and enemies of that government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote, there should be no division. Among the free people, particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law, as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication.—The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the government beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice.—He must be ensured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of those facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of the business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts forfeit for those thus engaged all political rights, every franchise of a freeborn or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future.—American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of American people are intelligent, possessed of educations affording the highest knowledge.—While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. *It cannot lessen their ability for self-government.* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal, had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shultze insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or clime in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chapparal, the heats of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? And those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a Justice of the Suprepe Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the Flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partizan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb, or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote.—But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of greeting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army.

They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them. "*You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your position must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children!*"—We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Rebellion. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The mass of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a re-united Union, of States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the address unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

After the discusion and adoption of several suggestions relating to the details of the important election in August, and those which are to follow in October and November, the committee adjourned.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Monday, July 11—9 p. m.

About 2:00 cavalry, under command of Harry Gillmore, appeared at Magnolia Station, 18 miles south of this point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and captured the 8:30 a. m. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop. The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the express train, was robbed of his watch and money, as also was the conductor of the first train.

The Rebels fired the trains, and also the freight house at Magnolia, which were consumed. One of the trains was fired, the engine reversed, and started toward Gunpowder Bridge for the purpose of setting fire to that structure. It is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge from the fact of the heavy guard stationed there to protect it. The passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, only in a few cases.

The Rebels started in a southerly direction toward Gen. Cadwallader's residence, a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it. This, no doubt, has been accomplished.

Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback.

A battery and a half of nine guns, from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to near Magnolia, where the Rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return.

What the future intentions of the Rebels in this neighborhood are, are of course conjecture, but the general impression is that they design to retreat under cover of the darknes.

The steam ferry-boat Maryland is safe, and the town and ferry are well defended by the presence of the gunboat Currituck, whose guns command the approaches. A large detachment of troops and marines, from the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, are here, with other forces, and the country is scoured by scouts.

There is no truth in the report of the burning of the Conowingo Bridge, some ten miles north spanning the Susquehanna River. The telegraph south of this point is badly damaged; but it is not thought that the railroad is injured to any great extent.

Maj.-Gen. Franklin was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

Gen. Gillmore avowed his intention of going into Baltimore stealthily to-night

Artillery firing has been heard since 8 p. m., in a southwest direction, perhaps at Beach River.

BALTIMORE, July, 13—3.30 P. M.

One of Quartermaster Meigs' boats has just arrived from Washington, which place she left early this morning. She reports all going on well.

Yesterday was rather a gloomy day, that is there was much apprehension among the people. There had been heavy fighting on the Seventh street road, the enemy striving to capture Fort Stevens, but we still hold it this morning.

Confidence was restored and all considered the city perfectly safe. The clerks in all the departments were under arms. I have just received the following dispatch.

ANAPOLIS, July 13.

No signs of the enemy at present; all well.

Latest Southern News.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

We have received a Richmond *Examiner* of July 1st. from one of your specials with the Army of the Potomac. It contains the following:

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE.

At eleven o'clock the following official dispatch from General Lee, relative to the raiders, was promulgated and posted on the bulletin boards. Of course, facts stated in it falling so lamentably short of the raving stories that had preceded it, fell upon the heated imaginations of the people like a wet blanket. But, for forerunning insane tales screwed out of scared prisoners or begot of idle minds, it would have been received joyfully. This is the dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 29, 1864—8 30 P. M —Hon. Secretary of War.—Gen. Hampton reports that he attacked the enemy's cavalry yesterday afternoon, on their return from Stanton River bridge, this side of Sappony Church, and drove them beyond that point. The fight continued during the night, and at daylight this morning he turned their left and routed them.

When they reachedReam's Station they were confronted by a portion of Mahone's division, who attacked them in front, while their flank was turned by General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry. The enemy was completely routed, and several pieces of artillery, with a number of prisoners, wagons, ambulances, &c., captured. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

R. E. LEE, General.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Sappony Church is about twenty miles south of Petersburg, on the road to Lawrenceville via Brunswick. From Sappony Church a road leads to Reams' Station, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg. According to the above dispatch, Hampton, proceeding from Petersburg, met the enemy full in the road at Sappony Church, on Tuesday evening, and drove them back towards Lawrenceville.

