Baily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA. MONDAY EVENING. FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

The Senate Ready for Business—The Leg-islature in Full Operation.

The Senate will, to night, at once proceed to business, and thus the impediment which a desperate faction has been able for many weeks to cast in the course of the regular busimess of legislation, will be removed. Recognizing the well settled principle that the Senate is a perpetually organized body, with a qualified course be no further attention paid to the mere form of re-electing the present officers of the Senate. The Senate will at once devote itself to the regular legislative business now demanding its action, and in the delay of which the faction of copperhead Senators have entailed on the people at least a million of dollars more debt. A principle so dearly bought will be hereafter highly valued by the people, and all future similar attempts to delay and embarrass legislation must forever provided against.

Personal.

Wallace DeWitt, Esq., has entered his bonds as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvanis. Mr. DeWitt succeeds R. E. Ferguson, Esq., who died on the 14th inst., having only held the place since November, when he succeeded Hon. W. H. Miller. Mr. DeWitt received the votes of all the Judges of the Supreme Court except that of Judge Agnew. Of this we have official information, and we are only surprised at the blunder of the Harrisburg Telegraph in announcing that Judge Agnew had voted for him. The Telegraph should correct its error, and it might add that one reason why Mr. DeWitt received the votes of all the judges who had been longer in office than Judge Agnew, was that they were acquainted with him while he held the post of Assistant State Librarian, and his duties requiring his constat attendance on the cour during its Harrisburg sessions.

The above extract, clipped from the Bulle tin, was sent to us by some especial admirer of Mr. DeWitt. We did Judge Agnew full justice days before the Bulletin man asked for an explanation of our reference to that gentleman, and we are fully aware that Mr. De-Witt was well acquainted with the judges while he was acting Librarian; but our Bulletin friend ought to have mentioned at the same time that this indentical DeWitt was spending the money of the State to fill the Library with secession books and making himself generally obnoxious to the Union memers of the Legislature. But is the Bulletin aware that the appointment was obtained without the judges knowing the man? We cannot for a moment believe that such men as Judges Strong, Read and Agnew will tolerate his continuance in office when they are made acquainted with De Witt's conduct for the past three years.

Congressional Circulars.

We see it stated that a circular is going through the mails under the frank of certain members of Congress, for the purpose of impairing the immense popularity of Abraham Lincoln with the American people. It is argued in this circular that the President should not be encouraged to aspire to a second term . of office—that if encouraged thus to aspire, he is tempted to wield the vast patronage at his control to secure the realization of his aspirations, and that also, the one term principle is now the fixed policy of the country to be applied to those representing the authority of the Government. There is something so cooly impertinent in this circular, that we are almost led to laugh at the pretensions of those under whose frank it is laid before the people. But beneath this impertinence there is a spirit of faction, which deserves a severe rebuke. Members of Congress were not elected to decide who are fit or unfit for devotion to Executive power—and when they waste their time in discussing the policy of reelecting a President more than one term they are neglecting business which they are sworn and bound to discharge. But as the circulators of this pamphlet are so conscientiously devoted to the one term principle, we earnestly trust that the loyal men in every district throughout the country wherever this circular has been franked by members of Congress, will apply the one term principle to the members who thus by their frank advocate its adoption. It is a poor principle which won't work both ways. Therefore, let the one term principle, as it is advocated by members of Congress, be applied in the coming election for Congressmen.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL has been assigned to the command of the Military Department of West Virginia. This intelligence will be warmly welcomed by thousands of our trade—the muscle and true energy of business. own and by all of General Sigel's countrymen. And we say so much not to disparage the great services of General Kelley, while in to general prosperity-monopolists who would the same command—services which entitle gobble up the wealth of the Common wealth, him to the continued confidence of the Gointerfered with his earlier assignment to ac-German citizens of the United States need no such assurance as this to convince them of the but as a studied effort is now making, in seveknown convictions, it may be well to show how easily the efforts of prejudice are exposed

Forty-three refugees from Richmond arrived, and man. in Washington on Saturday afternoon.

