THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA. MONRDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1864.

investigating Committees. We are just as ready to denounce a fraud committed on the Government as any journalist in the country-and we have gone as far as the most zealous in condemning those in authority, when the public voice has pointed to their dereliction. But we wish to ask seriously, what are the benefits which have been conferred on the country by the different Congressional and Legislative committees whose investigations are daily being laid before the world? These committees, particularly when their attention is directed to officers in command in the field, constitute a source of annoyance to our fighting men, in nine cases out of ten, more dangerous than are the armed foes of the nation. The testimony before such bodies is always a jarring. discordant mass of crimination and recrimination-witnesses broadly contradicting each other-until the veracity of good men is placed in conflict-and the summing up of the evidence results in the failure to convict anybody in fact to do anything but waste immense sums of money in paying the fees of witnesses, printing the reports, and scandalizing the nation at large. The evidence in the case of Major-General Meade is in point. Serious charges were preferred against this gallant soldier. These were sustained by men who fought bravely by his side while they were at the same time flatly contradicted by other officers who fought as bravely with their accused leader. Now, what are sensible men to think of such proceedings? What are the men in the ranks of the army to think of such investigations? They impress the nation, the world and our brave boys who endure fire and sword, the weary march and the cheerless bivouack, with disgust. If wrongs are committed, let the proper tribunals take in hand and punish the offenders. It is not necessary that Congress should organize itself into a Court of Quarter Sessions, for the trial of dishonest contractors, or that it should form a Court Martial for the investigation of charges against military officers, If Coffgress attends to its legitimate business, it will have more labor to discharge than most of its members are capacitated for. If it legislates for the good of the nation, and frames wholesome laws for the punishment

## A Legislator on the Rampage.

enforced.

Benjamin Franklin Meyers, the editor of the Bedford Gazette, (one of the vilest and most intolerant copperhead sheets in the Commonwealth,) is also a member of the Legislature. In his leisure moments, (and they are numerous,) he amuses himself by writing letters from the "House of Representatives" to the Gazette, from one of which productions we extract the following: Diversion of

There is quite a flutter, just now, among the "Republican" Abolition politicians. They are divided into three factions, the Chase, Lincoln and Fremont parties. The war be-tween the Chasites and the Lincolnits is growing very bitter, and the whole Abolition Presidential imbroglio is "a very pretty quar-rel as it stands." The Democracy are united, harmonious and determined. "There is a better day coming, wait a little longer."

-When Benjamin penned the foregoing, he knew that he was writing an untruth, but the hunger of his readers for what is false and vile induced him, doubtless, to concoct the lie. That the Union men of Pennsylvania, and hereabouts particularly, are united and harmonious, is what troubles the bowels of such bipeds as Meyers. That the loyal men of the Legislature are undivided in favor of Mr. Lincoln, is as palpable as the fact that they are devoted to the Union. And yet there is one who occupies a seat on the floor of that House, who in the presence of this unanimity, deliberately occupies himself with writing falsehoods to the readers of a journal, of which he is the controller, to serve the dirty purposes of his colleagues of his side of the House in deceiving the people. Is it to be wondered at that the people are losing faith in the morality or of many of our legislators?

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK has decided to enlarge their Capitol building to meet the increasing wants of the State Government. This reminds us that the wants of the Government of Pennsylvania, both executive and legislative, demand a similar enlargement of our Capitol building. The increased labors of the different departments have made it necessary to employ additional clerical forcewhile the coming into operation of military departments whose duties, before the war, were merely nominal, completely crowd the Capitol building with business, taking up rooms which were heretofore used exclusively by committees, and forcing committees to meet in the Library rooms, for the transaction of their business. It is ardently hoped by those who have the public interest sincerely at heart, that the Legislature will not adjourn without providing for this great want of room to accommodate the different departments. Indeed the highest interests depend for success upon such enlarged facilities for the transaction of the daily growing public busi-

A PHILADELPHIA paper of yesterday says at a letter has been received from a friend of the late brave Col. Dahlgren, who served with that unfortunate officer during the recent raid about Richmond, which states emphatically that the so-called 'order' alleged to have been found upon the body of Dahlgren, was a fabrication and forgery in toto. No such order was ever written, issued, printed, or even considered by the noble young Colonel, as far as his friends are apprized. It is believed that this miserable lie was gotten up for effect, to cover the indignities visited upon the remains of Dahlgren.

