# Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.


### State Treasurer.

We believe that the able and accomplished financier who is now at the head of the Treasury of the State, owing to ill-health, will not be a candidate for re-election. Understanding this to be a fact, we are constrained, in response to the demands of many friends, as well as in obedience to our own personal preferences, thus early to recommend Mr. W. H. Kimble, of Philadelphia, as a gentleman every way qualified to succeed Mr. Moore, both as regards his financial ability and personal integrity. In the business circles of the metropolis, and among men of high standing socially and politically, no man occupies a fairer position or attracts more confidence and respect than W. H. Kimble. His personal knowledge of the resources of the Commonwealth, his acquaintance with its vast business interests, and his experience in finance and trade fit him eminently for the Treasurership, and in this connection of his name with that office, will undoubtedly rally to his support the leading business men in every section of the State. Besides these professional and personal qualifications, Mr. Kimble has other claims on the loyal men of the State, which entitle him to their hearty support.—From the hour when rebellion was precipitated, and in the darkest moments of the existence of the Republic, he has never faltered in his duty to his Government. Everywhere and at all times, he has remembered his country and stood up bravely in its defence. Such men are deserving of a fair share of the honors of victory, and as such we take a special pleasure in endorsing W. H. Kimble as a candidate for State Treasurer.

### A Sublime Political Fact.

We understand from a gentleman who has access to high official circles, that, by a record kept in Washington city, the fact will be fully established that a larger vote was polled in the States which voted at the late Presidential election than in 1860. The significance of this fact will not be lost on the governments of the world, and shows a recuperative power on the part of the nation at once wonderful and cheering. Of course this strength is made up mainly of foreign immigration attracted here by the great demand for labor, and the high prices paid the laborer. The effect of this demand has been to increase the wages of labor in countries where skilled mechanics have been so long at the mercy of capital; while it has, as we have already stated, brought to our shores large numbers of the most intelligent and capable foreign artizans and mechanics, whose accession to the country, at this time, is of the most incalculable importance. The natural increase of population has of course also something to do with the increase of the vote. Viewed, however, as a result without regard to the influences which produced it, the fact will of course excite the wonder and the fear of the nations of the world. There is nothing in history to equal it. A people waging a gigantic war, in which the sacrifice of human life has been stupendous, and yet at the same time the nation exhibiting an increase of her vote at a great popular election. With this power of recuperation, it is not likely that the American people will soon pass from the roll of nations.

### Ours, the Only National Party.

It was a favorite plea with the leaders of the Democratic party, when, in 1861, they were aiding and abetting treason, that Mr. Lincoln was elected by a sectional party, and that because the Southern conspirators had intimidated all attempts at supporting him in the slave States, there was nothing national in his election. This aspect of affairs was changed on the 8th of November, 1864. At the election held on that day, Mr. Lincoln received the electoral vote of all the States voting but three, with a popular majority of almost *half a million*. In addition to this, he would have a clear majority in the Electoral College, had all the States voted. The total electoral vote of the United States, including that of all the seceded States, would have been 321, necessary to a choice, 161. Mr. Lincoln has received the vote of States having 213 electors, so that if all the States had voted, and the rebel States had gone solid for McClellan, Lincoln would have had a majority of 52 in the Electoral College. We shall hear no more of Mr. Lincoln's being a minority President. And what is of greater importance, we shall hear no more of sectional parties, except it is of the party now in rebellion. Ours is now the only National party—*a Union Republican party*, destined, under God, to rule the land for good, for at least a century to come!

THE DEFEAT OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, for re-election in New York, elicits the hearty congratulation of loyal men all over the land. He is the type and representative of Northern sympathy for Southern treason. Through him has been passed, to the conspirators in arms, an amount of aid which enabled the traitors to hope for the practical co-operation of the people of the North, had the Democracy achieved power, and we verily believe that the name of Horatio Seymour will be recalled with execration when that of Jeff Davis is remembered with admiration. Of the two traitors, Davis is the bravest and most pure, and of the two men, Seymour is more accountable for the misery of the South. Hence, the defeat of Seymour is regarded more as a moral blessing than as a politcal victory, by all good men.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN is now busily engaged in the preparation of his message, which will be the most important document ever issued to the American people, and will contain the record of our victories by land and sea, with the cheering evidence that our final triumph over treason is near at hand.

