

# Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1864.

## The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The Legislature recently made some general inquiries, concerning the condition of the troops from this State, now in the service of the United States, and more particularly with reference to the condition of the *Reserve Corps*. In reply to the resolution of inquiry, Gov. Curtin transmitted the correspondence which he had with the Provost Marshal General and the War Department. The main facts elicited by this correspondence, have already been given to the people; but after a careful perusal of the letters of His Excellency and those of Brig. Gen. Canby, we are convinced of one thing, namely, that Gen. Canby either has a poor appreciation of what is due to the private soldier, or he is unwilling to recognize the binding of a contract between the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and those of its citizens who answered his appeals for aid in enforcing and sustaining the national authority and honor. The organization of the *Pennsylvania Reserve Corps* was a work independent of any call of the War Department. When Gov. Curtin was busy in recruiting the *Reserve*, many wise men were preaching that the war would not last sixty days. The men who rallied to the State standard, did so with the most explicit understanding that they were not to leave the limits of the Commonwealth; that whatever might be their term of service, it would be computed from the hour they were mustered into and passed to the control of the State. The understanding on their part was as explicit as the terms of any contract which ever bound man and man to the fulfillment of an obligation. The faith of the State was thus passed to the men who then gallantly armed for its defense, and when the State of Pennsylvania, by the prompt action of Gov. Curtin, transferred the *Reserve Corps* to the service of the National authorities, every obligation which bound her to those men, was placed in the hands of the Federal Government for fulfillment. The men of the *Reserve* had enlisted in Pennsylvania for three years. Before the *Reserve* was transferred to the War Department, a portion of that time had already been consumed—given by the men in good faith, and understood by them when they entered the service of the National authorities, that it was for the unexpired term of service which they owed the State of Pennsylvania. Had a word been uttered to alter this impression at the time the *Reserve* was mustered into the service of the United States, the men would have revolted, not that they shrank from the service of the Government even for an unlimited term, but that their independence and true manhood would not permit them to submit to injustice from any quarter.

Already we see the effects of this breach of faith with the *Reserve Corps*. By its arbitrary decrees the War Department may be able to retain the *Reserve Corps* in the field for a few days, weeks or even months beyond the time when the men feel that their term of service is fairly ended. But such an advantage will be barren of all results save such as will really destroy the confidence of those men in the faith of the Government, and impel them, at the end of their term, indignantly to refuse all further re-enlistments. They will do this, not that they love their country less than when they first rushed to its rescue; but that they despise duplicity, whether it is evinced in the armed efforts of a Southern traitor to overthrow, or the arbitrary decisions of an imperious and intolerant official order to render that Government to a certain extent odious. Our table is now covered with letters, written by the brave boys of the *Reserve* appealing to us to protest against the hardship of the decrees of the War Department, which keep them in the field, arbitrarily, over their clearly understood term of service. Though dripping with the blood of many a hard fought field, they are not anxious to retire to their homes because they are weary of the fight. Though their ranks have been decimated, and they presented but skeletons of their former full-flushed healthful vigor, they still feel that they have rights which are as sacred as any of those which attach themselves to power, and which no man in authority can violate and maintain the honor and integrity of the Government which he represents. It is not fair thus to harass, with decisions unsupported by justice, the already over-worked and almost worn-out men in the field. They should have the benefit of every doubt in making a decision or enforcing a construction of a law. They have a right to be heard and respected in the highest councils of the nation, while those who deny them these claims, are unfit to control their actions and direct their valor.

—Perhaps we have couched our sentiments on this subject in language which may appear too strong and even offensive to those in authority. If such be the case, our excuse must be our regard for the faith of the Government, which should not be violated recklessly; and our respect for its brave defenders, who cannot be treated unjustly with impunity.