The Constitutional Amendments.-Sena-tor Johnson.

The right of the soldier to vote-the right of the soldier to be represented in the Government, involves a question of the most vital importance. The original colonists, who pioneered the newly-formed States through the rough battle fields of the Revolutionary war, fought for identically the same principle for which the friends of the soldiers now contend. The colonists, while contributing to the success and the glory of the mother country, deemed that they had a right to representation—a right to participate in the control of a government of which they were so important a portion. We all know what followed the refusal to acknowledge this right. From its rejection sprang the mighty Republic which is now filled with a dissension on identically the same question. A class at the South, which has assumed to itself aristocratic attributes, have long declared that there was too much representation in the Governmentthat the irresponsible masses had too much control in affairs of State—and hence to crush the idea of free government, the Southern aristocracy resolved, and for three years have waged a war for the introduction of slavery, and the degradation of free labor in all the States. Acting with the aristocracy in the South, (which is the only element of the influence which monarchial Europe left in the American States after its rule was broken therein we have a party here in the North, seeking to carry out the original idea of disfranchising the masses. They started the experiment by attempting to disfranchise the soldier. If they could outlaw the soldier, as it were, by disfranchising him, the path to the disfranchisement of the citizen would be considerably shortened. If they could degrade the defenders of the Government by refusing them citizenship, they would soon render our institutions too worthless to be defended, andthereby make certain the conspiracy to overthrow and destroy the Government. This is just the light in which to view this question of enfranchising the soldier. But we did not commence to write this article for the purpose of discussing the subject of the soldiers' right to vote. We rather took up our pen to point to the very able speech of Scnator Johnson, published on our outside of this afternoon. Senator Johnson may be justly regarded as the champion of the principle involved in the question of the soldiers' right to vote, as it was he who introduced the amendment to the Constitution. His advocacy of that amendment has been persistent and eloquent; and the speech which we publish this afternoon, though brief, is nevertheless a very powerful defence of his principles. We trust that the soldiers who are now present in the capital, will not fail to read this speech. Our brave defenders are criminals and delinquents, there are those ontside of its halls who will see that they are here to note the proceedings on this great measure of justice and of right. By the vote on the passage of this amendment they can see that every Democrat but one, either voted against or dodged the question ..

## Personal and Political.

The Lancaster Evening Express announces the death of Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh. He died at his residence, near Lancaster city, on the morning of the 11th inst. Col. S., at one time, filled a large place in the political history of the country, and few men of equal political position were more widely known. He was a cental warm-hearted man and a true friend. In social life he was respected alike by political friends and opponents. The last official position he held was under President Buchanan, as Surveyor of Utah. In his early manhood, he was connected with the press of Pennsylvania and Washington city, and was, we believe, a practical printer.

The Springfield (Ill.) Register, upon the authority of Gen. Singleton, pronounces the statement now going the rounds of the conservative press; to the effect that Gen. Fremont had declared to Singleton his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, "a deliberate falsehood." According to the Register, Gen Singleton asserts that no such language as that imputed to Gen. Fremont was employed by him.

The Boston Transcript has this paragraph "Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, left here this morning for Washington. This distinguished lawyer, we una derstand, gives his services free to the Government, and he has recently refused the retaining fee in a heavy patent case, which would have brought him the stated sum of \$10,000, preferring to give his services to his country. He is probably the ablest authority on State and international law in the country, and his disinterested action is worthy of uni-

versal imitation." When Morgan "raided" through Indiana and Ohio, Richmond editors called him the gallant cavalier of the South, and styled his horse stealing and old men and women murdering operations "glorious" and chivalric. When Kilpatrick pitches his shells into Richmond and outrivals Morgan in the "raiding" way, minus the inhuman acts of the great horse-thief, the same editors call his operations "barbarous."

