Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1864.

Safely Returned.

The fifteen copperhead Senators who prevented legislation yesterday, have returned safely to their seats and participated in the proceedings this morning.

Messrs. Connell and Kinsey, who were detained at home on account of indisposition, were also in their seats. The copperhead Senators voted, however, as usual, against all motions intended to perform their sworn duties. On a motion to have an afternoon session, the sixteen voted nay, and the same solid vote was cast against every bill up before the Senate.

The constitutional amendments passed the Senate final reading by the following vote, viz:

IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, Lancaster.
GEORGE CONNELL, Philadelphia.
JOHN M. DUNLAP, Lancaster.
DAVID FLEMING, Dauphin.
J. L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
THOMAS HOGE, Venango.
G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Bedford.
HENRY JOHNSON, Lycoming.
WM. KINSEY, Bucks.
M. B. LOWRY, Erie.
C. C. M'CANDLESS, Butler.
JEREMIAH NICHOLS, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
Dr. THOMAS ST. CLAIR, Indiana.
WM. J. TURRELL, Susquehanna.
S. F. WILSON, Tioga.
W. WORTHINGTON, West Chester.
JOHN P. PENNEY, Allegheny.

AGAINST ALLOWING SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

H. B. BEARDSLEE, Wayne.
C. M. DONOVAN, Philadelphia.
JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.
WM. M'SHERRY, Adams.
DAVID MONTGOMERY, Northumberland.
J. C. SMITH, Montgomery.
W. A. WALLACE, Clearfield.

PRESENT BUT NOT VOTING.

GEO. H. BUCHER, Cumberland.
HIESTER CLYMER, Berks.
A. HIESTAND GLATZ, York.
WM. HOPKINS, Washington.
C. L. LAMBERTON, Clarion.
BERNHARD REILLY, Schuylkill.
J. B. STARK, Luzerne.
G. W. STEIN, Northampton.

Every Union man is found on the side of the brave defenders of their country, while the copperheads even refuse to grant them the privilege of electing their own rulers. After these amendments had been disposed of, Speaker Penney addressed the Senate at length on the subject of organization, and resigned his seat as Speaker of the Senate, but the Union men re-elected him immediately again, and he presides with his usual dignity as Speaker.

Speech of Hon. John D. Watson.

The discussion of the resolution providing for the indemnification of those who suffered loss during the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, has taken a wide range. In one sense, it is to be regretted that legislative debate should be thus licensed to run into an irrelevancy which can only be productive of evil—while in another view we have no present regrets to express, as the privilege has elicited a speech of the power, eloquence, candor and fearlessness which distinguish the effort of John D. Watson, member of the House from Philadelphia. We print this speech this afternoon. It is decidedly the ablest effort made in the House during the session—able, because it abounds with facts and arguments which completely overwhelmed our opponents—and because also it exhibits a dignity and sincerity which cannot fail to command for its distinguished author the confidence and the respect of his constituents. During the debate of the resolution in order in this discussion, Mr. Watson was charged by Mr. Barger, with having treated his opponent, Capt. Whalley with discourtesy, by attempting to ignore his military claim during the contest of the election. The manner in which Mr. Watson, explodes this charge, leaves Barger in a sad plight, as to veracity. In fact, the manner in which the eloquent Philadelphian disposes of the copperhead assaults upon his friends and his country, is at once the evidence of his ability as a legislator and his power as an orator.

The News from New Hampshire and New York.

It seems strange, but it is nevertheless true, that whenever good news from the army in the field or the loyal men at home battling for the Government, is to be transmitted over the telegraphic wires, it is confined to a limited number of newspapers, while the great majority of the journals, parties to the "Associate Press Organization," are deprived of such intelligence. The news of the glorious result of the election, yesterday, in New Hampshire and New York, should have, and would have been published in our edition of this morning, had the Associate Press agent in Philadelphia discharged his obligation to us, and gave us an equivalent for our money. We pay liberally for such dispatches, but when the news is important we are always swindled, just as we were cheated this morning. The public, of course, are the losers by the imposition; and hence we enter our solemn protest to its being repeated.

COL. STREIGHT confirms the reports of our soldiers at Richmond being starved and left to perish with cold by General Winder. Not one-half the clothes and provisions sent by us ever gets to them, being stolen by the rebels. He thinks that retaliation is the only means which will bring them to terms. Col. Streight is very anxious to get command under Gen. Butler, to enable him to operate against Richmond.

