THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1864.

Notice to City Subscribers. Those of our city subscribers who intend moving this spring, are requested to notify our carriers of the fact beforehand, in order the papers may be served properly. Timely notice will prevent much confusion.

The Command of the Armies-Important

Changes. We publish to-day a highly important military order, dated on Saturday last, at the War Department. The main provision of the order, and the only one which is of national scope and importance, is that which relieves Gen. HALLECK from the position of Generalin-Chief of the Army, and assigns Lieut-Gen-GRANT to the "command of the Armies of the United States." We presume this order confers upon the new Lieutenant-General plenary powers as acting Chief of the National forces, subject, of course, to the approval of the President. If so it be, we are confident that it will give great and general satisfaction

throughout the country. As a corollary, we suppose, to this order changes in the command of one, and in the organization of the other, of our two great armies have been made or are in progress. The Army of the Potomac, we learn unofficially, is being reorganized into three corps, which shall be commanded respectively by Gens. Warren, Sedgwick and Hancock. The late command of Lieut. Gen. Grant, designated as the "Military Division of the Mississippi and the armies therein," has been assigned to Gen. Sherman, (W. T.) and it has been enlarged by the addition of Arkansas to its former limits. Still greater unity of action would be secured were it extended southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

The country will look anxiously for speedy and happy results as the consequence of these fundamental changes in command.

Desertions from the Army,

A day never passes that the telegraph does ot inform us of desertions from the rebel tions from our own ranks. We doubt whether The rebel desertions amount in the aggregate to half the number of those from the Federal army. According to the official reports, desertions from our army, previous to April, 1862, amounted to 78,454, and the aggregate since the war broke out down to the latest report, is 127,157, an average of nearly 4,000 per month.—Tory Organ.

This is a specimen paragraph of copperhead meanness, lying, and sly sympathy for treason. It is intended to assure the rebels, that the desertions from our armies far exceed those from the traitor hordes; by which means the rebels are to be encouraged to fight on, as, eventually, if the hopes of those who control the Tory Organ are realized, there will be no Lincoln began the war! soldiers left to defend the flag, the honor, or the authority of the Government. If it is really true, that desertions are so numerous the day after Mr. Lincoln's Administration. from the armies, the deserters are those who follow the teachings of the Tory Organ, and hence must be copperheads. Those who love the Government and stand by the policy of the Government and stand by the policy of March 13. Alabama, ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, vote of Con-Comparis onth nor will not desert.

-But the real fact is, that just such paragraphs as the above are fabricated for effect only upon the rebel armies. We do not believe that desertions average four thousand per month—we do not believe that the aggregate is what is stated, simply because those who control the Tory Organ are so given to lying in order to injure the Government, that no reliance can be placed in a single word which appears in its columns where the authorities are interested.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."-By an act of the rebel Congress one-third of Mr. Memminger's promises to pay will be "repudiated" on the 1st of April. It is hoped by this expedient that the remainder of the cuffency will depreciate in value in the same ratio of that repudiated. But it must be apparent that this is a desperate expedient, for what assurance will the people have that another third will not be repudiated a few months hence? The effect, therefore, will be to depreciate the value of rebel currency by still further undermining confidence in either the ability or disposition of the rebel Government to redeem it at last, rather than otherwise. This act is another instance of the bad faith which has characterized the course of the rebel leaders towards their own people no less than towards the Government. With this case before them, the takers of the rebel cotton loan in England, who were so buoyant a few months ago, are beginning to see their anticipated profits vanishing in thin air, and but a few months will transpire before "confederate stocks" will be about as valuable as shares in the "South Sea Bubble." Yet in the face of this striking instance of bad faith, the rebels have the sublime impudence to talk of "Northern Bankruptcy."

