

Personal and Political.

It is alleged that the friends—very indiscreet friends—of General Fremont now propose to bring him forward as a candidate for President without reference to the Union National Convention; and that to this end a mass convention has been called at Cleveland, on the 10th of May next, hoping thereby to forestall the legitimate action of the party in June.

The announcement that Secretary Chase has declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, is a recognition of the preference of the people for another distinguished statesman, which does the great Premier infinite honor.

The Erie Gazette, referring to the organization of the Senate, says that George W. Hamersley, Chief Clerk, is confessedly without a superior in his line in the State.

Opinion in England with regard to General Butler appears to be undergoing a change. The London Spectator concludes a review of "Fenton's Life of Butler," as follows: "This biography leaves on our minds no doubt that the Union possesses in Gen. Butler a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and without any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men."

The Dauphin Journal says that the speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 24th ult. by Hon. H. C. Allen, on the resolution proposing to require proofs of loyalty from persons claiming payment for damages by the rebel raid, was, perhaps, the most dignified and logical, delivered on the occasion, and in point of ability, far exceeded the expectations of his most sanguine friends, and the citizens of old Dauphin may well feel proud of their Representative.

The Executive Mansion.

A motion with reference to the Executive mansion having been lost in the Senate, to-day, many persons are of the opinion that the project has been defeated. This is an error, as the motion was only rejected, because it embraced a proposition to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject. A bill for the purpose contemplated will undoubtedly be introduced and pass both Houses of the Legislature.

DECISION OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER ABOUT BACK PAY AND BOUNTY TO HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—In a case where heirs of a soldier have claimed full bounty, though there were arrears due by said soldier on pay account, &c., it has been decided by Comptroller Brodhead that there is nothing in the law of July 20, 1861, and July 11, 1862, changing the practice under former bounty laws, to the effect that the soldier's indebtedness must be deducted from his bounty. Under the system of allotments, soldiers send so large a portion of their pay to their families that, when they die in service, a small balance on account of pay will often be due to the United States, which, justly, should be deducted, for the contract of enlistment does not bind the Government to give for the soldier's services monthly pay and rations, bounty, and whatever balance may be due from the soldier at his death, a balance arising frequently from allotments for the benefit of the parties to whom the bounty descends.

Are the Copperheads Losing their Venom?

We occasionally hear a good, easy Union man, in the charity and frankness of his soul, declare that the Copperheads are not as bad as some people represent them to be; and that if "let alone," the opposition would support the policy of the Government to crush rebellion. The Union man who thus delivers himself generally claims to be a conservative. It will be recollected that the "conservatives," at the breaking out of the rebellion, were very anxious that the people of the South should be "let alone," until they had discovered their error, repented and returned to the Union. In order to show the conservative Union men of the country, the attitude occupied, the sentiments entertained by some of the Copperheads in position in the Legislative branch of the Government, we cordially invite the reader to glance with us at some utterances made in Congress lately, by one Chilton A. White, an Ohio Vallandighamite. The scene is graphically described by a Washington correspondent of the Missouri Democrat. This Chilton A. White is not known to fame, but he is known in Ohio politics, where he is considered a fish—of the "cuttle" kind. Chilton makes no bones of being opposed to the war, in toto. He thus makes out his position, which, to do him justice, is clearly stated:

"The people of the South have fixed and settled principles of political action, to which they are strongly attached by tradition, by education, and from a deep and settled conviction, that maintenance of which they believe to be essential to their rights, their liberty and equality, and therefore their happiness and welfare. In these opinions they may be right, and they may be wrong; whether they are one or the other, it is not for me to say; for were you or I to attempt to do so authoritatively it would be futile. Of that question they will be the sole and exclusive judges, whether rightfully and legally or not. It makes no difference. Do you propose to dig these convictions, rooted in the hearts of a community numbering ten million souls, from their breasts with bayonets? Nothing short of the total annihilation and banishment of the population of the South will answer any purpose for which the war can be prosecuted."

