Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1864.

The Blairs—Father and Sons.

We have long noticed that there is a combination of men in the State of Missouri who were resolved to destroy Frank P. Blair, jr., at all hazards—alike of truth and honor. In this crusade, the most relentless means have been resorted to—means, we have often thought, which would disgrace a Hottentot in a war with a South Sea Cannibal. When Frank Blair, jr., was in the army doing what he could to crush rebellion—perilling his life in some of the fiercest fights of the war, and conducting himself in all respects like a man and a soldier, his enemies were basely engaged in plotting not merely his political downfall, but his personal ruin. The vindictiveness with which these enemies pursued Gen. Blair, may be inferred from the fact that they not only traduced him, but they actually resorted to *perjury*, in order to convict him (Blair) or that which, had he been guilty, would have subjected him to court martial and dismissal from the army in disgrace. We now allude to the famous liquor order, out of which so much buncombe has been manufactured by the enemies of Gen. Blair. A Congressional committee, after the very fairest possible investigation, has proved this order a forgery. This decision explodes the whole attempt to disgrace Gen. Blair. It leaves him amply vindicated before the country, and certainly places his enemies in a most woful plight—utterly and overwhelmingly disgraced.

The elder Blair, and his two sons, the one a Cabinet officer, and the other a soldier in the field, as we have already written, have long been objects for the malevolence and the envy of many men whose aspirations are unsupported by brains and character. The elder Blair, for one who has enjoyed so little of the Government's patronage in the shape of place, has, perhaps, served his country more faithfully and more ably than any man now in power. The friend and confident of Andrew Jackson, the elder Blair stood by Old Hickory in all his great struggles with the moneyed aristocracies of the North, and the aristocracy of slavery in the South. Next to Jackson and Webster, the editor of the *Globe* will have a prominent place in the history of the days when "nullification" shook the Union to its centre. And with the brave men who now stand up for the right, this glorious old man is foremost, as stalwart as ever in the fight in which freedom has an interest involved, and as fearless as in the days of yore, in the support of the majesty and the authority of his Government. The man with such a disposition must of course take a leading part, even if he have no official control, in the affairs of Government. This fact, and the fact that he has a son in the Cabinet and another in the army invested with an important command, has elicited for the Blairs the rancorous envy of a great many small men. The combinations of these have long been at work, resorting to all sorts of plans to break down the Blairs. At one time the factionists in Misssouri combined to fasten on Gen. Blair disgraceful acts as a soldier, malfeasance in office and corruption of every discription. But when subjected to stern investigation, these charges all fall to the ground, while those who sought his conviction are themselves convicted of the basest practices. At another time, Postmaster General Blair is assailed, his spoken and written sentiments are perverted, his administrative capacities are questioned and his loyalty impugned—but this, too, like the charges hurled against his brother, vanish when challenged, as the boldy confronted midnight assassin, into the dark, where they all belong. On the subject of emancipation, Postmaster General Blair only advocated what was first announced as the true policy of the nation, *emancipation without compensation*, AS ESSENTIAL TO THE COMPLETE CRUSHING OUT OF REBELLION. We leave it to history to vindicate this position, and we leave it to the fair judgment of the American people, at no late day, fully to vindicate the eminently wise and statesmanlike position which Judge Blair has occupied on this question—occupied, too, when many of his present bitterest assailants were beating about for safe ground to stand upon.

—The country is becoming weary of these combinations to break down its most faithful servants, merely to gratify the pique of some worsted rival or to feed the spleen of some angry faction. It is time that the press in all sections record their protest against such proceedings; because they have only a tendency to lessen public confidence in men who otherwise deserve to be trusted and relied upon as faithful to all their sworn duties. The case in point, had it not been for the integrity of the men assailed, might have involved the Government in the most serious embarrassment. But as it was, the reputation of the Blairs stood high above assault, a credit instead of a reproach, to the Government which they represent alike in their stern loyalty and their official station.

