

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

Keep it Before the People—The Friends of the Soldier.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, March 9, 1864, the following amendment to the Constitution was proposed, and under consideration on its final passage, viz:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections of the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the question, "Shall this amendment pass?" the following gentlemen voted in favor of allowing soldiers to vote:

- BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, Lancaster; GEORGE O'CONNELL, Philadelphia; JOHN M. DUNLAP, Lancaster; DAVID FLEMING, Dauphin; J. L. GRAHAM, Allegheny; THOMAS HOGE, Venango; G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Bedford; HENRY JOHNSON, Lycoming; WM. KINSEY, Bucks; M. B. LOWRY, Erie; C. C. MCANDLESS, Butler; JEREMIAH NICHOLS, Philadelphia; JACOB RIDGWAY, Philadelphia; DR. THOMAS ST. CLAIR, Indiana; WM. J. TUBRELL, Susquehanna; S. P. WILSON, Pottsville; W. WORTHINGTON, West Chester; JOHN P. PENNEY, Allegheny.

ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

- H. B. BEARDSLEE, Wayne; G. M. DODD, Philadelphia; JOHN LATTI, Westmoreland; J. B. SPARK, Luzerne; DAVID MONTGOMERY, Northumberland; J. C. SMITH, Montgomery; W. A. WALLACE, Clearfield.

The following gentlemen were present but did not vote, viz:

- GEO. H. BUCHER, Cumberland; HESTER OLYMER, Berks; A. HESTAND GLATZ, York; W. M. HOPKINS, Washington; C. L. LAMBERTON, Clarion; BERNARD REILLY, Schuylkill; WM. MSHERRY, Adams; G. W. STEIN, Northampton.

A Thorough Plan for Conveying Information to Voters.

In the township of Jarnates, Queens county, Long Island, a very thorough plan has been adopted to lay information before voters. A committee is appointed which has a member in every school district, and a supply of short political tracts is procured, such as the comparison of the platforms of the two political parties, and other pithy statements of fact and doctrine which it does not require long to read, and these, enclosed in a common letter envelope, without any address upon them, are from time to time distributed at the houses of the voters. In this way every voter has an opportunity of obtaining a clear idea of the merits of the dispute between the two parties. If he neglect to read the tract sent him on one day, he may read the tract sent him a few days afterwards. The misrepresentations by which the opposition seek to prejudice the public minds against the friends of the Union and their candidates have thus a chance of being met and counteracted. In the same way the voters will probably be supplied with ballots just before the election. This method of circulating political information has this advantage over every other, that it overlooks nobody who is able to read, and we hope to see it more generally adopted.

The Toronto Globe alluding to the order for proceeding with the draft, remarks:

"This step on Mr. Lincoln's part indicates either a very implicit reliance upon the determination of the Northern people to sustain the prosecution of the war with all vigor and at all cost, or a lofty resolve to peril his chances of re-election rather than delay the filling up of the Union army."

It indicates both. The people and their President are alike patriotic, and live or die sink or swim, survive or perish, they are for liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.

PHIL KEARNEY'S PROMISE.—When General McClellan issued his extraordinary order for retreat to Harrison's Landing, after the battle of Malvern Hill, the noble and gallant Phil Kearney exclaimed to the officers around him:

"I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice and treason!"

LEWIS GEN. GRANT IN RETURNING to the army from his brief visit to his family at Burlington, N. J., was delayed on the road between Philadelphia and Wilmington by a railway accident, the locomotive having run off the track. The disaster might easily have been foreseen if the railway managers had only looked at the name of the locomotive, which was "General McClellan." The engine could not go ahead properly any more than its namesake.

CORRECTORS tell us "this war has proved a failure." It did prove a failure while McClellan was at the helm, but since Grant took charge, everything has moved right along.

McClellan Before Richmond.

