

Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1864.

Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee are requested to assemble at the Jones House, in the city of Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of April next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
Geo. W. HANSEN, Secretary.
W. W. HAYS, Secretary.
March 31, 1864.

Remarks of Senator Connell.

We direct attention to the remarks of Senator Connell, published in the TELEGRAPH this afternoon, on the subject of paying the State interest. The recent indecent haste in paying the interest on the State debt in gold, cost the people at least a million of dollars, and may be charged to the extravagance and the corruption of the party in the minority in the Senate. This fact has created much bitter feeling among the people who are to bear this burden; and in order that the imposition may not be repeated, it is now proposed to pay the interest on our State debt with such funds as the National Government may provide for the financial operations of the States.

Senator Connell's speech will be found to be more than ordinarily able. He discusses the principles involved in a manner to leave little room for reply, and certainly presents the interests of the Commonwealth, on this subject, in a light which most truly reflects its true credit and its ancient honor. We earnestly trust that none of our readers will fail to peruse this speech.

As KING COTTON begins to acknowledge the impotence of his assumed sway, *King Alcohol* seems to be making new pretensions. In fact, *King Alcohol* is more of a power than decent people have been in the habit of admitting. He wields a mighty sceptre. While the other great interest is gracefully yielding to the necessity which forces the Government to look to them for resources, those who represent the interests of whiskey have managed to escape contributing their just share to the support of the Government, and have already succeeded, thus far, to control the Congress of the nation. Hence, people begin to ask whether *King Alcohol* is to take the throne of *King Cotton*. For many years, cotton ruled with a rigorous will, in the Executive and legislative branches of the Government. As this potentate yields, *King Alcohol* slowly demonstrates his power, until he has already shown his ability to rule a Congress. It is really no credit thus to delay action on the subject. Alcohol can stand more tax than any other product in the country. It should not only be largely taxed for the profits which are derived from its sale, but it should be made to swell the resources of the Government on account of the misery which it produces among the people. Estimates should be made, as far correct as possible, for the actual evil and loss entailed upon business by intemperance, and this the dealers in alcohol should be compelled to make up to the Government. Every day that Congress delays this matter is a loss to the country and a disgrace to that body.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF BOTH ARMIES.—A Chattanooga correspondent of a Cincinnati paper gives a list of the victories won by both the Federal and Rebel armies since the commencement of the war. The list was compiled by the Rebels and closes with the following comparative statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners on both sides up to September 1, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861.....	1,270	9,355	2,772	7,397
1862.....	14,556	47,204	15,876	77,646
1863.....	12,321	48,360	71,211	131,892

Totals, 28,147 99,459 89,859 217,465
Confederates died from disease and sickness from the commencement of war to present time, 130,000.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861.....	4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862.....	20,879	68,973	45,534	135,387
1863.....	15,363	52,631	33,231	101,225

Totals, 40,966 132,745 89,069 262,720
Federals died of disease and sickness during the same time, 200,000.

	Federal losses in battles, &c.	Confederate losses in battles, &c.
1861.....	392,720	200,000
1862.....	552,720	217,466
1863.....	130,600	130,600

Confederate total loss in three years..... 347,475
Excess of Federal loss..... 205,255

A DESIRE TO DAMAGE THE CREDIT OF THE NATION, seems to have engaged a concerted effort on the part of the Copperhead press of this and other States. It is impossible to open a *tory* organ, without being confronted by a column and even a page of matter on the subject of the financial condition of the Government. This condition is not fairly discussed. It is not stated that the resources of the country are immense, that the wants created by the war have created additional demands for labor—and that even the necessity for the vast expenditures of the Government contemplates a future of peace and prosperity that must make ample amends for the suffering and the burdens of the present. If the *tory* papers were to treat the subject in this manner it would increase the confidence of the people in the Government, and

thereby strengthen the influence of those in authority. Of course such a result would be at variance with the object of the *tories*. What is desired is the complete destruction of the nation's credit, and this can only be done by continually exaggerating the national debt and depreciating the nation's currency. No longer able to justify rebellion, the *tory* press is compelled to change its tactics in order to render the assistance necessary to aid their traitor allies. Hence their attacks on the credit and currency of the country.