The Committee on Emancipation, of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria, has reported in favor of the abolition of slavery, and its prohibition in the State forever, but negro children may be apprenticed under laws governing whites.

Gen. Banks is to be reinforced with negrotroops; while two corps are to be sent from the Mississippi river to the Potomac army, which will probably be increased to two hundred and fifty thousand.

The allegations against Gen. Meade are said to come from Gens. Sickles, Doubleday and Birney. The opinion the parties entertain for each other is that of mutual distrust. The Society of Friends are raising funds

in London for the liberated negroes in America A statute of the Empress Eugenie in crino-

line costume is to be erected in the market place of Puebla. Gen. Pemberton is living in seclusion at

Columbus, S. C., having been laid upon the yellow and white, \$1 17@1 18. Whisky quiet shelf by Jeff. Davis.

For the Telegraph. The Public Schools of Harrisburg.

Mr. EDITOR:-Some days ago I handed to the local editor of the Patriot and Union the following communication, which promptly appeared in its columns:

"OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.—The common school system of our State is one of her proudest monuments. She has reason to congratulate herself upon its excellence, and can look with honest pride upon what it has al-ready accomplished. One of its admirable features is that, whilst it is adapted to all sections of the State, and capable of practical and profitable application to sparsely settled and poorer districts, it is at the same time specially suited to meet the educational wants of larger towns and cities; and, when properly developed and applied, secures, at the very lowest rate of expense, the very best education-al facilities for the entire population.

That these excellences of the system have

not been illustrated in our own city is no fault of the system itself, but is owing mainly to two causes: first, an unwarrantable and unreasonable prejudice against the system on the part of some of our leading citizens; and secondly, to a defective development and ap-plication of the system on the part of those entrusted with its management in our community. Were it not for the influence of these causes we should now have our common schools thoroughly graded, the primary schools reduced in size and supplied with truly capable teachers, and we should have one male and one female high school, to which our wealthier citizens, who are now paying their school taxes for nothing, could send their

children without any further expense.

The opinion is indeed entertained by some among us that such carefully graded schools, culminating in a male and female high school for the entire city, have elsewhere proved a failure. We have been at some pains to as-certain the facts in the case, and have obtained permission from the present Superin-tendent of Common Schools of our State, C. R. Coburn, Esq., to lay before your readers several communications on this subject, which he has received from some of the leading educators of the land, in answer to interrogatories addressed to them by him, in consequence of our representation to him of the present

condition of the schools in our city, A CHRISTIAN PARENT." In your evening issue of the same day, you noticed this item of your "morning cotemporary," and expressed your deep interest in the subject proposed for discussion, promising to watch the course of articles alluded to, and, watch the course of articles aluded to, and, as you might find them interesting, print such of them for the benefit of your readers, as you might have room to insert in your columns.

My second article for the Patriot and Union

was, however, declined, in the next morning's issue, in the following paragraph: "To Conkespondents.—It would afford us much pleasure to acommodate "A Christian "but he asks more room than we can Parent. possibly spare in our limited department. The bject he has in view is a good one, but it seems to us that the proper place to agitate the subject would be in the meetings of the board of school directors, who have the matter entirely in

their own hands. To this I replied, in the next issue, as fol-

"Mr. Eprron.—I am glad to learn that you approve of the object I have in view in calling public attention to the defective administraion of common school affairs in our city, and am sorry to learn that the length of my second communication has deterred you from its publication. Please assign me a space, how-ever limited, in your columns, and I will endeavor to keep strictly within the prescribed limits. Be assured that very many of your readers feel interested in this question and desire its ventilation. I must beg leave respectfully to dissent from the opinion that the school directors "have the matter entirely in their own hands." Are they not public ser-vants, and responsible to those who appoint them to office? Have we no right to discuss publicly and freely their mode of administering the trust confided to them? You surely spoke inadvertently, Mr. Editor, and I cannot believe, that, upon reflection, you will exclude from your columns a calm and friendly discussion of this topic, so vital to the interests of perceive that the other daily paper proposes to transfer at least the substance of my remarks to its columns, and in that case the facts and reasonings would reach the readers of both papers, who are all equally interested, or should be, in this, which is no party question.

