exercise of their great gifts in holding opposite principles, in quickly succeeding platforms, they should be able to express opposite principles in the same platform, and expect to be credited when they say they sincerely hold to all. It is, therfore, quite like them to expect the public to accept as sincere and sufficient some general professions of continued devotion to the Union and the Constitution scattered through their last platform, when, as we have demonstrated, the Constitution would be suppressed, and the Union dissolved, *ipso facto*, by the object they propose and the means they adopt. As if to make this clear beyond all doubt, they add a general declaration to all their special ones, which embraces every possible evil that might chance not to be embraced before. If their resolute purpose to cause the war to fail—their making their disloyal convention a permanent revolutionary tribunal—their actually menacing the Federal Government with war—their demand of an instant cessation of hostilities against the rebels—their declared purpose to call a convention of all the States, in some unexplained manner, and for palpably unconstitutional and disloyal objects—if all these schemes of anarchy and rebellion fail, then, finally, they are for any means, provided they are peaceable toward the rebels.—"Or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." "On the basis," etc. Can any one read the fearful wickedness detailed in the speech of Ashdod, summed up with these few closing words in the speech of Canaan, and imagine any prevarication more shameless! General McClellan says it appears to mean, that the rebels must return to their loyalty and obedience. If he is elected, we trust in God, he will hold the peace men to that meaning, and the rebels to that duty. We are not a candidate for the Presidency, nor therefore under immense temptation "to see what is not to be seen," and the obvious and intended meaning appears to us to be, that we are not to be allowed to fight the rebels any more—for any purpose or on any pretext. It is a full and deliberate judgment against the nation, the Union and the Constitution—if force is required to save them, as every body knows it is. The American people have two effectual remedies in their hands. The first is, to renounce and overwhelm such horrible principles, together with all who maintain them. The second is, to crush the rebellion and all who give it aid and comfort, so thoroughly and so quickly, that the authors of this atrocious peace panic will have no armed accomplices left. Then what a career of security and glory will the nation run!

24. It has always seemed to us, to be a thing unworthy of the American people, as well as wholly mischievous in all its effects, to agitate the question of peace at all. We have already shown abundantly, that in the nature of the case, there was no way to make peace with armed insurgents, except to pardon them, to conquer them, or for them to return voluntarily and in good faith to their obedience to the laws, and their true allegiance to the nation and its government. Every imagination contrary to these great truths, is utterly futile, and can end only in making our condition worse. Moreover, nothing can be more notorious than that the rebels never have been in state of mind to listen to any conditions of peace, even if there had been any authority in the nation that had power to offer them, which were consistent with the safety, the honor, or even the continued existence of the United States as a great and free nation. We have not considered it worth the space it would occupy to expose the deceitful intrigue of the rebel agents at Niagara—whose real objects were to organize a military force amongst the refugees in Canada, and concert a better understanding with the traitors scattered amongst ourselves. Nor can it be necessary to cast any additional contempt upon the mock mystery and palpable conceit and folly, worked out at Richmond between Mr. Davis and Mr. Benjamin on one side, and two of our meddlesome citizens on the other. Such attempts ought to be punished, if they can not be prevented; for they agitate the public mind and encourage the rebels in fatal hopes, which can never be realized. The truth, no doubt, is, that God will give us peace just as soon as the insurgents, and their accomplices among ourselves, and, perhaps, we loyal Americans also, are in a condition to accept it as a real and lasting mercy—among the greatest He bestows. At present we deem it perfectly certain, that the peace which those united in the principles of the Chicago Platform propose to give us, would be the cause of far greater and more protracted misery, bloodshed, and confusion, than that they vainly imagine their shameful remedies would arrest. And it is not, by any means, improbable that while their success would disgrace, and probably destroy the nation, their defeat may re-enforce the rebel armies by the addition of many thousands of them; or may even result in their general insurrection throughout the loyal States. Let the will of God have way and fully accomplish itself. It is better, far better, if traitors will have it so, that the land be drenched in a universal baptism of blood, and come out of it pure, glorious, and free, than to sink down under the ferocious dominion of rebellious mobs, to whom all law is an unnatural restraint, and whose supreme idea of regulated liberty is accomplished in tearing down every thing above them and trampling on every thing beneath them.