Removal of the State Capital.

As we predicted it would, the agitation of the question of removing the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, is beginning to attract the attention of the people in the rural districts. Perhaps we had better write that the proposition of removal is exciting the scrutiny of the people outside of the metropolis who do not regard Philadelphia as entitled to not only the exclusive attention of the Legislature, but to "gobble up" the capital, and thus become a sort of monopoly of the functions of government as well as the mistress of trade and business of the Commonwealth. The following ably written communication exhibits the proposition of removal in a new light. We trust that some of our Philadelphia cotemporaries will reprint it for the benefit of their readers:

Editor of the Telegraph.

In reading a Philadelphia paper (the *Daily News*) I see in the proceedings of the committee the following, relative to the removal of the seat of Government from Harrisburg:

"Mr. Lynd, who at that moment returned from Harrisburg, said that the Legislature was almost unanimous in favor of the removal."
Mr. Lynd is the President of the Select Branch of the City Council, and it is astonishing that he should make such a report. He would not intentionally make a false statement, but surely he was mistaken. It is not possible that the representatives of over two millions of the people of this State would throw away their interests without even a consultation. No such charge, I hope, can be made against any member of our Legislature. If they even cared nothing for the interests of their constituents, they would not wish to bring such an odium upon themselves.

The State Government was once on the border of the New Jersey line, at Philadelphia. This was as far from a territorial centre as was possible to place it, and the centre of population has been steadily and rapidly moving westward since the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia.

First, the removal from Philadelphia was to Lancaster, and I believe in 1812 it was removed to Harrisburg, and if ever it is again moved, it no doubt will be moved further west. Some good reasons could be given for such a move toward the centre; but to move it eastward to the border of New Jersey would be ridiculous in the extreme, and such an injustice to the people of the State that it can never take place. All reason is against such a move.

The counties in the State would be benefited by the removal, it would be Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, with a population of 804,782; but some may claim that Northampton, Lehigh and Berks would be benefited. This I do not think correct. Berks county is as near to Harrisburg as to Philadelphia; but if these counties would be benefited, they would have a population of 930,257, while the remainder or injured part of the State would have 1,916,958 inhabitants, whose interests or wishes had never been consulted.

Again, supposing the eight counties named above to be benefited by the change, which I do not believe, and I have no doubt many, if not a majority, of the inhabitants of those counties would, if consulted, oppose such an unnatural and unequal change. Still the territory embraced would, at a glance show the absurdity of such a move.

The counties injured would have a territory of square miles, 40,113.
The counties to be benefited, a territory of square miles, 3,887.

Thus, nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand inhabitants would govern one million nine hundred thousand; and three thousand square miles would govern forty thousand. I have left the fractions off, as they vary the calculation but not the result.

Should 1,916,958 inhabitants march, on an average, two hundred miles to pay tribute to 989,257 inhabitants?

Should a territory of 40,113 square miles be made bow to 3,887 square miles? If so, then the Government of Pennsylvania ought to be taken to Philadelphia; but I think I hear the main voice of the North, South and West of Pennsylvania, shouting their protest against such inquiry.

The people of Pennsylvania rejoice in the commercial prosperity of their metropolis. They are justly proud of Philadelphia, and are willing that she should increase her trade by all the legitimate means in her power; but when she attempts to grasp our laws and our commerce both, then we say "stop!" New York, with all her city greatness and all her proverbial corruption, has not been able to take the State Government from plain old Albany.

Wilmington, in Delaware State, has not robbed the little obscure village of Dover. It is still the seat of government.
The great city of Baltimore bows down to the law at Annapolis, but with all her commerce from Annapolis; but with all her power and her central position, she could not move the laws from a little town.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.
SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.
The Senate met at 10 1/2 o'clock.
Several petitions were presented, and a number of local measures reported from committee.

RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. WILSON offered a resolution requesting from the Governor any information relative to the Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Reserve corps, which was passed.
Mr. JORGENSEN's resolution of Monday, asking for information as to the number of employees in the State Military departments, and whether any could be dispensed with, was considered and passed.

MERGER AND BUTLER RAILROAD.
Senate bill No. 264, incorporating the Mercer and Butler railroad company, came up in order on third reading.