The North American and United States Gazette lately published a most singular statement, in reference to McClellan's campaign before Richmond, by a gentleman connected with the War Department. It corroborates many intimations already before the public with regard to the Chickahominy campaign. That Gen. McClellan is loyal, after his own way of thinking, we do not doubt. That he ever meant to put down the rebellion, and that he used the forces placed at his command to that end, we do not and cannot believe. No sane person not an idiot could have held the overwhelming force commanded by Gen. McClellan from October, 1861, to March, 1862, if he had really desired the crushing out of the rebellion. He lay in and around Washington, hemmed in, shut up, virtually besieged, by an army not one-third so large as his own, which held the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on his right and the Potomac on his left, confining him to a single track of railroad for all his supplies; when he might have crushed the foe in a week if he had simply tried—may, if he alone had not peremptorily forbidden and prevented any effort by his subordinates. Who can explain such conduct? When he has tried, let him make his next essay on the following:

To the Members of the National Union Club, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I am in possession of your note, in which you ask me if I remember having made certain assertions at the rooms of the National Union Club in January last, on my return from the rebel lines, in regard to Gen. George B. McClellan and Clement L. Vallandigham, and desiring to know if I would reiterate said statement.

I recollect perfectly well having made certain statements in regard to the two persons named, and in presence of several members of the Club.

In response to your inquiry if I would repeat said statement, I will answer you by saying: First, that while the battle before Richmond, Virginia, in 1862, was still progressing, and immediately after Gen. McClellan had fallen back from before that city, in company with a friend, an officer in the rebel service, who was prevented from joining his command in the light in question, on account of a wound received at the battle of Seven Pines, and being provided with a special permit from the War Department at Richmond, I visited the fortifications around Richmond, and advanced to a distance of about two miles north of that city, where we met General Gayle, of the 12th Alabama (Rebel) regiment, who was a particular friend of the officer in whose company I was; also Lieutenant Colonel Pickens, of the same regiment, with whom I had the advantage of a personal acquaintance. The colonel was superintending the disinterment of a number of cases of U. S. rifles, which lay buried in the ground, and in rows, the soil heaped over them as if they were graves. Four of the cases of rifles were already unburied when I reached the spot, and I had the (to me unpleasant) satisfaction of handling some of those guns, which had already been taken out of those cases.

I heard Col. Gayle say that the interment of these guns was known at the War Department (Rebel) even before McClellan's retreat from before that city.

On the inquiry of my friend and Dr. Kelly, of the rebel army, from Col. Gayle, if he thought it had been intended that said guns should fall into the hands of the Confederates, the Colonel answered in the affirmative, and concluded by saying, "Mac's all right." Not more than a hundred yards distant from this spot, Lieut. Col. Pickens pointed out to me a number of ambulances—two hundred and ten in number—and said he had assisted at their capture, and that, when captured, the horses belonging to said ambulances were hitched, some to trees and some to the rear of the ambulances. As I was then in the employ of the United States, it was my business to gather as much information in regard to military matters as possible, and on my inquiry of Col. Pickens if he thought these ambulances had been intended to be in the same "bargain" as the rifles, he said: "I don't see what else they should have been intended for, for they were just where you see them, and the horses hitched as you see them, while the fight was going on right here."

Presently some whisky was handed round, and we all drank a toast to "Little Mac."

About the month of April of the same year, as I was going from Richmond to Mobile, in company with Lieut. Wiltz and Dr. Knopf of Missouri, and Dr. Fontleroy, of Virginia, the two latter gentlemen being of the rebel General Price's staff, we met with Brigadier-General Watson of Alabama. Gen. Watson said in my presence that he, or at any time after the war, he could give satisfactory proof that George B. McClellan, of the Federal army, at the outbreak of the rebellion and during the preliminary arrangements for the organization of the Confederate Government, but that as the Confederate Government had resolved to give rank in preference to officers formerly in the United States service, according to seniority of rank, they could not give to McClellan what he desired, as other officers ranked him in seniority, and that McClellan, having become offended at this, then offered his services to the United States.

In December, 1862, I had occasion to call on Governor Shorter, of Alabama, who was then sojourning at the Huntsville hotel, Huntsville, Alabama. Governor Shorter introduced me to General Watson, who was present. The General recognized me immediately. And, as the Governor resumed a conversation with another person in the room, I, while in conversation with the General, had occasion to refer to our trip to Mobile, and I purpose to bring about the conversation in reference to General McClellan, and General Watson reiterated the statement he had previously made in regard to McClellan.

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor, I will say that during his sojourn at Richmond he was repeatedly closeted with Jeff. Davis, James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State.

During my visit to Richmond at that epoch, I learned from reliable sources (rebel officials) that this Ohio traitor had pledged his word to the rebel authorities that if the Democratic party at the North succeeded in electing their candidate at the next Presidential election, he would use all his influence to obtain peace on the basis of a recognition of the Confederate States as a separate and independent government.

