

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

- SENATORIAL: MORTON MICHAEAL, Philadelphia. T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county. REPRESENTATIVE: 1-Robert P King, 13-Elias W Hale, 2-G. Morrison Coates, 14-Charles H Shriner, 3-Henry Bunn, 15-John Wister, 4-William H Kern, 16-David M Conaughy, 5-Barton H Jenks, 17-David W Woods, 6-Charles M Runk, 18-Isaac Benson, 7-Robert Parke, 19-John Patton, 8-William Taylor, 20-Samuel B Dick, 9-John A Hiestand, 21-Everard Bierer, 10-Richard H Coryell, 22-John P Penney, 11-Edward Halliday, 23-Ebenezer M Junkin, 12-Charles F Read, 24-John W Blanchard

Official Vote of the State.

The official vote of forty-one counties was received at the State Department up to noon to-day, from which we have the following result: Union 190,787 Copperhead 176,698 Union majority 14,089

Violence and Fraud.

A little more than a year ago, the leading spirits of the Democratic organization who have their headquarters in New York, organized a stupendous local insurrection, on the success of which they hoped to rear a power which would be strong enough to intimidate the national authorities and bring them to terms of peace with the traitors in arms. Gov. Seymour, Gen. Wood, Augustus Belmont, Fernando Wood, the Journal of Commerce and such like influences were the instigators of these riots. After having deluged the streets of New York in blood, and scattered some of its most stately and valuable public and private edifices in ashes, the Democratic rioters were quelled, a large number arrested, of which the greater portion were tried and convicted and are now serving terms in the Penitentiary of that State. The result of that free fight taught the Democratic leaders that violence in an attempt to aid their friends in the south, would not win. Hence, the very same men who were at the head of the riots in New York, to defeat the Government, are now in the lead of the frauds which have just been exposed in the army, to cheat the soldiers who are emulous to support the Government with their ballots as well as their bullets. Gov. Seymour, Augustus Belmont, Fernando Wood and the World are the men and the newspaper which arranged this stupendous plan to cheat the soldier. This reduces the Democratic party and its leaders, from violence to fraud. Failing as rioters, assassins and incendiaries, they attempt a gigantic scheme of forgery to carry their end. Like the rebels themselves, according to the assertion of the immortal Grant, the Democratic leaders have actually been detected in the act of robbing the grave to sustain their cause, by forging the names of dead soldiers to proxy votes. Never was any party more desperate or more disgraced.

An Important Fact.

By voting for the candidates who propose to yield even in the slightest degree to the insurgents, we surrender the American principle and seal the fate of our liberties, our peace, our happiness and our future progress. We abandon that peculiarity of our system which has been the chief source of our distinction at home and abroad. The glory of the Great Republic pales, and the superb structure of society, in which the people have become, for the first time, a power on the earth, and to which the hopes of struggling nations turn instinctively for support and guidance, sinks into the dust. It would become the laughing-stock and by-word of mankind, and even the poor, distracted anarchical republics of the South, remembering our boasts, might taunt us with the inexcusable disgrace and degradation of our downfall.

Why Don't He Resign?

McClellan hangs on to his commission as tenaciously as Judge Woodward held on to his last year. That is another point on which his views and those of the Judge agree. The Judge knew he wouldn't be elected, so he held on to the bird in the hand; and McClellan, with a like premonition, holds on to his place in the army with an eagerness that argues but little confidence in his chances for the Presidency.

Why We Should Work.

The national existence is threatened by wealthy, powerful, determined and unscrupulous enemies. They work steadily, sleeplessly, and we must work as vigilantly as they. This is the hour of the nation's extremity, and the imminent peril of the country must prompt us to firm, decisive, energetic action.

It's ALL RIGHT.

That is what sanguine men say. "It is all right!" they flatter themselves. "McClellan hasn't a chance; he won't make a show at all;" and so take it easy. That is just the way to elect McClellan. Over confidence is the great danger that besets us. It will not be all right until every Union man has done his very best to elect Lincoln.

Don't Be TOO SANGUINE.

We feel the strongest confidence in our success, but over sanguine people are apt to conclude that, because they are sure to succeed, there is no need to work. Do not let your confidence betray you into inaction.

One Tax or Two Taxes.

