

Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1864.

Organized.
After a struggle of many weeks, with demagogues whose actions have been repudiated by their own party, the Senate was fully organized for business last night. Recognizing its actual organization by the existence of a Speaker Constitutionally elected and qualified, those who represented the majority made the most strenuous effort to proceed to business, weeks ago, but were resisted by the minority, simply because a contingency in the vicissitudes of war had placed the minority in a position for a time to obstruct legislation. A Republican Senator was in the hands of the enemies of his country, captured while he was engaged in an effort to enforce the law and sustain the National authority. Efforts were made, controlled by the cartels in force to regulate the exchange of prisoners, to secure the release of Senator White, but they were frustrated by the Senators representing the minority, and their friends, who had an arrangement with the rebels for the detention of Senator White, because his absence from his seat gave that minority an unfair advantage in the organization of the Senate. If this was not the case, why did the rebels refuse to release Major White? If the minority were not actuated by these motives, why did they oppose the organization of the Senate? These are questions which many good people believe the minority will yet be compelled to answer before the people.

But the struggle is now over, and the principle involved, while it has cost the people dearly, is fairly established. Henceforth there will be no necessity for similar disgraceful scenes, as those which marked the action of the minority in the proceedings that have just terminated in the Senate, nor would we be surprised, if the very men who so strenuously opposed the principle which has just been established, would become the most ardent in its support in the future.

The Issue and its Influence.

The rebel Congress lately issued an address to the people of the South, in which it is sought to be established that the people of the loyal States and the representatives of the national authority are guilty of the cause which has produced such terrible effects in rebellion. Divesting this document of all its hollow professions in favor of humanity, and seeking for the arguments with which it hopes to influence the minds of those who read it, we are impressed with the belief that it was intended more for the perusal of northern copperheads than for southern traitors. We are drawn to this faith, because the most ignorant men in the South know that its statements are false, and that the assertions which it contains relative to the issues of the rebellion, are the silliest fabrications which ever issued from the mouth or the pen of a common hired slanderer and liar. For instance, the address assumes that the struggle was commenced on the part of the South, to secure and maintain southern independence, but that the federal authorities have made the war one of aggression and abolition. In fact, this is the only argument which the address contains. But how does history sustain the assertion? This may be fairly answered by declaring that if the slaveholding element, which now contributes the main strength to rebellion, had been impressed with a belief that the uprising in the South against the National Government, was for any other purpose but the destruction of independence and the strengthening of slavery, not a blow would have been struck. The people of the South battled to overthrow the National Government, that slavery might be elevated in its place. Slavery was made an issue in the war by the rebels, long before the National Government would recognize that the institution had any influence in the conflict. When Southern statesmen were talking of erecting a government with slavery for its cornerstone, northern sympathizers with treason were asserting that slavery was not an issue in the contest. This is the history of the conflict. Now, however, when the fight against the Union has pushed back upon the enemies of the Government the issues which they inaugurated, the attempt is coolly made to hold the authorities responsible for the result.

The address to which we allude, was evidently gotten up to influence and control the northern sympathizers with treason. The people of the South understand the objects of the rebellion—while the sympathizers in the North are held to their work by a delusion. In fact, from the cool impudence with which these gentlemen at Richmond assume to sit in judgment upon the acts and purposes of the Federal Government, they would seem to be the especial defenders of the Union, instead of the traitors who attempted to destroy it. The paper, however, is really addressed to Northern Copperheads, being an attempt to perpetrate the "entente cordiale" with the latter by assuming to stand upon their platform. This striking identity in the line of argument employed by traitors and copperheads, would seem to argue a similar identity of purpose on the part of those who resort to it. The compliments to those "brave and earnest men," the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Woodwards and the like, are very refreshing. Let nobody fail to read the document.

Organizing for the Contest in Washington.

We see that some of the politicians in Washington, claiming citizenship in this State, have recently organized "a club," to operate in Pennsylvania with reference to the Presidential succession, and to advance the high claims of Mr. Lincoln in Pennsylvania to a re-election. There is an odor of the Rip Van Winkle somnambulism about this movement, which has created considerable merriment among the

people of this State. We accept it as the evidence that the politicians in Washington are waking up—that the scales are falling from their eyes, and that they are discovering, through the mist and clouds which obscure the vision in all directions from the Federal capital, that Pennsylvania is all right, sound to the core. Hence the "glowly make haste" policy of the politicians, Pennsylvanians in Washington, to organize a movement to secure the old Keystone State for old Abe. It is one of those sly dodges, however, which the people understand—dodge of the politicians, not to serve and hold up the hands of the President, in the trying hour of his great struggle, but to serve themselves, and to monopolize, if possible, the glory of the great victory which the people not only of Pennsylvania, but of all the free and loyal States, are resolved to achieve with Abraham Lincoln as their leader.