The Removal of the State Capital.

The question of removing the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was finally disposed of yesterday, by a vote of *nineteen yeas* to SEVENTY-ONE NAYS. We refer to this result not in the spirit which success of removal would have inspired in the journalists of Philadelphia, to taunt and insult the people of the rural districts, but to remind our metropolitan cousins that they made, by their action on this question, the greatest mistake into which arrogonce and presumption ever led them. Twenty years ago, Philadelphia had about as much influence in the Legislature as the most insignificant rural district in the Commonwealth. Whether it was right or not, that the city was then held at bay, it is not for us now to decide; but whether the people of the rural districts should not hereafter watch with a jealous eye the corruptionists, speculators, money-shavers and merchant princes of the metropolis, no man of sense will deny. Those who devote themselves exclusively to brokers' boards, pawns and general speculations in the necessities of the people, such as mark the business of all large commercial cities, are not fit to control the machinery of the Government. Were the franchises of the Government placed at the control of such creatures, all official power would be prostituted to the contraction or expansion of the markets, as the greed of the metropolitans might dictate—while the legislative functions of the State, if placed at the control of a large city, would be governed by its mobs and directed by its money. Time will impress our rural brethren with these facts. The experience of this winter in Harrisburg has taught the people outside of the metropolis, that if their interests are to be secured, it must be by a vigilance over the actions of the corruptionists of the city, which will prevent Philadelphia hereafter from carrying legislative bodies in her breeches pocket, and teach her hucksters, "brokers," "bulls" and "bears" that the Government of the State was created to promote the happiness of the whole people, and not to increase the fortunes of the moneyed aristocrats of the metropolis.

We intend to return to this subject for the purpose of exhibiting to the people of the State, the amount of money appropriated yearly to support the many charitable institution located in Philadelphia, and which that city loves to claim us monuments of her own munificence, as well as the mass of private legislation which is procured at every session to enrich her speculators.

Union State Convention.

Agreeably to appointment, the delegates to the Union State Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives of this city at 12 o'clock M. The Convention was called to order by Mr. WAYNE M'VEAGH, chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

Ex-Senator SERRILL, of Delaware county, nominated the Honorable JOHN P. PENNEY, of Allegheny, for temporary chairman.

Mr. PENNEY. I hope that the Convention will excuse me from acting in any capacity requiring any exercise of strength; for I certainly am unable in my present state of health to accept the honor.

The nomination being withdrawn,

Mr. GEORGE BERGNER nominated the Hon. HENRY JOHNSON, Senator from the Union district.

Mr. JOHNSON was unanimously chosen, and on taking the chair said:

Gentlemen of the Convention, returning you my thanks for the compliment you have paid me by choosing me to preside over your organization, it will not be expected of me that I shall consume your time by any extended remarks. I can only say that it gives me great pleasure to see before me so full a Convention, representing, as the members of this Convention do, the great Union party of Pennsylvania and of the country. [Cheering.] I but express the deep convictions of my heart when I say to you, gentlemen, that you represent a constituency in whose success in the approaching election, so far as the Keystone State is concerned, is in a great degree involved, in my humble opinion, the life of this nation. [Applause.] If the party, gentlemen, which you represent does not succeed, in the approaching national election, in maintaining its supremacy—in retaining in this State the majority which it has had for the last four years, I for one will despair of the republic. It is for this reason that my heart is filled with joy when I see before me such a representation of the intelligence and patriotism of this great State.

You meet, fellow citizens of the Convention, at a time of great trial to our common country. Upon you and upon the people whom you represent, and in a great measure upon the course that you may pursue in your deliberations this day, will depend the success of our national cause. With these remarks, gentlemen, trusting that your deliberations will be harmonious and lead to united action, I return you my thanks for the honor that you have bestowed upon me. [Renewed cheering.]