Mr. NICHOLS offered an amendment to limit the gauge of the road to four feet ten inches, which was opposed by Messrs. MCANULTY, LOWMY and HOOZE, and advocated by Messrs. NICHOLS, DONOVAN and others.
The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed finally.

EXPENSES OF RE-INAUGURATION OF GOV. CURTIN.
Mr. FLEMING called up the bill to pay the expenses of the re-inauguration of Gov. Curtin. (The bills amount to \$1,092.) The first section was negatived, but subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

BOUNTIERS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON called up Senate bill No. 381, providing for the assumption, by the State, of all local bounties paid to volunteers.
The bill was discussed at length, passed to second reading and laid over.

A Governor's message approving of a number of bills was read, when, 1 o'clock having arrived, the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.
The House met at the usual hour.

The resolution of the Senate adopting the joint rules of last session, was considered and concurred in.
Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary (general) to consider the expediency of legislation to punish persons leaving the State to escape the draft.

The remainder of the session was spent in the presentation of reports and bills in place. Adjourned till 3 P. M.

By Telegraph.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

Seven Persons Killed and Thirty Wounded.

700 MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.
An explosion occurred in Merrick's Foundry, to-day, killing seven workmen and wounding thirty, ten of whom are at the hospital, seriously injured. The boiler house was completely demolished, suspending operations and throwing seven hundred men entirely out of employment, besides delaying much work on naval machinery for Government vessels.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

Destruction of the Masonic Hall and Winthrop Hotel.

Boston, April 6.
Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Free Masons' Hall, which, together with the Winthrop Hotel on the same block, was totally destroyed. The loss is about \$300,000. Only the walls of the Free Masons' Hall and Winthrop Hotel remain standing this morning. All the hotel guests escaped, but very little of their property was saved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Gen. Franklin's Army at Alexandria.

NO OPPOSITION MET WITH.

Blockade of the Red River.

EASY CAPTURE OF SHREVEPORT EXPECTED.

St. Louis, April 5.
Advice from Alexandria to the 27th ult. say that the main body of Gen. Franklin's army arrived there the day before, meeting no opposition. The country through which it passed was deserted of whites and male blacks, they having gone to Texas. The indications are that Gen. Banks' army will remain there some time.

The gunboat *Tragg* had established a blockade at the mouth of the Red River, and none but Government steamers were allowed to enter the stream.
The advance column of our forces under Gen. A. J. Smith, left Alexandria on the 27th. The gunboats will probably follow.

Gen. Meyer has captured seventeen cannon since reaching the Red River.
Vicksburg advices of the 28th ult. say that the crew of the steamer *Alf Outing* had arrived from Alexandria.

General Banks was organizing a civil government.
It was expected that Shreveport would fall without resistance.
The rebels will be driven from the entire country east of the Red River.
A military post has been established at Water Proof.

The rebel General Harrison's command is reported moving toward Shreveport.
A report is circulating here that the rebels are taking up their old lines on the Big Black and Yazoo rivers.

The Missouri Elections.

St. Louis, April 5.
Mayor Thomas' majority is over 2,500. The new Council will stand 13 Radicals to 7 Conservatives. The aggregate vote is about 10,000, or about one-third less than at the election last spring, when the Democrats ran candidates.

Mr. Fleish, a conservative, was elected mayor of Jefferson City yesterday, by 25 majority over Wagner, radical.
The *Metropolitan Record* having been served to subscribers in this Department under the name of the *Vindicator*, that journal has been promptly suppressed by General Rosecrans.

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Mr. Pendleton, (O.), from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill providing that the heads of the Executive Departments may occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives. The bill was ordered to be printed, and permission was given for the majority report and the views of the minority to be handed in. Mr. Pendleton said he would not call up the bill, excepting upon due notice.

The House resumed the consideration of the National Bank bill, the question being on agreeing to the amendments reported from the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Hooper made a closing speech at length, giving the reasons why the paper currency should be under the control of the National law.

Repudiation in Mexico.