We recognize this movement of the politicians in Washington, as the certain sign that the popularity of Mr. Lincoln, with the people, is an accepted, established power. We are not "green" enough to believe that the politicians have thus honestly organized to work against all opposition to secure the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. We know too much of the craft and selfishness of the men who are thus organizing, to be deceived by their professions. And yet we are willing to accept it as a cheering omen that the good sense of the man is showing itself in the politician—that, hard pressed by the stern demands of the popular voice, the politicians are yielding to the enthusiasm in favor of the President. For these reasons only are we led to respect the movement of the politicians alluded to, however much the great body of the people of Pennsylvania now warmly attached to Mr. Lincoln, will be amused with the idea of being controlled by such men.

The Senate at Work.

By the introduction of the newly elected Senator, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, the Senate went duly to work last evening. The copperhead Senators, notwithstanding they were in a clear minority, threw every obstacle in the way of doing business.

After the returns of the election had been duly read and received by the Senate and the Senator sworn in, Senator Johnson asked leave to read a bill in place allowing the soldiers to vote at the next election. To this motion the whole party objected, and on a call of the yeas and nays, 16 voted against the motion and 17, all Union Senators, voted for the motion, and Mr. Johnson was allowed to read his bill. Various other motions were made by Union Senators and carried while the copperheads called the yeas and nays and wasted time by voting to obstruct legislation. The Union men were as firm as a rock, and carried every one of their motions by a call of the yeas and nays. The Union Senators refused to elect another Speaker, being perfectly satisfied with its present worthy occupant. They elected, however, the other officers, as follows:

Chief Clerk—George W. Hamersly, Philadelphia.

Assistant Clerk—G. S. Berry, Erie.

Transcribing Clerks—O. N. Worden, Union county; Jonas R. Butterfield, Allegheny county; G. M. Zimmerman, Butler.

Sergeant at Arms—John G. Martin, Lancaster county.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms—Samuel B. Brooks and P. W. Raymond.

Doorkeeper—Joseph Ribble, Philadelphia.

Assistant Doorkeepers—J. B. Hinds, John Work, Horatio P. Connell, Marshall Novinger, David Hunzeter, and Joseph T. Thompson.

Messenger—Philip H. Kloeshe.

Assistant Messenger—James A. Leeds.

After the election of officers, Mr. Lowry offered a resolution requesting the sessions of the Senate to be opened by prayer. Against this motion was also cast a solid copperhead vote, but the resolution was passed by the Union Senators.

On the election of officers, none of the opposition Senators voted. They sat quiet in their seats, and consequently the gentlemen elected received the unanimous support of the Senators.

Various resolutions and motions were made, all of which were adopted by the Union Senators, the minority opposing every legislation. Thus ends the first business session of the Senate this winter, and we may now expect the work progressing without further delay.

Personal.

General Seymour, whose blunders and incompetency to command have resulted in such sad disaster to our forces in Florida, is well known to the people of Harrisburg as a more martinet, who had no regard for the rights of those under his command, and who delighted only in exhibiting his authority in tyrannical acts. While in command of a camp at this post, we have heard more than one good soldier pronounce him incompetent as an officer, and thus his failure in Florida confirms the judgment against him.

Captain Adams, of the 89th, and Lieutenant Higby, of the 33d Ohio, recently escaped from the Libby Prison, were introduced to the Ohio Senate the other day, and welcomed appropriately by Lieutenant-Governor Anderson.

Thomas C. Shackelford, convicted of treason at Louisville, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000, has been released on taking the oath of Amnesty.

Mr. Washburne is about to leave Washington for Chattanooga, with General Grant's commission of Lieutenant-General.

General Pleasanton is to be confirmed as a Major-General.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Fenton and Stebbins, has been appointed to revise the National Banking Law.

Of the ninety-six colonels of the New York militia appointed by Governor Seymour, all but one are Democrats.

