Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson,

OF TENNESSEE.

Our Loyal William H. Miller, Congressman from the 14th District.

The *Patriot and Union* of Friday evening defends our most abused Congressman from this District, in a long article, and vouches for his loyalty and friendship for the soldier in the tented field in glowing language. Without extending this article unnecessarily, we will examine our distinguished Congressman's record, and then let the voters of this District judge for themselves.

GREEN CLAY SMITH'S RESOLUTION.

On the 17th of December, 1862, Mr. SMITH of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders therof to condign punishment.

On the adoption of the resolution 90 Union men and 4 Democrats voted for the same, and 65 copperheads voted against it, and among those 65 stands the name of **William H. Miller,** from this District.

On the same day another resolution was offered by Mr. SMITH, as follows:

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered to our soldiers in the field for their gallantry in defending and upholding the flag of the Union, and defending the great principles dear to every American patriot.

The same 90 Union men and 4 Democrats voted for this resolution, and the same 65 copperheads voted against it. **William H. Miller** stands among them; and yet this same man asks the soldiers to vote for him. LET THEM REMEMBER THIS!

THE COPPERHEADS VOTE THAT IT IS NOT THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE TO FIGHT DOWN AND DESTROY THIS ACCURSED REBELLION.

1864—January 18, Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A most desperate, and wicked and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

This preamble and resoluiton was adopted by 112 men voting for it. Among the yeas were 87 Union men and 25 Democrats. Nays 16 Democrats, and among the nays appears the name of **William H. Miller.**

COWARDLY PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The Copperheads vote to appoint three commissioners to treat with Jeff Davis for peace, and thus acknowledge his bogus confederacy that has waged a desolating, cruel, and causeless war, and destroyed the lives of untold thousands of our noble soldiers.

1863—Dec. 14, Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The President in his message delivered to the House on the 9th instant, and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship and give thanks to God for recent victories claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; *And whereas*, In view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity, nor dangerous to our safety, to evince a generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing on them degrading or destructive conditions; therefore,

Resolved, That the President is requested to appoint three commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored on terms of equity, fraternity and equality under the Constitution.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that it be laid on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 59.

Wm H. Miller voted against laying this resolution on the table.

1864—February 29, Mr ALEXANDER LONG, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution:

NEGOTIATIONS WITH TRAITORS IN ARMS.

Be it resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, most earnestly but respectfully, requested to appoint Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and such other persons as the President may see proper to select, as Commissioners on behalf of the United States, who shall be empowered to meet a commission of like number when appointed for the same object on behalf of the Confederate States, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of ascertaining, before the renewal of hostilities shall have again commenced, whether the war shall not now cease, and the Union be restored by the return of all the States to their allegiance and their rights under the Constitution.

Which was rejected—yeas 22, nays 96.

William H. Miller voted for this resolution.

DEGRADING PROPOSITION OF MR. LE BLOND.

The Copperheads voted that there should be no draft of new troops to fill up the broken ranks of our noble soldiers in the field, until the President has degraded the country by "an armistice," and appointing commissioners to negotiate peace with the bloody-handed rebels in arms against the Government, thereby acknowledging the bogus confederacy of Jeff. Davis. Soldiers in the field, the Copperhead candidate for Vice President, GEO. H. PENDLETON, thus voted your ranks should not be filled, except upon conditions that would crimson with shame the cheek of every loyal man in the country.

1864, June 20, on the final passage of the Enrollment Bill, Mr. Lee Blond, of Ohio, offered this proviso:

Provided, That no levy of troops shall be made under the provisions of this act, except by volunteering, till such time as the President of the United States shall have made a request for an armistice; and shall have made such efforts as are consistent with honor to restore harmony among the States, by the appointment of commissioners empowered to negotiate for peace upon the terms of a restoration of the Union under the Constitution, and until such offer shall have been rejected by the so-called Confederate Government.

Which was rejected—yeas 13, nays 91.

William H. Miller had just stepped out and dodged this vote.

COPPERHEADS DON'T WANT THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO HAVE HOMESTEADS FROM LANDS CONFISCATED IN THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

1864—May 12.—The House passed a bill to secure to persons in military or naval service in the United States, homesteads from confiscated States in insurrectionary districts. Yeas 76, nays 65.