24.2

MONOPOLIES.

Base Attempt to Frustrate Enterprising Competition in the Coal Trade.

It is the duty of the American people to resist the aggression of corporate monopolies, with an equal vigor and boldness with which they oppose treason. Between these two enemies of social peace and progress, mercenary monopolies in the shape of privileged corporations, are more to be despised and mistrusted than conspiracies against the permanence of the Government itself. The former fight in secret and with insidious weapons, sapping the vitals of the people and degrading the interests of labor, whenever the effort promises the control of some new resource of natural wealth-while the latter invite to open conflict, where the test of courage and prowess can alone decide the battle. Hence, we repeat, it is our duty, the duty of the people, quorum constantly in existence, there will of and the most sacred duty of those in authority, to oppose with all the might of justice and all the force of reason, the stupendous monopolies which are rearing vast plans to control not only the labor and the enterprise of the Commonwealth, and bring both down in servile obedience to their interests, but which are absolutely aspiring to dictate to the Government itself, and thus ignore all the other elements contributing to the life and strength of the State. We are led to these observations by the course of the Philadelphia Bulletin a journal which has of late been persistently engaged in slandering the Legislature, charging corruption upon Senators and Representatives, because they enact laws for the opening of roads to facilitate the transportation of coal to Philadelphia. The Bulletin seems to aim at shielding the Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads from a fair competition. These corporations are owned and controlled entirely by English capitalists - in fact, the same capital-Asts in Great Britain who have ventured largely and lost greatly in the effort to sustain the slaveholders' conspiracy, look to their stock in the Reading Railroad to bring them in a revenue sufficient to make up for all losses incurred on their investments in the struggle to break up the American Union and destroy forever the last vestige of freedom on the face of the earth. And in order to accomplish all this, the Britishers must have a monopoly of the inexhaustible resources contained in the territory traversed by these roads. To secure this monopoly, American capital must not and dare not be brought into competition with "British gold," and hence any effort to break up this monopoly, of the coal trade in Schuylkill county and the Lehigh valley, is resisted by the Reading and Lehigh railroads, simply because a division of this trade in coal in that region, would lessen the resources of the British stockholders and controllers of these corporations, and to the extent that these would be deprived of their income from these monopolies, just in proportion would English contributions to the Southern traitors be diminished. These are serious facts, and we want the people to become acquainted with their magnitude and bearing. The Reading railroad company claim the monopoly of the coal tonnage of Schuylkill county and the Lehigh valley. The Englishmen who own that road insist that American capital shall not enter into competition for the trade of that region; and in consequence of this tyrannical assumption of an exclusive privilege, the people of this and all other States are taxed enormously for coal. As an excuse for the high prices of coal, we are constantly reminded that the demand exceeds all the possible efforts to keep up the supply; and yet when the Legislature enacts a law to create new facilities to increase the supply and organize branch roads to convey sufficient coal to market to meet the demand of the consumers, fraud and falsehood are resorted to, to mislead the Executive and procure a veto. English capi-