A CHRISTIAN PARENT."

And to this note the Editor appended the following reply;
"We repeat, that we regard the object aimed at by "A Christian Parent" as one of the highest importance, and heartily approve of his richy. Our only objectively Our only objection was to the great length of his second communication. If, in the discussion of the subject, he will confine himself within reasonable bounds, our columns

are at his disposal." My second communication, however, after being set up, was ordered by the proprietor to be set aside; and now, in his absence from town, the editor declines assuming any fur-

town, the editor decimes assuming any rurther responsibility in the matter.

I turn to you, Mr. Editor, hoping that, if you will be kind enough to lay these well-meant and unpretending statements and reflections before your readers, the proprietor of the other journal will soon discover that of the other journal will soon discover that there is nothing in them but truth, and just such truth as the great mass of his readers desira to know ...

That grand old hero, who was not afraid to "take the responsibility;" used to delight in the motto: "Truth is mightly and will prevail ? A CHRISTIAN PARENT.

# From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.

A heavy easterly rain storm commenced early this morning, and continued all day.

The Norfolk Old Dominion of March 10th

says:

"The enemy attacked our cavalry yesterday near Suffolk, and forced them back in disorder, capturing in their retreat several of the unfortunate fugitives.
"The farmers, with their families, are coming into our lines."

# MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Риплоперны, March 12. All departments are dull and inactive, but a few hundred bbls flour were sold only to trade at \$6@6 25 for superfine, \$6 50@7 for extras, \$7@7 50 for extra family, and \$8@ \$9 50 for fancy brands. In rye flour and corn meal t here is nothing doing; small sales of the former at \$6. Offenings of wheat are light, and it may be quoted nominal at \$1 64. @1 65 for red, and \$1.70@1.89 for white. Rye is dull at \$1 30. The demand for corn has fallen off, and it is offered to-day at \$1 17. in store, and \$1.19@4.20 affoat and dair. in store, and \$1 19@1 20 affoat, and delivered on board. Oatsare unchnanged. Asale of 100 hhds quereitron bark on private terms. Provisions are firm, with but little doing Seeds are without noticeable change. Whisky dull, with sales at 93@96c for bbls, and 99@

BALTIMORE, March 12. Flour dull at \$7 25@7 371 for Ohio extra. Wheat active and firm. Corn advanced 20.; at 93 @940. The first state of t

91c for drudge.

# By Celegraph.

FROM KNOXVILLE

LONGSTREET ORDERED TO NORTH CAROLINA.

LOUISVILLE March 12.

The Democrat has information from an office, who has just arrived from Knoxville, which place he left on the 6th, that Long-street had sent his wagon train to Richmond and was mounting his entire force, and that the general impression at Knozville was that Longstreet had been ordered to North Car-

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION LATER FROM VICKSBURG

Meridian the Furthest Point Reached. New York, March 11.—Advices from Vicksburg, via Memphis on the 8th inst., state that General Sherman's expedition had returned to that place, except the 17th and 18th Corps, which remain at Canton. Mississippi, until further orders.

They did not proceed beyond Meridian, and

They did not proceed beyond Meridian, and had no fighting of any consequence.

Our loss was small, mostly from straggling. The 158th New York lost two hundred from this cause, being greater than the entire loss of the balance of the expedition. Four thousand prisoners and six thousand negroes were The negro troops at Haines' Bluff made

descent on Yazoo City on the 28th ult., and, after a sharp fight, occupied the place, with a loss of about thirty killed and wounded. The Johnson Unconditional Uniquists electricities entire county tienes in Shelby county on Saturday last.

FROM CAIRO AND TENNESSEE. CAIRO, March 11. The Steamer Constitution, from New Orleans, arrived this afterernoon with five hundred bales of cotton and a large number of troops of Battery F, First

a large number of troops of nattery r., rars.
Missouri Artillory.
The 4th Iowa Cavabry and part of the 16th
and 17th Ohio Batteries of re-enlisted veterans have arrived, on their way home, and will leave to-morrow morning.

The stearmer Hillman was attacked by

guerillas from the Missouri shore, while work-ing past the foot of Island No. 18, on Wed-One soldier was killed, seven wound d, and two captured. The boat escaped.