These convictions which cannot be rooted out of the hearts of the people of the South, are that slavery is essential to their social and political welfare; which convictions, by the grace of God, the American nation will eradicate, by eradicating slavery itself. Says the Copper Chilton further:

"You may kill the heroic and true men of the South—I mean those who will not surrender their principles and what they conceive to be their honor but with their lives. You may make hypocrites and dissemblers of all the rest for a time, but the God in man, struggling ever for the mastery, will ultimately assert His supremacy."

Mr. Chilton thinks that if by any possibility we should conquer the South, we could not maintain the conquest:

"After their armies are dispersed and their military power broken, if such should ever be the case, it would take not less than five hundred thousand men to enforce the authority of a government set up over ten million people against their consent, which was repugnant to all their feelings, sentiments and principles. They would, like Poland and Hungary, whenever any great national emergency occurred, rise up in revolt and assert their freedom and independence."

No, thank you Chilton; not any more rebellion in this age, if you please. No doubt you and your copperhead brethren would like to foment another one; but we—the American people—propose to smash this rebellion so fine that no slaveholding traitors or copperheads will ever, in any future time, attempt to get up another. But one more extract from Chilton. After having depicted the evils of the war—after having shown to his own satisfaction the utter impossibility of conquering the South, he asks concerning this war:

"In the name of humanity, of justice, and of God Almighty, ought it not to cease?"—Is not this the language of copperheadism all over the North, West and East? Do we not daily hear and read such language in our own midst? We submit these questions to the calm consideration of our readers. It is a fact, that the peace Democracy are in favor of ending the war, not for the sake of peace, but for the interests of slavery. These men are willing to treat with the South on any terms, in the hope of securing an ally to aid in the coming Presidential campaign. This is the secret of their cries for peace. Heroin-like their venom for the Government. Let the calm and patriotic reader carefully deliberate these facts.

The bill to reorganize the Quartermaster's Department provides for a separation of duties into nine distinct divisions, each to be in charge of a competent officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to be assigned to such duty by the Secretary of War, who shall transact the business under rules prescribed by the Quartermaster General, and they shall purchase the supplies and material for the principal depots of the Quartermaster's Department, with certain named exceptions; the inspections of said articles not to be done by officers as above, but by Quartermasters attached to depots, &c. These heads of division shall from time to time advertise for proposals for the supplies necessary for the operations of armies, &c., &c. Section 11 provides that before steam or sailing vessels are purchased for the Quartermaster's Department, they shall be inspected by naval officers. The rank of these officers of the Quartermaster's Department, shall be that of Colonel. There are several sections detailing the duties of said officers in respect to the procurement of supplies.

Election of State Treasurer.—The election for State Treasurer has been fixed for Wednesday, (12 o'clock, noon), March 16. Hon. Henry D. Moore, the Union nominee, will of course be elected.

A million of dollars in greenbacks were hung out to dry the other day in a room in the Custom House, at Cincinnati, they having got soaking wet by some railroad accident between Cincinnati and Washington city.

A wag suggests that it is a great pity their inventors were not hung out with them.—Tory Organ.

No, not a wag; but a traitor and a coward, both, who suggests and prints such a comment.

The Moore-Marbourg Tragedy.

ESSEXBURG, Pa., March 9, 1864. Editor Harrisburg Telegraph: This pleasant little village—the county-seat of Cambria county—is just at present absolutely crowded down and running over with people, attracted hither as witnesses or spectators to the celebrated Moore-Marbourg homicide case. A larger crowd is said to have never before been congregated here, in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." To accommodate it with bed and board, the hotels, like Dombey's wife, have been found "unequal to the effort," so, a large proportion of it, making a virtue of necessity, has been obliged to quarter itself in private houses. It is a good thing the inhabitants are hospitable and kind-hearted, otherwise the proportion, just spoken of, might have found itself under the disagreeable necessity of patronizing the market house, cellar doors, and the soiled side of the pavement.

Most eminent counsel has been employed in the case. In addition to district attorney Moore, the prosecutor has secured the services of Gen. Henry D. Foster, of Johnstown. For the defense, Messrs. Johnston, of Ebensburg, Pershing, McLaughlin and Elder, of Johnstown, B. G. Childs, of Pittsburg, and Wm. S. Barr, of Somerset, appear.