The main point in every sneaking, canting opponent of the Government, while he is misrepresenting its purposes and slandering its defenders, is the charge that the people are now, and will be in the future, heavily taxed, taxed to a degree which will amount to a burden, "as long as the war on the South is continued." The cry of taxation is made to stop the war. The idea is then thrown out, that the Government—the party which is bravely fighting on the defensive—the party which is struggling against bad men to maintain a good cause—that this party should stop hostilities, and ask for terms of peace. In this way the Democratic leaders insist the taxation of the people will be reduced, and in this way, the same men, declare they will put an end to the war if they are placed in possession of the authorities of Government. Now, suppose, Abraham Lincoln should ask Jefferson Davis for terms of peace? Or rather let us put the case in its true light, by supposing that George B. McClellan were the President of the United States, and he should ask Jefferson Davis for a cessation of hostilities and terms of peace? First, Davis would require a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which would embrace the return of all the conquered territory now in the possession of the Federal armies. Second, Jeff. Davis would insist that every dollar of Southern indebtedness should be added to the debt of the Federal Government; that the pensions of every Southern traitor should be provided for by the people of the free and loyal States, and that for years to come, the white laboring men, the mechanics and farmers of the North, should pay tribute to the slaveholding aristocracies of the South, in acknowledgment of having been conquered and subdued. Such results could not fail to follow a cessation of hostilities and the terms of peace that would grow out of stopping the war by the people of the North before the authority of the Government has been fully vindicated. IN THAT EVENT, INSTEAD OF PAYING ONE TAX, WE WOULD BE COMPELLED TO PAY DOUBLE TAXATION—our own debts and the debts of the traitors would then be wrenched from the labor and the enterprise of the North. Every man who casts a vote on Tuesday next, will literally decide whether he shall in the future pay one or two taxes. This is a question which the voter will decide for himself. It will never be submitted to legislation. If Lincoln is re-elected President a proposition to pay the debts of the South would be scouted from the halls of legislation. If McClellan should unfortunately be made the President, the people of the North would never be consulted, as the tax would be levied by men armed with the slave drivers' whip and collected at the point of traitor Southern bayonets. We cannot state this question of ONE OR TWO TAXES any plainer. The poor man must decide it for himself. As he votes, so will he be called on to pay his taxes.

Slandering the Soldier by Misrepresenting the Results of his Work.

The Age and the New York World, with the assistance of the echo of journals of less consequence, have been busy for some time in depreciating the glorious work daily being achieved by the armies in the field, in the hope that the misrepresentation will produce results beneficial to the cause of McClellan. The Age is daily filled with the foulest lies concerning the movements of Sheridan and his gallant followers, while the World occupies itself with columns of falsehoods seeking to show that Grant is a failure and Sherman a madman. All this is intended to operate abroad as well as at home. If the Age and the World can produce the belief that our armies are not successful, the result will undoubtedly be the depreciation of the national credit, to be followed by national bankruptcy and ruin. In this way McClellan can only be elected President. Do the voters of Pennsylvania need any plainer proof of the affinity of McClellan's friends with those of Jeff Davis? The disaster which strengthens the cause of the one benefits that of the other. Thus, if Davis is successful in inducing Lee to whip Grant, Lee's success is calculated to ensure McClellan's victory at the polls—while McClellan's election to the Presidency will be tantamount to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that would amount to the perpetuation of American disunion. The whole game is thus started by slandering the soldiers. And thus, whenever a copperhead orator or organ engages in an effort to depreciate the victories of our armies, set it down as one of the understood games between the rebels and the cops for mutual benefit. So that the man who suffers himself to be controlled by such influences, yields directly to the persuasions of traitors to do a fatal injury to his country.

Bullets Sustained by Ballots.

It has been told on the stump that, on the 13th of October, 1863, soon after the battle of Chickamauga, the commissioners to receive the votes of the Buckeye warriors performed their duty through hospitals in which five thousand soldiers lay with limbs shot off, and wounds and scars all over them—that all stretched out their hands for ballots as they were distributed—and that with faces pale, but eyes bright and determined, some who, before sundown, were carried out on stretchers to soldiers' graves, cast their votes, and fired one more shot into the rebellion before they died. These facts so exasperated the Copperhead leaders of the North, that they at once set about concocting a plan to cheat all such soldiers. Governor Seymour and Fernando Wood, the leading spirits of the McClellan faction, had forged the names of tens of thousands of living as well as dead soldiers, to counteract the patriotism of the people at home, and misdirect the patriotism of the people in the army. This is the friendship of the Democratic leaders for the soldier. They first attempted to deprive him of his just rights and franchises as a citizen, and when these are guaranteed him by the loyal men of the land, the next struggle of the Democratic leaders is to cheat the soldier—TO COUNTERFEIT HIS SIGNATURE—OR—TO LUTE HIM, WHILE HE SLEEPS IN POLY IN THE GRAVE, BY USING HIS