Moreover, during my stay at Richmond, having called on Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, with a view to obtain an interview on business of a private character, I was told by an official in attendance at the Department of State—who of course believed me to be a loyal confederate—that it was uncertain when I could chance to see Mr. Benjamin; and that as the visitor of Mr. Benjamin was Mr. Vallandigham, whom this official stated the "Ohio refugee," the conference might be protracted to a late hour. On that day, although I waited until after the hour for transacting business at that department, I did not get to see Mr. Benjamin.

At that time divers were the rumors in private circles among the rebels, that Vallandigham had pledged himself to the Confederate cause. Of this the War Department at Washington was informed in a report made by me and other Government agents.

Great were the expectations of the rebels during my last visit within their lines, if this Vallandigham faction succeeded in electing their candidate to the Presidency. Let it be remembered that this Vallandigham faction are the men who seek to elect George B. McClellan, for an office which none but loyal men should fill.

By Telegraph.

GOOD NEWS FROM SHERIDAN. HE ATTACKS EARLY. Great Victory Won! Capture of 2,500 Men, 9 Battle Flags and 5 Pieces of Artillery. Rebel Gens. Gordon and Rhodes Killed. THREE REBEL GENERALS WOUNDED. GEN'L RUSSEL KILLED. HEAVY BATTLE. Averill Engages and Drives Breckinridge. Engagements Near Bunker Hill and Darksville. Rebels Driven Across the Opquan, into Earthworks. GEN. M'INTOSH LOSES A LIMB. Five Hundred Rebels Wounded. SHERIDAN ARRIVES AT WINCHESTER. His Dispatch to Gen. Grant. The Fight Continues a Whole Day. The Rebel Killed and Wounded in Our Hands. GENERALS UPTON AND CHAPMAN WOUNDED. BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF OUR TROOPS. OUR OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—9:30 A. M.

General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured, nine battle flags and five pieces of artillery were also captured, and the rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed. Three other general officers were wounded.

All the enemy's killed and most of their wounded have fallen into our hands.

The details are stated in the following official telegrams received by this Department. The Department learns with deep regret that we have lost Gen. Russell, killed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 19—12 M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sheridan moved on the enemy this morning at daylight.

Soon after the movement commenced heavy and continued firing for two hours, then ceased, apparently receding. It was resumed about 9 o'clock and has continued to this hour, 12 M., apparently in the vicinity of Bunker Hill.

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

SECOND DISPATCH. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19—3 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I have just read a report from the signal officer, as follows:

Continuous firing between, Opequan and near Winchester; very heavy since 10 A. M. I think the engagement is general. The line is about five miles long. Averill is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darksville. I have sent a party of scouts and couriers to the front. Shall report promptly all reliable news.

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

THIRD DISPATCH. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19—4:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The fighting in the direction of Winchester is much heavier—our forces near Bunker Hill seem to be driving the enemy rapidly.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19—7 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Just heard from the front that the rebels, under Averill and Merritt, engaged Breckinridge's corps at Darksville at daylight, and up to one o'clock had driven him beyond Stevensons Depot, a distance of several miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and capturing two hundred prisoners from Gordon's division on the center's left.

The enemy were driven, about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position. Since then as the officer left he could distinctly hear heavy musketry firing and continuous and heavy artillery firing as he came in. We have heard heavy artillery firing and still continuing to this hour and every indication is most favorable to us.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

FIFTH DISPATCH. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20, 7:40 A. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—We have just heard from the front—Sheridan has defeated the enemy heavily, killing and wounding five hundred of the enemy, capturing two thousand five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery and five battle flags.

The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed and York wounded. Our loss is about two thousand.

General Russell, of the Sixth corps was killed. General McIntosh lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the valley under cover of the night.

General Sheridan is in Winchester. (Signed) J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman, are wounded.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SHERIDAN. Winchester, Sept. 20, 7:30 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. T. S. Grant: I have the honor to report that

Moseby Reported Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Alexandria National Journal, says: We learn through sources which cannot be discredited, that Moseby received a severe wound in the groin, during a recent engagement between our forces and a small portion of his guerrillas, in the vicinity of Centreville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY!