The following named gentlemen were elected temporary clerks:

Samuel Alleman, delegate from Snyder.
John H. Stewart, delegate from Allegheny.
George H. Moore, delegate from Philadelphia.
David L. Barnes, delegate from Fayette.

The credentials of delegates were then read. The following is a correct list:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1st Dist. Philad'a—Robert C. Tittermary.
2d " " Jabez C. Du Hadway.
3d " " Abel Lukens.
4th " " Chas. Thompson Jones.
Chester and Delaware—Jacob S. Serrill.
Montgomery—William Brooke.
Bucks—Joseph Barnsley.
Lehigh and Northampton—Wm. W. Hammersley.
Berks—Z. T. Galt.
Schuylkill—Conrad F. Shinde.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Capt. John Shields.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—William J. Turrell.
Luzerne—S. B. Longstreet.
Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—Stephen F. Wilson.
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—John S. Furst.
Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—Franklin Bound.
Cumberland, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata—Campbell.
Dauphin and Lebanon—Wm. Colder.
Lancaster—John Brady, David H. Cochran.
York—Alexander J. Frey.
Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Colonel F. S. Stumbaugh.
Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—Geo. W. Householder.
Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—H. A. Boggs.
Westmoreland and Fayette—Col. Everard Bierer.
Indiana and Armstrong—Dr. Thos. St. Clair.
Washington and Greene—George V. Lawrence.
Allegheny—James L. Graham, John M. Kirkpatrick.
Beaver and Butler—Thomas Robinson.
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Luther H. Sample.
Erie and Crawford—Jonas Gunnison.
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Christian Myers.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st district, Philadelphia, Edward Cobb.
2d " " John W. Frazer.
3d " " Lytle J. Hunt.
4th " " Henry E. Wallace.
5th " " William W. Watt.
6th " " John L. Hill.
7th " " John Frey.
8th " " William R. Leeds.
9th " " Charles M. Neal.
10th " " Robert M. Evans.
11th " " Benj. G. Mann.
12th " " James M'Manus.
13th " " J. F. Trenchard.
14th " " George H. Moore.
15th " " Wm. A. Simpson.
16th " " Thomas Dickson.
17th " " W. J. P. White.
Adams—J. T. McIlhenny.
Allegheny—Hon. James Lowry, jr., John H. Stewart, John P. Penney, J. J. Siebeneck and Jared M. Brush.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—James A. Hunter, John W. McKee, Dr. J. N. Loughery.
Beaver and Lawrence—James S. Rutan, William M. Francis.
Bedford—Charles W. Ashcom.
Berks—Henry Stump, Henry Krause, Samuel Weitzel.
Blair—Major Benjamin L. Hewitt.
Bradford—Dummer Lilly, Joseph March.
Bucks—Joseph S. Eby, Stacy Brown.
Butler—J. D. McJunkin, H. G. Graham.
Cambria—A. A. Barker.
Carbon and Lehigh—John H. Oliver. T. Frank Walter.
Centre—John T. Johnson.
Chester—Puse J. Nichols, John Irey, Dr. Wilmer Worthington.
Clarion and Forest—Hunter Orr.
Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk—Wm. J. Hemphill, Capt. Lucius Rogers.
Clinton—Chas. W. Wingard.
Crawford and Warren—S. B. Dick, Wm. D. Brown.
Cumberland—James A. Dunbar.
Dauphin—George Bergner, John J. Shoemaker.
Delaware—John J. Roland.
Erie—Geo. W. De Camp, Perry Devore.
Fayette—David L. Barnes.
Franklin and Fulton—John Rowe, M. Edgar King.
Greene—L. K. Evans.
Huntingdon—George W. Johnson.
Indiana—Col. James R. Porter.
Juniata, Union and Snyder—Samuel Alleman, John J. Patterson.
Lancaster—George W. Mehaffey, William S. Amweg, M. H. Shirk, J. K. Alexander
Lebanon—D. W. Leeds.
Luzerne—H. P. Moody, Samuel Hoyt, Ira Tripp.
Lycoming—Henry Johnson.
Mercer and Venango—William Burgwin, William Stewart.
Mifflin—George H. Galbraith.
Monroe and Pike—Edward Halliday.
Montgomery—G. Justice Mitchell, William B. Rambo, M. Howard Jenkins.
Northampton—Samuel L. Cooley, James L. Mingle.
Northumberland—John Youngman.
Perry—Dr. J. P. Clark.
Potter and Tioga—A. G. Olmsted, John W. Guernsey.
Schuylkill—Linn Bartholomew, Dr. R. H. Coryell, James H. Campbell.
Somerset—Charles C. Musselman.
Susquehanna—L. F. Fitch.
Washington—William A. Mickey, James B. Ruple.
Wayne—A. B. Walker.
York—Alex. Underwood, Henry B. Musser.