NAME TO DESTROY THE HERITAGE OF A FREE COUNTRY HE LEFT FOR HIS CHILDREN! Shame! where is thy blush

Gen. SHERMAN has written a letter to John C. Hamilton, of New York, denying a report that he had said that ninety-nine hundredths of his soldiers will vote for McClellan, and he adds:

"I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army as you are, at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could."

The course of Gen. Sherman is soldierly and honorable. And his simple but significant approval of Mr. Lincoln is worth columns of elaborate partisan advocacy. When a gallant soldier like Sherman says of the President, "I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could," it means something. The country thinks so too, and means that he shall do the best he can for four years longer.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION pledged itself and its candidates to "immediate efforts" for an armistice, and Gen. McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, takes no exception to such pledge. How can war men, whether Democrats or others, sustain a party occupying such a position? Is it safe to do so on the single ground of Gen. McClellan's letter.

Just think of it!—a political party appealing, in behalf of its candidates and its principles, to the cowardice of the American people! What an unendurable insult to the bravest race on this earth—what fatuity in politics, incredible if it had not actually happened, incredible if it was not actually transpiring!

"Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the peace party, if there be such at the north, can elect its candidate." Such are the words of Jeff. Davis to the rebels in his last speech. "Hurrah for McClellan!" Such was the cry from Hood's soldiers in the late attack upon Resaca.

Some of the Democratic voters hesitate about voting for Mr. Pendleton, whose record is repugnant to their feelings. But there is no way in which they can escape voting for him, except by bolting the whole ticket. A vote for McClellan is a vote for Pendleton.

A vote for Democracy is a vote for repudiation. Citizens, look at your greenback and think of this before you cast your ballot.

WANTED—Dry goods boxes. Apply at the headquarters of the Copperhead State Central Committee, corner of Second and Walnut streets.

By Telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISVILLE.

Affairs on the Mississippi.

A Rebel Battery at Brandywine Point.

News from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Movements of Hood's Army.

The New Albany (Indiana) Ledger says a rebel battery is reported on the Mississippi, at Brandywine Point, above Island No. 37.

The steamers Chearago and Platte Valley were attacked while going up, and two persons killed.

Our gunboats are now stationed at the Bend, and further trouble need not be apprehended.

The Henderson (Kentucky) News says the great bulk of the drafted in Kentucky are going into the Confederate service.

It is reported that the rebel Gen. Lyon has his headquarters at Paris, Tennessee, with 700 men and 8 pieces of artillery.

R. A. Alexanders celebrated horse Asterre, valued at 18,000 dollars, was re-captured at Bloomfield, Kentucky, yesterday.

Rumor says that Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Tennessee going northward to-day. The particulars and locality are not stated nor attainable at present.

The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta is in good order.

A Righteous Verdict.

The Purity of the Ballot-box Must be Preserved.

Donahue and Ferry, the New York Forgers, Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

The Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. Donahue and Ferry, the agents in the recent election frauds, have been convicted by the military commission, and sentenced to an imprisonment for life. The sentence has been approved, and will be immediately carried into execution. The military commission of which General Doubleday is president, it was announced, would take up the case of Colonel Samuel North, New York State agent, who was arrested, some days ago, charged with fraud in regard to the votes of New York soldiers.

All Right Along Sherman's Lines.

Reliable dispatches, received at an early hour this morning, indicate that everything was all right along the whole line of General Sherman's army.

FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Rebel Ram Albemarle Blown Up and Destroyed.

Fortress MONROE, Nov. 1. To the Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy: I sent Lieut. W. B. Cushing, on the 27th Oct., with Pickett Launch No. 1, to blow up the ram Albemarle. He returned to-day and reports to me that he blew up the Albemarle on the morning of the 28th. The destruction was complete.

The Pickett Launch No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot and sunk. One man escaped, Lieut. Cushing; the others were captured. Commander Macomb writes that from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is sunk. D. R. PORTER. Rear-Admiral Comd'g Atlantic Squadron.

