

# Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

HARRISBURG, P. A.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1864.

## Meeting of the County Committee.

The County Committee will meet on Friday evening next, April 22, 1864, at seven o'clock, at the office of H. C. Alleman, Esq., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this county in the next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

H. THOMAS, Chairman.

## The Contradictions of our Philadelphia Contemporaries on the Capital Removal Question.

In their hot haste to remove the machinery of the State Government to some of the parliaments of the Quaker city, our Philadelphia contemporaries have forgotten all about the national navy yard at League Island. The *Evening Bulletin* seems to have been selected to do the dirty work in this business, by persuading the Philadelphia delegation, first, to engage in this most monstrous outrage on the rights and interests of the people of the rural districts; and second, in maligning that same delegation, for acts which that journal, in its superior wisdom, regards as illegal and corrupt. In one paragraph the *Bulletin* seeks to cajole the Philadelphia delegation into the most hasty action for removal; and then, in another article, that sheet endeavors to make amends for the wrong which it advocates, by assuring the State at large that a removal of the capital to Philadelphia would at least secure a more respectable class of representatives from that county. What are we to understand from this? Are we to believe that such sheets as the *Bulletin* winked at the election of the bad men whom it now alleges represent Philadelphia, purposely to carry out the wrong of removal? There is a contradiction about the course of the *Bulletin*, which renders its position on the removal question absolutely ridiculous; and if anything ever was calculated to excite the disgust of the representatives of the Legislature, it should be the manner in which the *Bulletin* treats its own delegation in that body.

We have no threats to make on this subject. What we seek to defend is a plain and simple right. What those engaged in agitating the subject of removal are after, is the perpetration of a most wicked wrong. Hence the fallacies resorted to, and the haste sought to be adopted in removing the capital. The people nowhere have been consulted on the subject. The whole scheme is one of speculation and fraud, concocted for individual aggrandizement. If it is persisted in, it will assuredly create precedents that must damage its authors politically. And if the mass of the mercantile and commercial men of Philadelphia will permit their representatives thus to engage in plans for the disgrace of the State, the people of the State at large will hold them responsible for the injury, and retaliate whenever time and occasion afford them the opportunity.

## A Uniform Currency.

Congress and the people are constantly directing their attention to the subject of a uniform currency. It is admitted on all sides that the circulation of what are called "country banks," is at best an uncertain medium of business, by which the poor man has been shamefully robbed heretofore, and through which he will continue to be shamed, until a uniform currency is established for the whole country. Besides the enormous profits now paid on the necessities of life, every county store-keeper makes it a point to charge the difference on discount between the money he receives at home and that which he pays in the city. If we had a uniform currency this shabby would be avoided; but as long as we tolerate the paper which is now afloat, the value of which is doubtfully recognized beyond the shadow of the bank issuing it, these impositions will be accumulated to the disadvantage of the people. This uniformity of currency, however, can only be reached by levying a national tax on the issues of all State banks. Congress has no power to forbid the issue of bills of credit, but it has the right to impose a tax on the exercise of such a privilege. By levying such a tax, the currency would be improved, by first driving out of recognition all bills of banks solely depending upon their circulation for profits, and by substituting the national currency in every part of the country. This substitution would protect the working man and the mechanic from the numerous petty shaves to which they are subjected; it would create an additional revenue for the Government and greatly strengthen its credit. It was wrong in the first place to permit the States to assume the power which they now exercise on the currency. That power grew out of the fallacies of the Democratic leaders, as they were advocated years ago, doubtless with the view to create dangerous contingencies in a crisis such as the nation is now involved. Experience has taught us that there should be only one money-making power in the land. The faith of the Government in such matters should surely be worth more than the credit of a few individuals, associated for the purpose of self-enrichment. To regain its full control over the currency, the National Government will be sustained by the voice of the people, in heavily taxing the issues of all State banks. And when all money-making powers are concentrated in one authority, instead of being detailed to many States, the credit of the whole country will be more firmly based than ever it was before, the confidence of the people will be greater in the currency afforded them for the transaction of their business, while the speculators who now disgrace the age and grind the faces of the poor, will be themselves disgraced and completely frustrated.