The fight continued during the night, and at daylight this, Wednesday, morning, he turned their left and routed them. Hampton, after fighting all night on the road, with his face towards Lawrenceville, moved to the west at daylight, thereby leaving the road open. By this movement he also turned the enemy's left, and routed them, and the road to Reams' Station, ten miles distant, being open, they fled in that direction.

To get to Reams' the enemy had been fighting all night. As a matter of course, as soon as they found the road no longer obstructed, they quit fighting and ran for it. At Reams' Station they had expected to find Grant. They had left him there. Great indeed must have been their surprise and disappointment when, on reaching this point for which they had fought and run as for a haven of safety, to find themselves confronted by a portion of Mahone's division, who attacked them in the front while their flank was turned by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry.

This was a dreadful fix, certainly, for Yankee cavalry to be in. Confronted by a part of Mahone's Division, struck in the left flank by Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry, and with, we presume, Hampton's Cavalry thundering in their rear unless, indeed, Hampton was so encumbered with cannon, prisoners, wagons, ambulances, &c, that he had captured as not to be able to follow hotly.

What does the enemy do at this critical conjuncture? It seems to us at this distance of time and place and with only the facts stated in the dispatch to guide us, that the best and most natural of obvious things in the world for them to do was to file to the right, that route according to the facts before us not being stopped, and proceeding five or six miles to the southwest, take the Prince George Court House road northwest into Grant's lines.

But it appears that the enemy would not do this thing quietly. They fought, and were completely routed, &c, &c., and then took the road we have just indicated, and at last accounts our cavalry were in pursuit.

They could have gone no other way but this; for, be it recollected, Mahone was in front or northeast; Fitzhugh Lee on the left and on the west, and Hampton on the south They must have taken this route or run down the Petersburg and Weldon road, though travelling for leg weary cavalry.

If our explanation of this affair, and of how the enemy escaped, is not satisfactory to the gentle reader, we respectfully refer him to the study of Gen. Lee's dispatch and the Press dispatches and accounts taken from the Petersburg papers, to be found in other columns of this paper.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE NEWS.

During the day many persons were inclined to believe that all the hard fighting and heavy captures had been made after the date of General Lee's dispatches, and by much talking and oft repeating of the same affair over with variations, they managed to revive the stories of the morning.

About two o'clock the President's dispatch previously alluded to, and which will be found under our telegraphic head, was received and made public This dispatch says that Gen Mahone, assisted by cavalry, came up with Wilson's raid ers, near Reams' Station, &c fought and routed them, driving them four miles, &c Which way did he drive them four miles?

Our cavalry were in pursuit of them at last accounts, and a large number of them ought to be captured. If it is here meant that the raiders deserve to be captured, we perfectly agree with the dispatch. In this sense we will say that every Yankee in Virginia and everywhere else, ought to be captured.

But if it is intended to be conveyed, that the chances are that they will be captured, we do not agree with the dispatch. A road was open to the enemy by the right flank, and Grant's army was not far off.

But again the question recurs, if we were driving and pursuing the enemy, which way were they going? This dispatch says the enemy are retreating in great disorder by the route by which they came to Reams' Station. When they came to Reams,' which time? If this last time, then they are retreating towards Lawrenceville, but this cannot be, for we have just left Hampton down that road

If the enemy did not cross the railroad at Reams' Run for the road leading to Prince George's Court House, and fly up that road, we cannot imagine what did become of him. The train from Petersburg brought no further intelligence from the battle with the raiders.

It was said by passengers that four hundred Yankee prisoners, and the same number of captured negroes, had arrived at Petersburg, but our informants had not seen, but only heard of them.

A gentleman who came from Stony Creek, twenty miles south of Petersburg, after the fight on Wednesday, is positive that he saw two hundred Yankee prisoners in one gang, and six hundred in another. We give his statement, warning the reader that the appearance of men in a mass is very deceptive even to experienced eyes.