THE Copperheads, having discovered a coppery female orator in the person of a third rate theatre girl, Emma Webb, have suddenly modified their views of petticoat speech making. The young woman was trotted out upon the stump in New York last week with great colat and enthusiasm, Sam. Cox having been imported from Washington to bow her to the stand. She said that her friendship was so evenly divided between the parties in this war, that triumph on either side would equally grieve her. She'll do.

THERE IS A RUMOR of the contemplated ab dication of Queeen Victoria, and that the Prince of Wales is to ascend the throne of England as King Edward VII.

GEN. SHERMAN, by his late raid across Misdestroying the railroads.

Who Began the War?

The Editor of the Religious Telescope has received from a Southern friend a copy of a Secesh Almanac for 1862, printed in Nashville just before Buell's advance upon that city. In a table of remarkable events which transpired in connection with the organization of the "Southern Confederacy," a number of facts are given which are somewhat damaging to the usual copperhead slang about Mr. Lincoln beginning the war; and we advise their preservation by our readers for the benefit of their copperhead friends. Their Southern allies have no hesitancy in assuming the responsibility, and giory over their school violence which brought on the conflict.

Dec. 20, 1860. Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie, by Major Anderson, United States Army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter, which

ne occupies.

Dec. 27—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Gastle Pinckney by the South Carolina troops. Captain Coste surrenders the revenue cutter

Jan. 3, 1862—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 3.—The arsenal at Mount Vernon,
Als., with 200,000 stand of arms, seized by

the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4—Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 9—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of the attended to reinforce Fort Sumter.

tempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

Jan. 9—Mississippi seceded; vote of the Convention, 84 to 39.

Jan. 10—Fort Jackson St. Philips and Pike, near New Orleass, captured by the Louisana Jan. 11—Alabama seceded; vote of Conven-

tion, 62 to 29.

Jan. 11—Florida seceded; vote of Conven tion 62 to 29. Jan. 14—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barancas and McRas. Major Chas

shortly afterward takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

Jan. 18—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 19—Georgia seceded; vote of Conven

tion, 203 to 87.

Jan. 26—Louisiana seceded; vote of Contion, 113 to 19. New Orleans Mint and Custom House to ken.

Feb. 1-Texas seceded; vote of Convention 166 to 7—submitted to the vote of the people February 23; the act took effect March 2. Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by

Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4—Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.
Feb. 7—Southern Congress met at Mont-

gomery, Ala. Feb. 8-Provisional Constitution adopted. Feb. 9—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alex. Stephens, of Ga., elected President and Vice President.

Feb. 16—Gen. Twig2s transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities. Col. Waite, U. S. A., surrenders Antonia to Col. Ben. M'Culloch and his Texas Rangers. Feb. 18-Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

Feb. 27—Peace Congress adjourned at Washington, having accomplished nothing.

March 2—The revenue cutter Dodge seized

by the Texas authorities. Now observe, every one of these acts of treason and war occurred under James Buchanan's Administration, and before Mr. Lincoln went to Washington; yet fools and traitors say Mr.

But we quote another batch of facts, as found in this secesh almanac, beginning with

March 5-Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered
by Captain Hill to the Texas Commissioners. vention, 87 to 6.

March 16 Georgia ratified the Co tion of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 96 to 5.

March 21-Louisiana ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 101 to 7. March 25—Texas ratified the Constitution

of the Confederate State; vote of Convention, 68 to 2. March 30—Mississippi ratified the Consti-tution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 78 to 7.

April 3 South Carolina ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 149 to 29.

April 12-13—Battle af Fort Sumter. After

34 hours' bombardment the fort surrendered to the Confederate States. April 14 Evacuation of Fort Sumter by

Major Anderson. On this day, the 14th of April, President Lincoln called out 75,000 men for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Observe though, the long list of acts of perfidious and damning treason that were first committed by the rebels. Mf. Lincoln's forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and had almost become a crime, vet the followers of the infamous V's-Vallandigham and Voorhees—go around the country complaining that he began the war and forced it upon the South. They know better, yet with brazen effrontery, expect to reiterate the lie until the people believe it. The only remedy is to circulate the facts, that the lie may be crammed down their throats. Let the documents go around from hand to hand till every honest man in the land has seen them, and is prepared to turn upon the apologizing minions of traitors whenever they open their mouths to spew out the usual copperhead slang.