A Union paper is to be established at Louisville, Ky., early in March, to support the Administration, oppose slavery, and sustain Green Clay Smith, Brutus J. Clay, Randall and Anderson, Unconditional Unionists from Kentucky in the present House.

The effect of the President's Amnesty Pro-

clamation is playing the mischief with the rebel armies west of the Mississippi, and especially among Missourians who are in the rebel service. The latter class of rebel soldiers are flocking to our lines in large numbers, and the deserters even embrace a large number of commissioned officers.

Among the recanting rebels in Missouri is Thomas M'Affee, formerly of Shelby county, who was Speaker of Claib. Jackson's legislature before and after his flight from the capital. He was Speaker of the lower branch of the legislature when a small majority of that body went through the farce of passing a secession ordinance at Cassville, near the Arkansas line.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Journal was read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

THE SPEAKER announced the following standing committees:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Johnson, Champerne, Clymer and Nichols.

Finance—Messrs. Connell, Graham, M'Callister, Wilson and Rellly.

Judiciary—Messrs. Johnson, Turrell, Champerne, Clymer and Fleming.

Accounts—Messrs. Wilson, Dunlap, Lamberton, Hoge and Donovan.

States and Elections—Messrs. M'Callister, Wilson, Turrell, Lamberton and Wallace.

Pensions and Gratitudes—Messrs. St. Clair, Householder, Wilson, M'Sherry and Hopkins.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgway, Dunlap, Wilson, Stark and Glatz.

Banks—Messrs. Connell, Graham, Hoge, St. Clair and Kinsey.

Canals and Internal Navigation—Messrs. Householder, Fleming, Worthington, Latta and Montgomery.

Railroads—Messrs. Nichols, Lowry, Graham, Rellly and Ridgway.

Elections—Messrs. Dunlap, St. Clair, Johnson, M'Sherry and Latta.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Hoge, Ridgway, Turrell, Hopkins and Montgomery.

Education—Messrs. Turrell, Graham, Householder, Stein and Wallace.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Worthington, Nichols, Hoge, Bucher and Kinsey.

Militia—Messrs. Lowry, Champerne, Johnson, Donovan and Glatz.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Dunlap, Householder, Hoge, Smith and Stark.

Comparing Bills—Messrs. Kinsey, Hopkins, Smith and Graham.

Fire and Insurance—Messrs. Graham, Worthington, Turrell, Latta and Bucher.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Wilson, M'Callister, Householder, Beardslee and Stark.

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Wallace and St. Clair.

Public Printing—Messrs. Champerne, Fleming, Householder, Clymer and Stein.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Fleming, Connell and Bucher.

New Counties—Messrs. Turrell, Hoge, Lamberton, Wilson and Latta.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a letter from F. Watts, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural School, inviting the Legislature to visit said institution.

Received and laid on the table.

Several petitions of only local interest were presented, among them:

Mr. FLEMING, one from citizens of Philadelphia, asking allowance 'city cars to run on Sunday.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Burnside coal and iron company.

Also, an act to incorporate the National express company.

Mr. HOGG, an act fixing the liabilities of partners in contracts under seal.

Also, a supplement to an act relating to special courts.

Mr. CHAMPERNE, a supplement to an act relative to suits brought by and against canals and railroad companies.

Mr. FLEMING, an act to legalize a certain lot of the county of Harrisburg, and authorizing the levying and collecting a tax for the payment thereof.

Also, an act relating to damages in opening Front street and Peach Tree alley in Halifax, Dauphin county.

Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Middle District of the Supreme Court.

The resolution was negatived by yeas, 14; nays, 16—Mr. FLEMING voting "no."

After the transaction of some other routine business, the Senate adjourned until after-noon, at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1864.

The House met at the usual hour.

THE SPEAKER announced the following as the committee on the apportionment of the State:

Messrs. Olmsted, Alderman, Balesbach, Schofield, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Weiser, O'Hara, Rice, Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Jackson, Beck, Brown, Henry, Meyers, Haslett, Lilly, Seagriff, Wells, M'Murtree, Alexander (Clarion) and Pershing.

Mr. GUENNEY (on leave) read in place a joint resolution requesting the Senate of the United States to reconsider the action in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers.

Passed finally.

The remainder of the session was spent in the consideration and final passage of bills on the private calendar.

Adjourned.

By Telegraph.

The Draft to Commence on the 10th Inst.

ALBANY, March 1.