FROM CAIRO.

The Steamer Captured by the Rebels.

Her Cargo Valued at \$200,000

CAIRO, Oct. 1. A party of 44 rebel prisoners, including a number of officers, arrived from Chicago.

The steamer captured and burned by the rebels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee river, on Saturday, was the Mazepa, a new steamer on her first trip, with a cargo owned by R. C. Powell, of Cincinnati. The steamer was valued at \$40,000. Her cargo consisted of Government stores valued at 200,000, with considerable other freight. Most of the clothing and blankets were taken to Fort Herman before the boat was burned.

The fire from the gunboat prevented the rebels from removing all the forage and stores from the river bank. It was shelled by the gunboat for two hours eliciting no reply, when her ammunition becoming exhausted the gunboat withdrew, and the party ashore, and burned the forage left by the rebels on the bank of the Mezeppa river.

The rebel force belonging to Buford's command, estimated at 400 strong, had taken possession of Fort Herman the night previous. They masked their battery of three guns, 12 and 18 pounders, on the bank, completely commanding the river in each direction.

The officers and crew of the Mazepa escaped to Fine Bluff, except Captain Pette. The steamer Ana, coming down the river four hours after the capture of the Mezeppa was fired on by a masked battery three miles above Fort Herman, but passed with slight damage. On passing the fort she was again fired on with shot and shell, completely riddling her upper works, and several shells penetrated her hull, but she passed out of range and was taken in tow by the gunboat.

Fight Between Forrest's Forces and Col. Hatch's Command.

Forrest Completely Routed.

He Loses Arms, Ammunition, Baggage, and a Large Number of Horses.

CAIRO, Nov. 1. Squads of Forrest's men, who passed through Dresden, state that in the engagement which occurred last week, between a portion of Forrest's men and Col. Hatch, Forrest was routed, with loss of arms, ammunition, baggage, and many horses. The locality of the fight was not stated.

Buford, Chalmers and Lyon had a consultation at Paris, Tenn., on Friday last. All of Forrest's men who are furloughed or straggling through the country, are ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, Tenn.

The steamers Odier and Nangbuck, reported captured in the Tennessee river, have arrived in safety at Paducah.

Strong reinforcements of mounted infantry have arrived at Paducah, which, it is believed, have changed Forrest's plans of operations. It is now thought that Johnsonville will be the point of attack.

Another Blockade-Runner Sunk.

—An Exchange of Prisoners Probable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 19th ult., arrived at this port to-day. The Fulton Zevra says the rebel prisoners placed under fire on Monday, at Florida, were removed to Fort Pulaski, our prisoners in Charleston having been removed from their exposed situation by the rebels. The blockade-runner Flamingo, from Nassau, N. P., was sunk on the 23d ult., near the mouth of Charleston harbor, by our Morris Island batteries. Gen. Foster brought with him from Florida a hundred barrels of oranges for the soldiers.

There seems to be a prospect of exchanging all the sick and wounded on both sides. The fund for the relief of our prisoners, raised among the soldiers, amounts to \$1,800, and has been sent to Savannah, to be placed in the hands of a clergyman. Quite a number of deserters have recently reached our lines from Savannah.

Casualties in the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Oct. 27th.

Private John S. Rumble, Co. A, killed. Private Adam Wegert, Co. H, killed. Private Geo. Gilbert, Co. A, wounded. Private Lewis Clinger, Co. H, wounded. Corporal Jacob P. Bryer, Co. I, wounded. Private John Mullen, Co. I, wounded mortally.

Private Perry Halderman, Co. K, wounded mortally. Private Frederik Boger, Co. G, missing.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. The steamer Persia from Liverpool on the 22d and Queenstown on the 23d, arrived at this port this morning. The steamer Virginia arrived out on the 22d. The news by the Persia is important, the commercial depression is inflated, but the funds are firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22. Evening. Sales of cotton to-day, 5,000 bales; the market is quiet and unchanged, with a rather better demand at low prices; sales to speculators and exporters 3,500 bales. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions quiet. Lard firm. Illinois Central shares quiet at 50 1/2 per cent. discount. Erie R. R. 40 1/2. Tallow firmer.

The commercial depression is unabated, both in London and Liverpool, to-day, but the funds are firmer.

Mr. Burch, ex-British Consul at Charleston, is gazetted consul in Cuba.