QUOTAS OF THE STATES.—The following are the quotas of the different States under the

last two calls of the	Fre	sident:	
New York 81,9	93	Maryland 10	, 794
Pennsylvania 65, 7	752	Missouri	,81
Ohio	155	Conneticut	7,919
Illinois	1 208	New Hampshire.	3.469
Indiana32,5	21	Vermont	.78
Massachusetts . 26, L	597	Minnesota	. 45
Wisconsin 198	R52	Wast Virginia	5 12°
Michigan. 19, Iowa 16,	552	Kansas	3,52
Town 16.0	097	Rhode Island	3,46
Kentucky14,	471	Delaware	2,46
Maine	303		. ···

Losing Farth in the Rebellion.—There is no more striking proof of the failure of the rebellion than the fall of the so-called "Confederate loan." Starting out a few months reading. ago at twenty-five to thirty per cent. premium. it has been steadily declining until, according to latest advices, it is now selling at 47 to 49 cents. It will undoubtedly continue to go sissippi, brought off 8,000 negroes, and, as down until it reaches zero. The prospect of General Grant thinks, struck a heavy blow by raising funds in England to sustain the rebellion just now is not very flattering.

For the Telegraph. Our Common Schools.--No. 3.

It is the misfortune of rural districts and of small villages that there can be no grading of the schools, but that the children of all ages must be thrown together, making the labor of the teacher far more onerois; and allowing but little of his time and attention to be given to any one portion of his pupils. The same difficulty is encountered in select schools where pupils of all ages are received. Hence the framers of our excellent common school law, aware of the advantages to be derived from a thorough grading of the schools, where the population was sufficiently numerous to admit of it, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of establishing a system which should give the children of our larger towns and cities the fall benefit of such an appropriate that the state of arrangement. And they, therefore, made it obligatory upon the various school boards of towns and cities to act in concert, as a board of controllers, for this reason, among others, of controllers, for this reason, among others, that they might so divide and arrange the whole mass of the youthful population placed under their care, as to secure, to the greatest possible extent, the above mentioned advanages. I quote from the decisions of the School Department, as follows, Number 338:
"The duty of grading the schools is as obligatory upon directors in districts admitting of arrangement as it is to establish them in sufficient numbers to educate all, of proper age, who may apply." And number 339 "'Il, towns and densely populated districts, the grading of the schools not only secures the better and more speedy instruction of the pupils, and, if properly arranged, decreases the expenses of the district in proportion to the mount of instruction imparted, but it elevates the common school plan of education, by enabling it to impart all the instruction the pupil requires, till of sufficient age to leave home in pursuit of higher attainments. Ungraded common schools are imperfect common schools; and should only be tolerated while the circumstances of the district render grading impossible." Now, what has been hitherto done in our

city, to carry out these admirable provisions? Up to this day, Market street cuts our city in twain, and we are treated as two districts, in these respects, instead of one, as the law pro-And even in the two districts, thus lying side by side, the system followed hereto fore has deserved the name of cramming rather than of grading the schools. Primary schools overflow, and the surplusage is crammed into the room where children of a somewhat larger growth are congregated, and so the process is repeated until the so-called high school is reached, which is thus inundated and sunk. Instead of increasing the number of primary schools and promoting the pupils according to merit, preserving distinct grades, and ending with one male and one female high school for the whole city, as is contemplated by the law, and as is done in other towns and cities where the system is fairly tried, we have thus far been acting too much as if we were two towns instead of one city, and as if the classification of the pupils were to be regulated by the capacity of the buildings, rather than the buildings to be adapted to the schools.