### Fleeing from the Wrath to Come.

The Democratic papers and leaders, now that the election is over, begin to wince under the scorching influence of a hot indignation that awaits them in the loyal and patriotic hearts of the nation. These fires have been lighted and fed by the recreancy of that party throughout the late campaign, and never will be extinguished until the devilishness which it infused into the canvass is entirely forgotten and wiped out by the waves of time, years and years in the future.

This contest has been unlike any known to the national politics of this country. Never before has the nation been in the midst of a rebellion when the people have been called upon to select their Chief Magistrate. Never before has the very life of the Republic hung upon the event of the struggle. Never before have the people been called upon to decide between a united or a divided country. Never before, since the days of the Revolution, have they been brought in collision with men at the ballot box whose sympathies and efforts were arrayed against their government. All these events and influences characterized the late canvass, to an extent which so wounded the hearts and embittered the feelings of the loyal men, women and children of the country, so that this and succeeding generations must pass away before the animosities engendered will entirely disappear.

The men who met at Chicago and censured and condemned this government for its efforts to crush the rebellion, without a word of rebuke even for treason and traitors, cannot escape the feeling of indignation that their conduct engendered. The partizans and presses which followed the lead of that convention throughout the canvass, will be regarded with the same feeling of abhorrence that has for more than eighty years attached to the tories and cowboys of the Revolution. These men were duly warned of the consequences of this folly and wickedness towards the government, and if they shrink now from the scorn that awaits them, they should recollect that it has not yet reached its full intensity. The men who have sympathies with this rebellion and have reviled and insulted their government in the day of its deep affliction, will go to their graves with the odium of their disloyalty hanging around their memories. They should have understood this and turned from the error of their ways before the taint became indelible.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, in his proclamation for thanksgiving, recommends that on that day collections be made in all the churches and contributions of money, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life be made everywhere for the support of the families of volunteers and drafted men during the coming winter. We submit this recommendation to the patriotic clergymen of Harrisburg, trusting that there will be some concert of action had between them on the subject, which will result in a large collection for the purpose named.

# By Telegraph.

## REBEL NEWS.

### SHERMAN HEARD FROM.

### Intense Excitement in the Cotton States.

### A Battle at Jonesboro', Ga.

### Howell Cobb Meets Our Veterans With Militia.

### The Union Army Marching on Macon.

### The City Said to be Impregnable

### WHERE WILL SHERMAN HAVE HIS BASE?

*SAVANNAH AND PENSACOLA SUGGESTED.*

### RICHMOND ALARM ABOUT HIS PROGRESS

[From the Richmond Dispatch of Friday.]

The only official information received by the press yesterday, was that Sherman had destroyed the Northwestern and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta to Allatoona, the Chattahoochee bridge included. This movement is difficult to understand, except as explained by unofficial reports that were in circulation during yesterday. If they be true, the destruction of railroad can be understood, though it will still appear a superfluous labor.

Reports had it that Sherman, having burned Atlanta on the 15th, last Tuesday, had set out for Macon, with three corps, amounting to thirty-five thousand men, and that he had on yesterday reached Jonesboro', twenty-two miles south of Atlanta.

If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, Wheeler has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch Sherman and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him "moving towards Bridgeport." Now it is said he reports him moving towards Macon, as above stated. We regret to say that this latter report is corroborated by other evidence.

Sherman will, we think, meet with opposition he does not calculate upon before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of most formidable character, and with troops that before that time will be collected in them they must give him a vast deal more of trouble than he evidently counts upon. If Georgians will battle for their trenches as the Petersburg militia did last June for theirs or the Richmond militia did at Staunton River Bridge, later in the summer, Macon will be saved.