of the world. As long as the Reading railroad has a mon opoly of the tonnage of the vast coal fields of Schuylkill county and the Lehigh Valley, just so long will the people be at the mercy of the coal speculators. We are now paying double the intrinsic value of a ton of coal, almost at the mouth of the mines. We are paying this exorbitant and ruinous price, when the mining season was never more favorableand every protest made to those rates is met with the plea that the road leading to the mines cannot supply the demand. And yet when propositions are made to construct new roads—when American capitalists offer to compete with foreign wealth, in supplying our own DETAILS OF ITS SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS markets, the offer is resisted, and all plans to relieve the people of a ravenous monopoly are REBEL PROPERTY DESTROYED either garoted in legislative committee, or smothered beneath the dignified pressure of an Executive veto. Competition is the life of Why then should we not encourage it in this instance? Those who oppose it are enemies and then ridicule other men because they live vernment. The copperheads, who hate in honest penury. Why then should it Sigel because he hates and fights against sla- not be a ruling action of the Legislature very, have recently been sorely agonized at to break down instead of build up mowhat they have been pleased to intimate was sopolies? Whenever any company of responthe studied neglect of this fine officer by the sible men offer to build a road to and from general Administration. Circumstances have the great fields of our wealth to develope our resources and establish markets—the oftive duty, and General Sigel, like a good sol- fer should be accepted and the application dier, who knows that obedience is a cardinal for a right to proceed with business at military virtue, patiently bided his time. The once granted. God del not deposit the wealth of the universe for the use and enrichment of a pampered class of his children. impartiality and liberality of the President; He did not fill the bowels of the earth with mineral, or cover its surface with forests, that ral quarters, to induce them to abandon their the few might become opulent. His blessings were distributed for the advantage of the many, and he who would seek to frustrate the great design of the Creator in these affairs, is more than an infidel—an enemy alike of God

ital, English diplomacy and English monop-

olists are thus enabled to trample upon the

rights of the American people-to take ad-

vantage of their necessities and rob them with

a boldness which induces John Bull to imagine

we are a crowd of Quaker cowards, and

he among the bravest of the brave ones

are paying at least \$2, if we are not spending 33 more per ton for coal, than it would cost, f branch roads were constructed to the coal mines of the Lehigh valley—if the British monopolies in Schuylkill county were broken up, and our resocrees left open to the fair competition of our own people. Let us have railroads until the Commonwealth is covered with a net work of iron. Let us have new enterprises wherever there is a resource to justify investment—yielding this justification alone to the judgment of the people. Monopolies stilt enterprise and discourage industry. Tyranny is the enemy of competition. Hence the tyrannical opposition of our great railroad monopolies to all competition. And

to secure the passage of a law to break down

an arrogant British monopoly, which now

rules the coal market of the country. We

hence, too, if this competition were at once secured, more employment would be afforded for labor; the supply of the coal market would be constantly kept up, the people would be protected from speculations, and our English enemies would not be able to fill their pockets with wealth, at the expense of the American consumer and laborer. All that is required to secure these blessings is the stern action of the people. We have opened the battle on the subject. Will the

By Telegraph

people join us in the conflict?

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

SHERMAN SAFE AT SELMA. SEVERE FIGHT AT WEST-POINT, MISSISSIPPI.

Longstreet in Rapid Betreat to Richmond. OUR ARMY IN FUEL PURSUIT.

A Skirmish With His Rear Guard.

Officers Abandoning Him. DESERTERS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Миминия, Feb. 26, Arrivals from Vicksburg confirm the pre-vious reports that General Sherman had oc-cupied Selma, Alabama, and is safe.

The slow movement of Col. Warring's di-

vision (consisting mainly of New Jersey and Pennsylvania regiments) delayed this expedi-tion some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate its forces against them.
It is reported that Smith is slowly falling

back towards Memphis; but the report is not generally believed, as but little credit can be given to the statements of stragglers. Camo, Feb. 27. -The steamer Deckey arrived here to day, with 20 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Seventy members of the Wisconsin Battery have re-enlisted. The veterans

are en-route for home, on furlough.

Over two hundred new recruits, from Iowa, arrived here this morning, and about the same number yesterday, from Indiana, en route for outh. The retreat of longstreet,

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 28. At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating, his headquar-ters being at Greenville on Wednesday night. Our cavalry came upon his rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station, yesterday, and a slight skirmish ensued when the rebels gave

General Schofield is pursuing with his troops, but owing to the rapid retreat of the enemy, no engagement is expected this side of tne virginia Strawberry Plains and the track were injured beyond the possibility of present use. officers and a number of men deserted when Longstreet fell back, and have taken the amnesty oath. The officers state that he is retreating to Bichmond with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.-A reliable informant who left the front on Friday morning reports our army then five miles from Tunnel Hill. They had ascertained that the enemy was in

force at Dalton.
Our army had full rations, and would attack Dalton when deemed advisable. On the contrary, intelligence of the same date, received by military men, states that our army having accomplished the objects of the reconnoissance towards Dalton, had returned to Chattanooga. The latter opinion is mainly held by the mili-tary authorities.