The indictment went before the grand jury on Monday afternoon, who, after two hours' deliberation, returned it endorsed a "true bill." Tuesday morning the work of empanelling a jury was begun. The regular panel was soon exhausted, and only six jurors obtained from the number. It was thought it would be absolutely impossible to procure a jury at all, by reason of the wide-spread interest manifested in the case throughout the county since the commission of the murder, almost every opinion having either "formed or expressed an opinion" but after the showing of two or three venire by the sheriff, at about four o'clock, p. m., the twelve men were secured and sworn in, and the case proceeded.

Major Potts made the preliminary address to the jury. He proceeded, at length, to lay down the law of murder, and to post the jury as to their duty, as jurors, in the premises. The first witness called was George Wehn, of Johnstown. He deposed, in substance, that on the morning of the 15th February, last, the defendant, Moore, came into his store and sat about half an hour, when, suddenly, Marbourg, the deceased, passing, he jumped up, ran out, caught him by the collar, and told him to confess his guilt—that he (Marbourg) had ruined his wife, she having "confessed it all" the night before. After some further talk between the parties, Moore stepped back a pace or two, looked deliberate aim at Marbourg, and fired—fixed four or five times. Marbourg was killed instantly. Moore then went to a justice's office and gave himself up.

Several other witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth have thus far been examined, but the gist of their evidence is about as above. The evidence of the Commonwealth will not be all put in probably before to-morrow evening. As there are between one and two hundred witnesses subpoenaed for the defense, the likelihood is that the case will not be concluded until the middle of next week. There are a number of reporters here for the daily papers, and the evidence, or at least a summary thereof, will soon find its way to the public. ALPHA.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE. FRIDAY, March 11, 1864. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, a. m. Mr. Speaker PENNY in the chair.

The Journal of yesterday was partly read, when

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, the further reading of the same was dispensed with. Mr. NICHOLS presented a remonstrance of citizens of Philadelphia, against allowing city cars to run on Sunday.

Mr. CONNELL presented the remonstrance of Hon. Ex-Governor Pollock and other citizens, against the petition of the trustees of the Emans Orphan House, of Middle-town, Dauphin county, asking for certain changes in their charter.

Mr. DUNLAP reported, from the Committee on Corporations, as committed, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Inland telegraph company.

Mr. BUCHER read in place an act to enable the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Shippensburg to receive circulating notes from the Auditor General under the Free Banking law.

Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution of condolence and sympathy with Major Harry White and family in his long imprisonment, and expressing the sentiments of the Senate on the subject. Adopted. Yeas 33, nays none.

Mr. CHAMBERS offered a resolution to print the usual annual report of the Auditor General's Inaugural Address, and Governor Curtin's Inaugural Address. Adopted.

The H. R. bill to pay the expenses of the Telegraph and Transportation Department was passed.

The House bill to elect a State Treasurer, on Wednesday at 12 m., was passed.

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, the Senate resolved to hold an adjourned session.

Mr. FLEMING moved to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, to purchase a new executive mansion, and to consider the same. Disagreed to—10 yeas, 21 nays.

The bill to grant a pension and gratuity to Daniel Shaner, of Butler county, soldier of 1812, was pending when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 11, 1864.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. FRANKS took the roll.

By Telegraph.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Vigorous Bombardment of Fort Powell.

THE FORT REPORTED SILENCED.

Mobile Strongly Fortified.

BUMORED CAPTURE OF FORT MORGAN.

New Orleans, March 11. New Orleans advices of the first, received by the steamer Western Metropolis, state that the bombardment of Fort Powell, below Mobile, continued vigorous. The rebel batteries replied, but none of our vessels were seriously hurt.

A letter from the fleet says that Admiral Farragut intends to visit Fort Powell, so as to send his musquito fleet into Mobile. By so doing he will cut off Forts Morgan and Gaines. The bay is said to be obstructed for three miles below Mobile in such a manner that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of two iron clads and a battery. Mobile is strongly defended at every point. Mobile is almost entirely free of soldiers, 30,000 having gone to meet Sherman.