25. Up, then, faithful men of this great Republic, and stand for the vast inheritance which God has given you. Since the beginning of the world, no insurrection has ever been crowned with triumph. In all time, no insurrection was ever heard of so little deserving to triumph as this. To the end of the world there never can be another whose triumph would be more deplorable than this. Are we brutes, that we should be thought capable of allowing this one to triumph? Are we lost to all the inspirations of our race and our condition, that we will permit such a combination of such factions as now assail us, to take our crown of freedom and break our sceptre of renown? Are we so unspeakably base as to desert our children in the moment of victory?—so utterly undone as to give up the glorious heritage won by their valor and made sacred by their blood? The shades of your ancestors call to you from the mighty past. The loud cry of freemen all over the earth rings upon your hearts. The latest posterity will bless you if you are faithful to them now.

GOLD FOUND.—In Providence, Rhode Island, last week, some laborers, who were digging a cellar, turned up a piece of gold bar about three inches in length, weighing five and a half ounces, and three or four gold coins of a denomination of about twenty dollars each, two of which bore the dates of 1698 and 1797. There were also two or three silver coins.

IMPROVED HORSE SHOE.—It is said that Mr. George Custer, the father of the gallant Gen. George S. Custer, of the army of the Potomac, is an ingenious inventor, and has recently obtained a patent for an improved horse shoe, in which the nail holes are countersunk, and the bottom surface is not groved.

"MY BRETHREN," said Swift in a sermon, "there are three kinds of pride, namely, of birth, of riches, of intellect. I shall not speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson,

OF TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

Nebraska and Dakota Speak--Territorial Elections.

Nebraska is said to have given about 1,500 Union majority on Delegate to Congress. The Omaha *Republican* gives the following returns:

Counties.	HITCHCOCK, Union.	MILLER, Dem.
Douglas	—	133
Otoe	—	6
Cuming	—	6
Dakota	—	47
Sarpy	—	73
Kearney	—	39
Nemaha	363	—
Richardson	320	—
Pawnee	226	—
Cass	131	—
Washington	86	—
Dodge	59	—
Burt	55	—
Hall	44	—
Platte	1	—
Saunders	1	—
Merrick	1	—
Soldiers at Kearney and Plum Creek	69	—
Soldiers at Omaha	16	—
Soldiers at Dakota	17	—
Capt. Wiles' Company	38	—
Total	1,427	304

The Union majority thus far is 1,123.

Gage, Johnson, Jones, Lancaster, Cedar, and the soldiers' vote yet to hear from, will add at least 400 to this majority. As nearly as we can estimate the result from the returns before us, Mr. Hitchcock's majority north of the Platte River will be 30 votes. South of the Platte it will exceed 1,200. Add to this the Soldiers' vote, and you have an aggregate of 1,500. The largest majority by which the Union men ever carried Nebraska previous to the present election was 153. Now they have swept the Territory by the magnificent majority of 1,500!

Dakota, according to the paper from which we are quoting, has gone the right way, electing Dr. W. H. Burleigh, the regular Union candidate for Congress, by 180 majority.

Phil Sheridan's Victories the Influence Which Exhibits the True Copperhead Feeling.

One of the hopes upon which McClellan and his friends based their plans of success at the coming Presidential election, was that the rebels would be able to make a raid into the Northern States—or at least that they would succeed in desolating vast portions of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It was calculated that if Early or some other rebel cut-throat could wage a destructive war on the Northern border, or penetrate as far North as possible, the effect would be a grand failure to be charged on the national authorities, and while the people were suffering and bleeding from the wounds inflicted by the rebels, they could be induced to crawl to the polls and vote for McClellan. But Phil Sheridan, by his own vigor and the gallantry of those who fought by his side, has disappointed all these bright rebel-copperhead calculations. Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah Valley lately have saved the North from devastation and the Union party from defeat. The Copperheads admit this when they refuse to applaud the deeds of Sheridan. The rebels concede the fact, when they attempt to depreciate the military influence of Sheridan's operations. *Who will, who can, therefore,* stay in a party that does'nt cheer when Sheridan wins a victory?

Maj. R. I. Dodge.

It will do a large number of strictly business men good, who have had a purely business intercourse with this post for the last three years, and it will be gratifying to a still larger number of military men, who have reported here for orders, to learn that Richard I. Dodge, late a Captain in the 8th Infantry, U. S. A., has been promoted to a Majority in the 12th Infantry, U. S. A. If any man has ever earned his promotion by fair and honest service, it is R. I. Dodge. In the discharge of his duties as mustering and disbursing officer, he had but one object in view, and that embraced the honor and success of the service; and for the last few months, as Assistant Provost Marshal for Pennsylvania, he has been indefatigable and eminently successful in seconding all the efforts of the Government to recruit its armies, and maintain its military measures in successful operation. Maj. Dodge's commission dates from the 21st of June, 1864. We congratulate the Major, as well as the old regular army, on his promotion.