## The Tory Organ's Good Joke.

The meanness and the hypocrisy of the drivellers and pimps who control the columns of the *Tory Organ* were never exhibited in a truer light, than that which they reflected in connection with the contest for the sword at the New York Sanitary Fair. While the favorite of all the Tories in the country, McClellan, was supposed to have a chance of getting the weapon, the *Tory Organ* delighted to extol the contest; but since the result has proven that Grant had two votes to McClellan's one, the *Tory Organ* affects to treat the affair with contempt. *Oh! Figs!*

## Lancaster County.

The Union men of Lancaster county held their convention in Lancaster city yesterday, at which every district in the county was fully represented, Samuel H. Price, Esq., of the city, presiding.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Thos. E. Franklin were unanimously elected to represent Lancaster county in the Union National Convention.

The following delegates were then chosen for the State Convention:

Senatorial—John Brady and David H. Cochran.

Representative—George W. Mahaffey, Col. W. S. Amweg, W. H. Shirk and J. K. Alexander.

The following resolutions, of immediate State and national interest, were then offered by Col. Dickey, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard Abraham Lincoln as the representative of the Great Union sentiment of the people of the United States, a statesman and a patriot; one who "hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been so close in his great office," as to justify all that his warmest friends ever claimed for him, and who, from the faithful and impartial performance of his duties, has extorted a tribute of praise even from his bitterest political foes.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the people we represent, cordially endorse, approve and pledge ourselves ever to sustain the President in his wise and patriotic determination to crush out the Rebellion, punish treason, restore the Union, maintain the supremacy of the laws, and forever abolish Slavery, the great national sin, and cause of all our national troubles.

Resolved, That the delegates from this Congressional District are hereby instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for nomination as the Union candidate for President of the United States, to adopt such a platform of principles as shall sustain and support him in the determination that the Union shall be restored, freedom upheld and disseminated, traitors punished, the Constitution preserved and so amended that "liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Resolved, That in Andrew G. Curtin, we have a Governor, in whom as Pennsylvanians, we feel a just pride, who is ever ready with his great talents to bring to the aid of the Union, the power and services of our Great State; who is the soldier's friend, the foe of our country's foe, and in whose hands the flag of our State will never be tarnished, and his honor ever jealously guarded and defended.

Resolved, That we give thanks and praise to our gallant soldiers of the Republic who have so nobly and patriotically left their homes, kindred and business; taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to meet our country's foe, and battle for us, our children, our country, for freedom and liberty to all men for all time.

Resolutions were also offered endorsing the attitude of the Representatives in Congress and the Legislature, after which the Convention adjourned.

## The Patriotism of the Presbytery of Harrisburg.

The following paper, written by the Rev. Robinson, of this city, was unanimously adopted by the Presbytery of Harrisburg, at its recent meeting in Carlisle. The paper breathes the true spirit of Christianity and patriotism, and is another evidence of the devotion of the Presbytery ministry to the cause of the country:

"Called once again, in the providence of God, to convene while the civil war, caused by an unholy rebellion, is still raging in our beloved country, this Presbytery deems it to be eminently proper to renew the expression of its sentiments in regard to matters that vitally affect the interests of government, liberty and religion, put in peril by the conspirators against our national Union.

And that we may not be misunderstood, nor our position be in any manner equivocal, we do hereby solemnly reaffirm the testimony we have given on former occasions, so far as it bears upon the wickedness of the rebellion, in its inception, in its continuance and in its objects, and upon the duty of all citizens to sustain the government of the country by every means in their power, till the rebellion be utterly suppressed. This duty is unconditional, unreserved loyalty to the constitutionally elected government of the nation. We desire distinctly to reaffirm as a principle of our holy religion and a part of our allegiance to God.

We desire further to put upon record that three years of terrible strife and suffering in the destruction of property, the loss of life, the sorrows, the desolations, and the sad moral influences of the war, have in no degree altered our conviction that our duty to our country, to posterity and to God demands that we count these sacrifices cheap to gain the great end of exterminating treason, preserving the supremacy of law and saving the country from anarchy and ruin; but on the other hand, that the great glory deepened our abhorrence of the principles, the spirit and the conduct of the leaders of the rebellion, and of all who by word or deed or by silence show any sympathy for them or for their object.