## The National Debt.

The Cincinnati *Daily Times* completely unmask the efforts of the peace Democracy, for the purpose of depreciating the national credit on the score that the public debt is now so large that it can never be liquidated, if the interest on it can ever be paid. Completely to answer their efforts at depreciation, it is only necessary to refer to the totals as exhibited in the official statements of the Treasury Department, of March 16th, 1864. From this we learn that the immediate liabilities are \$95,270,240 05. Added to this is the old public debt of \$67,417,417 55. The grand total is \$1,596,989,429 33. Of this there were: Three year 7-3-10 bonds..... \$138,063,800 00 U. S. Legal Tenders..... 449,073,616 60 Fractional Currency..... 68,173,320 15 20 years' loan of '61..... 50,000,000 00 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds..... 510,749,100 00

Of the Ten-Forty bonds there has been issued, up to the present time, twelve million dollars. Truly formidable as these figures may seem, they dwindle away, comparatively, when we take into consideration the great contest in which a large proportion of the sum has been expended. Not a single dollar has been borrowed from foreign potentate or power, and to-day the issues of the Government have the abiding confidence of the people. Yet the Democratic opposers to the war tell us that the day of reckoning will come, and we admit it, while we firmly hope that its advent will be amid the restored peace and prosperity of the country. If the people have submitted calmly to the direct taxation imposed on them through the agency of the internal revenue, when an immediate necessity for large sums was apparent, they will not repudiate their indebtedness, when the unrestrained tide of commerce shall again flow through its usual channels and they can accommodate themselves more conveniently to the pressure. An export duty, heretofore unknown in our history, levied upon articles which must be supplied to foreign nations, and which we, as an agricultural country, can well furnish, would only be following in the footsteps of those governments older in years and better versed than ourselves in the province of political economy. What its result might be can only be gleaned from the past. During the eight years previous to 1856 the exports from this country, on articles of produce mostly, amounted to sixteen hundred millions of dollars, of which cotton alone was shipped amounting to nearly seven hundred and fifty millions.

The very indebtedness now apparently so heavy, may have the effect to develop more fully the resources of our wonderful country, and cause us to be less lavish of wealth which has been ruthlessly squandered in the past. And this, too, with no discomfort to ourselves as a people. A tariff for revenue, the encouragement of foreign immigration, by which the millions of acres of uncultivated land shall be made productive, and a score of other results, which will follow the re-establishment of the Union, will again enable us to rid the country of its indebtedness and win back for it the title it has worn so long as the refuge of the oppressed and the home of the free.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

### SENATE.

#### EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock. A communication was received from the Governor in reply to resolutions of inquiry respecting the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and also the number of military employees in the State service at Harrisburg.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act relating to certain streets in the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. JOHNSON called up a supplement to the act to incorporate the Winslow colliery. Passed finally.

Mr. WALLACE called up an act to incorporate the Sandy Lick railroad company. Passed finally.

Mr. HOPKINS called up an act to incorporate the Pigeon Creek Valley coal company. Passed finally.

Mr. LOWRY called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Anthracite coal and iron company. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to incorporate the Keystone mining company of Colorado. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL also called up an act to vacate Hamilton street, in the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally.

Mr. WILSON called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and State Line railroad company. Passed finally.

Mr. STEIN called up a supplement to the charter of the Allentown iron company. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act relative to the Ashburnton coal company. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act changing the boundary lines of the first and second divisions of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Philadelphia, and create two additional divisions in said ward. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL also called up an act to incorporate the United States mining company. Passed finally.

Mr. FLEMING called up an act relative to the borough of Millersburg, in the county of Dauphin. Passed finally.

### SENATE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. CONNELL, from the Finance Committee, reported, as committed, Senate bill No. 800, an act to facilitate the winding up of the affairs of saving fund associations.

Mr. CLYMER, (Judiciary), as committed, an act to increase the rate of taxation in the city of Harrisburg.

Mr. KELLY, (Railroads), as committed, an act to incorporate the Middletown coal and railroad company.