The following dispatch has been received by Maj. Townsend, Assistant Provost Marshal General:

Be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1st. Volunteers between the 1st and 10th of March may be deducted after the draft commences. Make this known to the Governor.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

The Lieut. Gen. Bill Approved by the President.

GEN'L GRANT NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1864.

The President, by a message, to-day informing the House that he had approved of the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General. Shortly afterwards the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Grant for the position of Lieutenant-General.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NO BATTLE UP TO 10 A. M. YESTERDAY.

SLIGHT SKIRMISHING ON THE RIGHT.

Lee Unwilling to Leave His Entrenchments.

STIRRING NEWS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, February 29, 1864.

The latest information from the Army is up to 10 o'clock this morning. At that time no battle had taken place between the opposing Infantry forces.

There was some skirmishing on our right, yesterday, but nothing of any account.

It is evident that Lee does not intend to leave his entrenched positions to fight, unless compelled by Meade to do so.

Stirring news may be expected, perhaps to-morrow.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

THE UNION FORCES AT MORRISTOWN.

HASTY RETREAT OF LONGSTREET.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 29.

Information received from Cumberland Gap, and deemed of a reliable character, says that the forces have reached Morristown, Tennessee.

Major Berry, of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, who has arrived from the vicinity of Rogersville, reports that Longstreet's forces are going East in double-quick time on each side of the Holston river.

REBEL NEWS.

Telegrams from Charleston and Tallahassee.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF LONGSTREET.

Cavalry Fighting in Mississippi.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 29.

The flag-of-truce boat arrived this evening, from City Point.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 26th, contains the following:

"CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—146 shells have been fired at the city during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy have erected a battery on Dixon's Island, commanding Schooner creek."

The Enquirer, of the 29th, says:

"CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—A Yankee picket boat containing one officer and five men, was captured last night."

"The Enquirer continues to shell the city—About one thousand shells were thrown in yesterday."

"SANDWICH ISLAND, Feb. 26.—Gen. Finnegans' forces occupy Baldwin. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville."

Lieut. Col. Barron, of the 4th Georgia regiment, was killed, Col. Clinch is wounded."

"STARKVILLE, Miss., Feb. 22.—Heavy fighting all day yesterday, at Pontiac, killing 41, and capturing over 100 of the enemy. Our loss is not known. Col. Forrest is killed. Colonel Barksdale and McCullough are badly wounded. The battle closed by a charge from the enemy's cavalry, which was repulsed."

"ATLANTA, Feb. 26.—The Yankees have left Pontiac. We have lost many officers and men. Sherman's advance has reached Pearl river."

"DALTON, Ga., Feb. 26.—Enemy have disappeared from our front, retreating towards Chattanooga, with Wheeler in pursuit. General Longstreet has withdrawn his forces to a point not prudent to mention. The enemy have not yet crossed the Holston river. General Buckner is assigned to command Hood's division."

"CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Gen. Jones captured 250 of the enemy and 13 negroes, five miles east of Cumberland Gap. Two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by a division of infantry, attempted to flank our left and occupied the gap three miles from Dalton, on the night of the 26th. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out. Our loss 150 wounded, including Col. Curtis, of the 41st Georgia."

"CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Feb. 26.—The enemy backed two miles, and will not probably make stand this side of Chickamauga. All signs of a general engagement have failed. Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature for a special session on the 10th of March."

FROM EUROPE.

WAR ITEMS, &c.

New York, March 1.

The steamer Bremen, from Northampton, with dates to the 17th ult., has arrived.

The Canada arrived out on the 15th, the City of New York and the City of Liverpool on the 17th, and the Germania on the 17th.

High gales were prevalent on the English coast.

The pirate Tusculooza was seized at the Cape of Good Hope. In the House of Lords the Earl Russell proved, by a concurrence of dates, that the Government's decision as to detaining the Birkenhead iron rams was not influenced by any representations made by Mr. Adams.

In the House of Commons Mr. Peasecock gave notice of a motion as to the demand for compensation made by the United States for injuries done by the Confederate cruisers.

THE CONFEDERATE CAUVISERS.—Earl Russell said, in the House of Lords, that as to the claims for damages done by the Alabama itself, England is in no way responsible, and no hope is held out for changing the policy respecting this.

The rebel loan is quoted at 51/50. Illinois Central advanced 3, United States 56 declined 1. At the Paris-Bourse rentes had declined to 66 1/2.