THE government is considering the subject of the propriety of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two cent pieces. The price of nickle is extremely high, and it is proposed to substitute some other metal for it.

How the Hopes of the Northern Sympathizers With Treason Have Been Exploded.

The popular unanimity in favor of the reelection of Mr. Lincoln has disappointed more men than the politicians who aspire to the leadership of the party which now supports the President. The prominent men in the initial movements of our own organization, while many of them are over-ambitious and seek to stride ahead of their time, still have principle to fall back upon, as a salve for any personal disappointment they may experience while looking out for "the loaves and fishers." But the men most disappointed with the popular favor now running in the direction of Mr. Lincoln, are those of the opposition who had calculated not only to destroy him as a statesman and a citizen, but who had hoped to gather from the divisions in his own party organization, a triumph which would change not only the form of the Government, prostituting its mighty energies to the rule of the slave power; but they had looked for a victory which should affect the very destiny of the nation itself. The leaders of the Democratic party never calculated for victory on the merits of any man they could possibly select as a candidate for the Presidency. These demagogues never hoped to secure the support of the loyal masses of the free States. For once in their lives, they pursued an open, bold and frank course in support of treason and a base conspiracy to destroy the National Union. They did this, so that when they became victorious they would be consistent in following out their professions and performing their purposes. They did this, because they were confident that the loyal masses of the loyal States would be distracted, divided into bitter factions, each with a relentless antagonism for the other. To this point the Democratic leaders directed their energies. And how have they realized their hopes? Let the wonderful unanimity of the masses of the American people in favor of Abraham Lincoln answer. Let townships and towns and counties in all the loyal States, answer. Never before, in the history of any party, has such a spectacle been presented, as that which is exhibited by the enthusiasm of the masses in favor of Abraham Lincoln. It puzzles the cunning politicians; amazes the crafty leaders of cliques; disheartens the aspiring; and last of all, tumbles into utter confusion, the hopes and the plots of the Democratic leaders. The traitors in the South asked only the defeat of Abraham Lincoln, at the hands of their sympathizers in the North. The enemies of republican institutions, of man's right and ability for self-government, in monarchial Europe, wanted only this defeat as the excuse for interfering in our internal broils. But, thank God, our enemies everywhere—the dark conspirators in the South, their cringing sympathizers in the North, their royal aiders and abettors in Europe—all alike, everywhere, who are the foes of freedom, have been disappointed in the solid virtue and stern integrity of the loyal masses. Those masses are the men who are most interested in the stability of the Government. They feel that the most immaterial change, now, would work the most frightful differences hereafter. They feel that those who commenced the purification and preservation of the Government, must be retained to finish the work. Until this is done, all aspirations for the Presidency will be odious and dangerous in the estimation of the masses. After it has been accomplished, the same people are perfectly willing that the bright goal of office shall again be used to stimulate the energies and arouse the ambition of American statesmen.

The Florida Campaign.

Gen. Gilmore, it is now positively asserted, and not the President, planned the Florida campaign. Rational men knew this, but the copperhead press, of which the *Tory Organ* is the most virulent, used the lie that the President had planned the campaign purposely to bring the Government into discredit. The fact is, that the President never plans a campaign, any more than he makes a calculation for the various bureaus of either of the departments of the Government. He may order a campaign, suggesting to those whose duty it is to plan such enterprises, the policy of the undertaking; but that the President should do the work of the military officers of the Government, is alike ridiculous and absurd. Nevertheless, the plan of the Florida campaign was in all respects a good one; and had not its execution been entrusted to a military upstart and fellow of low, prejudices and instincts, it would have been a success.

THE RECORD OF GENERAL GRANT.—General Grant's nomination as Lieutenant-General was confirmed by the Senate. The following is the shining record of the officer thus worthily rewarded:

Palo Alto, May 8, 1846.
Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846.
Monterey, Sept. 19, 20 and 21, 1846.
Vera Cruz siege, March 7 to 27, 1847.
Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847.
San Antonia, Aug. 20, 1847.
Cherubusco, Aug. 20, 1847.
Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847.
Chepultepec, Sept. 13, 1847.
Garita San Cozano, Sept. 14, 1847.
City of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847.
Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.
Fort Henry, Feb. 16, 1862.
Fort Donelson, Feb. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1862.
Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862.
Corinth siege, April 24 to May 30, 1862.
Inka, Sept. 19, 1862.
Hatchie, Oct. 6, 1862.
Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862.
Tallahatchie, Dec. 1, 1862.
Fort Gibson, May 1, 1863.
Raymond, May 12, 1863.
Jackson, May 14, 1863.
Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.
Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863.
Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
Chattanooga, November 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1864.