The steamer A. J. Sweeney, laden with Government freight, from Nashville, Tenn., struck the pier of the bridge at Clarksville, on Wednesday night, and took fire and was totally destroyed. 6,000 sacks of corn and 30 horses were lost. The boat was valued at \$40,000.

\$40,000. The steamer Atlantic, from New Orleans or the 4d, arrived this morning The new State officers would be inaugurated on March 4th. Grand preparations were making to celebrate the event

The steamer Gladiator brought up the 30th llinois Infantry this morning.

### Mail Letting.

WASHINGTON, March 11. The Post Office Department has just concluded contracts for mail service. In Nebras Washington, Idaho and other far off Territories. Among them is one providing that from the first day of July next the mails shall be thrice a week from the intersection of the overland mail route at Salt Linke City in Utah Territory, by Boisse City and Aubourne to Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, in ten days, in lieu of sending men via Placerville,

Cal., to Portland, Oregon.

This saves 1200 miles of travel, and 10 days in the expedition of the mail for Oregon. Washington and Idaho Territories. This im portant mail service is let to Berry Holiday at \$156,000 per annum. The mails for the sion of this topic, so vital to the interests of new discovered gold mines of Idaho and Banthe whole community, and in which every nock city will be sent three times a week property holder has a personal stake. If you from Salt Lake city, and the contract is awardshould nevertheless decide adversely to my wishes, I will be doubly disappointed; for I Hall and intersecting the Walls Walls worth. at this route.

#### Rebel Movements in West Louisiana.

Sr. Louis, March 12. Advices from Natchez, to the 2d inst., say that reliable information had been received there to the effect that the rebel force in West Louisiana was between 5,000 and 6,000 men, under the command of General Dak Taylor,

Colonel Rolignake and Colonel Harrison.

The enemy were fortifying Fort Demsle,
Black river, uniting on the Ouchita.

There was only a provost guard at Shreveport. Three rams were building below that

The rebel gunboat Well recently showed herself at the mouth of the Red river. We have quite a fleet of iron clads and rams collecting there.

# Arizona News--The Navajo Indi-ans Subjugated.

SAN PRANCISCO, March 11. Letters from J. Ross Brown, dated Tuck-han, Arizona, Feb. 6th, state that Kit Carson arrived at Santa Fe, after a very successful campaign against the Navajo Indians. He brought 280 prisoners, leaving over 500 with Col. Camby, to be removed as soon as their families could be gathered. The Navajos are virtually subjugated, and their principal chief

Governor Goodmen had temporarily established his headquarters near the confluence of the Selma and Rio Verde, and is engaged in organizing civil government for Arizona. Nearly every white man in the Territory is a candidate for Congress. Sixteen Mexicans were recently killed by

The news from the gold places is favorable.
A large immigration from California is ex-

#### The Indian Territory. THE CHOCTAWS RETURNING TO LOYALTY MILL

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 10. A citizen of Santa Fe, who arrived here today via the Choctaw Nation, says the people of New Mexico are in great fear of a rebel raid into their country, in consequence of the occupation of the entire Southwest by the Federal troops, and the necessity the rebels are under of finding an outlet through that country, Gen. Herron having blockaded all the routes to Mexico or the Rio Grande. A convention of Choctaws is called to meet in the middle of April, and will embrace all the leading men of the tribe. The rebel General Maxy failed to induce the Choctaws to continue their relations with the Confederate Government. The Government will propose the old terms of allegiance with the United States. The chief, Jack MCurtin, has oir oulated over five thousand copies of the President's amnesty proclimation, which were reeived with much invor.
The Seminoles and Chickasaws are still ob-

durate, owing mainly to the influence of Gen. Gooper, their old Indian agent. General Blunt arrived yesterday. General

Kimmell, superintendent of the enrollment of voters, has also arrived. General Magruder, it is said, accompanied General Price on his return to his command

# Blockade of Danish Ports.

Washington, March 12. The State Department has been officially notified of the blockede by the Danish Government of all the ports and inlets on the coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Hol stein, from the 23d of February last, with the exception of Neustadt and the Islands of Als and Aeroe, and such other places as are actu-ally under the authority of his majesty the King.