THAD. STEVENS—the old hero—has a way of his own of drawing portraits. Take these two: "If you wish a delicate writer to indite sonnets to a lady's eyebrows, choose McClellan. If you wish a rugged Anglo-Saxon writer to rouse a nation, take Lincoln. If they should encounter, either physically or mentally, the giant grip of the rail-splitter will tear the polished dandy from the ground, and hurl him further than the Indian shoots his arrow. Which of these men will you choose to guide the rolling ship in the midst of a storm?"

THE rebels sent Early into the Shenandoah to stump it for McClellan, but Sheridan raised a row and broke up the meeting. Next they sent Mr. Longstreet to make capital for their Democratic friends, and again the unruly "Phil," interfered, and sent the rebel stumpers and their friends whirling toward Richmond. Oh! you naughty Sheridan! You've gone and done that on purpose—you have!

Whom M'Clellan Defends and by Whom He is Defended.

It is a curious fact that Mr. M'Clellan, the copperhead candidate for the Presidency, has clung with a tenacious affection to those who were in the lead of the rebel cause as soldiers and statesmen, and to those in the loyal States who, from the precipitation of the rebellion have persisted in giving aid and comfort to the rebels in arms. From the very hour that Mr. M'Clellan left Western Virginia to command the Army of the Potomac, he "set up shop for himself," and went about his work as a subordinate of a higher power, utterly regardless of his superiors, and evincing a determination not to second the will and secure the victory of the Government, but to cast every possible impediment in the way of its success. In this determination, George B. M'Clellan was sustained by every man in Washington and Baltimore, who was engaged in the cause of the Confederate Government. The Democratic leaders, the prominent men in the control of the Democratic party North and South, seized upon M'Clellan as the tool with which they calculated to work the ruin of the Goverment. Under the control of the Democratic leaders, M'Clellan became an enemy instead of a friend of the Government he was called to defend. He denied its authority to revise his acts as a subordinate in its pay—he disregarded its power to lead him to duty—and until he was superseded in command, he was the heaviest load and the greatest embarrassment the Government had to contend with or carry. As soon as he left the army, Mr. M'Clellan, without reserve, cast himself into the arms of the open enemies of the Government. *The soldier became the sighing apostle of peace*—and now George B. M'Clellan, after having been supported by all the political and social enemies of the Government—after having been in alliance with the aristocracies of the south—after having sacrificed his honor as a soldier to obey the behests of a party that pandered to his vanity—is at length become the candidate and favorite of that party, for the highest office in the gift of the American people, so that in the event of his success he may become the means, finally, of perpetuating the ruin of his country. The history of the world contains no similar instance of perfidy. The betrayal induced by the ambition of individuals, contains no parallel to that of M'Clellan's betrayal of his trust as a soldier and an American citizen. And yet, with history against him, with the great cause of human happiness and civil liberty against him, he has the audacity to ask the votes and the confidence of the American people. A week hence will decide whether this Government is to be continued in its power and glory, or whether, if confided to the direction of M'Clellan and his friends, it will become dwarfed as a mere third rate power in the estimation of the nations of the world.

How the McClellanites are Working on the Soldiers.

For three or four months past, the copperhead McClellanites were engaged in an effort to create the impression that Government officials had concocted certain plans to defraud the soldier of the free exercise of the elective franchise. It has since been developed, that while these rascals were thus loud in their charges against Government officers, they themselves were actually engaged in a well organized plot to defraud the soldiers. Their own tools have confessed this fact And now, another fraud has just been discovered in the west, *where the Copperhead leaders have had thousands of envelopes printed, bearing the portraits of Lincoln and Johnson on the outside,* AND FILLED WITH THE MCCLELLAN ELECTORAL TICKET. It is calculated that the soldier in the army will have neither time or means of detecting this fraud, until it is too late; and it is just by these small tricks that McClellan's supporters hope to make him President. But, fortunately for the honor and safety of the Government, these knaves are being detected in all their plots.

I DESIRE to state *clearly and distinctly* that having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find *that our views agree,* and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation.—*McClellan.*

Judge Woodward's view was that soldiers should not be permitted to vote.

Judge Woodward's "view," as avowed at the time, was that the South should be permitted to go peaceably rather than resort to coercion.