The same 65 copperheads voted against giving the soldier a homestead, and **William H. Miller** voted nay.

COPPERHEADS DON'T PAY THE COLORED MAN WHO IS RISKING HIS LIFE TO SUSTAIN AND UPHOLD OUR GOD-GIVEN GOVERNMENT.

1863—DEC. 21.—During the consideration of the Deficiency Bill,

Mr. Aaron Harding, of Kentucky, offered this proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of the money aforesaid shall be applied to the raising, arming, equipping or paying of negro soldiers."

Which was rejected. Yeas, 41; nays, 105.

William H. Miller voted against paying these men who are now risking their lives to keep white men out of the draft.

If our friends over the way want any more proof of the loyalty of **William H. Miller,** and the ardent support he has rendered in Congress to the Union, we can easily continue his record, as it is contained in the *Congressional Globe*.

An Appeal for Peace.

A committee of peace sneaks, composed of such men as Josiah Randall, James Campbell, (the ex-Judge who was defeated by over 60,000 votes as a candidate for Supreme Judge,) C. Ingersoll, (the son of a man who declared that had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a tory,) J. C. Van Dyke, (a miserably obscure lawyer of the Philadelphia bar,) and one M. C. Evans, have issued an address, which is being circulated, appealing to the people of Pennsylvania to make an effort to secure peace on any terms. These leaders of Democracy propose to pay the rebel war debt, secure the right of slavery, (which means of course the opening of the slave trade,) and place all the revolted States in the same position in a re-adjusted that they occupied in the old Union. The traitor officers of the army and navy to be restored to their old rank. The Judges and other civil officers who resigned at the precipitation of rebellion, to be put back in their old places, and the history of the rebellion to be written as an honorable chapter in the career of the whole country. One of these infamous documents fell into the hands of the editor of the *Lawrence Journal*, (heretofore a Democratic organ, which opposed Lincoln in 1860, but which now supports his re-election.) The *Journal* publishes this appeal with this comment:

God forbid that we should ever assist in prostrating the best form of Government on the face of the earth. We are a Democrat—we cannot be anything else; but, the old Jacksonian Democracy taught us "to support our country right or wrong," and as the Administration is right in suppressing this wicked rebellion, we shall most assuredly support that Government and Administration.

—The leaders of the peace wing of the copperhead faction, should be more careful in the circulation of their documents, and see, hereafter, that indepenpent war Democrats do not get the evidence of their shame and treason.

Deserters and Soldiers at the Polls.

We understand that arrangements have been made, in this and other military districts, to place a guard near every election poll, for the purpose of arresting all deserters as they approach to vote. It is known that by the influence and the persuasion of the copperhead organs and leaders, the larger portion of all desertions have been induced, and that the object in view was to vote these misguided men in districts where their ballots would affect the success of loyal candidates. With the political bearing of this infamous arrangement, the officers controlling the different posts in this and other States, are not of course influenced in their proposed action, however they may take advantage of the tricks of copperhead politicians, to do their duty to the army and the Government. The copheads will find, when they approach the polls to vote deserters, that "some people know as much as others," and that however discreetly plans may be laid to cheat Uncle Samuel, Uncle has servants and friends who are always on the alert for his interests. Hence, the day of the election will doubtless prove an occasion of great hauls of deserters.

The Huntingdon Mass Meeting.

We learn from a private correspondent, that an immense meeting was held at Huntingdon, on Friday evening last, at which John Scott, an old line Democrat, and an opponent of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, presided, making a powerful speech against the sympathy which the Democratic leaders of the North have been extending to the slave-holding rebels. John Cessna, and Gen. Carey delivered characteristic speeches. The meeting was distinguished as being one of the most respectable and enthusiastic ever been in Huntingdon.

IF any man hauls down the American flag McClellan is for "exhausting the resources of statesmanship" to make him haul it up again. That is the simple difference between George B. McClellan and John A. Dix. John A. Dix ordered the immediate shooting of any man who hauled down the stars and stripes. McClellan, on the contrary, is in favor of anointing with "Democratic persuasion" and "peace adulation," all who become guilty of such "a mistake."