Movements of a Blockade Runner.

Pomy and, March 12.

The brig Wappoo, from Matanzas, reports that on the 3d inst. in the 32 50, long. 76 20, she saw a bark-rigged U.S. gunboat chasing and firing at a steamer, apparently a blockade runner. DIED.

On the 12th inst., WILLYS, infant son of J. W. and Harriet Moffitt, aged 5 months. On the 12th inst. Scales, daughter of Charles and Su-an Wolerton; aged 12 years, 5 months and 12 days. Functal will take place from the residence of her parents. North street, between Filbert and Spruce, on Mon day afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family e requested to attend without further notice. Nesterday morning at his residence in Susquelland inwiship, Jacob Grove, in his 65th year.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE. THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 7, in this city, adjoining the Jones House premises fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Market Squar and extending back one hundred and fifty-seren and half feet to Rasyberry alley. Terms accommodating, Harrisburg, March 11, 1884. CHAS. C. RAWN. mar12-d2w

OST—At the Market House, on Saturday morning, a POCKET BOOK, containing some \$300, and two railroad checks, one \$47 50; the other \$45. A roward of \$25 will be paid to the flader on returning the same to WM. M'RINLEY, Proprietor Morris Hotel, mar12-dlt\*

POR SALE.—That valuable Hotel property known as the PARKE HOUSE, situate on Market street, near Third.

For terms inquire of JOHN S. DETWELLER.

#### Harrisburg, Pa. MILLINERY AND STRAW. GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

Our Straw Department WILL comprise every variety of Bonnets,
Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line; of
the latest and most approved shapes and styles.
Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, respectfully,
Nos. 103, 105 and 107 North
Second street,
mar12-038
Philadelphia.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—At the last stated meeting of the Citizan Fire Engine and Hose Company it was ordered that the House, Committee be required to give notice, by advertisement in both daily papers, to all persons having property belonging to the Citizen Fire Company, to return the same to the Company's House within ten days from date of notice, and that said Committee be required to prosecute all persons, whether members or not, who shall not comyly, BERNARD FRISCH.

Harrisburg, March 20, 1864.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864, at the COURT HOUSE in this city, at 2 clock, P. M., the

STEAM MILL PROPERTY,

IN HARRISBURG, PENN'A.,
Located on Rast State street. This is the most valuable property in the day, either for a hotel or manfacturing purposes. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the lot on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplate eventually to cretc a new passenger depot, and within one-half square of the canal and railroad. The lot is 53 feet, 4 inches, on State street, 180 feet, Thoches, on Pophar Lane, and 96 feet on North alley. The foundation of the Mill, which was burned in 1860, is still standing, which contains nearly 200 perch of good building stone. There is a brick store house on the proporty. 28 by 42 feet, three contains nearly 200 perch of good building stone. There is a brick store house on the property, 23 by 42 feet, three stories high, in which there is about 75 000 brief. stories high, in which there is about 75,000 brick. On the back part of the property are two frame dwelling houses and a frame harr. This property will be sold in one block or in lots to suit purchasers. A map of the property can be seen at the Exchange Office of S. L. McCulloch, No. 128 Market street, Harrisburg. Pa. For further particulars inquire of S. L. McCulloch, A. J. JONES.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber being about to relinquish the farming business, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15 & 16, 1864

on the premises on which he now resides, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, two and a half miles above Harrisburg, on the river road leading from Harrisburg to Dauphin, the following personal property, to wit: Four Head of Good WORKING HORSES.