In undertaking this expedition Sherman is too prudent a man to rely upon subsisting his army on the country, and it becomes interesting and important to consider *what* point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northwest of Atlanta, proves that he has cut loose from the Chattanooga base; he must then be looking to some point on the Atlantic or the Gulf.

We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point. This is not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fails to take Macon at the first dash, he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it his new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view, as a new base of supplies, but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages did its approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting. We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.

The *Chronicle* says:—Scouts, who left Jonesboro' on Wednesday morning, report that General Howell Cobb, with from six to eight thousand militia, and three brigades of cavalry, attacked the enemy, and was steadily driving them in.

The plan of operation on Sherman's part, as we learn from the same source and we suppose correctly, is to leave Thomas with such reinforcements as have been sent him to oppose Beauregard, while Sherman with his own column shall move south from Atlanta.

This is so confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance, that we accept the programme as a true one. The first point marked for capture by Sherman, is Macon, distant from Atlanta one hundred and three miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to move upon Savannah, one hundred and ninety miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, one hundred and four miles further. Perhaps Augusta, one hundred and sixty-four miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour.

Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as to Allatoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee, a singular manouvre to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we trust they never will again. It is the speculation of some that, instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it prove not a rough one. Will Beauregard turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign? One is moving north, the other south; his purposes are necessarily secret. Nor are we in possession of information for an opinion as to the best policy. It is to be hoped that the people of the States, through which Sherman proposes to march, will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends.

No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition must be counted now, or considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not becomingly resisted. On the whole the situation of affairs East and South is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment.

# 2D EDITION.

## From the South-west.

### Affairs Unchanged.

### HOOD AND BEAUREGARD AT FLORENCE.

### Rebels Captured at Atlanta.

### SYMPATHIZERS GLOOMY.

### Great Results Expected from Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.

The *Gazette's* Nashville reporter says that military affairs are unchanged, and comparatively quiet.

The rain continues, and the roads are in bad condition.

Hood and Beauregard are still in the vicinity of Florence.

Nine hundred rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville on Saturday morning from Atlanta. Thinking the place evacuated, they rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured.

The rebel sympathizers at Nashvile are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipated result of General Sherman's movement.

Accessions to our army are arriving daily from the north.

### Sherman Prepared for an Extensive Campaign.

### Statement of His Chief of Artillery.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—Brig. Gen. Barry, Sherman's chief of artillery, arrived here yesterday seriously ill. He left Gen. Sherman at Kingston, Georgia, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant.

Gen. Barry says that Sherman has all the infantry, cavalry and artillery he wants.

The men had received eight months' pay, and their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winters' campaign. The morale of the troops is unequalled for efficiency and vigor, and General Sherman will carry his army triumphantly through the work he has to do.

On Monday night last Hood's entire forces, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., watched by the troops under Gen. Thomas, of such strength as will render an invasion of Tennessee impossible, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme delicacy.

### Mr. Fessenden's Financial Policy—The Gold Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The story has been repeated over and over again that Mr. Fessenden has been selling gold to bring down the premium. There is not one word of truth in the story, though it has acquired a certain respectability by its age. When Mr. Fessenden attempts to keep down the premium on coin, it will be by the adoption of public measures. They will not be hidden from the financial world. He is deliberating upon measures calculated to strengthen the Government securities, and to idcrease the value of the legal tender currency, but thus far, since the war began, the Government has not put one dollar of coin upon the market. The recent panic among the gold speculators produces a very good feeling in the Treasury Department, but it is accounted for principally by the military situation. To those persons who are aware of what is going on at this moment in the prosecution of the war, it is not surprising that gold trembles. Instead of the campaign being ended, there has not been a time for six months when the rebel Confederacy was in so much danger of defeat at different points in its extended lines as at this moment.

### Gen. Gillem at Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.

General Gillem is safe at Knoxville with his command. In the attack on his outposts our loss in killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 400 men.