New York, April 6.
An official document, dated "Imperial Palace at Mexico, Department of Foreign Affairs, March 4, 1864," states that the regency of the empire, having been informed that certain persons, coming from ports on the Pacific, having taken possession of lands in Mexico under contracts made with President Juarez, announces that all such contracts are void and of no effect. This act of repudiation is in accordance with similar documents issued in July, 1863, by General Almonte and others, after Juarez had left the capital.

The Connecticut Election.

Hartford, April 5.
Returns have been received from all but three towns: New Fairfield, Chester and Roxbury. The footings are:

Buckingham	35,446
Seymour	32,904

Buckingham's majority..... 5,542

The Senate stands 18 Union to 3 Democrats, and the House 168 Union to 12 Democrats, thus giving the Union party two-thirds of the Legislature, which secures the amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote.

From Boston.

Boston, April 6.
James R. and Charles W. Milburn, brothers, active rebels, sent here from the Old Capitol prison at Washington, were to-day transferred to Fort Warren.

A soldier named Allen was shot dead on Beacon street last night while resisting the guard and attempting to desert.

Explosion of a Powder Factory.
Dover, N. H. April 6.

Three small buildings belonging to the Union powder works, at New Durham, were blown up yesterday P. M. Four men were killed. The damage done to the works is not great.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

New York, April 6.
Gold is quiet at 169. The Government price is 166 1/2.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., Samuel Huxar, in the 64th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, in West alley, East Side street, on Thursday afternoon, at 8 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

On Tuesday morning 12 o'clock, Louis F., youngest son of Theodore and Antoinette George, aged 9 years, 11 months and 14 days.
The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, corner of Market street and Raspberry alley. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WHEREAS, my wife, Margaret Zitch, has forsaken, or left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on any account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her from and after this date.
Millersburg, April 1, 1864. ad-34 JOHN W. ZITCH.

Schuykill and Susquehanna Railroad Company.
Office, 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 4th, 1864.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 24th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. WEBB, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, April 9th, 1864, a HOUSE and LOT, situated on Front street, in the sixth ward, adjoining property of John Shannon, being 34 feet front and 112 feet deep.
Good title and possession given immediately.
ad-631* MICHAEL BOYLE.

Notice to Magistrates, Prosecutors, Witnesses and Jurors.

NOTICE is hereby given that hereafter all parties or witnesses bound by recognizance to appear in any criminal prosecution in this county, will be called on by the Court, at the meeting of the Court, and if not then in attendance, their recognizances will be forfeited, unless before that time a sufficient excuse for non-attendance be sent to the District Attorney. And such parties and witnesses, under like penalty of forfeiture, must remain in court during the session thereof, and answer when required, and that no forfeiture of a recognizance will be taken off by the Court, except on clear proof of the inability of the recognizer to attend at the trial, and the Magistrates throughout the county are respectfully urged to require sufficient security from all persons charged with crime, and to bind over all prosecutors and witnesses before them; and that fines will be imposed on all jurors failing to attend, except those who have sufficient legal excuse for non-attendance. By order of the Court,
ad-641* J. C. YOUNG, Clerk.

Open Market for Cavalry Horses.

ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Penna., April 6th, 1864.
UNTIL further orders, HORSES, fit for Cavalry Service, will be purchased at this place in open market.
For particulars apply to E. C. REICHENBACH, ad-641* Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CITY PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

A NEW three-story BRICK DWELLING, situated in Third street, near North, directly opposite the Capitol, is offered at Private Sale. The House is in good condition and purchasers will please call immediately. Inquire on the premises of
Dr. C. L. WEICHEL.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH is wanted by the undersigned. Permanent employment and good wages given. Apply to K. T. HOOK, Bridgeport.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, corner Short street

and Second, Price \$500 cash.
Also, Two Houses on Yonge's alley, back of Short street. Price \$625 each, cash. Apply to
ad-641* W. R. VERBEKE.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES AND MULES

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
HARRISBURG, Penna., April 4, 1864.
WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at Government Corn, near Union Depot, Dauphin county Penna., on Thursday, April 14, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

130 HORSES AND ONE MULE.
These animals have been condemned as being unfit for Government service; but for farm and road purposes, good bargains can be had. Apply to the Quartermaster, on the premises, to see and examine, until all are sold.