On motion, the temporary chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on contested seats:

J. W. Frazer, John Fry, George Bergner, A. G. Olmsted, Franklin Bound and Jacob S. Serrill.

On motion of Mr. BERGNER, a committee on permanent organization, composed of one delegate from each Senatorial district, was appointed, and is as follows:

R. C. Tittermary, W. R. Leeds, Benjamin G. Mann, W. J. P. White, William B. Rambo, Dr. W. Worthington, W. W. Hammersley, Jos. Barnsley, M. H. Shirk, John Brady, L. Bartholomew, J. W. Guernsey, Z. T. Galt, S. P. Longstreet, Wm. J. Turrell, J. T. Johnson, Wm. M. Francis, John Youngman, B. L. Hewitt, James R. Porter, J. L. Rutan, James L. Graham, John M. Kirkpatrick, Jonas Gunnison, M. Edgar King, James P. Rupple, A. B. Walker, Alexander J. Fry, J. C. Clark, George W. Johnson, Christian Myers, John J. Shoemaker.

Mr. BERGNER offered a resolution relative to the appointment of certain committees, which was laid over.

The Convention then adjourned till three o'clock this afternoon.

REMARKS

OF THE

HON. C. C. MUSSELMAN,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY,

On the Bill Providing for the Removal of the Seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

[The following plain and practical remarks, made in the House of Representatives, by one who represents a large agricultural district, may be accepted as the sense in which the people in the interior regard the question of removing the seat of government. There is a prophetic warning in the remarks of Mr. Musselman, which it would be well for those who have agitated the question of removal with so much bitterness, carefully to ponder and heed.]

Mr. Speaker, as one of the few farmers in this House, who represent the hard-fisted, sunburned, laboring class, which comprises fuly nine-tenths of the voters and taxpayers of this Commonwealth, I will raise my voice in behalf of such, as well as every other taxpayer in this State, no difference to what profession or party he may belong; and especially will I stand up for the men who "in the sweat of the face eat their bread," and pay their taxes. Sir, it is time that a voice should be raised in behalf of the men who feed and clothe the nation, for which they are called "*mudsills*," and perhaps with propriety, for they are the *foundation* of the Government. It is *this* class of men that the bill now before the House will affect more than any others, for they are the majority in peace and in war, at home and in the army.

Mr. Speaker, the question of moving the capital of this State is so impolitic, especially at this time, that we have until recently scarcely thought it possible that any member of this House should think of favoring such a bill. But, sir, we find that the question is no longer a thing to be talked about merely, but it has become an earnest reality, and I fear will be carried by the same parties who are frittering and gambling away our precious time and money by unnecessary and uncalled for adjournments; who have raised the salaries of already over-paid officers, and have hooted and spurned at the idea of economy and retrenchment.