The silence of the correspondents of the Associated Press, in front, for the past three days, indicates that they have been prohibited from sending news for the present.

LATER.

GENERAL SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Railroads Torn Up, Bridges Burnt, and Corn

and Cotton Seized.

Capture of 3,000 Negroes, 300 Rebel Pris oners, and Over 1,500 Mules and Horses.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The reports of the stragglers that General Smith's expedition had been cut off prove to be false. That officer arrived here last night. From the officers' diary kept during the progress of the expedi-tion, I condense the following particulars in addition to those already furnished:

On the 18th, the expedition reached Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 175 miles south of Corinth, and 130 miles southeast of Memphis. Here they heard that Gen. Sherman had captured Meridian, and was ad-

vancing east.

On the 19th the expedition marched to Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where they captured and destroyed a vast quantity of confederate corn. One column went through Aberdeen and another went to the west of the railroad, concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column the column under General Grierson had considerable skirmishing near that place, and destroyed over a million bushels of confederate corn. At Prairie Station, also, a large lot of

On the 20th the expedition broke camp at The only relief for the people of all parts Point. At II A. Mr., our advance skirmished His rients are invited to attend without further notice.

confederate cotton was burnt.

of the State, is at once to unite in a petition heavily with the enemy. At 3 P. M. we halted within a mile of West Point. We lost one lieutenant killed and five men wounded in the skirmish, and killed one rebel captain, cap-

on the 21st we moved on West Point, and found Forrest, Lee, Chalmers and Roddy combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two, but without success. Very heavy fighting occurred, both in the rear and

on the advance. The Second Iowa had a number killed and wounded in their gallant charge. From two to three hundred rebels hovered on each flank, while all the heavy fire in our rear was constantly changing. We have lost three field-pieces, (four-pound steel guns,) which were spiked before being captured. All their ammunition was saved.

Gen. Smith now fell back slowly, our troops ambushing the rebels as they advanced. The

rebel loss is quite heavy.

Gen. Smith burnt every trestle on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and destroyed several miles of the track and large quantities of corn

as we fell back... On the 22d we broke camp at 1 A. M., after resting only two hours. There was severe fighting in the rear all day. As the roads were ambushed at every available point, volley after volley was poured into them at short range, but, having so much the larger force, they continued to press our rear heavily. The rebel column moved on each flank, with the evident intention of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our force, and forming a junc-tion to prevent our crossing, and capture the whole command; but by forced marching Gen. Smith passed both the flanking columns, and marching all night, crossed safely at New Al-

marching all high, crossed safely at New Albany.

February 23.—The rear guard was skirmishing all day. 24th, the skirmishing was continued. 25th, we marched 52 miles, arriving at Memphis at 11 p. M. Most of the expedition, however, stopped at Colliersville.

The following is an estimate of the results:

The expedition destroyed over one million

bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of the Memphis and Ohio railroad track, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over fifteen hundred mules and horses, about two thousand negroes, and over three hundred rebel prisoners. It is impos-sible to give our loss, but it is much less than

the enemy's.

The expedition was successful at every point, and in every particular, except the im-portant one of making a junction with Gen. Sherman, which is attributed mainly to the slow movements of the New Jersey and Penn-sylvania cavalry regiments, which caused a reek's delay in starting the expedition. The retreat was not, at any time, a rout, though there was some straggling.

The President's amnesty proclamation, and

Gen. Grant's orders, were extensively circulated throughout the country.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT,

New York, Feb. 29. New York Times says we have information of a formidable offensive movement by a large force from the army of the Potomac which was initiated on Saturday night and may pos sibly be heard from to-day.