Lincoln, Johnson and the whole Union Ticket.

Dauphin County to the Rescue!

Unconditional Loyalty and a Permanent Peace!!

The citizens of Dauphin county who favor the restoration of the Union upon a firm and permanent basis; who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its struggle with treason; who are in favor of the election of candidates pledged to the preservation of the whole Union, and opposed to any terms with rebels in arms except their unconditional submission to the authority of the National Government, will meet at the following places, to wit: Halifax, at Jacob's tavern, Wednesday evening, September 28. York, at Jacob P. Hoffman's tavern, Thursday evening, Sept. 29. Gettysburg, at the Hotel, Friday evening, Sept. 30. Berrysburg, at the Hotel, Saturday evening, Sept. 30. Washington township, Red tavern, Friday evening, Sept. 30. Dauphin, Speco's Stone tavern, Saturday evening, Oct. 1. Conowingo, Foltz's store, Monday evening, October 3. Derry, Hunselstern, Tuesday evening, October 4. Union Deposit, Tuesday evening, October 4. East Hanover, Mechanics, Wednesday evening, October 5. Singstown, Ammon's tavern, Thursday evening, October 5. Susquehanna township, Progress, Friday evening, October 5. Millersburg, meeting Saturday afternoon, October 8, at 3 o'clock; evening, 7 1/2 o'clock. Middletown, Saturday evening, October 8, at 7 o'clock. Harrisburg, Monday evening, October 10, 7 1/2 o'clock. Court House at 10 o'clock.

LATER.

Further Particulars of Gen. Sheridan's Victory.

Rejoicing in Washington.

Our Captures of Wounded Larger than Before Reported.

CASUALTIES AMONG GENERAL OFFICERS.

FOUR REBEL GENERALS KILLED.

Their Forces to be Pursued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:—The following dispatch has just been received, giving further particulars of Sheridan's great victory. A salute of one hundred guns has just been given:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20—11:40 A. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I have just received the following official from Gen. Sheridan, dated one o'clock this morning:

General.—We fought Early from daylight until between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan creek through Winchester and beyond the town.

We captured from 2,500 to 3,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle flags and all the rebel wounded and dead. Their wounded in Winchester amount to some 3,000. We lost in killed Gen. David Russell, commanding a division of the Sixth army corps; wounded, Gens. Chapman, McIntosh, and Upton.

The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: Gens. Wharton, Gordon and Rameuse.

We just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all medical supplies, subsistence stores and all the ambulances.

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ALL QUIET IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A note from the Army of the Potomac dated yesterday, says there is nothing new and all is quiet with the exception of an occasional shot on the picket lines.

The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of extensive salt works on Been Leocoria bay, by the United States steamer Peconia, of the West Gulf blockading squadron. They were capable of making 20,000 bushels a day. Two hundred men were given to the hands and other works costing sixty thousand dollars were substantially built as to require gun powder to destroy them.

Department of the Gulf.

REPORTS FROM HOOD'S ARMY—EFFECT OF THE FALL OF ATLANTA—THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13. Hood's army is reported through loyal sources to be greatly demoralized.

All the Trans-Mississippi rebel army, with the exception of Buckner's brigade, has moved up towards White River. Buckner commands the remnant of our army at Morganza. Our main force has been sent away from that point. This statement of its destination would be contradicted.

Col. S. Seymanski, the rebel commissioner of exchange, and Col. Dwight, the Federal commissioner, were in consultation at Morganza yesterday. It is hoped that a general exchange of prisoners will result.

There is nothing new from Mobile.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18. The following deaths have occurred in Hospital since the last report: Adam Grune, 9th New Jersey; E. T. Cooley, 58th Pennsylvania; Matrice Ragon, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.

As the steamer C. Vanderbilt was coming down the bay from Washington last night a disturbance took place between two soldiers (names not mentioned) in which one stabbed the other, killing him almost instantly. The corpse and the assassin were both taken to the front.

The 4th New Hampshire Regiment started for the same this afternoon, their time having expired.

Rebels from Canada, Capture a Steamer in Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20. News has been received that a party of rebels from Canada have captured the little steamer Parsons and Island Queen near Bass Island in Lake Erie yesterday afternoon, and have gone down across the lake probably for reinforcements, guns and ammunition.

The capturing party numbered thirty men, armed with revolvers and bowie knives. No other arms were noticed.