Mr. Speaker, this is an extraordinary measure, proposed at an extraordinary time; at a time when the life of our nation may be hanging on a thread. But it appears that this measure must be carried through if it costs the last dollar of the tax-payer, and the last drop of the blood of our nation. In the language of the gentleman from Philadelphia, and in the name of an outraged and honest people, I exclaim: "*God save the commonwealth!*" I would suggest the propriety of postponing this matter, at least for the present. Perhaps General Lee will move the capital and save the trouble! Mr. Speaker, I believe this capital, like emigration westward—like the arts and sciences—upward and onward, was moved from Philadelphia to Lancaster, from Lancaster to a more central place at Harrisburg. Now, sir, shall we so far stultify ourselves as to go back in this progressive age more than half a century? Mr. Speaker, to remove this captial from this comparatively central place, to the extreme end of this great State, which stretches over a territory of more than three hundred miles from east to west, without a cause or the voice of the people, after they have selected this more central and beautiful situation—have erected these fine buildings, and have so substantially and at so great expense enclosed a lot of twelve acres of ground, and have so beautifully decorated it with ornamental trees and shrubbery, all of which required the care and attention of a century; all of which is paid for, which, should this bill pass, must necessarily be sold at a great sacrifice, *to pass these resolutions*, we say, without the vote of the people, is what this Legislature dare not do.

I oppose this measure as a matter of expediency.

This capital is beautifully situated in a pleasant and central part of the State, approachable by railroad from all points. Take it to Philadelphia and you violate not only the will of the people, but you violate a general rule by taking the capital from a central and secure place to the extreme end of the State, where it would be exposed to foreign invasion.

I oppose this measure as a matter of economy, (if it be not an insult to use that term.) We have here a capital which is paid for, and although Philadelphia will promise to give one million dollars, which would perhaps lay the foundation, it would require several millions to be raised by taxation to complete the buildings, and that too at a time when the people are already ground to the earth by taxation.

There are other things, if we have time and money to spare, that would more legitimately claim the attention of this body. Our Union friends in East Tennessee implore us in the name of humanity, to save them from starvation. Their call has been unheeded, while we eat, drink and make merry by creating debts and taxing the people.

We have already, during this session, appropriated seventy-two thousand dollars to Philadelphia, for twelve different institutions, some of which are benevolent and others *not so benevolent*. But not having received all the appropriations she asked for, and in order to make her influence more effectual in legislation, she has the boldness to ask the capital, to verify the truth that "Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Mr. Speaker, having spoken the sentiments, as I believe, of a great majority of the voters and tax payers of the State, I am now ready to have my vote recorded against this measure.

By Telegraph.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

EXPEDITION UNDER GENERAL SMITH.

The Rebel Army at Mansfield.

GEN. BANKS EN ROUTE FOR SHREVEPORT.

Our Forces Supplied with Ammunition.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The steamer America, from New Orleans, has arrived, with dates to the 19th.

The *Era* of the 19th contains late news from Gen. Banks' army.

An expedition under Gen. Smith, which, with a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, went up the river previous to the three days' battle, safely returned on the 13th.

The greater portion of the rebel army is at Mansfield; and on the river opposite that place, at Contralta Schute, the rebel force was stationed, which had about 14 guns in a battery along the river bank.

The gunboats, in returning, were obliged to run the gauntlet of these guns. In the fighting which followed their attempt to pass the rebels, they were compelled to fall back from the river giving the transports a clear passage. The boats suffered very little, some splintered wood work being all the damage they sustained.

As soon as this expedition arrived at Grand Ecore preparations were at once made for an advance of the army.

We have good reason for believing that Gen. Banks is again en route for Shreveport. A portion of our army is known to have left Grand Ecore, moving out towards the rebel position.

The return of the fleet from above furnishes the army with a full supply of ammunition, the lack of which was the principal cause of its return to Grand Ecore, and the delay at that point.

The men had recovered from the fatigues incident to their late marches and severe fighting, and were in a good condition to strike a telling blow upon the enemies of the Union.

A battery had been planted at Compte a few miles above Grand Ecore, in consequence of which Gen. Kirby Smith burned the town.