A CHRISTIAN PARENT.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED REPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, March 14, 1864.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of considering private bills.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS offered the following:

WHEREAS, the gallant 79th regiment P. V. of Lancaster county, has arrived in Harris-burg under command of their brave leader, Colonel Hambright, after three years of ar-

duous and patriotic service;

And whereas, This regiment has teen reduced by the men lost in battle, and by disease more than one-half of their original number; therefore,
Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania

unanimously tender to Colonel Hambright and his command their warm appreciation of their gallant and devoted services to their country; and in the name of the people of Pennsylvania we give them a cordial welcome to their homes, and offer them the homage of to their homes, and offer them the homage of our gratitude for their gallant and meritorious services which they have so nobly and devotedly given to the cause, of their country. Resolved, That Geo. W. Hammersly, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, be requested to present Col. Hambright and the men under his com-

mand a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS made a few eloquent remarks complimentary to the 79th, when the resolutions passed unanimously. A supplement to the act incorporating the

Lancaster Home, &c. Passed finally.

An act relative to the orphans court of Berks county. Passed finally.

An act to incorporate the Chestnut Hill boarding house. Passed finally.

An act to change the place of holding the elections in certain townships in Dauphin

County.

Committee discharged from the considers

tion of the bill, which passed finally.

An act supplementary to the act incorporat ng the borough of South Pittsburg. Passed finally.

An act relative to the capital stock of the Vensugo bank. Passed finally.

An act relative to sales of unseated lands

An act relative to sales of unseated lands for taxes, in the county of Northumberland. A supplement to an act to authorize the review of a State road from New Castle, Lawrence county, to Emlinton, Venango county. Passed finally.

An act declaring Oyster Run, Elk county, a public highway. Passed finally.

An act to incorporate the Emlin institution for the benefit of children of African and Indian descent. Passed finally.

An act to increase the pay of the commissioners of Westmorland county. Passed finally.

finally. An act to authorize the appoinment of a notary public in Mill Oriek township, Erie

county. Passed finally. An act to authorize Samuel and Robert Graham, committee of Walter Graham, a lunatic to sell certain real estate. Passed finally. An act to repeal the 4th section of an act for the relief of the families of drafted men and volunteers in Eric county, and to extend the provisions of said act to Eric city. Passed

An act authorizing the court of common pleas of Philadelphia to appoint two additional commissioners to take testimony. Passed

A supplement to the act incorporating the

A supplement to the act incorporating the Cooper fire arms manufacturing company.—Passed third reading.

A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of York. Passed to third reading. An act to incorporate the Anthracite coul and iron company. Passed finally, with an amendment making the stockholders individually liable for the payment of workmen, ma

An act to incorporate the Soldiers' Orphan Home of Allegheny county. Passed to third

Dauphin county, asking for the repeal of an

Dauptin county, asking for the repeal of an active state of a cortain turnplike road.

ARPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. CLYMENS, as committed, House bill No. 280, an act to change the time of hilding courts in the Third Judicial district.

Also, (same,) as committed, Senate bill, entitled A further supplement to an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, and for other purposes, approved June 16, 1836. proved June 16, 1836.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, (Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures,) as committed, House bill No. 183, an act to regulate the standard weight of grapes,

Mr. HOPKINS, an act relative to the Chief
Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and other officers of

the Senate and House of Representatives.

Several other bills were read, but all of a local nature, and none referring to this dis-

The Senate bill to incorporate the Preston The Senate bill to incorporate the Preston improvement company came up in order on third reading and passed finally.

The supplement to the borough of York charter passed finally.

The act incorporating the So Idiers' Orpha Home of Allegheny came up, and, at the instance of Mr. Granta, was laid over.

Sanate bill No. 10

charter of the bank of Germantown, came up in order on third reading and passed—yeas 19, nays 11. nays 11. Senate bill, entitled An act for the sale of

seated and unseated lands in Columbia county, came up in order and passed—yeas 16, nays Senate bill, 304 an act to protect miners in Luzerne county, came up in order and pass-

ed finally.