A letter from Key West gives a rumor that one of Admiral Farragut's steamers had passed Fort Morgan under a terrific fire, and another rumor was that he had captured the works.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 11. Lieut. Gen. Grant was summoned to Washington last night from the Army of the Potomac, and returned to this city this morning on a special train, accompanied by Gen. Meade.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

New York, March 11. The commander of the steam revenue cutter Miami has been ordered not to proceed to St. John for the Chesapeake prisoners.

Movements of a Privateer.

New York, March 11. It is reported, on the authority of the Captain of the U. S. gunboat Desoto, that a privateer, a bark rigged steamer, is cruising to the westward of Havana.

News from Arkansas.

A TOWN BURNED BY GUERRILLAS.—HEAVY ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES AT FORT SMITH.—RETURN OF THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE FROM MEXICO, &c., &c. ST. LOUIS, MARCH 10.

Waldron, some sixty miles south of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and recently the advance post of our forces, was burned by guerrillas a few nights since.

Twenty steamers and a large supply train from Little Rock, have arrived at Fort Smith. The steamer Leon, laden with commissary stores, sunk in the Arkansas river, above Little Rock, on the 6th.

Gen. Price has returned from Matamoros, Mexico, where his recent furlough allowed him to go to visit his family. He now commands the rebels in the Department of Arkansas.

Rebel deserters continue to arrive in considerable numbers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hanging of 23 Union North Carolina Volunteers.

RIOT AT RALEIGH.

THE OLD FLAG DISPLAYED.

The State Garrisoned with Rebel Troops.

New York, March 10. Letters from Newbern, dated March 7, state that everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy, whose various movements are difficult to understand.

The Kingston correspondent of the Raleigh Confederate, in speaking of the hanging, on the 6th, of twenty-three captured soldiers belonging to Colonel Foster's command, as deserters from the rebel conscription, says the prisoners were accompanied by a large number of Union soldiers, who were ordered to stand on a scaffold with a firm, elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarter, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service. After making their peace with God, they fortissimely proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they say they had been formerly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude was moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by the wholesale, and creating an indignation which it is feared will be uncontrollable.

A conscript deserter, who came in the Union lines at Washington, and joined the 2d North Carolina Volunteers, heard his officers say that Plymouth was to be the first point of attack.

A Union soldier, who recently escaped from the Goldsboro prison, informs General Peck that a great riot occurred at Raleigh on the occasion of the hanging of the native Union soldiers at Kingston, and that General Pickett's troops from that place passed through Goldsboro with all possible dispatch, to quell the outbreak in the city, where the stars and stripes were conspicuously displayed, and much violence and excitement prevailed. The press was not allowed to speak of the matter, and the Raleigh Standard was suppressed soon afterwards.

Refugees from the interior bring intelligence of the rebels garrisoning the whole State of North Carolina with troops at all prominent points, for the purpose of checking the Convention movement, and keeping the people in subjection.

It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col. Foster's command, fifty-one in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service.

IRA Neal, a drummer-boy, fifteen years of age, who had never been in the rebel service, was among the number hung at Kingston on the 15th. The native Union troops have taken the matter into their own hands, and have given some of their officers who disapprove of severe measures an opportunity to resign; and have also given warning that immediate death will be inflicted on any officer who hereafter offers to surrender to the enemy or to conscription; and those who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting the President's amnesty proclamation they become loyal citizens of the United States, to which Government military service

is justly due from them, and which they have no desire to withhold, but demand as their right to be sworn into the service. Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy, hence their existing into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for repairing to Fort Monroe, for the purpose of being sent North, and being thus expropriated from their families, they will not submit to it.

The North Carolina Union Cavalry (white), headquarters at Plymouth, are organizing with increasing success.

The North Carolina Union Artillery, Major Jameson, commanding, with their headquarters at Newbern, is filling up rapidly.

The 1st and 2d North Carolina Volunteers (white) are ready for action.

General Wessels, commanding at Plymouth, has so far recovered his health as to be at his post.

The Newbern Fire Department, consisting of two regimental organizations, tendered the hospitalities of the city to John Decker, Chief of the New York Fire Department, and received him last night with a torch light procession.

FORTRESS MONROE.