And rising above the transient passions and political excitements of the day to those larger interests of human liberty, we return thanksgiving to God that through his mighty power, the system of human bondage which is the root of the whole insurrectionary movement and whose permanence was the avowed object of its leaders, is melting away—that by the powerful hand of war, by the action of disenthralled States and our National Legislature, we hope soon to see the last vestiges of the great iniquity removed from the country.

We would also exhort our brethren everywhere and all who love our country to rebuke and oppose this spirit of disloyalty, to speak words of truth and sobriety, to discountenance all lovers of sympathy with treason—to give a cordial support to all who are entrusted with civil or military authority—to pray for our rulers, and the officers and men of our army and navy, to be unremitting in kind attentions and charities to those who toil or suffer for us in this war—to stand by the country, patient, unconquerable, hopefully waiting on God, till he gives to a disciplined, purified and re-cemented nation a peace based on principles of everlasting righteousness.

We would also express the gratification we have felt to-day in being permitted to visit the U. S. Barracks near this town; to receive the attention of the commandant and the worthy chaplain of the post, to speak words of sympathy to the soldiers and to see the flag of our country waving over the ruins caused by the soldiers of treason.

## The Sixth Congressional District.

The Union men of the Sixth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, will be represented in the Union National Convention by the following Delegates—Daniel O. Hittner, of Montgomery county; Edwin G. Moore, of Lehigh county. Alternates—William Minter, of Montgomery county; and Edwin J. Moore, of Lehigh county.

Resolutions endorsing the National and State administrations were adopted, and the delegates unanimously instructed to vote for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

# By Telegraph.

## Our Steamers Among the Blockade-Runners.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Three Brothers*, by the United States steamer *Nita*, off the coast of Florida, and the sinking and entire loss of the blockade-running schooner *Wild Pigeon*.

It seems that she was discovered by the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, who supposed her to be the *Electric*, a schooner who had boarded the day previously; but she still kept a watch on her, and as the *Hudson* neared her she saw she was a blockade runner. The *Wild Pigeon* suddenly luffed directly across the *Hudson's* bows, and in spite of all that could be done, the *Hudson* struck her directly amidships, striking her whole side in and sinking her in three minutes.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH BY THE REBELS.

### A Four Days' Contest.

### Gallant Defence of General Wessels.

### The Colored Troops Massacred by the Rebels After Surrender.

### OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL PECK.

### Newbern and Washington Threatened.

### Movements of Rebel Rams.

### Trouble Between Gov. Vance and Jeff. Davis.

NEWBERN, April 22, via Fort Monroe, April 24.—Plymouth was captured by the enemy at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Gen. Wessels and his force, 1,500, went into Fort Williams and held the enemy at bay until 12 o'clock a. m., driving them back with severe loss in every attack, but was finally obliged to surrender.

Two full companies of the 2d North Carolina (colored) Volunteers were among the captured, the most of whom were led out and shot by the enemy, after surrendering.

All the negroes who were found in uniform were shot.

Newbern and Washington are threatened with two rebel rams and a large force of rebels. The presence of more gunboats is immediately required here.

The funeral of Captain C. W. Flusser takes place to-morrow.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fort Monroe, April 25.—The following official dispatch has been received:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.

With feelings of the deepest sorrow the Commanding General announces the fall of Plymouth, North Carolina, and the capture of its gallant commander, Brigadier-General H. W. Wessels, and his command. This result, however, was not obtained until after the most gallant and determined resistance had been made. Five times the enemy stormed the lines of the General, and as many times they were handsomely repulsed, with great slaughter, and but for the powerful assistance of the rebel iron-clad and the floating sharpshooters of bravery and of gallantry, Plymouth would still have been in our hands.