### The Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Parties arriving here from Hagerstown, Md., state that some alarm is felt there lest Moseby should make a dash across the river to burn Hagerstown, as he has threatened to do it, and prisoners who have fallen into our hands recently say that it is the intention of the rebels to do so in retaliation for the destruction of the property in the Valley.

This fear has been increased by an attempt, several nights ago, to fire the court house, which is situated in the very heart of the town. It was discovered in time, however, to prevent a serious conflagration. Arms have been furnished to citizens, and companies have been formed in the county for home protection.

It appears to be the determination of the Union citizens to defend themselves from guerrilla depredations, and a number of them have volunteered as scouts. Scouting parties are out day and night.

The retreat of Early will doubtless cause Moseby to seek another field of operations.

### Death Of Pennsylvanians.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19.

The following are among the deaths in the Hospitals at Old Point since the last report:

D. Wight Williams, 203d Pa.
Jno. F. Sharp, 25th Pa.
Tobias Brown, 199th Pa.
Andrew J. Rifle, 58th Pa.
Sam'l H. Christy, 188th Pa.
Chas. M Swift, 211th Pa.
Jacob A. Warner, 203d Pa.

A severe northwest storm set in to-day.

### Reported Death of Major General Canby.

CAIRO, Nov. 20.

The clerk of the steamer Stickney, from New Orleans on the evening of the 12th inst., says he was told by the quartermaster at New Orleans that General Canby died at one o'clock that afternoon, and on the arrival of the steamer at Morganzia the latest telegraphic dispatch received there confirmed the statement of the General's death.

### Rebel Repulse Near Knoxville.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 19.

The rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles above Knoxville, in force, yesterday morning, at daylight.

The fight continued at intervals, all day. Our forces held their own, and repulsed the enemy in every attack.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

TWO small frame houses, in Nagle street, between Race and Water street. Inquire at William Garratt's store, Second and State. nov21-d1w*

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE SETTER DOG, well trained, is offered for sale. Price $60. For particulars address PHILIP UHLER, nov21-3t* Mechanicsburg, Pa.

TOY BOOKS! TOY BOOKS!

Of the laetest publications, for sale at Scheffer's Bookstore, Harrisburg, Pa nov21

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.—To prevent any mistakes occurring hereafter, in regard to our place of business by our numerous friends and business men, we hereby notify the same that we still are at our old stand, 105 Market street, and have no connection with any other party or establishment in the city.

At the same time we draw the attention of the public in general to our newly received large and splendid assortment of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, which we sell cheaper than can be bought at any other place in the city. L. BERNHARD, no21-1m P. BERNHARD.

BOARDING.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at Mrs. Johnson's Boarding House, Mulberry street, near Second. no21d2t*

WINTER OPENING.

THE undersigned takes pleasure to inform the ladies of this city and vicinity, that she will open her well selected and most fashionable stock of Bonnets and Hats on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at her old stand, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

no21d3t JANE WAGNER.

GAMES! GAMES! GAMES!

Pictorial Game of Characters.
Pet of the Cradle.
New Game of Quotations.
Fireside Spelling Game.
Japan Puzzles.
Mrs. Jollyboy's Pic-nic.
Old Maid and Old Bachelor.
Parlor Amusements.
New Game of Matrimony.
New Game of Forfeit.
New Game of Spirit Rapper.
Nuts to Crack or 54 Puzzles.
Arithmetical Game.
Game of Nip, Sledge, Tuck and Frizzle.
Sparkles of Wit from the Brain.
Pan of Momus.
Quartette Game of English Poets.
Sultan Vizier or Scherzerade.
Quartette Game of American Poets.
Dejected Picture Puzzles.
Conversation Cards.
Fortune Telling Cards.
Fox and Geese.

For sale at Scheffer's Bookstore, 21 South 2nd street, Harrisburg, Pa. no21

NEW CURRENCY HOLDER at SCHEFFER'S Book Store. no21

SOMETHING New and amusing for children—*The Flying Birds*, at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore, Harrisburg, Pa. no21

LOST.