SUFFOLK OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

A Skirmish—Kilpatrick's Cavalry. FORTRESS MONROE, March 10. A skirmish took place yesterday two miles this side of Suffolk, between the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The rebel loss was 25, and our loss 10 killed by the rebels.

SUFFOLK, March 10, P. M.—Our forces entered Suffolk this morning, after a brief struggle, and we now hold the place.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated March 7, says: "The cavalry under Kilpatrick, which made the recent raid around Lee's army, and came down to Yorktown, have marched across the Peninsula to Newport News Point, and are to-day embarking for Portsmouth, Va., from which place they will march on Suffolk, where Gen. Heckman is quite seriously threatened by the enemy."

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11. Returns from 235 towns have been received, leaving ten to be heard from. At present the vote stands, for Gilmore, Union, 38,757; Harrington, Democrat, 30,759. Gilmore's majority will be about 5,600. Four out of five Councilors, and nine out of twelve Senators elect are Union. The Republican majority in the House will be about seventy-five.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., in this city, Mr. ESTERNE WARD, aged 78 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence on Court street, between Third and Fourth, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A very handsome two-horse saddle wagon—cheap for cash. DUNN & CO., 315, Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. mar11-4w

CURE YOUR COUGH! I send a recipe for making a medicine that will cure the worst kind, within four days, and will give relief in twenty minutes after taking it. Address: W. W. JENNINGS, Brandy Camp, Elk county, Pa. mar11-4w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Dauphin county, on the estate of Jacob Moltz, late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them for settlement. G. F. MURNICH, Administrator. mar11-4w

PROPOSALS For the Erection of Fifty Dwelling Houses. HARRISBURG, March 11, 1864. PROPOSALS are invited for the building of five blocks of ten houses each, of wood or brick, to be located on the grounds of the Lochiel Hill Mill Co. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of William Collier.

PROPOSALS will be received for one or more blocks until April 12th. Address proposals to WILLIAM COLLIER, Chairman Building Committee. mar11-4w

NOTICE—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Earley, late of East Hanover township, Dauphin county, deceased: To Christina Earley, widow; John Earley, Jacob Earley, Sarah, intermarried with Abraham Schellhammer; Eliza Earley, intermarried with George Rhoads; Lewis Earley, intermarried with Rudolph Miller; Jane, intermarried with Levi Rhoads; Rebecca, intermarried with John Earley; and Francis, intermarried with Eliza Ammon. Moved to a place called Florida, in Putnam county, Ill., where he resided, but had no children; from thence he has not been heard from more than ten years; and in a certain message and tract of land, situated in State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of John Earley, George Rhoads, George Rhoads, Conrad Noy, John Richard and C. B. Grubb, containing one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, situated in the same township as said John Earley, deceased; also, a tract of land, situated in Ohio, of Thomas Boyer, Conrad twenty-four acres and one hundred and eight perches, situated in Ohio.

And that in virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, on the 2d day of March, 1864, containing the names of said John Earley, deceased, I, Wm. Jennings, Sheriff of Dauphin county, Pa., do hereby give notice to all persons claiming an interest in the premises, that they may appear if they think proper.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this 11th day of March, 1864. Wm. W. JENNINGS, Sheriff of Dauphin county, Pa. mar11-4w

NOTICE—To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Daniel Hain, late of Middle Paxton township, Dauphin county, deceased: To Magdalena Hain, sister of deceased, residing in Dauphin county; Samuel Crum, John Crum, Elizabeth Farling, wife of Jacob Farling; Polly Straw, wife of Samuel Straw; Sarah Crum, who resides in Wilkes county, Indiana; Catherine, intermarried with Joseph Nestler; Joseph Daniel Crum, deceased, residing in Dauphin county; the children of deceased Daniel Crum, who was a sister of Catherine Farling, deceased; also, a tract of land, situated in Ohio, of Thomas Boyer, Conrad twenty-four acres and one hundred and eight perches, situated in Ohio.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST—On the evening of March 10th, at Harrisburg, Pa., a POKER BOOK containing about one hundred and twenty dollars worth of cards, printed in Script, with the name, rank and name of the owner. Call on JAMES H. MILLER, 55th Regt. P. V., Beaufort, S. C. The finder on leaving it at Herr's Hotel, will be suitably rewarded. mar11-4w