FOUR HEAD of Good

WORKING HORSES,
One fine black Colt, 37 years old,) seven head of first-rate Milch Cows, consisting of 2 full-blooded Devon Cows, 1 thorough-bred Durham Cow, bred by Jacob S. Haldeman; 1 full-blooded Devon Rull, 3 years old, 7 head of Young Cattle, consisting of 1 full-blooded Devon Bull Catt, 36 months-old; 12 thorough-bred Durham the Ground Cattle, consisting of 1 full-blooded Devon Bull Catt, 36 months-old; 12 thorough-bred Durham the Ground Cattle, consisting of 1 full-blooded Devon Bull Catt, 36 months-old; 12 thorough-bred Durham the Ground Cattle, consisting of 1 full-blooded Devon Bull Catt, 36 months old; 12 grande Alderney Helfer; the balance bred from the vary best Milch Cows, 20 head of shoats, 2 palrs of the colebrated mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 1 farm Wagon, osciculated for two or four horses, with shafts and tongue; 1 light Spring Wagon, with shafts and tongue; 1 light Spring Wagon, with shafts and tongue; 1 light Spring Wagons, used as milk wagons; 1 Cart, 1 two-scated Bleigh, with pole and shafts, ontirely new; 1 single-scated Sleigh, 1 Market Sled, 1 patr of Bob Sleds, 1 Hussey Reaper, 1 Pine's Farmer Mower, 1 York County Grain Drill, 1 Farm Roller, 2 pairs of Hay Ladders, 18 and 20 feet long, 1 pair Yankee Ladders, boxed up, 15 feet long; 1 Mo. 4, 1 No. 4, 1ron Ploughs, 1 two-horse and one-horse Minnich Plowins, 1 Prouty Plough, 1 Mapes' Subsoil Plough, 2 Cultivators, 2 triangle Harrows, 2 two-horse square, 1 one-horse and 1 Scotch Hinge Harrows; 1 Carrot Weeder, or Horse Hoe; 1 Turnip Drill, 1 Turnip Culter, 1 Wheeler's Railway Horse Rower and Thresher, 1 Eureka No. 3 Hay and Fodder Cutter, 1 Lancaster Winnowviga Mill, 1 hand Corn Sheller, 1 Farmer's Stove and Boller, tholds 40 gallous, 1 Delano's Independent Tooth Wheel Rake, 1 Rovolving Hay Rake, 1 for of Double and Single Trees, Spreads, 3 Log Chains, 30 Cow Chains, Farm and Wagon Saddle, 1 riding Saddle and Rilding Bridles, 6 Howsing Bridles, Coffars, Wagon, Plough, Auc and Wedges, Chopping Ause, Direct, Stephen Sakets an

SPIRITUALISM.

SPIRITUALISM.

AMI. H. PAIST Blivid Medium, from Philadelphia, will give SEANCES for communication with departed friends and for imadical exmination, at Exchange Hall, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 r. s. These sufforing from disease would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. These Seances will continue one week from this data.

Harch 10, 1864, data

Office Vo. I South Exedentes Street.

WANTS.

BOOK BINDERS—Wanted, one or Apply to or address WM. W. HARDING

326 Chestnut street, Philade BARBER WANTED A T CARLISLE. S7 to S8 per week and be paid a good hanb. Apply at ERB'S Light Bar Saloon, near C V. R. Depot, Harrisburg. Eistlich.

WANTED. A FEW first-class WOOD WORENEY MACHINISIS and MOULDERS. Apply at the EAGLE WIRE

BARK. BARK

WANTED Black Oak and other Barks
livered in Harrisburg, Pa., near the darks
livered in cash paid for any amount
for information call on
S. I. McCUILLOGE
Secretary Harrisburg, Pa. For information call on S. L. McCULLOUZ Exchange Broker, 128 Market street. Harrisburg, F. feb12-deodtf

Tebl2-deodtf

WANTED with or without the state of the sta

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to act in the capacity of NURSE, to take charge of two dren. Must be one who has had experience in negative are Registed or Scotch Woman preferred. The good wages will be paid, and a good nome guarantee. Apply at ROOM 33, State Capitol Hotel, between o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M. Hotel, between the control of the cont

WANTED 500 bbls. Fresh Dandeli Root, by S. A. KUNKEL & P.O. Apothecaries, 118 Market st., Harris A GENTS wanted to sell the Standard History of the War

Agents are clearing from \$100 to \$200 per month. 2716.

Agents are clearing from \$100 to \$200 per month. 2716.

Folumes already sold. Send for circulars. Address d for circulars. Address
JONES BROS. & CO.,
Publishers, Baltimore, M

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