Baily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Union County Convention.

The citizens of the county of Dauphin favorable to the Union and State and National Administration, are requested to meet in Convention on Monday, the sixteenth day of May, at two o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of selecting three conferees to meet similar conferees from the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Juniata, whose duty it will be to select a delegate to represent the 14th Congressional District in the National Convention at Baltimore, to be held in June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President.

Meetings for the election of delegates will be held in the various townships of the county, at the usual place of holding said elections between the hours of five and seven, P. M. and in the several ,wards and boroughs be tween the hours of seven and nine, P. M., on Saturday, the 14th instant.
H. THOMAS, Chairman

Dauphin county Union Committee. Attest: S. S. CHILD, Secretary.

The Sanitary and the Christian Commissions.

We have been a patient observer of the ope rations of the Sanitary and the Christian Commissions, and have frequently been constrained to admire the zeal with which the representatives of both organizations have pursued their peculiar objects. But, of late, we are sorry to confess a spirit of rivalry has sprung up between these organizations, out of which evil must accrue to one or both, as no rivalry can be conducted without injury really to one of the contesting parties. Rivally in its broadest or most contracted sense, means a contest with an opponent, a contest which is not a success until that opponent is defeated, injured or destroyed. Are the public to infer. then, that the rivalry which begins to crop out in the operations of the Christian and the Sanitary Commissions, is to result in the destruction of one or both of these associations? . -or are we-to accept the jealousy which marks the intercourse of the members of these orders, as the evidence that the efforts of both are directed to the achievement of other purposes than the holy work of ministering to the comforts of the body and the great needs of the soul of the soldier? There is room enough for both societies to test to the utmost their capacities for good. There is work abundant for the active men and women in both Commissions, and if all concerned, are conscientious in the duty which they have imposed upon themselves, there will be no time left for rivalry or the cultivation of jealousy. No one will for a moment question the herculean task undertaken by the Sanitary, or refuse to respect the holy mission of those engaged in the Christian Commission. But all good men should and will frown upon any attempt at a rivalry which must result in injury to either commissions. The representatives of both commissions are merely the disbursers of the funds afforded by the liberality of the people to relieve the sick and the dying soldier. They are supposed to meet on the battle field and in the hospitals—where the soldier is found mangled and bleeding. Would it be well for the agents of the public to show their spile to each other in such a locality and before our heroes as they are gasping in the agonies of death? We think not, and we still believe that the good sense of the members of both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions will impel them to put an end to the rivalry which must injure one or both, if not induce the public to disburse the money through other

-We make these observations on our own responsibility; and we feel that the great public will bear us out in the declaration that the spirit of rivalry to which we allude, has a tendency rather to degrade than to elevate the objects of the men and women who thus allow their jealousy to control their feelings. The sick and wounded soldier needs all the "creature comforts" and all the prayers that both commissions can bestow. Before another moon can wax and wane, in all probability a wail will come from the Potomac for succor to the body and prayer to the soul. And when these appeals do rouse us for action, will we be better fitted for the laborwill the members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions be better fitted for their work, if their hearts are filled with bitter jealousies of each other? We frankly submit these questions to the generous men and women concerned, and leave the subject entirely for their consideration, with the simple remark that no work of good was ever accomplished unless its labor was controlled by a spirit of love and forbearance.

Grant and Lee.

The two great opposing leaders, with their immense forces. Grant and Lee, cannot be held at bay much longer, if they have not already actually encountered. Whether they will meet in the open field, there to decide the existence of the confederacy, or whether Grant will be compelled to batter down the fortifications behind which the rebels are crouching like wild beasts, is no longer a question of doubt. It is settled, so far as all the information we can receive on the subject open fair fight with Grant. The question then arises whether Grant really intends to attack the Rebels behind their intrenchments. The length of time required to batter down and carry fortifications, however much of an adept in that line the Lieutenant-General has proven himself, renders it a somewhat tedious of that mode of warfare as his feverish activity would indicate. Another project might, perhaps, in this view of affairs, be advanced with considerable plausibility. Grant's line ous and successful one.

may be intended only as a force to prevent any possibility of the advance of the rebels beyond their defences, while the Army of the Cumberland, moving with heavy force on a line south of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, would soon convince the rebels that their entrenchments were poorly calculated to protect them from the attack of air able General in the rear. This view of the matter is only one of conjecture, and incidental among the scores of speculations relative to the opening campaign.

Action!