The demonstration is a very bold one, but is in brave hands and will be supported by a powerful force.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSATONIC.

Further Particulars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. The Navy Department has received the following from Lieut. T. J. Higginson, lately commanding the U. S. steamer Housetonic "About 8 P. M., of the 17th, the officer of the deck, acting master J. K. Crossby discovered something in the water about one hundred yards from the vessel and moving towards the ship. It had the appearance of a plank moving on the water, and came directly towards the Housatonic.

The time from when it was first seen until torpedo struck the Housatonic forward of the mizzen mast, on the searboard side, in a line with the the magazine. The after pivot gun being pointed to port they were unable to bring a gun to bear upon the torpedo. About one minute after, she was close alongside when the explosion took place.

The Housatonic sunk stern first, with helm to port. As she sunk most of the crew clung to the rigging, and a boat was dispatched to the Canandaigua, which vessel gallantly came to their assistance, and all were rescued except the following named officers and men: Ensign E. C. Hazleton, captain's clerk; C. O. Muzzy, quartermaster; John Williams Landsman, Theodore Parker, second class fireman, and John Walsh. The above named are missing, and supposed to be drowned.

Indictments Against the Rioter Andrews

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. At the opening of the United States Circuit Court the Grand Jury came into court, and presented a large batch of indictments; among the most important of which are the follow-

ing: United States ag't John A. Andrews. An indictment charging him with treason, (capital offence.) Act of 1790. United States ag't John A. Andrews. In dictment for conspiracy to levy war against the United States. Act of July, 1861.

United States ag't John A. Andrews. In dictment for resisting and counseling and aiding resistance to a draft. Act of March, 1863.
United States ag't John A. Andrews: Indictment for setting on foot and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United

A bench warrant for Andrews' arrest wil be issued this afternoon, and he will be brought

from Fort Lafayette on Monday, for the purpose of being arraigned and pleading.

> Philadelphia Stock Market. Рипаретрита, Feb. 29.

Cattle market firm and prices well maintained, 1,683 head sold at 13,615c. for good to extra, 86,12c. per lb. for common to fair. Sheep rather dull and lower; 6,000 head sold at 74@9c. per lb. gross. Cows better, with sales 200 head at from \$20 to \$55, as to qual-

> The Lieut-Generalship. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

The bill revising the grade of Lieut-General was signed by the presiding officer of each house of Congress to day. It has yet to be presented to the President for his approval before it becomes a law. Therefore the an-nouncement that Gen. Grant has been appointed to that office is premature.

for the Died.

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock, 29th inst., after a life sering illness from Consumption, WILLIAM Dock, Jr., in he 34th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Wednesday at B.piclock,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSTLER WANTED — Immediately, at WM. L. HUSTON.

WANTED A first class practical MAN, to take charge of the outside operations of an orworks. Fair wages will be paid, and recommendations required. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. fcb29-dtf FOR SALE - A first-class DRINKING HOUSE. Any person desiring further information will please address BOX 253, feb29-d2t* Harrisburg. P. O.

For Rent. THE HOUSE and about SEVEN ACRES of Ground; situated on Middletown Turnpike, Swatara township, Demphin county, 4 miles east of Harrisburg, adjoining Dupont & Co.'s Powder Magazine.

Possession given at once. For further particulars enquire of DAVID M'CORMICK, Harrisburg. feb29-2t*

CITY ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION. In compliance with the Charter of the City of Harris-burg, notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the several wards of said city, that an election for persons to fill the various offices of the said city, will be held at the following places to wit

ON THE THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH.

ON THE THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH, being the 18th day of said month, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and I. o'clock; P. M., of said day; In the First ward, the qualified volers will meet at the School House on the corner of Front street and Mary's alley, in said city, and vote for one person for City Treasurer, three persons for City Auditors, two persons for School Directors, one person for member of Common Council, one person for Inspectors of Election, and one person for Constable.