The captors took at Middle Bass Island wood enough to last several days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Attraction!

N. O. 13 AHEAD!

MRS. M. MAYER, NO. 13 MARKET STREET.

Has just opened her new FALL STOCK OF

BONNETS, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Also,

THE LATEST STYLES

of

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS!

And a fine assortment of

WOOLEN GOODS, NEULAS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF

TRIMMINGS

Constantly on hand, besides everything usually found in the largest furnishing establishments in the country.

se20

Valuable Property

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, on

THURSDAY, the 26th of October, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., that well known business stand, the Upper

Lock Property, situated five miles above Harrisburg, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, fronting east on the Pennsylvania canal and railroad, west on the Turpice, and Sproule, and containing

A CANAL CROCKERY.

The best on the line of canal, as all boats from the branches must pass the place.

A HOTEL

That can at all times be filled with boarders; also a Staff

attached, with good cooks, shelling and fixtures. It is decidedly the best situated in the neighborhood for a store. The stabling cannot be equalled on the line of canal. It is new, and so arranged that each team can have a separate locker; about 20 horses can find room

Also stable, large and commodious, Hay House, Carriage house, Wagon-shop, Warehouses, Carpenter shop, Stone

Ice house and cellar, Stone vault for vegetables, together with Wood-house, Smoke-house, and all in good order, summer kitchen, two pumps never-failing soft gravel water, one pump in the kitchen. The under-pinnings are all stone to the buildings. Hay Stacks. A constant stream of water running through the yard, and convenient for butchering. The above premises are within stone throw of the Rockville passenger railroad depot, where stop the cars of the Potomac, Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central railroads.

Persons are requested to call and view the premises. The title is good and sold on account of ill health of the proprietor.

Attendance given and terms made known by

se21 Wm. D. & H. J. W. C. F. HENRY

(Lancaster, Esquire, and Lebanon, Co. Recorder, till sale, and send bills at once to this office.)

In the Common Pleas of Dauphin County.

Joseph Welker and Susanna Welker, No. 17, Keler, vs. August Term, 1864.

Solomon Loudenslager.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, to distribute the money raised by the Sheriff on the estate of said testator, 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 persons interested are notified to appear.

RALPH L. MACLAY, Auditor.

LOST!

ON FRIDAY LAST, between Hollabach's

Hotel and South street in Harrisburg, a pocket-book with chain, containing a \$5 greenback, and a \$3 bill on the Warren (Mass.) Bank, and a few other liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same.

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

se21 Wm. D. & H. J. W. C. F. HENRY

TO LET.

THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and premises, on Front street, in this city, adjoining the

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. MILLER, and now in the possession of Charles Burt, Esq., in connection with the premises, 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 Ohio School Depository in

Charter.

Treasurer of the Church, Harrisburg, Sept. 17, 1864.

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

se21 Wm. D. & H. J. W. C. F. HENRY

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 Burke & Eberly are notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the firm, to present and authenticate to

CHRISTIAN EBERLY, Surviving partner, or to his Attorney, W. T. BISHOP, Harrisburg, Pa. Sept. 14, '64.—(se21-11w)

Soldiers' Portfolios.

BEGGERS' CHEAP BOOKSTORE, Sold at Wholesale or retail at low prices.

STREET DAMAGES—NOTICE.

IT is ordered by the Court that all persons having claims, by lien or otherwise, against any of the sums of money assessed as damages done by opening the streets in the city of Harrisburg, or having adverse claims to the property injured, make the same known by petition or otherwise to the Court of Quarter Sessions on or before the first day of next term, at which time the money, when the assessment is otherwise legal, will be awarded to the parties named in the report as owners of the property. And, also, that all exceptions to the report of the viewers be filed on or before the first day of November next. By order of the Court.

se21 Wm. D. & H. J. W. C. F. HENRY, Clerk.

Brown's Baby Tender.

A VERDICAL AND NOISELESS SPRING

MATT-JACKER, BABY WALKER, HIGH-CHAIR, OTTOMAN, & HOBBY-HORSE!

The whole designed to relieve Mothers, comfort and amuse children, obviate the evils of rocking, and save the expense of a Nurse. Its motion is perfectly healthy and charming. Price \$20 to \$25. Sent for illustrated circular.

Wm. D. & H