THE Chicago people are building an observatory. It is to contain a telescope twenty-three feet long, which will weigh about six tuns—or twice as much as the great equatorial at Cambridge, Mass. Its cost is estimated at $18,000. Mr. James Dull, of Harrisburg, is one of the contractors for the erection of this immense work.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864.

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

Mr. PENNEY, Speaker in the chair.

The Journal was read and approved.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. CONNELL. I desire to say, sir, in regard to my absence on yesterday, that I was in Philadelphia, and was necessarily detained on account of very important business. I believe it is the second day I have been absent this session.

I will merely say, in addition, that I was paired with the Senator from York (Mr. GLATZ.)

Mr. KINSEY. In explanation of my absence yesterday, I have to say that I was at home sick and not able to be here.

PETITIONS, &C., PRESENTED.

Mr. WORTHINGTON presented the invitation of Professor W. F. Wyers, Principal of the West Chester Military School, inviting the Legislature to witness a drill of his cadets this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the capitol grounds.

Read and laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following, which was twice read;

Resolved, That the Senate will hold a session this afternoon, commencing at three and ending at five o'clock.

On the adoption of the resolution,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. BEARDSLEE and Mr. GLATZ, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WORTHINGTON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate accept the invitation of Professor Wyers to be present at the drill of his cadets this afternoon at four o'clock, in the capitol grounds.

The resolution was twice read and adopted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill, [Sen. No. 7,] entitled An act continuing in force an act changing the organization of the court of common pleas in Lancaster county, came before the Senate on third reading.

On the final passage of the bill,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. LATTA, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—15.

So the bill passed finally.

Bill, [H. R. No. 7,] entitled A supplement to an act to authorize a re-examination of the accounts between the Commonwealth and the county of Centre, came before the Senate on third reading.

On the final passage of the bill,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. LATTA, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—15.

So the bill passed finally.

Bill, [H. R. No. 116,] entitled An act for the relief of Daniel Fuller, a disabled soldier, came before the Senate on third reading.

On the final passage of the bill,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. GLATZ and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—15.

So the bill passed finally.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Bill, [H. R. No. 39,] entitled An act to authorize the commissioners of Erie county to pay bounties to volunteers, came before the Senate on second reading.

The question recurring on the second section, it was read.

On the section,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. SMITH, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—15.

So the section was agreed to.

The remaining sections were severally read and agreed to, and the bill went over on third reading.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the joint committee relative to visiting the State agricultural school, reported that they had agreed upon Thursday, the 17th of March, as the day, and that all necessary arrangements had been made.

Mr. FLEMING read in place a supplement to the act relative to the estate of George Fry, deceased, approved June 2d, 1839.

Referred to the Committee on Estates and Escheats.

The joint resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution came up in order, on their final passage.

Mr. JOHNSON explained their origin in the Senate last session, and the progress of their passage so far.

The amendments were passed finally by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Donovan, Latta, Beardslee, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Smith, and Wallace—7.

Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Reilly, Stark and Stein (all copperheads, dodging.

The bill to punish enlistments for the volunteer forces of other States, passed finally.

Mr. PENNEY, Speaker, by permission of the Senate, then made a personal explanation, and concluded by resigning his office as Speaker.

He was immediately re-elected by the following vote:

Messrs. Champneys, Clymer, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson and Worthington—17, voted for JOHN P. PENNEY.

Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Penney, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16, voted for HIESTER CLYMER.

JOHN P. PENNEY, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Senate, and was conducted to the chair by Mr. CLYMER, when he made proper acknowledgement of the honor conferred.

House bill No. 134, to compel the Erie canal company to construct and keep in repair their bridges, was taken up and passed.

Mr. STARK called up a bill to divide the borough of Scranton into two wards; but pending its consideration, the hour of one arrived, and the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864.

The House met at 11 A. M.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. BIGHAM offered a resolution which, as amended and adopted, provided that the House will met at 10 A. M. on and after Tuesday next.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF RULES.