GEN. CUTLER having been asked if the soldiers would vote for Gen. M'Clellan on the Chicago Platform, replied: "When the army is ready to ask Jeff. Davis' pardon for having fought him; when it forgets Wadsworth and M'Pherson and the hosts of others that have fallen; when it is ready to turn round and fight under Jeff. Davis, then you may expect it to vote that ticket, and not before."

By Telegraph.

From Missouri.

Position of General Ewing.

Union Forces Concentrated at Jefferson City.

KIRBY SMITH NOT IN MISSOURI.

Heay Firing at Pilot Knob.

Railroad Property Burned at Franklin.

Rebel Movements Throughout the State.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.

Nothing definite has been heard from General Ewing to-day. At the last accounts he was behind some breastworks built by a party of militia that had previously occupied the town, and it was thought, unless the enemy greatly outnumbered him, he could drive them off.

The railroad communication is cut on both sides of him.

There was great alarm at Franklin last night, and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Moselle, twelve miles below.—After the firing ceased, a great light was seen indicating that the bridge at that point, over the Mineral river, had been burned.

There was but a small guard there, and all the rolling stock of the Pacific Railroad at Franklin has been brought down to Allentown last night. The stock on the Southwest Branch road is a good deal scattered. It is believed that a considerable force of rebel cavalry has been seen in the vicinity. No trouble has occurred on the Pacific Railroad, but fears are entertained that the rebels will attempt to destroy the Osage and Gasconade bridge.

General Brown, commanding the district of Central Missouri, has withdrawn his forces from Warrensburg, Sedalia, Boonsville, and other points, and has concentrated them at Jefferson City, where the troops and citizens are hard at work on the fortifications.

Kirby Smith is spoken of by some Eastern papers as commanding the rebels in this State. He is not in Missouri, but it was reported some days ago that he would probably join Price.

It is stated on military authority, that a messenger arrived from General Mower to-day, and that one was sent to him in return, but nothing more can be ascertained from headquarters.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Refugees from St. Genevieve report having heard firing in the direction of Pilot Knob to-day. This indicates that Mower has arrived and was engaging the enemy known to be there.

Two gunboats lie at Cape Girardeau.

James Harrison, of the firm of Choteau, Harrison & Valle, owners of Iron Mountain, arrived to-day. He was at Price's headquarters and conversed with him. He saw Trusten Polk and several other St. Louis rebels.

This settles the matter as to the presence of Price in the State, which many have denied.

The furnaces at Iron Mountain are safe, but all the horses and mules are stolen.

A party of rebel cavalry entered Franklin about 10 o'clock to-day, and burned all the railroad property.

A brigade of General Smith's troops arrived soon afterwards, and drove the enemy out, who went to Gray's Summit, four miles west, and burned the depot and other buildings.

A special train went down the Iron Mountain railroad last night, and learned that a party of rebels fired De Soto last night, and partially destroyed the town.

Two men entered Danville on the North Missouri railroad on Thursday, and were identified as belonging to Anderson's guerrillas, and were immediately hung. The train that went up that road to-day turned back from Martinsburg in consequence of a band of guerrillas lying in wait for it at the station above. The secessionists along this route are said to be selling their property, and taking to the brush, fearing the outrages of Anderson's guerrillas, who are determined to be revenged on them. The loyal men are receiving arms from the Government, and are organizing for protection.

Great excitement is also produced along the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. Scouts from Ironton report a large force advancing towards that place from the northwest, but it is not known whether rebel or Union troops. It is, however, believed to be Gen. Mower's army.

The latest advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, say the troops there are on half rations, the forage is exhausted, and nearly all the cavalry are without horses.

RIVER STEAMERS IN GOVERNMENT USE.

CAIRO, Oct. 1.—The news of the threatened invasion of Missouri has caused the withdrawal of the river steamers in the New Orleans trade, for the present, and they are now engaged in the transfer of troops to that State. It will be seen from this that the Government is alive to the importance of aiding General Rosecrans in his defence against the rebels, and not leaving the whole burden to be borne by the citizens and militia of the State.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Maj. Harry White, of Pennsylvania Exchanged

His Arrival at Chattanooga.