The Captain of the dispatch boat Diligent was killed in running the batteries of Compte Schute.

The steamer Polar Star, with nearly four hundred Confederate prisoners on board, passed this place under a flag of truce. The boat was stopped by Captains Fontleroy and Ayres, belonging to the rebel General Fauccline's staff, but afterwards was allowed to proceed.

The instructions under which he was acting was proved by General Taylor, previously, it not being possible to carry out the provisions of the cartel at present.

The provisions where brought to this city.

Gen. Mercer's division is still at Alexandria, and he will probably be able to protect the people from incursions of the guerrillas and raiding parties.

We shall remain in hourly expectation of hearing that Gen. Banks and his gallant army have again met the enemy, and that the overthrow of the rebel domination in Louisiana is entirely accomplished.

The *Era* says the transport steamer Black Hawk arrived here from Grand Ecore last night. On returning to that place, after bringing a number of wounded to this city, the boat was ordered to proceed several miles further up the Red river and endeavor to pull out of rather an unpleasant situation the gunboat Eastport, which had been hard aground for several days on a sand bar. She failed to get the Eastport off the bar, and started to return, but had previously got away from the protection of her guns, when the rebel riflemen opened on her from a bank.

The rebels numbered several hundred. Their firing was very rapid, but by putting on all steam that could be raised the Black Hawk succeeded in escaping from the enemy's clutches.

The Army of the Cumberland.

PICKETS CAPTURED—MURDER OF OUR WOUNDED BY THE REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday April 27.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says on the 23d the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickijack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall, with $282,000 treasure.

From Washington.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

A Division of Longstreet's sent Back to Richmond.

Retaliatory Measures Soon to be Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

A squad of twenty-five deserters from the rebels, belonging mostly to the Fifteenth Virginia regiment, arrived here from the front today. They escaped while out on picket duty. They agree in their statement that Lee has been of late receiving heavy reinforcements. One of the [redacted] who left on Monday last, asserts that much of the heavy artillery had been sent back to Richmond, and the belief was current among the soldiers that an early retrograde movement upon that city would be made.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

One of Longstreet's divisions has been sent back to Richmond from Lee's army.

It is said that orders will soon be issued to commanders who have colored troops under them to carry out retaliatory measures upon the rebels. What these measures are has not yet transpired.

THE DRAFT.

Orders have been issued for an immediate draft in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri. The draft will probably be ordered in Delaware and some districts in Maryland.

THE EXECTION OF SPIES, GUERRILLAS, ETC.

A bill will soon be reported by the House Military Committee, providing that all spies, murderers, guerrillas and outlaws, convicted by courts-martial sentence, shall be carried into effect by the commanding officer in the field, without awaiting approval by the authorities at Washington.

Important from Rear Admiral Lee.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE SALT WORKS.

Great Success of the Expedition.

Conscripts Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear Admiral Lee, in which he says:

"The statements of refugees, received on board the Niphon, on the 7th inst., indicating that the extensive and valuable State salt works, in that vicinity, were weakly defended, and might be destroyed, I directed Captain Sands to organize a boat expedition, under the command of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Breck, to effect this important object.

I am happy to inform the department of the complete success of the expedition, which resulted in the destruction of one large steam pump, with boilers and engine attached, seven large boilers, about 200 salt pans, the large vats, reservoirs and out buildings of the establishment. A large windmill, fifty or sixty government furnaces and boilers were blown to fragments with 20 pounder shell.

One hundred and sixty conscripts were captured, of whom but fifty could be brought off in boats,

Complete order and discipline was observed, much to the credit of the officers and men engaged.

The work was well and quickly done, and the vigilance of the military force close by completely eluded.

Damage to an Italian Vessel.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The Italian line of battle ship Regulantua, has been heard from at Terceira, Western Islands. Her masts were carried away, bulwarks crushed, and all her guns thrown overboard, besides other heavy articles, but not a life was lost. She was thirty-eight days making the voyage home to the Western Islands.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Destroy the Wabash.