Mr. M'MURTRIE offered a resolution which, after discussion, was rejected, providing that petitions, remonstrances, etc., instead of being presented publicly, shall be handed in to the Clerk and by him entered on the Journal.

THANKS TO NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Mr. HAKES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be hereby directed to tender the thanks of this House, in the name of the people of this State, to the Governors and citizen soldiers of the States of New York and New Jersey for their prompt and patriotic aid in driving the rebels from the sacred soil of Pennsylvania, thereby saving this capital from devastation and ruin at a time when the people of Pennsylvania had not at their command a regiment of armed and drilled militia.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the resolution was amended by striking out all after the word "ruin."

On motion of Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) it was further amended by striking out "directed," and inserting "requested;" and by striking out the words "driving the rebels from the," and inserting in lieu thereof "defeating the efforts of traitors at home, and driving slaveholding traitors from the free and."

Thus amended, the resolution was adopted—yeas 83, nays 3.

PAY OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

Mr. NELSON, on leave given, read in place a bill providing that the State of Pennsylvania shall pay to all the soldiers of the State the difference between their present pay in currency and in gold.

Pending the discussion of a motion of Mr. OLMSTED, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, the House Adjourned.

By Telegraph.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

ALL QUIET IN FRONT.

CONTINUED ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Skirmish at Panther Springs.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CINCINNATI, March 9.

The *Commercials'* Chattanooga dispatch of the 7th, to the West, says all is quiet in front, except the occasional exchange of shots between the advance pickets.

A large force of rebel cavalry appeared before Nickajack Gap and passed our cavalry.

Deserters arrive at the rate of 30 per day.

A dispatch of the 7th says the rebel cavalry had returned, and our forces are now at Nickajack Gap.

It is not unlikely that the rebels may again assume the offensive.

A large force of rebel cavalry attacked 93 men of the 3d Tennessee, at Panther Springs, East Tennessee, on the 5th. Our loss was 2 killed, 8 wounded and 22 captured. The rebels lost 30 killed and wounded.

A collision occurred between two freight trains near Stevenson, Alabama, on Saturday night, killing 4 ladies and 7 men wounded.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Armed Conscripts and Deserters Determined to Fight their Way to Our Lines.

IMPORTANT CAVALRY SCOUT

DESTRUCTION OF SALTPETRE WORKS.

Dispatch of Gen. Kelley.

WASHINGTON March 9.

An official dispatch from Col. Mulligan, dated at New Creek, Va., on March 2d, says:

Ninety-four deserters and conscripts armed have just come in from the neighborhood of Staunton. They report that on the 20th of last month 110 deserters and conscripts left Mt. Solen, in Augusta county, armed and resolved to fight their way through to our lines.

The following dispatch has also been received:

CUMBERLAND, March 6.—*Brig. Gen. G. W. Cullum, Chief of Staff:*—A cavalry scout, under command of Lieut. Col. Root, of the 152d New York cavalry, has just returned from Handy and Pendleton counties. They effectually destroyed all the saltpetre works near Franklin, in the latter county. There is nothing new. Refugees and deserters are constantly coming in.

Gen Crook reports the capture of 40 rebels a few days since by his scouts in the Kanawha Valley.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

UNION TRIUMPH!

Gilmore Elected Governor.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.

The vote of the principal towns is as follows: Manchester, Gilmore 1737, Harrington 1134. Concord, Gilmore 1408, Harrington 898. Nashua, Gilmore 950, Harrington 682. Dover, Gilmore 894, Harrington 508. Claremont, Gilmore 641, Harrington 205.

CONCORD, March 9—12.30 A. M.—One hundred and fifty-five towns give Gilmore 30,177, Harrington 24,292, scattering 890. Gilmore's majority 5,885.

CONCORD, March 9—1 A. M.—Republican majority in the House will be about 80.

Ten of twelve Senators elect are Republicans, and all of the Councillors.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Sherman's Force Marching from Jackson to Vicksburg.

Rumored Death of the Rebel Col. Forrest.

CINCINNATI, March 8.

An officer arrived at Cairo, yesterday, direct from Vicksburg, who corroborates the Confederate stories regarding the return of General Sherman's expedition to Jackson.

He says that a portion of Sherman's force is marching already for Vicksburg, with a small army of negroes, and a large lot of mules, horses, hogs, cattle, &c. These are the spoils taken on the way.