The Main Road From Atlanta to Nashville Intact.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1.

Major Harry White, of the 67th Pennsylvania, late a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and who was captured about fourteen months since, arrived here to-day, having been exchanged in the special arrangement between Sherman and Hood, and without the knowledge of the Richmond authorities, who have heretofore refused to exchange him on any terms.

Baigadier General Wagner has taken command of the 2d division, 20th corps, in place of Brigadier General Newton, ordered to Key West.

The latest intelligence is that the main road between Nashville and Atlanta, has not been touched.

Capture of a Splendid Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

Information has been received at the Navy Department, of the capture by the U. S. steamer Magnolia of the blockade running steamer Matagorda, about 7½ miles off Cape Antonia, Cuba. She was from Galveston for Havana, and her cargo consisted of cotton; the deck board (some 200 bales) was thrown overboard. She is said to be a splendid steamer.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis to Speak at Lancaster.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis will speak at the mass meeting at Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday next, October 6th.

2D EDITION.

Army of the Potomac

Heavy Firing Around Petersburg

The Whole Army in Motion.

General Engagement Looked For.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

Passengers who left City Point yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, say at time that there was firing on the right and left of Petersburg, but very little in front. The entire army was in motion, and indications were that a general engagement was meditated.

A steamer had arrived with a load of prisoners from the James river.

Forty deserters from the rebel army arrived here this morning, took the oath of allegiance, and have been sent north.

LATER.

ATTACK ON AYRES' DIVISION.

Repulse and Heavy Loss of the Rebels.

Fighting on the Vaughn Road

The Enemy Driven Back With Severe Loss.

Our Army Strongly Entrenched.

Lying Reports of Rebel Papers, Claiming a Victory Over Sheridan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 1, 1864.

The enemy attacked Gen. Ayers' division yesterday morning and were repulsed with heavy loss.

This was the only fighting which took place on the left yesterday, with the exception of an attack on the Vanghn road. The enemy were driven back with a good deal of loss and some prisoners. Our loss was very slight.

The army is now strongly entrenched, and a battle may occur at any time.

Our loss on Friday is not yet ascertained, but it will not vary much from what I stated yesterday.

The enemy claim to have captured a number of prisoners from the 9th corps on that day.

The Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan in the valley, and say that he was retreating.

Our troops took some thirty prisoners yesterday, among whom is a Lieutenant on Gen. Benham's staff.

A heavy rain storm prevailed all day, and prevented movements to any considerable extent.

Official War Gazette.

LATER FROM SHERIDAN.

Destruction of Railroad Track and Bridges.

Dispatch From Gen. Grant.

Gen. Butler Sends Troops to the Inner Line of Rebel Works.

Nothing New From Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:

A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, October 1, 9.30 P. M., has been received by this department.

It states that, "I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with the cavalry, and destroyed the iron bridge on the South river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river; also the bridge over Christiana creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro.

The details of future operations are for obvious reasons omitted. The following dispatch is the latest received from General Grant:

CITY POINT, 8.30 A. M., October 2.—*To Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:*—General Butler, on the right of the James river, and General Meade southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same position as yesterday. There has been but very little fighting to-day; a few prisoners, however, have been captured.

Last evening General Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works East of Richmond, meeting with no opposition. U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

No dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. Sherman, but vigorous measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under Forrest and Wheeler.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Fortress Monroe.

Arrival from City Point.

Heavy Firing Heard North of the James River

Rebel Fugitives Pouring Into Our Lines.

Rebels Expect the Fall of Richmond.

Great Results Looked For

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 2—4.30 P. M.

The mail boat Webster from City Point has arrived. The rumor that Petersburg was evacuated is incorrect.

Heavy firing was heard all this morning from the north side of the James river, but nothing important as to the results had been received.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundreds in every conceivable manner. Some are coming down the river on rafts, in their eagerness to escape from the confederacy.

Rebel officers, now prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond cannot long withstand the siege now in progress.

All here are in full hope, expecting to hear of great results.

The New Postmaster-General Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Ex-Governor Dennison was this afternoon sworn into office and entered upon his duties as Postmaster-General.

