Welker and Susanna Welker, his wife, now for use of Daniel Keiser. vs. Solomon Loudenslager. } No. 17. August Term, 1864. Ven. Ex.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, to distribute the money made by the Sheriff on the above stated suit, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Harrisburg, on Friday, the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are notified to appear. RALPH I. MACRAY.
fep19-3taw2w] Auditor.

WANTED,

AN ACTIVE MAN, to take charge of, and drive a carriage about the city. To one coming well recommended, permanent employment and good wages will be given. Apply to ROB'T SNODGRASS.
sep19-d2t] N. Third st., 3d door above Market

To Consumptives.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. [sep19-d&w3m

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ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration have this day been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Keel, late of the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Penna., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will please present them for settlement without delay, to
PHOEBE HANNAH KEEL,
Administratix of said deceased,
Or to Eugene Snyder, Esq., her attorney.
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1864. [sep19-6t1awd

LOST!

ON FRIDAY last, between Hollabach's Hotel and South street in Harrisburg, a pocket-book with chain, containing a $5 greenback, and a $2 bill on the Warren (Mass.) Bank; also, a breast-pin. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to
sep19-3t*] THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on the corner of Third and State streets, opposite the Brady House. For particulars inquire on the premises, at the desirable business stand of
sep17-d1w JACOB REEL.

TO LET,

THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises, on Front street, in this city, adjoining the *EPISCOPAL CHURCH*, and now in the possession of Charles Burd, Esq. The situation, in all respects, is one of the most desirable, for a private residence, in the city. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, ensuing. Apply to the Trustees of the Old School Presbyterian Church.
CHARLES C. RAWN,
Treasurer of the Church.
Harrisburg, Sept. 17, 1864. [sep17-d2w

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.

THE DRUGS AND FIXTURES of the store of Captain George W. Miles, corner of Third and North streets, are offered for sale. For particulars, inquire of Dr. I. J. MILES,
sep16-d1w] On Ridge Road.

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred BLACK HAWK HORSE, 5 years old, a good traveler either under the saddle or in harness, is gentle and used to a lady rider. Apply to D. W. COX,
Northern Central Railway Office, Harrisburg.
sep16d3t*

FLOUR! FLOUR! Fine Family Flour! 100 barrels of the best brand of flour in this city. Every barrel warranted or money returned, and delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. For sale at
sep16 SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

FISH! FISH! NOS. 1 AND 2 MACKEREL, in all size packages, just received and for sale at SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

NOTICE.

BY the death of MICHAEL BURKE, on the 15th day of August last, the co-partnership of Burke & Eberly was dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands to present them properly authenticated to CHRISTIAN EBERLY,
Surviving partner.
or, to his Attorney, W. T. BISHOP.
Sept. 14, '64.—[sep15-d1w] Harrisburg, Pa.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday, September 27th, 1864,

THE subscriber will sell on the premises, in Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa., on the road leading from Mechanicsburg to Dillsburg, one and a half miles southwest of the former place, the following valuable real estate:

No. 1—A tract of land, well known as the Reser Farm, containing 77 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, having recently been limed, and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a large

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

With kitchen and wash-house, large Bank-barn, of modern style, and all necessary outbuildings. The buildings are all nearly new, having been built within a few years. There is a well of excellent water, and two cisterns—one at the barn and one at the House. There is also a splendid young Apple Orchard, in fine bearing condition, with peaches, pears, plums and grapes, in great variety, on the premises.

This is in every respect a superior property, and its nearness to Mechanicsburg, with all its other facilities, renders it one of the most desirable homes in Cumberland Valley.

No. 2—A tract of lime-stone land, adjoining the above, containing 24 acres, of excellent quality, and under good fencing. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

With kitchen, Wash-house, Bank-barn, and other necessary outbuildings, all newly erected. This property is suitable for a retired farmer, who wishes the convenience of a farm on a small compass. Its nearness to the above 77 acres, will enable the owner to offer it as a separate home, or an entire tract of 101 acres, if it is found to suit the purchaser. It will be offered in both ways.

Persons desiring to view the property previous to the sale, will please call on the undersigned, residing in Mechanicsburg.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known by P. H. LONG.
sep15-12t

The Trumpet of Freedom!

A COLLECTION OF NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SONGS, Duets, Trios and Quartettes, comprising

RALLYING SONGS,
CAMP SONGS,
CAVALRY SONGS,
MARCHING SONGS,
BATTLE SONGS,
HOME SONGS, &c.,

Being, as a whole, the

BEST COLLECTION OF WAR SONGS PUBLISHED

FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS AT HOME.

The publish