Judge Woodward has formally enunciated the "view" that "slavery is an incalculable blessing; there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back upon their natural rights, and employ in defence of their slave property whatever means they possess or can command."

Judge Woodward announced the "view" from the bench, that "we must arouse ourselves and protect the rights of the slaveholder, and *add such guarantees* to the Constitution as will protect his property."

Judge Woodward proclaimed his "view" that the draft was unconstitutional and oppressive.

And in 1863, he expressed his view to Judge Conyngham that "in my judgment the only course is to withdraw all our armies north of Mason and Dixon's line and offer terms to the rebels," thus anticipating the Chicago platform and the "resort to the arts of statesmanship."

George B. wants it "clearly and distinctly" understood, that his *views* agree with those of George W. Pennsylvania will see to it that their fates agree also. She repudiated the latter by an emphatic majority last fall. In common with her sisters, she will consign the "gentlemen Georges" to a more overwhelming defeat.

"Keep Your Eyes on the Flag, Boys!"

These were the dying words of the gallant Birney. His last act was to vote the Union ticket; and his last words are a fitting corollary to that act. Let every patriotic man do as Birney did—vote the Union ticket as a most sacred duty—and treasure his dying advice. *"Keep your eyes on the flag boys!"*

By Telegraph.

From Washington.

The English Peace Address.

Its Framers Particularly Interested in the Rebellion.

LETTER FROM OUR CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL

WASHINGTON, October 31.

THE ENGLISH PEACE ADDRESS.

Thomas H. Dudley, American Consul at Liverpool, has, under date of October 15th, written to Secretary Seward relative to the letter from Sir Henry De Hoghton to Gov. Seymour, enclosing the address of the people of the United Kingdom to the people of the United States, asking them, if not in express terms, at least in substance, to acknowledge the independence of the South.

He says: "Sir Henry's interest in the Confederate loan, and advances he has made on account of the Southern Confederacy, amount to the sum of £350,000 ($1,750,000.) He is also a member of the Southern Independence Association, which was formed for the express purpose of aiding, in every possible way, the South to achieve their independence, and has labored unceasingly from the time of its formation to the present to accomplish this object.

"More recently, it has turned its attention to the politics of the United States, and especially to the Presidential election about to take place, as the most effective way of aiding the South in its work of dismembering the Union.

"The address has emanated from the Peace Association."

In conclusion, after some remarks of a political character, Mr. Dudley says it will be seen from a slip enclosed, cut from the Liverpool *Daily Post,* that Lady Hoghton, the wife of Sir Henry, is to have a stall in the great bazaar to be held in Liverpool to raise funds for the Confederates.

THE NEW YORK COMMISSION.

The commission appointad by Governor Seymour, in relation to the votes of New York soldiers, etc., reached Washington to-day, and immediately entered upon their business. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished. They had several interviews with the Secretary of War, who courteously received them.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN NORTH, NEW YORK STATE AGENT.

The case of Captain North, the New York State Agent, charged with frauds in connection with the soldiers' vote of that State, will be taken up to-morrow by the military commission of which General Doubleday is President.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Specimens of a new style of fractional currency, to supersede that now in circulation, have been prepared by the Treasury Department, and every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issues. It is probable that the new currency will be of different sizes, graduated according to the several denominations.

MARYLAND FREE.

The New Constitution in Operation.

Celebration of the Event in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.

The new free State Constitution of Maryland goes into effect to-morrow, and by its operation the slaves of this State are emancipated, and slavery is forever abolished in the State.

The City Council have taken measures for the proper celebration of the event, and, pursuant to resolutions adopted this afternoon, the Mayor has issued a proclamation, directing a salute of 100 guns to be fired, to-morrow morning, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. The bells of the city are to be rung, and citizens are requested to display the flag.

LATER.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

Emancipation was celebrated to-day, with spirit. At sunrise a grand salute of 500 guns was commenced, accompanied by the ringing of church and signal bells; flags were displayed from the public buildings and many private dwellings. At noon the firing of salutes was resumed from Forts Federal Hill and Marshall, and the Christ Church bells joined in the merry peals, performing, at intervals, various national and patriotic airs, including "Hail Columbia," "Land of the Free," and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The War in the Southwest.

OPERATIONS OF FORREST—A UNION STEAMBOAT SUNK ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER—PINE BLUFF, PADUCAH, AND COLUMBUS THREATENED BY THE REBELS—PREPARATIONS TO REPEL THEM.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.