IN THE CARS, on the Reading Railroad, between Lebanon and Palmyra, a Pocket Book containing one hundred dollars, and small change, also, a promissory note from Mr. Foreman for $37, and a bill of sale. The papers are of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the pocket book and its contents, by leaving it at this Office. no21 WM. FRANTZ.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION TO BE GIVEN AT BRANT'S HALL, Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 23d, 1864. Tickets - - - - $1 00. no21-d3t

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, NOVEMBER 7th, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.00 and 8.15 A. M. and 1.45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10.00 A. M. and 2.45 and 10.00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Sleeping Cars accompany the first two Trains without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M. and 1.45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7.25 A. M. and 4.40 P. M. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12.00 noon, and 7.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Pottsville at 8.50 A. M. and 2.35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M. and 2.15 P. M., and Reading at 12.00 midnight, 7.35 and 10.45 A. M., 1.38 and 6.05 P. M.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.40 and 11.00 A. M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 7.00 P. M., Philadelphia 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 00 A. M., Harrisburg 3 15 A. M., and Reading at 12.00 midnight, for Harrisburg.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School, and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds allowed each passenger. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., November 3, 1864. no21

FINE GROCERIES of all kinds, at reduced prices, at SHISLER & FRAZER'S FAMILY GROCERY opposite the Court House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

*OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.*

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE AT HARRISBURG.

☞ "To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for '*advertised letters*,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ "If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"FREE DELIVERY of letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's *post office* and *State*, *street* and *number*, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"4. *Place* the postage *stamp* on the *upper right-hand corner*, and *leave space* between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name*, *post office* and *State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—SEC. 26, Law of 1863."

LADIES' LIST.