House bill No. 169, an act to incorporte the Frankford and Falls of Schuylkill turnpike road company, came up and was laid over.

Senate bill No. 101, an act prescribing the time and manner of submitting the proposed to the fact that the control of the State. amendment to the Constitution of the State to the people, was passed to second reading,

and went over...
The interest bill, [H. R. No. 32,] providing that hereafter the State Treasurer shall pay the interest accruing on the public debt in the national currency, was taken up.
Mossrs. CHAMPNEYS, CONNELL and

TURRELL favored and Messrs. CLYMER and WALLACE opposed the bill. The question on an amendment of Mr BEARDSLEE, placing the notes of solvent State banks on an equal footing with the na-tional currency, was pending when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 15, 1864. The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. GLASS, from the committee appointed oinquire into the authorship of certain articles published in the Evening Bulletin and Pitts-burg Commercial, made a report, stating in substance that the author of the article in the substance that the author of the article in the Evening Bulletin had been discovered, but that he was not a person entitled to the privilege of the floor, and, in his own language, did not care to have it, consequently the House exercised no control of the author. As regards the author of the article in the Pittsburg Commercial, the committee state that they had have been more serious.

An accident occurred on Saturday to a freight in the privilege of otherwise the consequences would have been more serious. been unable to discover him, and the whole matter seemed to the committee a ridiculous

matter seemed to the committee a ridiculous investigation. They, therefore, asked to be discharged, which was agreed to, and the in vestigation is at an end.

During the discussion of the resolution to discharge the committee, Mr. REX. offered an amendment, making it incumbent upon the Speaker to expel any reporter who may criticise or denounce the proceedings of the House. For this extraordinary proposition every Copper-head in the House voted, whilst the Union men voted it down. Had this proposition prevailed none of the House proceedings would have been commented upon or criticised. This is truly a beautiful comment upon the conduct of those who talk so much about the liberties of the people. They must remember, however, that Mr. Rex was the mover of the proposition.

PRIVATE CALENDAR. The private calendar was then taken into consideration, and some forty purely local bills passed first reading

By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON: Important Military Order from the

President.

Geni Grant Assigned as Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Halleck Chief-of-Staff to the Ārmy.

Washington, March 14. The following important order has just been

published: .. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 98: The President of the United States orders s follows: First Major General Halleck is, at his own

request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant-General U.S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant General Grant in the field: Second—Major-General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of

the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General Commanding; his orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third—Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman is as-

signed to the command of the Military. Divi-sion of the Mississippi, composed of the de-partments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas, hourth Maj Gen J. R. M. Pherson is as

signed to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Maj. Gen. Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Probable Loss of an Italian Man: of-War.

Ngw York, March 15.

The ship Star-of-the West reports that on the 7th of March, in lat. 40 deg. 40 m., long. 64 deg. 20 m., at 4 p. m., saw a large man-of-Home of Allegheny county. Passed to third reading.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 15, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Several petitions were presented of a local character, among them one by

Mr. FLEMING, from citizens of Halifax,

morning hauled by the wind, supposing the man-of war had kept away before the wind.— At 9 belook on that night a strong breeze from N. W. W. commenced blowing, and the weather was moderately clear. Nothing more was seen of the frigate; which was the Italian man-of-war Regularituorito.

East Tennessee.

THE POSITION OF LONGSTREET AND BUCKNER. CUMBERLAND GAP, March 13.

Information deemed reliable says that Gen. ongstreet's headquarters are at Greenville, Tenn., and Gen. Buckner's at Bull's Gap. Their main forces are between these two points, and their pickets eight miles above

General Vaughn is at Rogersville, and Gen eral Gaines at Long's Mills, eight miles below Jonesville, Va

Arrival of the Ariel. New York, March 15.

The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, has been signalled below. She will arrive up at 2.30 this afternoon.