From Gen. Lee's dispatch, which contains all the positive information that we have on the subject, we very much fear that Kautz and Wilson are at this moment safe behind the Yankee lines.

Town and County Matters

LOST.—In North Hannover street, the Square, or on Main street, a small white packet, containing a one hundred dollar note of the York Bank, and other notes of a smaller denomination. The finder, who will be liberally rewarded, is referred to John Hays, Esq. 3t.

TOWN MEETING.—On Monday evening a meeting of citizens of Carlisle and vicinity was held in the Court House, to adopt measures for raising 334 men (this being our quota of the 12,000 [24,000?] called for by Gov. CURTIN,) for 100 days. The meeting was large, and was presided over by H. NEWSHAM, Esq. Short and pertinent speeches were made by Messrs. HEPBURN, TODD and NEWSHAM, and a committee was appointed to wait on the County Commissioners to solicit an appropriation from the county funds for the purpose of paying bounties to those who enlist. A very good feeling prevailed during the meeting, and we have no doubt our quota of men will be filled in a few days.—*Volunteer.*

RECRUITING.—Maj KAUFMAN of the 1st Regiment of Penn'a. Reserves, is now engaged in raising a company of 100 day men. His headquarters is on the Public Square, where all able-bodied men are invited to report.

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAKHALL,
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Corner of 6th & Market Streets,
Philadelphia
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR
Custom Work,
No. 1 South 6th Street
Good styles and reasonable prices.

DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment

IN PINT BOTTLES, PRICE FIFTY CENST.

640 MAIN ST., HARTFORD, Conn

Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—I have been in the livery business for the last twenty years, and during that time have used all the various liniments and lotions of the day, but never have found an article equal to your Venetian Horse Liniment. I have fairly tested it on my horses in distemper, sprains, cuts, calks, swellings of the glands, &c., as also for rheumatism on myself, and have always found it an invaluable remedy.

Respectfully yours,
U. LITCHFIELD.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.
July 8, 1864.

Marriages.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. S. M'Murray Rev. W. H. KEITH, Chaplain U. S. A., to Miss ETTIE MULLIN, of Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

Deaths.

In this borough, on Saturday morning last, RACHEL WEAVER, daughter of the late Capt. John H. Weaver, aged 16 years.

In this borough, on Saturday last, ENOCH YOUNG, Esq., formerly of Monroe township, aged about 17 years.

The deceased was an old and highly respected citizen of our county, and a man who was universally respected for his piety, in egrity and unmistakeable loyalty to his country. For more than thirty years he has been a subscriber to the HERALD.

In this borough, on Saturday last, Mr. DANIEL BAILEY, aged about 50 years.

On Sunday last, Mr. JACOB HIPPLE, aged about 65 years.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARGARET GOULD wife of the late Frederick Gould, in the 73d year of her age.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Carlisle, July 15, 1864.

FLOUR (Superfine)	7 50
do. (Extra)	8 50
do RYE	7 00
WHITE WHEAT	2 10
RED do	2 00
RYE	1 45
NEW CORN	1 10
OATS	80
BARLEY FAIL	1 10
BARLEY SPRING	1 00
CLOVERSEED	7 50
TIM THYSEED	[illegible]

ESTATE NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Enoch Young, Esq., deceased, late of the Borough of Carlisle, have been issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the undersigned subscriber living in said Borough. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

C. E. YOUNG, Administrator.
July 15, 1864—6t*

ESTATE NOTICE—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Will am Graham, dec'd, late of the borough of Carlisle having been granted by the Register of Cumberland county, to the subscriber, residing in the same place. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

FRANCES L. GRAHAM, Administratrix.
July 15, 1864—6t*

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS an emergency exists in our National affairs which calls for the exercise of a practical patriotism and a self-sacrificing of tort to defend our country and our homes Therefore,

SECTION 1. It is ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Carlisle, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the President of the Council be and he is hereby authorized and required to borrow a sum not exceeding $2,500, to be appropriated to the paying of bounties to volunteers for the 100 days service, to fill the quota of this Borough under the call of the President of the United States on this Commonwealth for 24,000 men.