Terms: cash, in Government funds, or in gold or silver, at the option of the purchaser. Apply to the Quartermaster, on the premises, to see and examine, until all are sold.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JESTER & BARRINGER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

COURT-HOUSE AVENUE,

Near Market Street.

ap-641m

Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Scrip Dividend.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have declared a Scrip Dividend of forty per cent. upon the cash premiums received in 1863, on all policies in force on December 31, 1863, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1867, 1868, and January, 1869, in payment of premiums.

Parties entitled to scrip will please call for same on ROBT. L. MUENCH, Agent, No. 100 Market street, Harrisburg.

THE NEW

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK STORE,

ON MARKET STREET, (IN D. W. GROSS NEW BLOCK.)

Harrisburg, Pa., HAS now on exhibition a magnificent STOCK OF

Ladies' and Childrens' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

The styles will be found entirely new, and material unsurpassed in quality. The particular attention of ladies is invited to this establishment to examine this stock. In addition to the above, we always will keep a complete stock of

SHAWLS, BALMORALS AND HOOP SKIRTS.

Being in immediate connection with a large wholesale house in Philadelphia, we are enabled to sell at very low prices.

STEEL ENGRAVING

The Most Rev. J. HUGHES, FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

THIS most excellent engraving is now offered for sale at W. KNOCHES, ap-641m 93 Market street, Solo Agent.

A Fact Worth Knowing!

S. B. BROWNOLD, CORNER OF SECOND AND MARKET STREETS, HAS RECEIVED A

STOCK OF GOODS, which, as regards Price and Style, has never been equaled in this city.

Main and Striped Alpacaes, all colors; Poplins, Smythers' Silk Checks, Challies, all-wool Dolmans, Boston Cloaks, Circulars, Premier and Silk Shawls, Mustins, Shootings, Camdeirs, Balmorals, assorted Quaker Skirts, Hair Nets, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs and Collars, in all styles, and especially 500 dozen

BEST 200 YARD SCOTCH, AT FIVE CENTS A YARD.

All to be Sold in Ten Days!

As a NEW STOCK on the way, for which we have no room!

Call soon at BROWNOLD'S CHEAP CORNER, Second and Market streets, opposite the Jones House. ap-641w

Lykens Valley Coal Company.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lykens Valley Coal Company will be held at the office of Edward Gratz, Esq., No. 4 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. HOFFMAN, Pres't L. V. C. Co.

Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lykens Valley Railroad and Coal Company will be held at the office of Edward Gratz, Esq., No. 4 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. HOFFMAN, Pres't L. V. R. R. & C. Co.

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISBURG, March 31, 1864.

THE following will be observed as Office Hours at these Headquarters, during which time all business connected with this Post will be attended to:

From 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.
From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
By Special Order, J. Y. BOYD, 16th Inf'ty, Commanding Post.

E. L. BARNES, 1st Lt. U. S. A., Post Adjutant.

Dr. R. A. MARTIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity that he has removed his office from the Union Buildings to his residence in Third street, three doors below Pine, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his old patients and those of the community who may desire his professional services.

April 1st, 1864-adw

RECRUITING OFFICE, U. S. INFANTRY CORPS, HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1, 1864.

THE attention of Soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the United States and receive an account of disability contracted while in the line of duty, and who may wish to enlist in the Invalid Corps, is respectfully called to the following letter from the Provost Marshal General's Office, from which it appears that they may receive the bounty offered by the war, borough or town, to which they may wish to be credited:

(LETTER.)
WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, BUREAU OF INVALID CORPS, WASHINGTON, February 23, 1864.

The Provost Marshal General directs me to say that men enlisted for the First Battalion Companies of the Invalid Corps, in accordance with the provision of General Orders, Nos. 105 and 212, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, and the instructions of the Provost Marshal General (see Circulars Nos. 14 and 106, of 1863, Provost Marshal General's Office), will be credited to the quota to be furnished under the draft of the ward, borough, town, or city and State from which they were taken.

For the particular letter to enlistment in that Corps, apply at the Recruiting Office, Invalid Corps, in Second street, near Pine street, Harrisburg, Pa.

E. L. BARNES, 1st Lieut. U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

PRIME LARD.

FINE Kettle Rendered LARD, just received