In the Second ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day at the School House at the corner of Dewberry alley and Chestnut: street, and vote for one person for City Treasurer, three persons for City Auditors, two persons for School Directors, one person for Inspectors of Election, one person for School Directors, one person for Inspectors of Election, and one person for Constable.

In the Third ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day at the School House, corner of Walnut street and River alley, and vote for one persons for Election, and one persons for City. Auditors, two persons for School Directors, one person for member of Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Common Council to serve for three years, one person for Constable.

In the Fourth ward, the qualified voters will meet on said day at the Dalvy of John Forster, corner of Ridge

A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor. February 29, 1864-3tawte-m-w-

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Four hundred thousand pounds Spring Court hundred S dred thousand pounds Sugar Cured Hams and ders, for sale by [fe29-lw*] EBY & KUNKLE. Baker, Jacon Baker, John Bartlet, O Banker, Augustus Berkley, J Bitter, Wm H Blain, W H Bitters, Wm Bidler, Peter Rarrowes, Tho EAF LARD.—Fifty kegs prime Leaf Bard for sale by [feb291w*] EBY & KUNKLE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
100 BOXES CONGRESS AND NAVY TOBACCO.
100,000 FINE CIGARS.
100,000 COMMON CIGARS.
For sale by [feb29-1w*] EBY & KUNKLE EBY & KUNKLE,

CLOVER SEED.—One hundred and Fifty Bushels prime Ohio Clever Seed for sale by feb29.1w*. EBY & KUNKLE. GLOVES: GLOVES:

Brownold, E
Bryan, Hairy A
Brandt, Geo B or
Brown, Wm N
Bradley, Henry
Brackway, Lleut
Burns, Wm
Burns, Thomas
Calhoun, Wm F
Carter, Charles J
Campbell, James
Carphell, James JUST received from New York, ALEXAN-DER'S make of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves and Gauntiets, in all styles and shades of colors.

WANTED—An active YOUNG MAN, who can come well recommended, that can speak German, and has had one of two years' experience in a store.

For Rent. SMALL FARM within two miles of the A. city, in a healthy and good neighborhood. The improvements are modern, good water in the yard. There is on this place a young Orchard of Apple, Peach and Pear Trees. For particulars enquire at KELKER'S Hardware Store, fel;26-i3t*

KELKER'S Hardware Store, 14 Harrisburg, Pa.

Magazines for March.

THE Atlantic Monthly. The Continental Monthly,

Leslie's Magazine of Fashion, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, feb26-6t

At BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore. Oporto Grape. Eder, Mathew B
Eelloak, Franklin
Engle, Harry B
Erb, Christian
Evons, D M
Ferron, Charles
For Mortin THE WINE made from this GRAPE so In nearly resembles Port in flavor, body and color that none but the best judges could distinguish it from genu-ine imported Port—as it used to be. The subscriber has been appointed agent for the sale

VINES of this grape by an extensive grower in: Western New York, and can furnish them in any quantity at moderate price.

The wine is at present selling at from \$1 50 to \$4, according to age, and the supply is unequal to the demand.

JACOB MISH.

Keystone Nursery, Feb. 26, 1864.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND-HAND

SEAMLESS, BURLAP AND GUNNY BAGS, FLOUR AND SALT BAGS, ALL SIZES, PRINTED TO ORDER, BY JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113, North Front St., Philadelphia.

Important to Truckers and Gardeners. Important to Iffickers and Gardeners.

CEEDS by the BUSHEL or, POUND, of all by the leading and best early varieties. Peas, Beans, Radish, Cabbage, "Winningstadt" & Co., Beet, Carrot Parsin, Rootabaga, Onion, &c., &c. The above seed offered for sale are raised in New York State, by one of the most responsible seed growers in the country. I have purchased from them for a number of years and always found them true to name and much earlier than seed raised farther South.