Rebel rumors say that Col. Forrest was killed in an engagement with Sherman's expedition.

A late dispatch states that "General Withers, recently assigned by General Polk to the command of the southern district of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, was superintending the work of organizing the militia of the country."

According to semi-official announcements in the rebel papers, General Withers has been assigned from Johnston's army, by that General, to command the defences of Montgomery, Ala. The force at that point is represented as not very strong.

ANOTHER REPORT—SHERMAN AT VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, March 6.—Passengers by the steamer Luminary, from Vicksburg on the 3d inst., say that Sherman and his army are there.

The steamer Fanny, from Memphis on the 7th, brought two hundred and forty bales of cotton.

The election there passed off quietly, resulting in the election of a majority of Conservative candidates.

LATER.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

GRAND RESULTS.

Immense Destruction of Property, Stores, &c.

Capture of 8,000 Negroes and 4,000 Rebels, Besides Thousands of Mules, Droves of Cattle, &c.

Railroad Lines Destroyed.

SEVERE BLOW TO THE REBELLION.

CINCINNATI, March 9.

General Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months.

In one place he destroyed over $2,000,000 of property, and at another place immense stores and thousands of bushels of wheat were consumed.

He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes and over four thousand prisoners, with trifling loss of men and material on our side.

In addition to this, by the destruction of every important railroad line, General Sherman has released General M'Pherson's corps from guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored him to active service.

General Grant, when on his way east, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of General Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the fall of Vicksburg.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

It appears from the United States Treasurer's statement for the month ending with February, that of the $28,000,000 subject to draft, fourteen millions are in New York, three millions seven hundred thousand in San Francisco, and eight millions in the National Bank. The amount on deposite in coin at the various depositories is stated to be $25,656,000, of which $18,000,000 are in New York, $4,656,000 in San Francisco, and $1,000,000 in Baltimore. The Committee on Emancipation of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria, have reported an ordinance that the following sections shall be incorporated in the constitution, viz:

First, S'avery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in the State forever.

Second, Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children.

Third, The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human beings.

Fourth, This ordinance to take effect and be in force from its passage.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here to-day, adopted a report by a vote of 48 against 10, resolving: That we owe and pledge exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States in war and in peace, and to its constitutional administration in every department thereof; and that we, therefore, affectionately exhort our people who, by position, kindred, or interest may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this Government, not to esteem loyalty thereto as optional, a matter of taste, sympathy or preference, but one of Divine injunction, and as involving the religious duty of prayer and effort for the restoration of our national unity, peace and prosperity; or, in the language of the disciples, "to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be."

That we will not receive into the Conference, or elect to ministerial orders, either from the local or itinerant, any man of known disloyalty.

That in view of the great change, in the providence of God, which is taking place in the public mind, in the direction of emancipation, in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe the time is not far distant when Conference will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well-known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church on this subject.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

There is a firmer feeling in breadstuffs owing to the advance in the premium on gold, and there is more doing. More demand for flour for exportation, and 4,000 bbls., chiefly extra, sold at $7, and some extra family at $7 12½@7 50. No change in rye flour or corn meal. There is more inquiry for wheat and 5,000 bus. red sold at $1 63@1 65, and white at $1 75@1 95. Rye sells on demand at $1 33. Corn in active request, and 7,000 bus. yellow sold at $1 19 in store and $1 21 afloat. Oats are in fair request, and 3,000 bus. prime sold at 86c. Cloverseed ranges from $7 75 to $8 25. No change in timothy or flaxseed. In provisions there is a firmer feeling, but not much doing. Whisky firm at 93@95c. for bbls. and 90@91c. for drudge. In petroleum there is a firmer feeling, with sales of crude at 29c. and 46c in bond, and 54@66 for free.

MARRIED.

On the 24 inst., by Rev. Dr. Hay, Mr. EDWARD J. Y[illegible] and Miss ANNIE E. RUSH, both of Harrisburg.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., in this city, Mr. THEODORE J. BURN[illegible] aged about 44 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—About 16 ACRES of LAND belonging to the Potts' Estate, adjoining la[illegible] A. K. Fahnestock and the Harrisburg Cemetery. [illegible] quire of [mar9-d2ttwa2tnw] JNO. H. BRI[illegible]

CARD

To Our Friends and the Public Generally.