The *Journal* says a dispatch received at the headquarters at Nashville from Clarksville, Tenn., states that Lieutenant Colonel Booth, at Fort Donelson, reports that a part of Forrest's command, with three guns, sank a steamer and barge loaded with army clothing at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee river, on Saturday. The same dispatch mentions that Captain Cutter, with twenty-five men, the same day attacked and drove across the river sixty of Colonel Malone's rebel cavalry, killing two and wounding eight.

It is rumored that three hundred rebels are threatening an attack on Pine Bluff, on the Tennessee river.

The *Democrat* learns that on Gen. Meredith's return to Paducah, on Wednesday, he received dispatches from Gen. Sherman and from Columbus, stating that Forrest intended to attack Paducah, and was menacing Columbus. Scouts and deserters reported a large number of rebels passing Dresden, Linton, Lexington, Big Shanty and McLellersville. At the latter place heavy supplies were being accumulated.

All these places are within fifty miles of Maysfield.

Forrest is also known to have been at Jackson, with several thousand men. The danger being imminent, on Wednesday night our cavalry was safely withdrawn from Maysfield. The same night, business men were advised to pack up their stocks and place them aboard the steamers which were detailed for that purpose.

On the 27th scouts reported a rebel force within sixteen miles of the city, since which time no intelligence of their movements has been received. Every business house is closed, and the goods removed to a place of safety. Business of every kind is suspended, and everything is prepared to give Forrest a warm reception. General Meredith will doubtless hold the place.

Buford's headquarters are at Shady Grove. He has eight regiments, three battalions, and a battery of Dahlgren guns. Orders were issued for a concentration of the force on the Tennessee line, and to prepare for a march on Paducah. Forrest, Chalmers, and Buford are all in command.

On Thursday a dash was made upon Johnsonville, and six head of cattle were captured.

Yesterday's Nashville *Union* contains the following: "A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Atlanta had been evacuated. We are authorized to deny the absurd statement. The place is not even in the slightest danger. There can be but little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was, a day or two since, near the Tennessee river, but the rebel leader hesitates to attempt a crossing. The news come through refugees, and it is very contradictory and confused."

GEN. RANSOM'S REMAINS SENT NORTH.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 31.—The remains of Brigadier General Ransom, late commander of the 4th Division, 16th Corps, left here today, in charge of his Adjutant General.

ADMIRAL LEE ON THE WAY TO MOUND CITY.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—Admiral Lee arrived here to-night and went to Mound City.

Four hundred and sixty-five bales of cotton arrived here to-day, mostly for Cincinnati.

2D EDITION.

Army of the Potomac

A Night Attack of the Rebels Repulsed.

The Rebels Driven Back with Heavy Loss.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 30.

The natural quiet has prevailed along the line to-day. Even picket firing seemed to be stopped by unanimous consent. Since the army returned from the late movement toward the side of the railroad, the regimental and brigade commanders have been holding inspections, and the commands are being put in as effective a condition as before they started.

OCT. 31, 6 A. M.—The enemy attempted to play a sharp trick on our lines at half past nine o'clock last night. It was partially successful, but the main object was defeated, with considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the 2d and 5th corps' pickets they made an entrance, and passing from one post to another, they penetrated the line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners.

They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks in the hope of piercing our centre, but one of the pickets had effected his escape to the main line and gave warning in time for the men to be put on guard behind the works, and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion and with heavy loss. Repeated attempts were made, but resulted in like manner, and although the firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage. Our loss is put down at 387 captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few.

The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced in range of our batteries and infantry lines. It was somewhat dark, however, and of course the firing was not so effective as it would have been had our men had a good view of the enemy. At this hour all is quiet.

Major Welsh, of the 3d Penn'a cavalry, on duty at headquarters, has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel, a promotion which has been long earned and affords pleasure to his numerous friends.

A Fight with Moseby's Thieves.

They are Routed with Loss.

WASHINGTON, No. 1.

Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Moseby's men on Sunday, and a portion of the 8th Illinois cavalry in the neighborhood of Salem, Va. Moseby expected to surprise our troops and sent three (3) separate detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack upon our forces, but he found them ready for any hostile demonstration. The consequence was the guerrilla chief was routed. We lost two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The rebel loss was more than double this number, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.

A terrible collision occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad last evening, between a passenger train which left here at one o'clock, and a cattle train coming south. Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck.