Albright, Miss Emmie
Alderson, Miss L B
Allen, Miss Margaret
Barr, Mrs Augustus
Bamberger, Miss Ella
Bates, Miss Ella H
Bainhart, Amanda
Beinbaur, Miss Catharine
Berrger, Mrs Mary A
Bingham, Mrs Emma
Boon, Mrs T W
Bowers, Mrs Lavina
Bowman, Miss Lucinda E
Bradford, Miss Lillie W 4
Brensinger, Mrs Amelia J
Brown, Miss Emma
Brown, Miss Ellen
Bush, Miss Mary
Butler, Mrs Sarah
Burton, Mrs Allice
Burgur, Mrs Ellen
Christa, Miss Carline
Cane, Miss Kitty
Clark, Miss Mary A
Clarenton, Jane
Clark, Miss Eliza
Culbertson, Miss Julia P B
Cunningham, Mary
Davis, Mrs John
Davis, Miss Jennie
Dean, Mrs Jane 2
Dicks, Miss Sarah
Dingler, Mrs Maria
Dickson, Mrs Jennie
Dixson, Mrs Hanah
Diebeil, Mrs Sarah
Dumars, Mrs Jane
Douton, Miss Mary
Dunmore, Mary
Douglas, Miss Mary A
Dunham, Miss Sally
Eckman, Miss Emma
Ettele, Mrs Susan
Ellery, Miss Idia
Fisher, Miss Mary A
Fields, Miss Fanny
Fagan, Miss Ida
Flowers, Miss Annie W
Fisher, Mrs Hisia
Fox Miss Anna E
Foote, Mrs Benjamin
Finicle, Mrs Mary S
Freeburn, Miss Libbie
Fry, Mrs July
Geiger, Mrs Sophia 2
Garverich, Mrs Rebecca
German, Miss Ella
Gault, Mrs Joseph
Goletin, Miss Annie
Gaiger, Mrs Jane
Graham, Mrs Elizabeth
Greenawalt, Mrs Peggy
Gramm, Mrs Elmira
Glausen, Mrs Lydia
Glouser, Miss Lydia
Hasler, Miss Hallie
Hawthorn, Adda
Harner, Mrs E B 2
Harlan, Mary
Host, Miss Sarah
Harris, Miss Susan
Henry, Miss Lizabeth
Hertler, Mrs A M
Heston, Sarah A
Hinkle, Miss C
Hinkle, Annie R
Horstick, Mrs Sarah R
Hubbare, Mrs Nancy
Hurshey, Mrs M
Huston, Catherin
Johnson, Mrs Ellen E
Johnson, Mrs C
Jordan, Miss Mary J
Jones, Charlotta
Jacobs, Miss Lilie
Krippner, Miss Kate A
Kline, Miss Mary
Lee, Mrs E W
Lickel, Miss Mary J
Landis, Miss Lizzie
Laulenstine, Mrs Lucy
Lagrange Miss Lizzie
Lee, Mrs Prisila
Lowery, Mrs Matilda
Laxly, Miss Carline
Miller, Miss Elenorer
Miller, Miss Sadie
Messner, Miss Catherin
Minick, Miss Lucinda
Maden, Mrs Mary
Michael, Miss Lib
Minich, Miss Elizabeth M
Merrick, Mrs R
Morris, Becka
Moore, Ellen C
Murray, Miss Mary
Nepley, Mrs Mary
Nisley, Miss Mary
Orth, Mrs Sarah
Offerd, Mrs Frances
Peters, Miss Fanne
Parsons, Mrs Mary
Phillips, Mrs Mary
Paine, Mrs Sarah
Potts, Miss Roberta
Pinrafter, Mary
Pool, Miss Mary
Pye, Mrs Priscilla
Rhyne, Ellen
Richards, Mrs Beggy J
Robisen, Miss J Ann
Roberson, Miss Lucy
Scott, Mrs Eliza
Schmit, Mrs Louisa A
Sherk, Mrs Jacob
Shindler, Miss Kate
Shobaigh, Miss Lizzie
Smith, Miss Lucy
Smith, Miss Jane E
Simons, Mrs Eliza
Sinchair, Miss Laura
Slater, Miss Anney
Smith, Mrs Rebecca
Spuse, Mrs Catherin
Spotwood, Maria
Springland, Elisabeth
Sullivan, Mrs Mary
St Clair, Victor E
Stephenson, Miss Jumia M
Stevenson, Miss Martha
Stuart, Miss Matilda
Stimel, Miss R
Talle, Mrs Elizabeth
Temple, Miss Clara A
Thompson, Mrs Rebecca
Trullinger, Mrs Eliza
Troutt, Mrs G W
Vilinder, Mrs
Venerich, Miss Jane E
Watts, Mrs Susan M
Wenrich, Miss Sarah
Wentelburger, Miss Mary
Weed, Mrs Katy
Wild, Miss Lizzie
Williams, Miss Lizzie
Williams, Mrs Anna C
Williams, Miss Muetah
Winter, Mrs Margaret
Zerley, Miss Hanah