NEW YORK, April 28.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, on the 18th, to destroy the frigate Wabash, off Charleston, by a rebel torpedo boat.

The Wabash gave a broadside to her enemy, which was sunk or escaped under the cover of a heavy fire.

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hay, Mr. HENRY WELCOMER, of York county, and Miss ELIZABETH STOUT, of Newport, Perry county. *

DIED.

On the 26th inst., JACOB STEPHENSON, aged 47 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, in Dauphin. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On Thursday, 28th inst., on Market street, between Fourth and the Depot, an English Silver Watch. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return to the subscriber, at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. [ap28-d1t] JOHN HARTIN

FOR SALE—Two small Lots of ground on Penn street, near Broad; 1 Walnut Show Case; 1 Wagon Tongue; 2 Windows and Frames. A small Store Room for rent. Inquire of MILTON POTTS, Third street, above North. ap28-d2t*

LOST—In going from South st. to Walnut, up Walnut to 4th, up 4th to Chestnut, down Chestnut to 3d, up 3d to Mulberry—a DRAB SHAWL, with Brocha border. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at THIS OFFICE, or at the residence of Mr. FLOWERS, in Short street. ap28-d2t*

AUCTION SALE

OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penn'a, Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penn'a, Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penn'a, Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penn'a, Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penn'a, Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penn'a, Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penn'a, Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penn'a, Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penn'a, Thursday, June 23d.

One Hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and Two Hundred and Fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 A. M., and continue daily till all are sold.

TESMS: CASH in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN.
Lt. Col. and C. Q. M. Cavalry Bureau.
ap28-dtd

A LARGE lot of best quality of Mercer Potatoes just received and for sale by BOYER & KOERPER, No. 3 Market Square.
dec12-dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
CHAMBERSBURG, April, 23d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, for the following Lumber and materials for rebuilding the U. S. Barracks, at Carlisle, Pa.

The Lumber to be delivered at said Barracks by the first day of June next—material of each kind to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by Superintendent of the work.

146 Hemlock joice, 23 feet long, 3X12 inches
146 " " 32 " " 3X11 "
257 " " 24 " " 3X8 "
70 " " 16 " " 3X10 "
147 " " 22 " " 3X10 "
147 " " 32 " " 3X10 "
70 " " 16 " " 3X9 "
70 " " 16 " " 3X8 "
576 Rafters, 18 feet long, 3X6 inches at one end, 3X4 at the other end.
70 Rafters, 23 feet long, 3X6 " " " 3X4 at the other end.
18 Rafters, 21 feet long, 3X6 " " " 3X4 at the other end.
86 White pine posts, 20 feet long, 6X6 inches.
730 " " scantling, 16 " " 3X4 "
60 " " " 16 " " 4X4 "
4,200 feet of Planed and Matched 1 inch flooring, of seasoned pine.
11,000 feet of first common, dry Pine boards.
6,500 feet of dry, first common " " 1½ inch
4,000 feet of dry scaffolding boards, 1 inch.
7,000 feet of common Pine boards, dry, 1 inch.
25,400 ft. of 1 inch Hemlock sheeting boards, for roof.
26 Box window frames, 12 lights, 10X14
36 " " " 12 " 10X12
119 plain Plank " with iron casing and trimmings, 10 X14 glass.
222 Doors and frames. Sizes from 6 feet 8 to 7 feet 6 inches in height, by 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 4 inches in width.
2,500 feet Crown mouldings.

The window and door frames to be delivered as fast as wanted after 1st of June.

150,000 Bricks, to be delivered as fast as wanted for use, after 1st of June.
500,000 Bushels Lime, to be delivered as fast as wanted for use, after 1st of June.
1,050,000 Bushels good, sharp sand, to be delivered as wanted.
24,264 feet Tin roofing, painted on both sides, to be put on as soon as the roofs are ready.
14,760 square yards of plastering, two coats of brown mortar, and last one of white, to be put on as fast as buildings are ready.
6,700 pounds of nails, sizes wanted from 6d to 30d.