There is a deep feeling now pervading the public mind, which finds expression in the demands on all sides, for action, prompt and decisive action on the part of Congress and those in command of our armies. Much complaint has been made against the Administration for allowing itself to drift, in which complaint members of Congress have freely joined. Is not Congress at least equally open to the charge of wasting time, and drifting along waiting for some external impetus to decide its course upon many grave questions? It is now in the fifth month of the session, and the 'heated term," both of the political campaign and of the summer sun, is near at hand-s season not favorable for deliberate legislation. It is time for Congress to act! It has been drifting too long! Let the press, the organ of the people, rain such a storm as shall drive it rapidly in the right direction. The finances of the country demand taxation without stint and without delay. The honor of the country demands justice for its colored soldiers, and organized protection for the four millions of Freedmen. True economy calls for every practical means to fill up and keep full our armies, during the approaching active season. One soldier now is worth three next December! A prudent forecast requires such provision for the continued increase of our navy, as will best secure us against foreign intervention. The amendments to our Constitution. giving freedom to the slave and making our Declaration of Independence complete, effective and vital, remains to be passed. Measures for effecting all these and other pressing objects are before Congress; some have lain dormant in one or the other House, after having been fully discussed and perfected. Cantion is a good quality; but after five months' consideration it is time to act, and it is better to make some mistakes than to hesitate longer.

The voice of the people, and the necessities of the hour, demand prompt, vigorous action now, before we approach too near the vortex of the Presidential Campaign.

Shifting the Responsibility.

We find the following embraced in a special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. It is in reference to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps:

But they [the Reserves] did deliberately contract with the Government for three years' service, and it would seem as if there nothing for them to do but to stick to the bargain manfully, and to look to their State au-thorities and their own officers for any satisfaction they may crave for not having the two months they had served in Pennsylvania al-lowed upon and deducted from the time for which it was notorious that the United States alone made contracts with soldiers.

-What we particularly desire to notice in the above is the studied effort to hold the State authorities responsible for a condition of affairs, in the muster of the Reserves, which, while they existed, Gov. Curtin was using every effort to have changed. The Reserves DID NOT DELIBERATELY enter the service for three years when they consented to leave the service of the State and enter that of the National authorities. They merely entered the service of the National authorities, without any deliberate understanding on the subject, because it was at a period when there was little time for deliberation. But it is now settled that the original muster of the Reserves is to be recognized, and the term of three years' service computed from the time of the State muster. And as those who are opposed to the State Administration attempted to hold Gov. Curtin responsible for this act of injustice threatened the Reserves, it would be only fair for the same parties to publish the fact that the Reserves were righted on the subject alone by his efforts.

Were Negroes and Others Massacred .at Fort Pillow?

The Richmond papers boasted of the massacre of negroes and others at Fort Pillow, but as for Plymouth they speak regretfully that the scene after the surrender was less sanguinary. Tae Examiner refers to the failure to massacre the garrison at Plymouth as evincing less "thorough work" than at Fort Pillow, from which we conclude that there was no indiscriminate massacre. We quote the Exami. ner's language :

General Hoke, judging from the large number of his prisoners, does not seem to have made such thorough work as that by which Forrest has so shocked the tender souls and frozen the warm blood of the Yankees. The resistance he encountered was, probably, not so desperate, and the blood of the victors was not so heated; though a fortification carried by storm, the loss of the garrison must

inevitably be large. The strict laws of civilized warfare acknow ledge the power of the victor to put all to the sword in such cases. However severe such an example might seem, it would strike a salutary terror in the Yankees, which will be usesful to them in the end, and their melancholy whine at meeting a part of the punishment their barbarities merit is sbsurd.

The State Central Committee. We note with great satisfaction, says the Pittsburg Gazette, the appointment of Hon. Simon Cameron as Chairman of the State goes, that Lee will not trust his army in an | Central Committee. It was an appointment Central Committee. It was an appointment from citizens, for the purpose of mounting a body of cavalry on duty at that place.

The Memphis cotton market was active and of the Convention, Hon. G. V. Lawrence, deserves the thanks of the friends of freedom serves the thanks of the friends of freedom small. Middling to strict do. 66@67c.; good do. 68@69c.; fair 72c. known throughout the State as a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, and his energy, zeal and influence will come well into matter. He may not be as strongly in favor play in the position to which he has been assigned. He is the right man in the right place; and in his appointment we have the guaranty that the campaign will be an active, vigor-

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPOTEED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE.

Tuesday, May 3, 1364.

The Senate met at ten o'clock. Mr. JOHNSON, (Judiciary,) reported, as amended, the bill declaring Washington's

pirthday a public holiday.

Called up by Mr. CONNELL and passed.