Senate bill No. 582, incorporating the Delaware River railroad company, came up and passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up Senate bill No. 607, an act to repeal part of an act approved April 1, 1863, in regard to public lands for educational purposes.

This bill elicited a long discussion. Its features are to repeal the provision granting to the Pennsylvania State agricultural farm school, in Centre county, the proceeds of the sale of scrip of the Congressional land grant, and to lay the appropriation of that sum over for future disposition.

Messrs. WILSON, JOHNSON and WALLACE opposed the bill, and Messrs. GRAHAM, LOWRY, CLYMER, HOPKINS, KINSEY and others favored it.

Without coming to a vote on the bill, the

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

The House spent the entire morning session in the first reading of bills on the private calendar.

# By Telegraph.

## FROM HAVANA.

### IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York, April 19.

The Havana letter contains a report of the pirate Florida being at Remedios. Several Union vessels have gone in pursuit.

The schooner Belle, of Mobile, was summoned to surrender and fired into by the United States steamer Marigold within 400 or 500 yards of the Moro Castle.

A claim of damages will be sent on to Washington by the Cuban Government.

Matanzas dates to the 26th ult. report no demonstrations made yet by the French. The expedition was not expected to leave Vera Cruz till after the first of April.

The insurgents in St. Domingo have been repulsed, an attack on Porto Plata leaving 200 dead on the field.

The steamer Sidon has arrived, but her European dates have been anticipated.

New York, April 19.—The Russian steamer Corvette Vitcas has arrived from St. Jago de Cuba.

## From Washington.

### GENERAL GILLMORE TO BE RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

Passage of the National Bank Bill in the House.

### The Total Circulation Limited to \$300,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

It is reported that Major General Q. A. Gillmore will be immediately recalled from duty in front of Charleston, and ordered to service elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that our iron clads will be alongside Charleston wharf before the incoming summer has gone out. Gen. Hatch is mentioned as the successor of Gen. Gillmore in the Department of the South.

### THE FORT PILLLOW MASSACRE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, after consultation with the President and Secretary of War, to-day determined to send a sub-committee, composed of Senator Wade and Representative Gooch, to Fort Pillow to inquire into all the facts relating to that affair. The committee will leave this evening for the scene of their labors and expect to be absent about two weeks.

### THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day considered at length the Senate's amendments to the naval appropriation bill. They have adopted most of the Senate's amendments, and will probably report it to the House to-morrow.

### BOUNTY TO NINE-MONTHS' MEN.

The Senate Military Committee have reported against the House bill providing for the payment of twenty-five dollars bounty to nine-months' men.

### THE DRAFT.

In order to correct erroneous impressions, it is proper to state that the President's order, of March last, requires that the amounts of men raised by voluntary enlistments be made up to April 15, and the draft be made as soon thereafter as practicable. No authority is given for the assertion that it will take place on the 1st of May. There are more or less necessary, and real delays connected with a proper adjustment of accounts with a view to a draft. But the reports of additional and unmet orders to which anxiety has been given, serve only to increase the difficulties.

### GEN. HURLBURT RELIEVED.

Major Gen. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has been ordered to take command of the Department of West Tennessee, in place of Gen. Hurlbut, who has been relieved and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant General at Washington. Gen. Washburn left this city, to-day, for Memphis.

### APPOINTMENTS.

THOMAS A. OSBORNE has been appointed United States Marshal for Kansas, in place of McDowell, recently elected Mayor of Leavenworth, and GEORGE W. DECOSTA, of that State, has been appointed Paymaster.

### ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned sine die to-day, after announcing decisions of a long list of cases.

### IMMENSE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury Department, to-day, amounted to \$5,090,000.

### PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL BANK BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Bank bill passed in the House to-day without much difficulty. There was some filibustering, but no vigorous or determined effort on the part of the opposition to defeat it. As its passage was a foregone conclusion, it is difficult to understand why the business of the House was delayed even for an hour by a factional opposition, which could not possibly result in defeating it. There is no doubt of its speedy passage by the Senate substantially in its present shape.

## XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution, so as to read that the Committee on the Conduct of the War shall inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, whether that fort could not have been sufficiently reinforced, and report the facts as soon as possible.

The House then went into committee of the whole on a resolution of the Union, (Mr. Washburn in the chair), and proceeded to the consideration of the internal tax bill.

Mr. MORRELL (Vt.) explained the provisions of the measure. The war having continued longer than was anticipated, it was now necessary to revise our estimates so as to cover all deficiencies. The demands upon the Treasury are unprecedented, and our resources are equal to any emergency, good or bad.

The receipts from this bill and from foreign importation, will, deducting the ordinary expenses of a hundred millions annually, leave the debt of three thousand millions, with a most respectable sinking fund; besides, if we pass this bill it will show that we will maintain our financial credit at all cost.

We have under the present law received

forty or fifty millions more than last year. Even now the revenue from the internal tax, as well as that anticipated, is more important to the treasury than the revenue from imports, and both are equal to any ordinary expenditure in time of peace. If we pass this measure without curtailing the rate, we shall furnish proof that we cannot only pay the interest on the public debt and ordinary expenditures in time of war, but shall contribute handsomely to keep our own expenditures within moderate limits.

We shall show the people of the United States that we not only have the means to pay every dollar we owe, or ever will owe, but the principal and interest of the public debt in coin. He repeated that the public faith will be maintained at all hazards. The Government is now supplied with more gold than is sufficient for its purposes, and is actually begging its creditors to receive payment in advance in order to be relieved from the plethora of gold which is blocking up the commerce of the country. Let it be known that if the war be closed in 1865, we will be able not only to support the Government, but pay the national debt in a little more than ten years. Let it also be known that the present large annual expenditures are not equal to our annual increased needs.

He trusted that every member will consent to make large sacrifices for the good of the country. Let us have taxes and loans, lessen the amount of legal tenders, and increase the pay of the soldiers. It is hoped the internal and import taxes will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain all the funds he wants, and reduce the legal tender issues. The freedmen will contribute more to the nation's wealth than ever their friends claim. They are largely increasing the amount of production to which they were limited by unpaid and forced labor.

He examined the subject in an economical light and did not present a mere theory. Our faith is pledged to give them shelter and protection.

Mr. MORRELL then examined at length the prominent features of the bill, stating that even without its machinery they might raise a larger sum than is now proposed. It will yield over two hundred and fifty million when fairly in operation.

### 'The Impending Battle.'

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF THE NEXT BATTLE-FIELD.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]

We have good reasons for believing Virginia to be the scene of the next hostile engagement of a general nature. The enemy's movements are pointing to this conclusion, and we need not be startled at any time to hear that Lee has fallen back to the environs of the capital, and that a stupendous decoy movement is being made by the enemy on the south side of the James river, from the direction of Northeastern North Carolina. Large numbers of the citizens—non-combatants—of the northern counties of Virginia are being arrested by the enemy. This has been the usual practice to general movements, and may, in the present instance, be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's, now Grant's, army.

### Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Flour dull, and has declined 25c per bbl.; sales 2,000 bbls. extra family at \$7 75@8 25, and fancy at \$8 50@9. In rye flour and corn meal no change. Wheat is also lower; sales of red at \$1 80, and white at \$2 per bushel. Rye is taken on arrival at \$1 40. Corn has declined 2cts. and 6,000 bush. yellow sold at \$1 30@1 31, white at \$1 90. Oats are steady at 88@90 cts. 4,000 bush. cloverseed sold at \$7 25@7 50, and fassseed sold at \$3 35@3 37 1/2. Provisions are held firmly; sales of old and new mess pork at \$26@27. Beef hams at \$87. 500 tierces hams in pickle at 15@16, and smoked at 17@19. Lard ranges from 14@15c, and eggs sold at 16c. In petroleum not much change; sales of crude at 33@34; refined at 52@53c, and free at 62@63c. Whisky unsettled; small sales of barrels at \$1 22.

New York, April 19.