ANOTHER SHEET IRON (150) CANNOT BE SAFFLE blown open and robbed of \$250. Read the following extract from a letter from H. Ruby & Co.: SUPPLEMENT, March 10, 1864. GEO. W. PARSONS, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours duly received and in reply state that our safe, which was blown open and robbed on the night of the 7th inst., is the same make, patented May, 1862. The door was drilled and the lock and blown open, and the safe was robbed of \$250. The safe is a No. 6 Little's would suit you. Yours truly, H. RUBY & CO. Agents for Little's Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 119 Market street. mar11-4w

BARBER WANTED AT CARLEISE—\$7 to \$8 per week will be paid a good hand. Apply at ERB'S Place, Saloon, near C. V. R. Depot, Harrisburg. mar11-4w

TO SOLDIERS. TUOQUA COUNTY BONDS bought at the Banking House of C. O. Zimmerman, No. 128 Market St. C. O. ZIMMERMAN. mar11-4w

FOR SALE. A SECOND-HAND PIANO, suitable for beginning and advanced players. Call on SCHIFFER'S Bookstore, Harrisburg, Penna. mar11-4w

\$30.00 CASH. A YOUNG MAN, of settled habits, possessing himself as a partner with some established business. In reply to this party will state the kind of business offered. Address by letter, through the Harrisburg P. O. (mar11-4w) BUSINESS

JOHN DOUGLASS, (Late 107 Arch street.) WHOLESALE dealer in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Lead and Manufactured TOBACCO. Also, imported, Havana, German and Domestic Segars, Snuff, Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c., No. 13 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia. mar11-4w

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers, at private sale, at a great advantage to capitalists, THREE ACRES OF LAND, situate on the Hummelstown turnpike, within the limits, whereon is erected a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-houses. For further particulars enquire of JAMES R. THOMPSON, mar11-4w Fifth street, between Walnut and Market.

LECTURE ON THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BY AN EYE-WITNESS. A LECTURE will be delivered at the Court House in Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, March 15, 1864, by HENRY M. PLINT, Esq., of the 1st Regt. Pa. Cavalry, who was present at the Battle of the Peninsula. Tickets 25 cents. Advt. to be had at the Bookstore, Post Office, HARRISBURG, Pa. mar11-4w

AN ASSORTMENT OF OVER 100 STYLES OF POCKET BOOKS, PURSES AND PORTMONAIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AT KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Goods Store, No. 91 Market street. The best Morocco TRAVELING SATCHELS. And a general variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for presents, now on hand at KELLER'S Drug Store, mar11-4w No. 91 Market street.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES. OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, CUMBERLAND, Md., March 20, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, p. m., for furnishing the Government with THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MULES, TO BE DELIVERED AT GRAYTON, MARTINSBURG AND HARRISBURG, VA., and to conform to the following SPECIFICATIONS: ALL to be sound, well developed animals, in fullness of teeth, free from any blemishes or defects which would render them unfit for service, and of good breed. ALL to be four years and under nine years of age, and all of them three or over in height. 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 name of the partner who will be responsible for the fulfillment of the contract, signed by the contractor and countersigned by the bidder, must be presented with the proposal. Bidders must be present in person when their proposals are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. Bids for fifty (50) mules and upwards will be received. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should be ascertained by a rigid inspection, and those who are unable to furnish the mules must be immediately rejected. The responsibility of the contractor must be assumed by the official certificate of the Chief Quartermaster, or of some responsible person known to the Chief Quartermaster, and the contractor must be ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Bids for mules can be procured upon application made at this office, either personally, by letter, or telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE. We, _____ of the county of _____ and State of _____ do hereby guarantee and warrant that the above named _____ will fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of the proposal, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance with the terms of the proposal, and that he will be held liable to become his sureties. Should the contract be awarded to him, we, the undersigned, must be appended the official certificate of the Chief Quartermaster, or of some responsible person known to the Chief Quartermaster, and the contractor must be ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Bids for mules can be procured upon application made at this office, either personally, by letter, or telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c. All mules contracted for under this advertisement, should be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those who are unable to furnish the