FOR reasons satisfactory to ourselves, we have removed the agency of our PIANOS from MUSIC STORE of SILAS WARD, Third street, [illegible] will hereafter be our only agency for this city and [illegible] Orders for tuning our instruments will receive prompt [illegible] tention from Mr. WARD. SCHOMAKER & CO., mar9 Piano Manufacturers, Philadelphia.

Pea Nuts.

250 BUSHELS of PEA NUTS for sale in lots, at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by [illegible] mar9-1w* EBY & KUNKEL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of W[illegible] Dock, Jr., late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, [illegible] been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to [illegible] said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to MARY DOCK, Executrix. Harrisburg, March 7, 1864. mar9-d3t

FOR RENT.

A NEAT and desirable store room, [illegible] lent for Millinery or Fancy Store. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. mar8-dtf

Notice to Gas Consumers.

THE consumers of gas are notified that all bills not paid on or before the 10th inst., the [illegible] gas will be cut off. By order of the Board of Directors. mar7-d3t L. GRAY, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, to be taken off of the ground by the first of April next. For particulars inquire of B. S. KUNKEL, mar7-d4t Corner Fifth and Market.

$5 REWARD.

WELLSVILLE, YORK Co., Pa., March 8, 1864.

LOST—A large roll of finished HARNESS LEATHER, weighing over 100 lbs., from a wagon between New Cumberland and Harrisburg. The Leather was marked "WELLS, BIDDLE & CO., Harrisburg." Any person finding said roll will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Pa. Central R. R. Depot, Harrisburg, or at Shell's Tavern, Bridgeport. mar8 WELLS, BIDDLE & CO.

Wholesome and Convenient Substitute for Yeast.

EFFERVESCENT YEAST POWDERS. They serve to impregnate the dough, or batter with carbonic acid, which by its expansion in cooking, produces levity, whiteness and digestibility, without adding a single nutritive element, or adding therefor anything which the system does not constantly reject. They enable a cook to make the most delicious biscuits, sweetest and lightest cakes without a moment's notice. Warranted to give satisfaction, or no sales. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO., Druggists, ma7-tf 118 Market street, Harrisburg.

Proposals for Coal.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, March 7, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received until 6 P. M. of Thursday, March 31, 1864, for supplying the Hospital with SIX HUNDRED TONS of A[illegible] COAL of the best quality and free from slate and other impurities.

The coal to be delivered on the wharf of the Hospital on the Pennsylvania canal, the weight to be determined by the weigh lock at Harrisburg. Proposals to be addressed to JOHN CURWEN, Superintendent. mar7-td

PRIME CLOVER SEED AT PARSONS' AGRICULTURAL STORE No. 110 MARKET STREET. mar8-d4w3w

JOSHUA M. WIESTLING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE IN WALNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE CAPITAL, HARRISBURG, PA.

ALL business pertaining to the profession will receive his prompt and careful attention. mar3-d6aw2t4w1m-d1m*

Proposals for Mules.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, CUMBERLAND, MD., March 2d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, the 14th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the Government with

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MULES

TO BE DELIVERED AT

GRAFTON, MARTINSBURG AND HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,

and to conform to the following

SPECIFICATIONS:

ALL to be sound, well developed animals, in full flesh, free from any blemishes or defects which would unfit them for severe work, and in good flesh.

ALL to be over three and under nine years of age.

ALL to be fourteen hands or over in height.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be treated as the individual proposals of the party signing it.

Proposals from *disloyal parties* will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Bidders must state at which of the above named places they propose to make deliveries.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, at Cumberland, Md., and should be marked, "*Proposals for Mules.*"

Bids for fifty (50) mules and upwards will be received.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be certified by the official certificate of a United States District Judge or Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other Government official, or some responsible person known to the Department.

Bidders must be present, in person or by proxy, when their proposals will be opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be paid on the contract, signed by the contractor and his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must be accompanied by the oath, it will be necessary for the bidders to have the oath with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon applying made at this office, either personally, by letter or telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and ——, and —— of the county of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, will at once enter into a contract in accordance herewith.

Should the contract be awarded to him, we accept to become his sureties.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All mules contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

The mules must all be delivered at the several places named within fifteen (15) days from date signing contracts.

Payment to be made as soon after the completion of each contract as the undersigned may be in funds. Any informality in the bid or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the bids that he may deem too high.

A. V. BARRINGER, Capt. and Chief Quartermaster Dept. West Virginia. mar7-td