Cotton (quiet) at 90c. Flour, extra family and 15@20c lower, sales at \$7 75 for State, \$7 90@8 10 for Ohio, and \$7 95@8 15 for Southern. Wheat very dull, and nominally lower; Chicago spring \$1 70@1 74, red \$1 73@1 80. Corn very dull and heavy at \$1 32. Beef quiet; pork heavy at \$26 25 for new mess; lard heavy at 13@14. Whisky dull and held at \$1 15, while buyers offer \$1 10@1 12. Receipts of flour, 9,847 bbls.; wheat, 305 bushels; corn, 18,823 bushels. Gold quoted at \$1 87. Stocks lower and firmer; Chicago and R. Island 1 10; Cumberland preferred, 60; Illinois Central scrip, 1 24; Mich. Southern, 80; do. do., guaranteed, 1 32; N. Y. Central, 1 24; Penna. coal, 40; Missouri 6's, 67; Erie, 108 1/2; Galena and Chicago, 12 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo, 14 1/2; Chicago and Quincy, 32; Michigan Central, 1 37 1/2; Harlem, 86; Cleveland and Pitsburg, 105; Pitsburg and Ft. Wayne, 104; Toledo and Washburn, 68; Prairie du Chien, 64; gold, 148 1/2; gold, 158 1/2; Treasuries, 108 1/2; coupons, 5-20s, 1 08; gold coin board, 167.

## DIED.

On Tuesday morning, 18th inst., EMMA JANE, daughter of David and Sarah Brindle, aged 2 years, 6 months and 23 days.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WARNING!

THE PERSON who last week took, without permission, a small WHEELBARROW from the premises of No. 91 Market street, will be wise to return it immediately. J. M. RITNER, April 19-42c

### SWEET CIDER.

JUST received, this morning, a small but choice lot of PRIME SWEET CIDER, SHISLER & FRAZER, (successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) April 19

### GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE call at the Subscriber's place of SHIRT. The subscriber also keeps on hand a large supply of ready-made SHIRTS, and also Shirt Patterns, for sale. All kinds of stitching done to the shortest order. J. M. RITNER, April 19-codm

### Mrs. E. CHAYN,

Second Street, One Door above Market Square, OPPOSITE THE BUEHLER HOUSE.

### OPENING day of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1864.

### ATTENTION, LADIES!

ANY Young Ladies who love their country and honor its defenders, and have time enough spare from their duties or pleasures, are requested to correspond with the undersigned for the purpose of purchasing a new and beautiful pattern of SHIRTS, exchanged if desirable. Your humble advertiser anxiously awaits an epistle from some respectable young lady. Address real name, JOHN A. MENOS, Battery B, 1st Penna. Artillery, Artillery Brigade, 6th Army Corps, Washington, D. C. J. M. RITNER, April 19-41c

### MISS S. A. BRYAN,

No. 6, MARKET SQUARE, OPENING DAY OF SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, Thursday, April 21st, 1864. April 19

### FOR RENT—A Store Room, situated in

North street, below Third. Inquire on the premises. April 19

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE to Authorize the Purchase of a Steam Fire Engine and Making an Appropriation for the Payment of the Cost thereof. SECURED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, That said Council are hereby authorized to purchase a Steam Fire Engine, to be located in the Fourth ward of the city; and that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the cost of the same, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. W. O. HICKOK, President of the Common Council. Passed April 16th, 1864. Approved April 15th, 1864. A. I. ROUFFORT, Mayor.

## Ladies'

### Cloaks, Mantillas, Circulars, Flats,

THE LATEST STYLES, are to be found CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MRS. M. MAYER'S Millinery Store, No. 13 Market street, (Boger's old Stand.) April 18-dlw

## MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. J. HIBBS, HAS OPENED AT NO. 8 MARKET SQUARE, (Next door to Felt's Confectionery.) WHERE SHE IS PREPARED to sell to the ladies of Harrisburg and vicinity the Latest Styles of Millinery and Fancy Goods, at cheaper prices than any house in the city. The quality of her goods cannot be surpassed. DRESS MAKING IN THE LATEST STYLE Will be neatly executed. Ladies call and examine for yourselves. April 18-dw