The Morning Herald ridicules the Solicitor General's eulogies of the American prize courts, and reiterates its insinuations against these courts, and the supineness of the British government in the matter.

A Madrid telegram says that the bank of Spain has concluded a loan of 200,000,000 reals, with Salamanca. The Spanish ministry is busily occupied with the Peruvian question.

All Right Along Sherman's Lines.

Reliable dispatches, received at an early hour this morning, indicate that everything was all right along the whole line of General Sherman's army.

A REBEL "STRAW"—On the Western Express passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday afternoon, a vote was taken by Edgar Allen, Company M, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, of Detroit, and T. Mills, a citizen of Indianapolis, Indiana. Allen is a Republican, and Mills a Democrat. The result was as follows: For Abraham Lincoln 67 For George B. McClellan 37

A number of soldiers were on the train, bound for Camp Chase, Ohio, in charge of Lieut. Sharp, of the Fourteenth regiment, V. R. C., among whom were sixteen deserters from the rebel army, who have enlisted in our army, and are being sent out to fight the Indians on the frontier. Every one of the rebel deserters voted for McClellan.

2D EDITION.

Army of the Potomac

The Late Surprise of Our Pickets.

Not a Single Musketeer Captured by the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 1, 1864.

The surprise and capture of a part of our picket line, on Monday night, occurred in front of Fort Davis.

The men taken belonged to the 69th and 11th New York. They were for the greater part new men, and somewhat ignorant of their duties, and hence were not as watchful as the older troops who have been on duty at this part of the line.

This is the same place where our men some time ago played the rebels a similar trick, and the utmost vigilance has ever since been exercised on both sides to prevent a repetition of the occurrence, but when the late move commenced every man in the ranks left behind had to take his turn on picket, and some of these men it is said had never fired a gun.

It seems the rebels did not carry off a single musket belonging to our soldiers, as they were all found and brought in by General Pierce's brigade, which went out to re-establish the line.

The only way to account for this is that their force was too small to carry so many extra arms, and that they did not have time to return for them.

Although the firing was kept up by both sides of the line, no casualties are reported. Last night it was kept up during most of the night, but the line remains the same as it was previous to the affair. All is quiet this morning.

We are having Indian summer here. The mornings and evenings are cold enough to render fire very agreeable, while the days are just warm enough to make out-door life the most pleasant imaginable.

Guerrilla Attack Upon Colored Troops near Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. A party of guerrillas made an attack on Monday night on the colored company recently raised by Judge Underwood, of Alexandria, Va., at their station near Ocatink, Va. Quite a spirited fight ensued which resulted in the route of the guerrillas.

The Alexandria Gazette has been suspended owing to Mr. Snowden, the proprietor, being among three of the southern sympathizers detailed as a safety guard on the Orange and Alexandria railroad trains against guerrilla attacks.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE

Attack on Our Batteries.

BELFAST, Me., October 2. A dispatch to the Mayor of this city, from Castine, gives the particulars of the attack on the battery at that town: On Monday, at night, a small body of men approached from the rear, and when challenged immediately fired upon the sentinel, who returned the fire. Sergeant Ramsdell was shot at as he came out of his quarters, and four balls lodged within two feet of him. The garrison was promptly mustered, and pursued the raiders about half a mile, firing upon them, when they took a boat and escaped.

Their object, it is supposed, was to capture a United States Cutter lying in the harbor. This city has been put into a state of defence by orders from Governor Coney, and home guards are in readiness for duty. The city government has increased and warned the police.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Proclamation of Gov. Seymour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. Gov. Seymour has issued a long proclamation, urging efforts by all to discountenance strike and disorder in the coming election. The proclamation concludes as follows: "Sheriffs of counties, and all other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace and protect our cities, will take care that every voter shall have a free ballot in the manner secured to him by the Constitution and laws. It will be their duty to see that no military or other organized forces shall be allowed to show themselves in the vicinity of the places where elections are held, with any view of menacing or intimidating citizens in attendance thereon. Against any such interference, they must exercise the full power of law, and they shall call forth, if need be, the power of their district. (Signed) H. SEYMOUR."

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2. The steamer Eagle has arrived with dates from Havana of the 29th of October, Mexico October 15th, and Vera Cruz October 23d. The news is of little interest.

The reported occupation of Matamoros by Mejia and the adhesion of Cortinas and his empire are confirmed.