SECTION 2 That out of the money shall be paid to each of the drafted or already enlisted volunteers into service, a bounty of FIFTY dollars, by the Borough Treasurer upon the order of Thomas Paxton, Jesse D Shimer and J. B. Rippey, and the heads of the appointed committee for that purpose and to aid in filling the said quota of the Borough.

SECTION 3 That for the money so borrowed the President of the Council is authorized to issue a bond or bonds in the name of the Borough of Carlisle, the interest whereof shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal to be paid out of the Borough treasury, and which said bonds shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Clerk of the Council, attested the corporate seal.

Enacted into an ordinance this 13th day of July, A. D. 1864.

A CATHCART, President.
Attest—JOS W. OGILBY, Secty. of Corporation.
A. B. ZIEGLER, Chief Burgess.
July 15, 1864.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the premises of the subscriber residing in Dickinson township on the eleventh of June, Agnes Finkbinder, an indentured apprentice, aged fifteen years. All persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust on my account.

J. T. WOODS.
July 8, 1864—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Catherine Eberly, late of Mechanicstown township, deceased, have been granted by the Register to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to

JACOB EBERLY,
Administrator.
July 8, 1864

FOR SALE.

MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Having determined to retire from business, I offer for sale all or any part of my Real Estate, viz:

No 1. The Mansion Farm, in Upper Allen Twp., containing about 200 Acres of land, of first rate quality, which has been cultivated for many years in the very best manner, by deep plowing and heavy limeing and all under excellent post fence. The improvements are the very best, the dwelling is a large two story Stone House, with cold spring water carried entirely through the same, and finished in the most modern style A Double-Stone Barn and all other necessary out buildings, with running water all the year round in the barn yard. This property as a farm and in its convenience is the finest in the county. It it is desire to it will be divided into parts. At the Lisburn road the dwellings, Smith shops and the Mills, and the dwellings belonging to them, would be sold separate

No. 2. A Tract adjoining the above, containing about 65 acres, with a large and well-constructed

Tannery,

with Hydraulic and Steam Engine, and a Two Story Stone Dwelling, well finished, with head water all over the house, and every desirable convenience; with a complete Barn, Carriage House, Chicken House, and other improvements. The capacity of the Tannery is equal to 6,000 Hides a year, and all its machinery is of the best and most modern kinds, and has heretofore been conducted in most profitably.

No. 3. The Hotel Building, in Carlisle, on Main St., now occupied by David Martin, 64 feet in front and 240 feet in depth—built in the most substantial manner, within a few years, with all modern improvements and good stabling. The House is of Brick, Four Stories high and calculated to accommodate a large amount of business.

No. 4. Spring Mill, Monaghan Twp., York County, with 14 acres of Land. The Mill has lately been refitted and renewed with two pairs of French Burrs—The power is an Overshot Wheel, 23 feet high, and the building is large and commodious, and the character of the land in the neighborhood secures a good business.

No 5. A Tract of Land in Carroll Twp., Perry Co., containing 140 acres, with excellent

HOUSE AND BARN,

and the land in good order, there having been 10,000 bushels of lime put on in the last five years. The crops now upon it are first rate. It is situated about 1 mile from Shermansdale, and 4 miles from Sterrett's Gap, on the road leading to Oak Grove Furnace.

No. 6 Five Hundred Acres of Land situated on the North Mountain at Laurel Gap, about six miles from Mechanicsburg, the public road from that place running through the Land, which is covered with heavy Oak and Chestnut Timber. This will be divided into to suit any purchaser.

The title to all this property is unexceptionable, and will be sold clear of all incumbrances, or subject to any part of the purchase money, which at the option of the purchaser he may desire to secure on the land for five years Any further information will be given by application to the subscriber, who resides on the second described property.