Two of the wounded have since died, and 20 or 30 more are wounded. The full particulars of the disaster have not been received. The accident occurred six miles north of Lafayette. A majority of the killed and wounded were returned soldiers. Among the killed is Rev. B. F. Winans, of the Sanitary Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY WANTED.

A BOY IS WANTED for a clothing and furnishing store. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
no1-2t

HARRISBURG BANK, November 1, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK declared, to-day, a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months; payable on demand.
no1-3td J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS?

AUGUSTUS LOCHMAN has removed his Dry Goods store to No. 12 Market Square, next door to Henry Felix's, Harrisburg, Pa. no1d1m

LOST,

ON THE 31ST ULT., A ROUND JET REVOLVING BREASTPIN, set in gold. The finder will please leave it at the office of the Jones House, Harrisburg. no1-2t*

MISS S. A. BRYAN,
No. 6 Market Square,
OPENING DAY OF
Winter Millinery,
THURSDAY, November 3, 1864. no1 2t*

HOTEL CANDLES.—A new invoice just received, and for sale by
no1 SHISLER & FRAZER, Successors to Dock & Co.

DRIED PEACHES, Apples, Blackberries, Currants, Cherries, &c., at
no1 SHISLER & FRAZER'S, Successors to W. Dock Jr., & Co.

VALENTIA RAISINS, a new invoice, at
no1 SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

CHEESE.—Prime New York Cheese, Pine Apple, English Dairy and Sap Sago Cheese, just received this morning at SHISLER & FRAZER'S.
no1

PEPPER SAUCE, a new invoice, just received at [no1] SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

MALAGA GRAPES, just received at
[no1] SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—That valuable property of Mrs. Mary A. G. Seiler, known as the "*Musgrave & Griffith Farm,*" in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on the public road between Bridgeport and Fairview, containing seventy six acres and twenty-seven perches, lately offered at public sale, not having been sold, is now offered at private sale, for a limited time. An accurate draft of the premises can be seen, and full information obtained, by calling at the office of or addressing
ROBERT SNODGRASS, Attorney-at-Law,
North 3d street above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.
oct31dtf

SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

GENTLEMEN would do well to call at the subscriber's place of business and be measured for perfect fitting SHIRTS. We also keep on hand a large assortment of ready-made shirts, very cheap. Walnut street, opposite the Exchange. K. RITNER.
oc31-1m*

Third Ward--Notice.

MEETING of the Subscribers to Recruiting Fund. Owing to a difference of opinion of the Recruiting Committee upon questions concerning the distribution of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the 3rd Ward Fund, a meeting of the Subscribers will be held this (Monday) evening at 6½ o'clock precisely. *Every Subscriber* is earnestly urged to attend *promptly.* By order of Recruiting Committee J. M. WIESTLING,
oct31 Chairman.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES—outside measure 35 inches high, 24 inches wide, and 25 inches deep.
Also, one of Howe's PLATFORM SCALES, on wheels—new—to weigh 100 pounds. Inquire at THIS OFFICE
oc30d1w*

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
FOR PRESERVING CIDER.

WE ARE selling the very best article of the kind, prepared according to directions of E. M. Horsford, Professor of Chemistry, Howard University. It is perfectly reliable and free from impurities. Directions accompany each package.
KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Goods Store, No. 91 Market street, Harrisburg. oc26

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
PITTSBURG, Pa., October 26, 1864.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR TWO stretches of an Iron Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 155 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 5th day of November next. JOHN B. JERVIS,
oc27d2w Chief Engineer.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES.—Deposits received in small sums to be applied to investment in these $50, $100 or $500 securities.

We act as agents, in this city, in correspondence with Government agents, for procuring these securities; especially by receiving deposits of small sums, to be so applied. *Interest of 4 or 5 per cent.* will be allowed on deposits exceeding $20. Funds above the amount of all such deposits will be kept in the Harrisburg Bank, and a deposit can be withdrawn at any time by the owner. The business will be solely of this nature, and conducted on a plain, fair, open and explainable to all, as set out, with the necessary information as these to securities, in our circulars. These U. S. Bonds and Treasury Notes are the safest and most convenient for investment, bring the highest rate of interest, and can be sold at any time for the amount on their face, together with the accumulated interest, or at a premium. Very moderate commissions will be asked.
M. M'KINNEY & Co.,
Office Raspberry Alley, Near the Court House.
Harrisburg, Oct. 21, 1864.—dtf

LUBIN'S HAIR DRESSING FLORILINE.

FOR BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING THE HAIR,

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