For their noble defence, the gallant Gen. Wessels and his brave band deserve the warmest thanks of the whole country, whilst all will sympathize with them in their misfortune. To the officers and men of the navy the Commanding General tenders his thanks for their bravery, determination and coolness that marked their part of the unequal contest. With sorrow he records the death of the noble sailor and gallant patriot, Lieut. Com. C. W. Flusser, United States Navy, who, in the heat of battle, fell dead on the deck of his ship, with the lanyard of his gun in his hand. The Commanding General believes that these misfortunes will tend not to discourage, but to excite the Army of North Carolina to equal deeds of bravery and of gallantry hereafter. Until further orders the headquarters of the sub-district of Albemarle will be at Roanoke Island. The command devolves upon Col. D. W. Wardrip, of the 99th New York Volunteer Infantry.

By command of Maj. Gen. John J. Peck, J. A. JUDSON, Asst. Adj. General.

New York, April 25.—A letter from Newbern of the 23d, after mentioning the capture of Plymouth, has the following:

"It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington and Newbern. The rebel ram on the Neuse at Kinston has moved towards Newbern, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two. The rebel rams at Plymouth are expected to act in connection with other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one sixty-four pounder.

"Governor Vance has been to Lee's army on an eleventh-hour tour, making speeches to the North Carolina troops."

A correspondent of the *Iredell* (N. C.) Express from Lee's army says, "We have resolved to suspend any of our men who vote for Holden by the thumbs."

Returns from the Seventh Congressional district elect James M. Leach, a Peace man, by a large majority. Governor Vance and Jeff Davis are having a personal quarrel over the blockade-running steamer *Advance*, which belongs to the State of North Carolina. Davis insists that the steamer shall carry cargo at Government prices, and Vance replies that the steamer belongs to North Carolina, and brings clothing and supplies for her own troops.

## Arkansas.

### INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR MURPHY.

LITTLE ROCK, April 19. Governor Murphy was inaugurated yesterday, when 10,000 citizens and soldiers were present. A grand procession of the military, members of the Legislature, State officers, freedmen, &c., preceded the ceremonies, which were very impressive, and elicited most enthusiastic cheering. The city was illuminated at night. The Governor's message was sent to the Legislature last week.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

### ANOTHER VICTORY ON THE RED RIVER.

### A Rebel General Reported Killed.

### Destruction of Cotton.

### THE UNION ARMY FORTIFYING AT GRAND ECOORE.

### GENERALS KIRBY SMITH AND SIBLEY REPORTED KILLED.

### The Steamer La Crosse Captured by the Rebels.

### Advices from Texas.

New York, April 25.—A special dispatch to the *New York Tribune* says:

"Twenty-five miles above Grand Ecoore, from the left bank of Red river, the rebels opened on the transports *Clara Bell* and *Bob Roy*, firing twelve shots into them. A force of one thousand mounted infantry—said to be the rebel General Green's command—came down in front of the battery and poured volleys of musketry into the steamers, which were getting the worst of it, when a small gunboat opportunely came up and shelled and silenced the battery, and compelled the rebels to fall back. General A. J. Smith's scene of action, having crossed over from Grand Ecoore, marched up the right bank of the river, and again crossed to punish the enemy. They captured two guns and several wounded prisoners, who say positively that the rebel general was killed by a shell from our boat.

"This is another signal victory. The rebels left 160 of their dead on the field, slaughtered by the terrific fire of our gunboats and transported in their hurried retreat. Their slightly wounded were taken off.

New York, April 25.—Arrived last night steamers *Daniel Webster*, from New Orleans on the 15th, and the *Cassandra* on the 16th.

Among the passengers of the latter were Lieutenant Colonel Carr, 105th New York, and Major Whitmore, 30th Maine, both wounded in the late battles.

### DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY THE REBELS.

New York, April 25.—Dispatches from New Orleans state the total destruction of cotton on the Red river by the rebels is not less than 75,000 bales.

St. Louis, April 25.—Cairo dates to yesterday, from New Orleans, state that the steamer *Von Puhl*, from New Orleans on the evening of the 18th instant, had arrived there.