ROBERT CORMAN.
July 7, 3m*

House and Lot AT PUBLIC SALE!!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland County, I will

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of July,

at 1 o'clock on said day, expose to public sale on the premises, that desirable House and Lot of Ground situate in the borough of Mechanicsburg, bounded on the North by Christian Kichner, on the East by an alley, and on the West by north Market street, containing 38 feet in front by 124 in depth, the house is a two and a half story one, weatherboarded with kitchen attached. There is also necessary buildings on the lot.

TERMS OF SALE,

twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid when the property is stricken off, the balance on the confirmation of the sale when a deed will be made and possession given.

A. H. DILL,
Adm'r. of Elizabeth Fackler, dec'd.
July 1, 1864.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
CARLISLE, PA.

THE Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that this favorite and fashionable Watering Place, is now open for visitors. The Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, are situated in Cumberland County, Pa., about four miles north-east of Carlisle. The personal and undivided attention of the Proprietor will be given to the wants and comforts of his guests.

N. W. WOODS, Proprietor.
July 8, 1864—1mo.

A Limestone Farm For Sale.

A FARM containing One Hundred and Five Acres, situate 5 miles east of Carlisle; one-half mile south of the Railroad, is offered for sale at terms easy and moderate. Ten or twelve acres are covered with as fine and flourishing timber as grows in the valley. The improvements are a large two story STONE HOUSE, a new BANK BARN, with all the necessary Outbuildings A never failing stream of water runs through the middle of the farm. This is really one of the very finest farms in Cumberland county. For further particulars enquire of JAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office next door to the American Printing Office.
July 1, 6t.

FOR RENT.

A commodious Three Story BRICK HOUSE, on South Pitt street, Carlisle, and lately occupied by Mrs. Colwell. Possession given immediately. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent.
July 8, 1864

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

A MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE, ART, AND POLITICS,

IS UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED AS

THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.—Begins with the number for JULY, 1864. The circulation of the ATLANTIC during the past few months has steadily increased until it has reached a degree of prosperity never before attained by any American magazine of its class.

This prosperity gives renewed encouragement to the conductors of the ATLANTIC to continue to employ its pages in the best service of literature and to devote its influence in its behalf, as hitherto the most eminent talent in the country. The staff of writers contributing constantly to its pages comprises the most prominent names in American literature. The writers who have given so much interest and value to the previous volumes of the ATLANTIC will continue to contribute regularly. The conductors would direct attention to the July number, and the remarkable list of contributors as an earnest of their intention to deserve the favor of the public. Among the features in the July number are two, to which the conductors of the ATLANTIC feel warranted in directing special attention—"The Scene from the Dolliver Romance," HAWTHORNE'S unfinished novel, and the important and timely paper by Mrs STOWE upon American Manufactures for American Women.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE ATLANTIC.

The THIRTEENTH VOLUME of the ATLANTIC is now ready, comprising the numbers from January to June (inclusive), 1864, neatly bound in muslin, price $2.00. This volume has contained some of the most striking and interesting serial matter furnished to readers of ATLANTIC. Miss STOWE'S admirable series of domestic sketches,

"HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS,"

One of which is contained in each number of the ATLANTIC from January to July, is alone richly worth the cost of the volume.

Sets of the ATLANTIC, from the beginning, may be had in uniform sets in binding of $2.00 per volume. The set comprises thirteen volumes, and contains

More than 10,000 pages

of the best American literature. Sets or single volumes will be sent free of expense on receipt of the price.

TERMS—The subscription price of the ATLANTIC is $4 00 per annum in advance. Subscriptions may begin with any number. The postage on the ATLANTIC is in all cases to be paid at the office where it is received.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington Street, Boston.
July 1, 1864—4t.

5,000 YARDS
Good Dark Calico Just Received
AT
GREENFIELD & SHEAFER'S,
East Main Street, South Side.