## 1,000 YARDS BLEACHED MUSLIN,

containing 1,000 yards wide, three yards for one dollar, 5,000 yards of BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 25c per yard. 500 dozen best 200-yard Spools, white and colored, at 4 cts. apiece. Dress goods, Alpaca, black and colored, Saxony women goods, plain all-wool Delaines, Challies, Poplins, Calicos, Ginghams, Flannels, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Shawls, Cloaks, Circulars, Embroideries, and many other goods at five per cent. advance on jobbing prices. at BROWNOLD'S CHEAP CORNER, Second and Market streets, opposite the Jones House. April 18-dw

## REMOVED.

SCHLEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, TO SOUTH SECOND STREET, Two Doors Below Kellner's Hardware Store, OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. April 18-dw

## PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Photograph Albums. Photograph Albums. THE largest and cheapest variety of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in the city are constantly kept at [mar 12] BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. Schuykill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. OFFICE, 221 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1864.

## THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of

this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on Monday, the 24th day of May next, at 12 o'clock. W. H. WEBB, Secretary. April 18-dw

## Open Market for Cavalry Horses.

Assess. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Penna., April 16, 1864. UNTIL further orders, HORSES, fit for Cavalry Service, will be purchased at this place in open market. None will be received under five, nor over nine years of age. Must not be under 15 hands in height. For particulars apply to E. C. REICHENBACH, April 18-dw

## RECRUITING OFFICE, U. S. INFANTRY CORPS,

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1, 1864. THE attention of Soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the United States service, on 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 ward, 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 desires to say, that men enlisted for the First Battalion Companies of the Invalid Corps, in accordance with the provision of General Order, Nos. 119 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 enlist. M. N. WISEWELL, Colonel, and Assistant to the Provost Marshal General, in charge of Invalid Corps Bureau. For the particulars relative to enlistment in that Corps, apply at the Recruiting Office, Invalid Corps, in Second street, near Pine street, Harrisburg, Pa. E. I. BARNES, 1st Lieut. U. S. I. C., Recruiting Officer. April 17-dw

## NEW PHILADELPHIA CLOAK STORE,

IN D. W. GROSS' NEW BLOCK, Market Street, Harrisburg. 1,000 DIFFERENT STYLES OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS, AND FINE SPRING SHAWLS. Will open on the 1st of April. [mar 21-dw]

## DIARIES! DIARIES!!

Another assortment of Pocket and Desk Diaries for 1864, just received and for sale cheap at [mar 22] SHISLER'S BOOKSTORE, Harrisburg.

## ORANGES! ORANGES!!

prime order. Just received wholesale and retail. SHISLER & FRAZER, (successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) Feb 2

## FOR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE on Seventh street, above the Round House. Rent, \$9 per month. Enquire of ADAM REED, State street, above Filbert. April 18-dw

## HAMS! HAMS!!

Michener's Excellence. Just cured. Received and for sale at SHISLER & FRAZER, (Successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) April 18-dw

## LEA & PELINE'S WORCESTER SAUCES,

the most popular and the purest ever offered to the public, just received and for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER, (successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) April 18-dw

## 20 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, of a very

superior make, just received and for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER, (successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) April 18-dw

## PINE APPLE CHEESE—Norton's cele-

brated, at SHISLER & FRAZER, (successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) April 18-dw

## SPERM CANDLES, first quality, all sizes.

SHISLER & FRAZER, (successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.) April 18-dw

## ANOTHER lot of choice Catawba Grapes

for sale at JOHN WEAVER, April 18-dw

## WANTS.

WANTED—A BOY about 13 or 15 years of age, to attend to a horse. Apply to JAMES H. BROWN, No. 11 Market street. April 18-dw

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in any kind of Mercantile Business. Address R. H. APRIS-dw

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as Clerk or Book keeper in a Wholesale or transportation business, or Clerk in any of the Military Departments, having had a number of years experience. Writes a good hand, and can give the best of recommendations. Address box 58, Harrisburg Post office. April 18-dw

WANTED—A GIRL to do general housework. The wages paid. Apply to No. 5 Locust street, near Front. April 18-dw