It seemed to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana have been against Gen. Banks, as, while the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, Gen. Banks retreated forty miles.

The transport *Black Hawk* suffered considerably, when above Alexandria, from the enemy's shells having several killed and wounded.

The report of another fight on the 10th inst. was a mistake.

The steamers *Rob Roy* and *Mattie Stephens* had arrived at New Orleans from the Red river, having run the gauntlet of a large number of guerrillas.

The *Rob Roy* had four guns, and fought most of the way down. A cannon ball passed through the clerk's office. One soldier was killed and four wounded on the *Mattie Stephens*.

The rebels are still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge.

Our army was at Grand Ecoore, fortifying both sides of the river.

Gen. Banks and Admiral Porter are both there.

There was only five feet of water at Grand Ecoore. The gunboat *Eastport* was aground there. All the large boats were below, but the light draft boats were above.

The prisoners taken say that Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles.

The steamer *La Crosse*, from the Red river for New Orleans, having stopped at a plantation to take on cotton, the crew and soldiers got drunk at a distillery on the place, when a company of the 1st Louisiana (Rebel) Cavalry made a descent on the boat. The passengers and crew, after being robbed, were paroled, and the boat and cotton were burned.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.—The cotton market has declined, the prices ranging from 65c for low middling. Sugar is active, and advanced to 18 3/4c for inferior to white. Clarified molasses is scarce at 85c/86c.

St. Louis, April 25.—Galveston dates to the 4th instant say that the schooner *Mary Morley*, with 250 bales of cotton, was captured on the night of the 3d inst., while attempting to run the blockade.

The *Harriet Lane*, the English steamer *Isabella*, and a bark, were lying behind the forts, waiting an opportunity to run out.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

### FORREST MOVING TOWARDS ALABAMA.

### GENERAL POLK MARCHING NORTHWARD.

### A Successful Attack by Grierson's Cavalry.

### THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAR ARRIVED AT CAIRO.

St. Louis, April 25.—Messrs. Wade and Gooch, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrived at Cairo on the 21st, to investigate the Fort Pillow massacre. Generals Hurlbut, Chetlain and Leggett were also there.

Nearly 2,000 bales of cotton have arrived at Cairo since the 22d inst.; about 1,000 of it for Cincinnati, 400 for Louisville and 280 for Evansville.

The Memphis cotton market was firm, with considerable inquiry; holders were keeping back their stock for higher prices. The receipts were 160 bales, and prices ranged at 64c/65c.

The steamer *Idaho* collided with a gunboat, and was sunk at Paducah, on Friday. She can be raised.

About a hundred guerrillas burned a large lot of wood near Barfield Point on Friday, and captured a number of the citizens of Brownsville.

## Fortress Monroe.

### Late from Newbern.

### Explosion of Powder Mills at Raleigh.

### EVACUATION OF PILATKA, FLORIDA.

### A REBEL GENERAL ASSASSINATED.

Fortress Monroe, April 24.—Four Norfolk ladies were arrested yesterday and brought before Gen. Butler, charged with being engaged in rebel correspondence.

Steamer *Monlight* arrived from Newbern, N. C. The *North Carolina Times*, of April 23, says:

"The schooner *D. S. Stiemann* is ashore on Hatteras beach. The powder mills at Raleigh exploded on the 5th inst., killing several. The body of Captain Flusser, of the gunboat *Southfield*, has arrived in Newbern.

The *Palmetto Herald*, Port Royal, April 23, received, says: Henry Schumaker and Henry Stark were shot at Port Royal, on the 20th inst., for desertion.

"Pilaski, Florida, was evacuated by our forces on the 14th, as the troops were required elsewhere.

"General Wm. P. White, of Georgetown, S. S., has been assassinated by his own men. "Eight deserters arrived at Fort Pulaski, on the 20th inst., from Savannah."