2d Door,	2d Door,	2d Door.
Good Dark Prints,		18c
Better,		20
Extra, "		22
Super Extra, "		25

Bonefed Muslins at 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 cents.
Unbleached from 25 to 40 cents.
Summer Pants stuffs, at last year's prices, having purchased our stock of Summer Pants stuffs last fall we can and will sell them from 10 to 15 cents less cheaper than any house in town Remember the place.
GREENFIELD & SHEAFER,
Opposite H. S. Hitter's.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

MRS. R. A. SMITH, (formerly Mrs. Reynolds), would inform the Public that she has purchased the

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

lately owned by Mr. Charles A. Sawyer, in Inhoff's building, South West Corner of Market Square, where may be had all the different styles of

PHOTOGRAPHS with
AMPROTYPES
TERROTYPES and
DAGUERRIOTYPES

To the former patrons of the Gallery, the announcement that she has retained the services of Mr. LOCHMAN, (Mr Saylor's principal Artist during the last year), will be sufficient for a continuance of their patronage, while an abundance of light,

PLEASANT ROOMS,

very pleasantly situated, with her own former experience and success in picture taking, and a desire to please, she trusts to retain her own friends, as well as many others who have not heretofore found their way thither. By sending, or leaving their orders, persons will be furnished with copies of negatives taken by Mr. Saylor, at reduced prices.

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

May 20, 1864—3m.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth while are as follows, viz:

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

"Section 1. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual Military service, under a requisition of the President of the United States or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

"There shall be two additional Sections to the Eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as Sections eight and nine, as follows:

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed the Legislature, granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth." Has been passed by the majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same

AND WHEREAS, It is provided in the 20th Article of the said Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

AND WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of the said amendments or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of Election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth commanding them to give notice in the usual manner in not less than two Newspapers in each City and County Provided, That so many as are published therein, and by at least two printed hand bills in each Election District, of every City and County wherein no Newspaper is published that an election will be held in each of the Townships, Boroughs, Wards, Precincts and Districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four for the purpose of deciding upon the approval, ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed on the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and in which, the General Elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed."

AND WHEREAS, In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, and in accordance with said Act of Assembly the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a writ of election aforesaid, directing and requiring me to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly above said in each of the Townships, Boroughs, Wards Precincts and Districts in Cumberland county, on the first TUESDAY of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments. Now, therefore, I, J. THOMPSON RIPPEY, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on Tuesday the second day of August next an election will be held at the several election districts in said county established by law for the purpose of deciding the approval and ratification, or rejection of the said amendments, which said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Frankford, and Lower Dickinson, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the election district composed of Lower West Pennsborough township, will be held at the North School House in Plainfield.

The election in the election district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of Jacob Ottstot, in Hogestown in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Hampden township, will be held at the public house occupied by George Duey, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Upper Allen, will be held at the public house of William S. Cocklin, in Shepherdstown.

The election in the election district composed of Middlesex township will be held at the Middlesex School House.

The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower Allen, will be held at the wagon-maker shop of Jonas Hunchberger, on State Hill.

The election in the election district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the house of Joseph Martin, in West Fairview, now occupied by George S. Spangler.

The election in the election district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the house now kept by Dr. H. A. Hoteler, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house now kept by W. S. Huston, in said borough.

The election in the election district composed of Mounroe township, will be held at the public house of Thomas Ligget, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Penn township, will be held at the house now occupied by Jacob Redsecker in said township.

The election in the election district composed of Upper Dickinson, will be held at the house now occupied by Daniel Etter, known as the Stone Tavern.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper West Pennsboro, and north Newton will be held at the Public School House in the borough of Newville.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Newburg & Hopewell township will be held in the public School House, in the borough of Newburg.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township and that part of Southampton township not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in accordance with the 3rd General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839, it is thus provided: "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships, in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances: Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the township of St. Alisans and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along the turnpike to Centre School House, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's farm, thence in a straight line to the saw mill of the heirs of George Clever, thence along Dryhor's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house formerly occupied by William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person except justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of this State, or the United States, or of any city or of any incorporated district; and also that any Member of Congress or of the State Legislature, and of the select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be there voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the place appointed for holding the elections of the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the Second Tuesday in October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

"If any person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who sh