Trial of Col. North of New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. The trial of Col. North, New York State Agent, has been further postponed till tomorrow, in order to give the accused time for preparation, and to enable the prosecution to send for witnesses.

Statement of the Harrisburg Bank.

NOVEMBER 1, 1864. Assets: Loans and discounts \$723,781.77 Stock of the Commonwealth 100,000.00 United States loans 300,000.00 Specie (including loan of \$24,000 to Commonwealth) 84,392.73 Due by other banks 1,144,547.89 Notes and checks of other banks 99,481.48 United States notes 58,745.00 Stocks (at present market value) 28,000.00 Real estate 14,600.00 Total \$1,558,518.36

Lithography \$510,896.00 Deposits 656,827.33 Due to other banks 57,733.22 Total \$1,225,456.56

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. ELLINE, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERSONAL—If Mr. George H. Bowersox will call at the City Hotel, to-day, he will see his brother. J. H. BOWERSOX, no21t

TEN GOOD CARPENTERS WANTED immediately. Apply at the Bolton House for E. M. KOLLER. None but good ones need apply. Good wages will be paid. no22dt*

DO YOU WANT A GOOD GOLD PEN? If so, call at BULLIFF'S Bookstore, Harrisburg. no23t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. An Adjourned Sale of the Stock and Fixtures of the late clothing store of Mrs. Cooper, on Third street, above Pine, will take place to-morrow (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. W. BARR & SON, Auctioneers. no21t

HOUSES FOR RENT. SEVERAL HOUSES to rent in the Fourth and Sixth Wards. Inquire of JOHN M. SHROCK, Florida no23t

OPENING DAY OF WINTER MILLINERY at Mrs. E. Chayne's, Second street, one door above Market square THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3. no21t*

A RAKE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. 150 ACTIVE, ENERGETIC BUSINESS MEN wanted immediately to engage in the sale of Dr. McBride's KING OF PAIN. Very favorable terms offered. The present sales of this medicine are increasing. This most remarkable remedy offers unparalleled inducements to persons willing to engage in a pleasant business that will pay them from \$50 to \$100 a week. The KING OF PAIN will positively cure Headache or Toothache in three minutes. For further particulars apply either personally or by letter to KUNKEL & BRO., Manufacturers and Proprietors, or to Dr. F. H. HEMPERLY, State Agent, Harrisburg, Pa. no21t

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISBURG, November 1, 1864. SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 87. The following orders from Headquarters, Department of the Susquehanna, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: That the interest of the Government and the welfare of this Department may be maintained, it is ordered that all refugees and deserters from the rebel lines, and citizens of States in rebellion, who are now within the Department, or who may enter it before the 15th day of November inst., shall report to the nearest District or Town Provost Marshal, that they may be required, their residences or whereabouts in three months. If all law-abiding citizens are earnestly requested to act in junction with the proper authorities, and to assist them, if necessary, in the enforcement of the instructions here set forth. The Post Provost Marshal, Captain Thome, is charged with the execution of the above order as far as relates to this post. (Signed) Maj. R. L. DODGE, 12th U. S. Infantry, no21not

LOST—An orange and white colored POINTER DOG. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery by returning him to JOHN MORSE, Third st. near North. no2

NOTICE. A West Harrisburg Market House Company, public notice is hereby given that an Election for said Company to conduct the affairs of the West Harrisburg Market House Company, will be held at the office of the company, in the Market House building, on Thursday afternoon, November 17, 1864. W. K. VERBECK, no23dt

1864. 1864. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and North-west corners of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and is operated by them. Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business October 17th, 1864. TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG. Leave Eastward. Leave Westward.

Mail Train. Leave Eastward. 11:45 P. M. Elmira Express Train. 1:30 A. M. Williamsport Accommodation. 1:50 P. M. Mail Train. Leave Westward. 12:25 A. M. Elmira Express Train. 1:30 P. M. Williamsport Accommodation. 1:45 P. M. Passenger cars run through the Company's Agents, change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Express freight cars on Elmira Express trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore. For information respecting Passenger business apply at the depot 50th and Market streets, Philadelphia. And for freight business of the Company's Agents: S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia. Raymond, Erie. J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H. W. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport. oct20dtly

BOY WANTED. A BOY IS WANTED for a clothing and fur finishing store. Apply at THIS OFFICE. no21t

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. no23dt