Le Nord denies that a French army of observation will be placed on the frontier.

The Sixth Prussian Army Corps is mobilized and quartered in Saxony.

It is officially announced that a conference of Ministers will open on the 15th at Wurzburg.

The Italian Parliament has resumed its sittings.

The armament of the National Guards is hastened and large quantities of war material has been forwarded to Adana and Boulogne.

The Austrian Reichsrath has closed. The Emperor said: In conformity with the Federal Diet, I, as a German prince, have taken part in the federal execution, and, in concert with Prussia, occupied Schleswig as a pledge. The revolutionists have expelled the officials from Tondern.

Prince Augustenburg is proclaimed at Asenbrade.

The Copenhagen Priory Council has resolved to devote the whole strength of the nation to recover Schleswig.

Mortars have been placed to shell the Danes at Duppel.

The Prussians occupy Fredericksdorf.

The Prussian heavy artillery battery has

gone to Holms, from where Flensburg, Port Harbor and the Duppel entrenchments can be bombarded.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales, for the last two days, have been easier, with downward tendency, and quotations are barely maintained. Sales to speculators, and for export, 2,500 bales. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, but prices are firm.

Sherman Defends and Scatters Polk's Army and Armies at Selma—Mobile Cut Off—Johnson's Army Divided—The Enemy Outgeneraled at Every Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

General Sherman is reported at the War Department as having arrived at Selma, in Alabama. This is in accordance with his instructions. He left Vicksburg with twenty days' rations, in light marching order, and intended to march twenty miles a day, and make a lodgment on the Upper Alabama River. It was left to the option of General Sherman, whether the depot should be established at Selma or Montgomery. He chose the former position on the northern bank of the river. It was agreed that General Logan should move from Huntsville, and form a junction with Sherman on the Alabama.

Sherman moved promptly at the appointed time, and outgeneraled Polk, threw his forces between Mobile and Polk's army, and falling on the forces of the mired General, scattering his army and moved directly forward to Selma. The Cavalry Department has trustworthy information that Logan's cavalry has made a junction with Sherman's forces at Selma.

Gen. Johnson being alarmed for the safety of Mobile, sent one division of his army to that city. As Sherman's orders are to destroy the Mobile, Montgomery and Atlanta railroad, it is potent that Johnson will also be cut off from Mobile, and must, if pressed, fall back toward the Atlantic coast or to Lee's army in Virginia.

The army of Gen. Sherman is of sufficient strength to warrant success in case of attack by the combined forces south of his present position, and re-enforced by Logan's corps, he may safely attack even Johnson's army.

The movement of Thomas to Dalton is adding strength to Sherman's position, and threatens the rebel position at Atlanta. The expedition into Florida is intended to attract the enemy in that direction, while Sherman and Thomas move into the heart of Alabama and Georgia. There is the utmost confidence here that this brilliant movement, attended with such signal success, insures the early termination of the war.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL STREIGHT AND OTHER UNION PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON.

Their Final Escape.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

The Navy Department has received the following report from Commodore Parker:

U. S. STRAMEN BELL, (WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1864.)

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that I arrived here to-day, with Col. A. D. Streight, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers; Major B. B. McDonald, of the 101st Ohio Volunteers; Capt. W. W. Searce, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, and First Lieut. John Sterling, of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, who made their escape from Libby prison, Richmond, on the 9th instant, and reached Blackstone's Island, Potomac, where I found them yesterday. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

FOXHALL A. PARKER, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that First Lieutenant Searce, one of those that escaped from the Libby Prison with Colonel Streight and party, came into our lines last night, having been on the way nineteen days. He had intended to proceed by the way of Gordonsville towards the Ohio river, thinking his chances of getting away in that direction better than by the Peninsula, as he felt certain of being captured if he had gone in the latter direction. After traveling thirty-five miles, his knees failed him, and he was forced to lie in a mud-hole, as he termed it, for nine days, a negro taking care of him and becoming his companion when he resumed his journey. At another time he had to lie concealed three days, but finally reached the Rapidan on Saturday night, which river he crossed, passing the pickets within a few paces.

Lieutenant Searce says he saw no troops near Richmond, nor did he find any white adult male inhabitants on his route through the country. There were none but women, children, and negroes. He represents General Lee's army as being pretty strong, but no signs of activity were visible. He was captured near Rome, Georgia, and has been ten months in the Libby Prison.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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