The captured steamer *Alliance* has been gotten off, and arrived at Hilton Head with most of her cargo.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has associated with him a Practical Plumber, and is now prepared to do PLUMBING in all its various branches, such as Hydrants, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Stationary Wash Basins, &c. Galvanized Iron, Copper Plashed, Lead and Iron Bath Tubs, Plain and Fancy Wash Basins, Water Closets, Traps, Brass and Plated Cocks, and all descriptions of Plumber's materials and gas fixtures kept constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest city prices. GEO. A. OGBURN, No. 25 South Second St. Harrisburg, Pa. ap25-d1w

### FRESH FISH,

### EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

### CAN be had at

### THE FRUIT STORE

### OF

### JOHN WISE,

Third street, near Walnut. ap26-d1f

### SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at

this office until Saturday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock a. m., for the supply and delivery of all the Coal and Wood required for the use of the various offices, store-houses, and public buildings in and about Harrisburg, and for the use of Camp Curtin, for the time of six months, commencing May 1st, 1864, or such length of time as may hereafter be directed.

Deliveries to be made at such times and in such quantities as required.

Coal to be of the best quality—Anthracite, Stone, Egg or Broken—as may be desired, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, free from dirt and waste.

Wood to be of the best quality.

Subject to such inspection as I may direct.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. By order of Capt. J. G. JOURNOS, Ch'g Qr. Mr. Dept. Subaltern. E. C. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Asst. Q. M. ap25-d1d

### STRAW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in the Third ward, in the city of Harrisburg, a Brindle and White spotted COW, on Saturday, 23d inst. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. [ap25-d1f] FRED'K F. HAEHNEL.

### SHOW CASE FOR SALE—Apply at No.

70, Market street. [ap25-d1f] W. H. PORTNEY.

### ROOMS FOR RENT—At Mrs. M. Mayer.

No. 13, Market street, between Front and Second street. Apply at [ap25-d1f] THE STORE.

### LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in going from

a fine street to, or returning from the Lutheran Church, in Fourth street, a GOLD CHAIN, for which a liberal reward will be paid by W. T. BISHOP, Atty at Law. Monday, April 26, 1864.—[d1f] [Patriot and Union copy]

## LOOK OUT FOR THE

## POLYORAMA

OF THE American Civil War.

Giving life-like representations of the important battles of all the wars. [ap25-d1f]

## MOTH

## SACHET POWDER,

FOR PERFUMING LINEN AND PREVENTING MOTH.

THIS POWDER—a compound of valuable articles for the destruction of insects—distributed among or dusted over Furs, Woollens, Carpets, Clothing, &c., packed away for summer, will effectually prevent moth.

Being also a delightful, diffusive perfume it will improve clothing, &c., with a lasting and pleasant odor. The finest fabric cannot be injured by its use. Prepared and sold at Drug and Fancy Goods Store, No. 91 Market street. [ap25-d1f]

### FOR RENT.

AS the Person who leased my Warehouse and Grounds has failed in meeting his engagement, I now offer the same for rent, and possession given immediately. It is situated on State and Canal streets, and has a private siding for forwarding purposes. Apply to [ap25-d1f] MRS. G. M. ANTES, Front and North streets.

### New and Popular Books.

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE, a novel, by the author of "Notice to Quit." Paper 50 cts.

THE WIFE'S SECRET, by Mrs. Stephens. 10 cts.

INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY, by Smiles, author of "Self Help." 10 cts.

ANNIS WARLEIGH'S FORTUNE, a novel. 50 cts.

IN WAR TIMES, and other Poems, by Whittier. 10 cts.

CUDJO'S CAVE, the most popular book of the year. 10 cts.

LES MISERABLES, Victor Hugo's great book. 10 cts.

TEN ACRES ENOUGH, showing how a very large family may live on a very small farm. 10 cts.

LIFE OF LINCOLN, containing all speeches, proclamations, &c., to date. Paper cover. 50 cts.

Also, uniform with the above.

LIFE OF GENERAL MCLELLAN, 50 cts.

" " BUTLER, 25 "

" " MEADE, 25 "

" " GRANT, 25 "