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Destruction of Railroad Property by the Rebels

PRICE NEAR FRANKLIN.

Gallantry of Gen. Ewing and His Command.

The Rebels Rob the Stores at Pilot Knob

THE EXTENT OF PRICE'S FORCES

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.

The train from Franklin to-day reports all quiet there.

The rebels, it is reported, have destroyed the bridges, and burned all the railroad property for twenty miles below Franklin.

The prisoners who were captured, about sixteen miles from Franklin, learned that Price was about two miles beyond with 7,000.

All quiet on Iron mountain as far as Hillsboro', where the rebels are reported to be working the lead mines.

Fredericktown is still occupied by the rebels, but not in large force.

Gen. Ewing's defence of Pilot Knob is described by an eye witness, as being one of the finest of the war. His retreat is also said to have been most gallantly conducted. His men had not sleep for four nights and nothing to eat, except what they could pick up on the way, and they fought the enemy constantly.

Nothing has been heard from them since their arrival at Harrison station, but it is believed they had reached Rolla.

The depots at Washington and South Point, fifteen or eighteen miles West of Franklin, on the Pacific road, are reported to have been burned.

The iron works at Pilot Knob have suffered to the extent of between $20 000 and 25,000, and the stores in the town robbed of from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of goods.

A gentleman who left Pilot Knob on Friday night reports that Price has from twenty to twenty-five thousand veterans, independent of from three thousand to four thousand recruits recently obtained.

From the South-west.

Affairs Along the Mississippi.

News from Rebel Sources

CAIRO, Oct. 2.

The steamer Belle, from Memphis, brings papers from that city to the 30th, and Duvall's Bluff dates to the 22d, but they furnish no news.

The gunboat no 30, was attacked at the foot of Little Island by guerrillas from both sides of the river. The gunboat shelled and killed 8 or 10 of them.

The steamer Kenton was fired into below Clarendon or White river, and the Adams Jacobs was attacked at Tiptonville on the Mississippi river, but no person on either vessel was hurt. The Federal officers furnish the following summary of news from the rebel papers:

The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Montgomery, Sept. 25th.

General Joe Johnston has been at Macon, Georgia, since his removal from command.

The Selma *Appeal* says that Henry S. Foote looks on the McClellan party as a peace party, and counsels a ready welcome of peace over them.

The same paper says the enemy is strongly fortifying Atlanta, and probably making preparations for another movement.

Our army is at Jonesboro, with pickets, six miles beyond the fortifications.

The Southern papers look for a reign of terror in the north as great as that during the French Revolution.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 30th says the depopulation of Atlanta shows Sherman's extremity in way of supplies, as the measure adopted to save his army from starvation. It does not see how Hood could have retained possession of Atlanta, and thinks no punishment too severe for the miscerants who took the amnesty in order to save their property and went North.

The Montgomery *Mail* says the Mississippi river is patrolled by Yankees with a sleepless watchfulness, rendering it impossible to cross anywhere.

The chief quartermaster of the Mississippi troops has issued orders for the preservation of the worn out bags, grain sacks, rope and other material out of which paper can be made for the public use.

Admiral Porter left Cairo to-day for the north, instead of New Orleans.

Representative Recruit.

WASHINGTON, Ot. 3.

President Lincoln has put a representative recruit into the army. J. S. Staples, of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, was the man selected to bear the Presidential musket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT VOL. R. SERVICE, WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNA., HARRISBURG, PA., October 3, 1864

HOLDERS OF CERTIFCATES OF PREmiums for presenting recruits, are hereby notified to present such certificates to a United States Disbursing Officer for payment, on or before the 15th day of October, 1864, after which date no claims of this kind will be paid.
RICHARD I. DODGE,
oc3dtf Capt. 8th Infantry, Sup't Vol. Rec. Ser.

MILLINERY AND VARIETY GOODS.
MRS. J. HIBBS,
No. 8 Market Square, Next Door to Felix's Confectionery

HAS just received a new and carefully selected supply of Millinery Goods, such as Straw and Felt Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c., all of which are of the latest style. Also, a variety of Zephyr Hoods, Nubies, Gloves, Stockings, Collars, Laces, &c., with a full assortment of Dress Trimmings and Dress Patterns, which she will sell at prices that cannot be competed with.