Proposals will be received separately for the different classes of materials. The Government reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Persons whose bids are accepted will be required to enter into bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Building materials for Carlisle Barracks" and addressed Captain J. G. Johnson, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Susquehanna, Chambersburg, Pa.

(Signed) J. G. JOHNSON,
ap28-dtm10 Capt. and Chief Quarter Master.

First Class Property for Sale.

A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, Corner of Second and South streets, containing all the modern improvements, with stabling attached—For further particulars call at the Banking House of C. O. ZIMMERMAN,
ap27-d1w 126 Market street.
[Patriot and Union copy.]

SURE PROTECTION AGAINST EXPLOSION

OR

Burning of Boilers or Flues.

D. C. MEAD,

OF PITTSBURG, will remain in Harrisburg for a few weeks, to supply his

LOW WATER DETECTORS

to all in this vicinity who may desire to have it applied to their Boilers.

This instrument is simple and sure in its operation, and warranted to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR NO PAY.

Orders may be left at THIS OFFICE, where the instrument may be seen. ap27-dtf

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A LARGE assortment of Second-hand Clothing, being balance of lot of "W. B.," consisting of Pantaloons, Coats, Boots and Shoes, will be sold at Public Auction, at CHEAP JOHN'S, commencing THIS EVENING, and continuing until all are sold. Go early and get bargains. CHEAP JOHN,
ap27-d2t* Auctioneer

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 Polished, 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. OGELSBY, No. 25 South Second St.,
ap26-d1w Harrisburg, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
HARRISBURG, Penna., April 23d, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are respectfully invited by the undersigned, until 3 P. M., Monday, May 2d, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Harrisburg, Pa., with "Fresh Beef," of a good and marketable quality, in proportions of Fore and Hind Quarters, Meat, (Neck, Shanks and Kidney Tallow to be excluded,) in such quantities as may be required, and on such days as shall be designated at this office, commencing May 9th, 1864.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill the agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchasing elsewhere, to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over the contract price to the party failing to deliver.

Bids must be legible, the numbers written as well as expressed by figures; and no member of Congress, officer or agent of the Government service, shall be admitted to any share therein, or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

The proposals will be opened at three P. M., Monday May 2d, 1864, and bidders are invited to attend.

BROWNELL GRANGER,
Capt. and C. S. U. S. V., Chief C. S. Dept. Susquehanna.
ap23-dtd

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 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Seven Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

GEO. E. HOFFMAN,
ap1dlm Pres't L. V. R. R. & C. Co.

FRESH FISH,

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

CAN be had at

THE FRUIT STORE

OF

JOHN WISE,

ap26-dtf Third street, near Walnut.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
HARRISBURG, April 26th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, 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, Stove, Egg or Broken—as may be desired, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, free from dirt and slate.

Wood to be of the best quality.

All 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. Johnson, Ch'f Qr. Mr. Dept. Susquehanna.

E. C. REICHENBACH,
ap26-dtd Capt. and Asst. Q. M.

ROOMS FOR RENT—At Mrs. M. Mayer, No. 13, Market street, between Front and Second street. Apply at [ap25-d3t] THE STORE

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in going from Pine 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, Att'y at Law.
Monday, April 25, 1864.—d3t
[*Patriot and Union* copy]

DURHAM MUSTARD, the best imported, just received and for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER,
feb1 (successors to Wm Dock, jr., & Co.)

FOR SALE—A very handsome Two-horse PEDLER WAGON—cheap for cash. Direct letter to BOX No. 313, Harrisburg, Pa. mar11-tf

ORANGES! ORANGES!—A large lot of superior Oranges, and Sicily Havana, for sale in any quantity at [ap26] BOYER & KOERPER.