Army of the Potomac. GEN. MHADR'S RETURN TO HIS COMMAND. SER.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 14, 1864. General Meade returned to the army to-day. His health seems to be excellent, and the re-ports in regard to his resigning are said to be

without foundation.

An accident occurred to the mail train on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, this even-ing, a few miles north of Brandy Station, caused by the giving way of a brake on a freight car, which threw the car from the track, completely demolishing one and badly

damaging others.

There were some horses in the car which was destroyed, but they escaped with slight bruises. The mail car was thrown down a slight embankment, making a complete summersault, and throwing the mail carriers and others in the car into a pile from the front to the back part. They fell fortunately on a large pile of newspapers and mail bags, which saved them from serious injury. Some of them had thought of jumping from the cars, but fortunately changed their minds, as if they had done so some of them would surely have been killed. As it was they escaped with slight

bruises. Several soldiers were more or less injured among whom wore S. J. Houghtalin, 20th New York, one of the guard on the train, who New York, one of the guard on the train, who was badly wounded in the hand; James W. Marsh, slightly; J. G. Cramp, slightly; Sergeant Reed, slightly; John Mathews, slightly, all of the 3d Indiana cavalry, and W. Ruhm, 4th New York cavalry, severely; also Littlefield, in the hand. A negro, named Dennis Paxe, belonging to the Commissary Department, was standing on a platform, it is said, and falling between the cars was instantly killed, his head being severed from his body and otherwise horribly mutilated. A number

An accident occurred on Saturday to a freight train near the same place, caused by a hand car being left on the track and the engineer running into it, throwing some cars from the track and injuring half a dozen soldiers, al-

though none seriously.

A member of the Ninety-third, a sergeant named Rappel, was arrested to day for utter-ing disloyal sentiments and will be tried by court martial.

From Vicksburg. REAT DEMAND FOR STEAMBOATS-EXPEDITIO TO NORTHWEST LOUISIANA.

Sr. Louis, March 14. Vicksburg advices of the 2d say that all the boots in that place have been pressed into the Government service, owing to the reported movement to be made via Black, Red and Washita rivers, to Monroe, thence by land to Shreveport.

Gen. Steele will co-operate from Little Rock.

City Elections.

BANGOR, Monday, March 15. Our city elections, to-day, resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Honesdale for Mayor, and Samuel D. Humphrey for Police Judge, and the election of all the Union candidates for Aldermen, Councilmen and Ward officers

without opposition.

Nearly all the towns in this part of the State have been carried by the Union party by overwhelming majorities.

The Sale of Surplus Gold.

WASHINGTON, March 15. It was asserted in the debate yesterday, that neither the President nor the Secretary of War has recommended that authority be given to sell the surplus, gold. This is a mistake, as it is known that the Secretary has not only asked for it in a letter to the Finance Commit-tee, but has urged the passage of a bill for that purpose upon, individual members of

The Neptune's Mails.

BALTIMORE, March 15. The steamer Saladin, from Port au Prince, which arrived to-day, brought a mail from the U.S. Steamer Neptune, spoken off Miragoane.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 13th inst,, at the residence of D. G. Bolts, Esq., by the Rev. E. L. Johnston, Mr. Lea A. Madden, of Philadelphia, to Miss Maggir G. Gertyr, of Harrichurg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A GIRL to do Housework.—
Must be a good washer and ironer and come well
recommended. Good wages given at H. BIESTER'S, Second street, opposite the Governor's. mar15-dit* TO MACHINISTS.

THREE or four GOOD MACHINISTS are wanted to whom good wages and steady employment will be given by applying, immediately, to
JOSEPH CAMPBELL & CO.,
marl5-d4t at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa.

DR. ALEX R. WYETH, Surgeon, and Dr. to the public that they have this day entered into copartnership in the practice of medicine, and that they treat disease by the systems of Electropathy and the Swedish method of Localized Movement Cure.

Office, South Second street, below Chestnut, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. J. MILTON CREAMER.

March 14th, 1864.