Keystone Farm and Nursery, Harrisburg.

P. S. Orders wanting immediate attention drop in the Post Office. No orders will be taken for any kinds of seed less than by the pound, or one-fourth pound of four varieties.

[feb26]

FAIR! FAIR!! A FAIR will be opened on TUESDAY,
MARCH 1st, at 5 O'CLOCK, P. M., at Brant's Hall,
under the auspices of the Sunday School and the Ladies
of the Prestylerian Church, corner of Market Square, to
be continued for several days. be continued for several days.

Fancy articles of various kinds, specimens of the fine arts, &c., &c., will be or sale. Coffee and mgals ready as all times. The public generally are invited to attend.

Prices of admission—for adults, ten conts; for children, five cents.

The Updegrove Lock property, five miles north of Harrisburg, fronting east the Fennsylvania canal and railroad
near the depot, west the turnplike consisting of a Canal
Grocery Store and a Hotel, is offered at private sale until
the 15th day of March, 1864. The canal grocery is the
best stand on the Pennsylvania canal, large and commodious stabling and by houses, and stables arranged to
fock each team separate; warehouses for grain, carriage
house, weigh-scales, sheds, ice house, and all other houses
necessary for partying on the business.

The Hotel (Rockylle House) has a good run of both railroad and canal custom, and is a destrable opportunity for
any one wishing an opening in a business already estab-

road and canal custom, and is a destrable opportunity for any one wishing an opening in a business already established.

The title to the property is perfect. Beason for selling is on account of ill health of the owner.

Apply on the premises, or by letter, to

W. P. HENRY, jan10-dawtd. Susquehanna P. O., Dauphin ce. be

jan10-dawtd Susquehanna P. O., Dauphin ce., Pa. POR SALE.—A good small IRON SAFE, nearly new, can be purchased cheap by calling on W. STURGEON.

E. H. WRETMOLDS,

Sub. Trusteer of Daughin Logs. No. 169, 1.0.0 R.

Harrisburg, Sebruary, 23, 1864.—dif

PPLES. A PPLES.

We have just received a fine selection of APPLES in prime order. For sale by the harrel, bushel or small quantity should be a prime order. The selection of APPLES in prime order. The selection of APPLES in prime order. The selection of APPLES in the selection of APPLES in prime order. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, MONDAY, FEB. 29th, 1864.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Bare, Mrs Ann E Baley, Miss Jane Blessing, Miss Phebe Billet, Miss Sousanah

Black, Miss Nancy J

LADIES' LIST. Lee, Mrs Presila
Lee, Mrs Presila
Lee, Mrs Presila
Lee, Miss Mary J
Long, Miss Ellin
Lyens, Miss Mary I
Lough, Miss Miss Mary I
HcLure, Mrs Rebecca A
McDonnell, Miss Mary I
HcLure, Mrs Maggie
Martin, Miss Emma
Miller, Mrs Ann
Maus, Mrs Harriet A
Machin, Mrs Emma
Marka, Mrs Harriet A
Machin, Mrs Emma
Marka, Mrs Sarah
Martin, Miss Ellen
Martin, Miss Ellen
Mitchell, Miss Lizzie
Marshall, Miss Mary A
Moody, Mary
Myers, Miss Lydis
Norming, Miss Lydis
Norming, Miss Lydis
Norming, Miss Juha
Nesbith, Miss Aunte
Neal, Miss Maggie
Patterson, Mrs Harriet M Bromnn, Mrs Brooks, Miss Lucy Burkoler, Miss Harriet Burtin, Mrs B Burtin, Mrs B Burnett, Mrs Edward Butler, Lizzie Carr, Miss Lizzie Clancy, Miss Annie Clarke, Mrs Mary E Centenines, Miss Annie Comfort, Mary A Cox, Miss Mollie C Neshith Miss Annie
Neal, Miss Maggie
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Parson, Mrs Larriet N
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