Dress and Cloak making will be promptly attended to under her own direct supervision. oct3 d3m.

TAILORS WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Tailors are wanted. Apply at [oct3-4t*] No. 66, MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE,

TWO HOUSES and LOTS, property of Mrs. Bibighaus, situated on upper side of East North street. Each lot contains 12½ feet front by 110 feet deep. Houses good. Apply to J. M. WIESTLING,
oct3-1t Attorney at Law.

WANTED,

200 CARPENTERS AND LABORERS, to work on Military Railroads in Tennessee. For information, apply to JOHN R. BROOKE, Broad street, below Third, On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, between 7 and 9 o'clock. oct3-2t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of Lydia W. Jackson, late of the city of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will make them known, properly authenticated, without delay, to
WM. MITCHELL, Administrator.
Harrisburg, Oct. 3, 1864. oc3d1t-w6*

NEW FISH.—New No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kitts, and by the pound, at [aug6] SHISLER & FRAZER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON City, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

Horses suitable for Cavalry and Artillery service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till November 1, 1864

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
o3tilloc31 Quartermaster General's Office.

AUCTION SALE
OF
CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

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

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864,
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES

at each place.

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

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

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS: CASH in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
o3-to26 Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O

CRANBERRIES.
Just received, a very fine lot of Cranberries, at
oct3 SHISLER & FRAZER.

DONNER'S

NEW EATING AND DRINKING SALOON.

Walnut street, between Third and Fourth.

Wines, Beer and the best quality of liquors constantly on hand. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. [oc3d6m] JOHN DONNER

FOR RENT.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Front street, below Vine. For particulars inquire of
JOHN A. S. TRULLINGER,
oct1d3t* On the Premises.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF CAMPAIGN
MEDALS,
PINS,
and BADGES.

At J. M. Hess's Variety and Military Trimming Store,

Third street, between Market and Walnut sts. Call and see my new styles, just received this day. Orders from country dealers solicited. oct1-3t*

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE BEST CHANCE to get Cheap Homes NOW OFFERED IN THE CITY.—The subscriber offers for sale 72 Building Lots, situate in the Sixth Ward, between Reilly and Colder streets, fronting on Susquehanna, Two-and-a half and Second streets. Most of them have valuable pear and apple trees on them, bearing the choicest fruits, selected by Col. John Roberts thirty years ago, the fruit of which will pay for the ground in a short time. There is also on a portion of the ground a sand bank, above the grade of the streets, containing sand of the best quality, which will more than pay for the ground. The location is such that no drainage is required; the cellars will always be perfectly dry. These lots will be sold below the current price ground is now bringing in this city, and in fact so low as to afford an opportunity for any person to secure a home.

A plan of the ground can be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 24, North SECOND street.
DAVID MUMMA.
HARRISBURG, September 29, 1864. [tf]

THE HAIR DRESSERS OF HARRISBURG, in meeting, have resolved on and after MONDAY, Oct. 3, in consideration of the high price of living, and the advance of wages, on the following rates:

Shaving	15 cents.
Hair Cutting	25 "
Shampooing	25 "
Mustache Dyeing	35 "
Baths	50 "
Honing Razors	50 "
Shaving twice a week by the month	$1 00
do three times a week by the month	1 50
do four do do	2 00

which rates are invariably to be paid in advance. *Also*, after October 2d, all saloons will be closed on Sundays.
oct1d4t

CAMPAIGN BADGES, EMBLEMS, MEDALS, PINS, &c.,
AT LOWEST RATES.
A GREAT ASSORTMENT.
All the best patterns and new styles
CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.
WM. TILLER,
No. 32 South Fourth street,
oct1d4t Philadelphia.

FRESH CRACKERS.—Boston Wine Biscuits, Bostan Milk Biscuits, Boston Butter Biscuits, Boston Oyster Crackers, Boston Pic-nic Crackers, Trenton Butter Crekers, just received at
jy18 BOYER & KOERPER.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR and CORN MEAL always on hand, of the best quality, at
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aug18

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