RAN AWAY.

RAN AWAY.

RAN AWAY from the residence of his parents, on Monday morning, March 14th, EUGENE L. GROVE, a lad 18 years of age, light frame, light hair and blue eyes. He left home in company with two other boys. Had on, when he left home, a brownish, lead co ored hat, fine black cloth roundabout, brown pents well worn and darned at the knees. I hereby warn all persons from employing or harboring him. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be kindly received by his parents.

H. H. GROVE, mar15-doodlw*

Carlisle, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of J. PORTER & SON,
I. in the carpenter business, was dissolved on the 7th
of March, 1864, by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm will be settled by J. Porter. Those
having disline will please present them, and those indebted
will please settle their accounts
ried on by J. Porter, as usual.

mar15-d3t*

R. G. PORTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1864 ROACHES, &c. As Spring approaches
ANTS and ROACHES

From their holes same out, And MICE and RATS. In spite of CATS. Gaily skip about.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS.

Not dangerous to the Human Family Rats come out of their holes to die.

OST—On Monday morning, a SEF OF TEETH, set on gold plate. The finder will be retarded by leaving them at mar16-dlt*

THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

this city, adjoining the Jones House prompts the city, adjoining the Jones House prompts fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Marine Suprand extending back one hundred and fifty-seven and a half feet to Rasyberry alley. Terms accommoditude Harrisburg, March 11, 1864. CHAS. C. RAWN mar12-d2w.

TOR RENT-About 16 ACRES of LAND A. K. Fahnestock and the Harrisburg Cemetery. Ex-quire of [mar9-d2ttwa2tnw] JNO. H. BRIGGS.

the latest importations, and of the newest and less fashionable styles. Our Straw Department

VALUABLE PROPERTY PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

STEAM MILL PROPERTY,
IN HARRISBURG, PENN'A.
Located on East State street. This is the most value of property in the city, either for a hotel or manufacturing purposes. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the lot on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplate eventually to erect a new passenger depot, and within one-half square of the canal and railroad. The left of feet, 4 inches, on State Street, 180 feet, 7 inches, on it Lane, and 98 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 property, 28 by 42 feet, three stories high, in which there is about 75,000 brick. On the back part of the property are two frame dwelling house and aframe barn. 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. I. M'CULloch, No. 123 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. For further particularingure of S. I. M'CULLOCH.

March 11, 1864.—dlw A. J. JONES.

LECTURE ON THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

> OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY ANEYE-WITNESS A LECTURE will be delivered at the Court House in Harrishaux

PROPOSALS For the Erection of Fifty Dwelling House PROPOSALS are invited for the building

wuitam Colder.
Proposals will be received for one or more block-April 13th.

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE, of beau quality, delivered to any part of the city.

Apply to J. MISH.

jan12 Immediately below the city.

DROCLAMATION. - In compliance wit THOULAMATION. — In compliance with the supplement of the charter of the City of Harrisburg, passed on the 11th inst., by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in consequence of the action of the Common Council at a special meeting held on the 12th inst., notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the Sixth Ward of the city of Harrisburg, that at the time and place provided for the helding of the city election.

ON THE THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH. being the 18th day of the said month, between the hosof 9 o'clock, A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the
will meet at the Market House in Verbeke stream
and vote for one person for Member of Common Council
to serve for the unexpired term of William Morris, while
place was vacated by act of the Common Council, the state of the Council the state of the c

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WILL comprise every variety of Bonnett,
Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line and 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-d3t
Philadelpha.

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at the COURT HOUSE in this city, at 4 clock, P. M., the STEAM MILL PROPERTY,

House in Harrisburg, on Tuesday Evening. E-15, 1884 by HENRY M. FLINT, Ess. Subject: "The Per-insula Cumpaign of the Army of the Potomac." To commence at half-past seven. Tickets 25 cents.

be had at the Bookstores, Post Office, Hotels and door.

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Sixth Ward Election.

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