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Arthur, Geo W
Adams, A T 2
Adams, Serg G W
Aylesworth, A
Anderson, Enoch
Anderson, James W
Anderson, Chas F
Aungst, John
Alaxander, John C
Anderson, Saml
Bates, S
Bates, Abram
Barber, Nathan
Balp, Rudolph F
Bailey, Doctor
Barret, Stephen
Barnett, Robert
Bates, Geo S
Barton, Jacob
Balsbach, John C
Bowman, John
Bell, R S
Berge, Alx
Bell, Thomton
Bloomstine, Wm
Blackstone, John
Bingeman, Wm
Boas, Wm
Bresset, Sherman
Brenneman, Ned
Burkart, Abram
Briggs, Master F
Brubaker, H M
Brown O E
Brant, Mathias
Burkhart, John
Burns, Wm J
Byle, Eddie
Butts John F
Carter, Henry
Carl, George
Cirbach, A H
Christy, Thos C
Clark, Martin
Cole, George W
Collins, S M
Cooper, Geo W
Cabelle, Joseph
Cooper George
Curtess, James C
Crozier, John
Crickenbarger, John H
Crouse Benjamin
Dayly, Wm
Dean, John A 2
Detweiler, Saml
Dorland, Garrett
Dougherty, P D
Dougherty, Saml D
Donnelly James
Doumell, J H
Droubeck, Wm
Eager, Jas H L
Eckler, Richard
Elson, L C
Fox, Capt D W
Frankle, Rudolph
Freeman, Chas F
Gibson, E C
Getty, Wm A
Garter, Thomas
Gough, B F
Gordon, Capt John A
Goodrich, Alx
Gray, Zane B
Green, Levi R
Hadley Brothers
Hammond, Upton
Haier, Joshua
Hatee, Chas E
Hockman, Jacob
Hollinger, Jacob
Hamer, Rev J P 2
Hartman, Jacob R
Harris, Charles
Harper, Saml J
Harper, Alfred J
Hartman, Jacob R
Hazelrig, C
Heitler, Andrew M 2
Herman, Addison M
Heasley, Joseph H
Henry, Jacob M
Heltler, C M
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Hellman, C H
Horgan, John
Howe, Serg't J 2
Horse, Fredrick
Hopkins, J
Hoops, Harry
Howard, Geo W
Hoops, Jacob
Houston, Alx
Hoops, Edw
Hoke Daniel
Howard, Dr Joseph
Huber, James
Jemphon, Peter
Jones, Solomon
Johnson, Perry
Jordon, E J
Jones, Wm
Keely, Michael
Kemble, Rev S T
Kelly, Wm
Kadenberger, Conrad
Keefer, Richard
Kinzer, Levi
Kronenberg, S
Lantel, John
Leighicht, August
Leser, Phillip,
Loy, E V
Longrits, Henry
Ludlow, Saml B
Lue, George
Lutz, Albertus
Luben, John
McCurdy, H C
McGowan, Geo S
McCormic, John
McDonnel, Wm H
McGee, Henry K
McClellan, Joseph
McNair, Wm A
Marshall, Perry
Marriner, Wm
Matteer, Wm
Mager, John C
Mead, Ebenezer
Meyers, John
Megary, James
Miller, R
Miller, Joel
Miles, Richard jr
Miller, John
Miley, Geo W
Miller, Charles
Miller, L W
Miller, Joseph
Margathal, Frederick
Morrels, Theadore
Mumma, S E
Myers, David
Naugle, Wm D A
Nickerson George E
Nobly, Chas
Owens, S
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Parker, Warren J 2
Page, H W
Peters & Co
Peiffer, C
Perznington, J A
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Pye, David
Radabaugh, John
Ramsey, Thos
Reed, David A
Reed, Augustus
Rhoem, Jacob
Reed, Thos
Rhoads, L M
Rex, Abel
Rinker, Raphael H 2
Rodgers, John
Rupp, Leman 2
Rothschilds, M
Rossi, L
Robinson, Wm J
Rowland, J C
Roop, Jacob
Sanno, Capt E
Schmerts, W E 2
Schneider, John C
Shillen, Thomas T
Searls, John
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Shepler, John A 2
Shofer, John
Shaw Alx
Shezter, Aaron
Shinglegoben, Edward
Shea, Michael (ship)
Shreckengost, Joseph
Sheets, Isaac
Shaver, Joseph B
Sloton, Wm
Stiles, J J
Stiker, Augustus
Smith, Samuel N
Shmitt, David
Sickson, Smith
Stimer, John
Stevens, James
Stewart, Jerre
Switzer, George
Thomas, Frank
Thomson, Wm
Tyndal, Thomas
Trout, John F
Treacy, John
Titus,
Walker, James
Welsh John
Wilson, Francis
Witzel, Warren
Wilkens, Cap Wm
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Williamson, Saml
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NOTICE.

HARRISBURG BANK, Nov. 14, 1864.

Notice is hereby given agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Harrisburg Bank have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States. J. W. WEIR, no16-1m Cashier.

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