Mr. CONNELL offered resolutions, which were adopted, to print 500 copies of the bank report for 1863, and 1,000 copies of the annual road reports for the next Legislature.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill to provide for the appointment of trustees of the Western Pennsylvania penitentiary, and it passed by a

party vote of 17 year to 16 nays.

Mr. TURRELL called up House till No.
518, to accept the donation of \$50,600 from the Pennsylvania railroad company, and it

the Pennsylvania railroad company, and it passed to third reading.

Mr. M'SHERRY called up House bill No.
417, providing for the adjudication of damages caused in the border counties by the rubel raid of 1863. The bill was vehemently opposed by Mr.

Lowry, but passed to second reading.

Mr. GRAHAM called up House bill No. 915, an act relating to Allegheny county. Passed.
Mr. CHAMPNEYS called up House bill for the relief of Levi M. Neishwander, a disabled militiamen of 1863. Passed, Adjourned at

By Telegraph

From Washington.

THE ARMY MOVEMENTS A MYSTERY

Washington, May 3. The counsels of the military authorities are kept remarkably secret. Heretofore on the the contemplated movements, but now they are matters of mere speculation, both among prominent civilians and even army officers The utmost confidence, however, is reposed in those having the direct conduct of affairs, and due credit is given them for their wisdom in preventing premature disclosure.

Arrival of Prisoners from Richmond

THEIR CONDITION MISERABLE!

MANY OF THEM BEYOND RECOVERY Starvation the Cause!

BALTIMORE, May 3.

The American's special Annapolis letter says the flag of truce boat New York arrived at the naval academy wharf yesterday morning, from City Point, with 34 paroled officers and 364 men. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them were admitted

One hundred and fifty had to be carried from the boat on stretchers and cars. Their looks and words abundantly testify that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment. Among the officers is Colonel Rose, of the

77th Pennsylvania regiment, who was the chief engineer of the tunnel by which so many of our officers escaped in February last, he having been recaptured.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Paducah Reported in Danger. FORREST REPORTED NEAR MEMPHIS. den. Sturgis in Pursuit of Him

GENERAL HURLBUT RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

MEMPHIS.

Меменія, April 29, via Cairo, May 1. Martin Smith was executed to-day, in Fort Pickering, for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the enemy and violating his oath allegiance. He stated at the gallows that he was guilty and that his sentence was just. Two other men are now in the Irwin prison for the same crime and will probably suffer the same penalty.

General Washburne is very actively preparing his forces for active duty in the field.

General Sturges has assumed command of the cavalry here and is remounting and equipping them.

NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, May 1.—By the arrival of the steamer Mollie Able, we have New Orleans dates to the 26th, via Memphis on the 29th. The steamer Morning Star, from New York on the 16th, arrived on the evening of the 25th.

The cotton market is too unsettled for quo tations. A small lot of strict low middling sold at 80c. Sugar and molasses firm; Sales of 600 hhds. sugar at 24c. for good fair, and 241@254c. for fully fair; 500 bbls. molasses sold at 95c. for new. The Mollie Able brought up 200 hhds. sugar and a few bbls. of mo-

The gunboat Petrel was suddenly boarded captured and burned by Wirt Adams' cavalry on the 23d, two miles above Yazoo city. number on the boat were killed. Capt, Mc-Elroy and his crew are among the missing, and are supposed to be prisoners.

The executive officer, pilot, engineer, and an ensign escaped. The Petrel was a small sized gunboat, armed with four or five guns. The following Sunday a Federal officer named Wooster, formerly in command of a colored regiment, was executed in the same

The steamer Tycoon, from White river, has arrived at Memphis, and reports a skirmish between cavalry and guerrillas near Duvall's Bluff. The enemy were routed and a number of prisoners taken.

The Askansas river is falling very rapidly. The steamer Progress was recently fired into near Concordia, Miss., and a deck hand was wounded. Another attack was made near Grand Lake. One guerrilla was killed and ten taken prisoners by a company of marines. The Progress was attacked a third time near Island No. 70, but sustained no injury. The military authorities are pressing horses

firm, all offering being readily taken. Receipts

It is reported that Paducah is again threatened, and measures are being taken to prevent Government property from falling into the en-emy's hands, should they advance on the place. It is said 1,000 people from the country about Paducah, and contrabands, are encamped within a radius of ten miles on the opposite side of the river from that city.
Colonel Osborn, who was wounded on the
27th, has since died.

are passengers by the steamer Memphis, from New Orleans. The former is rapidly recovering from his wound. His statement goes to exongrate General Stone from the responsibility of the disaster resulting from the disposition of our forces at Sabine Cross Roads. He further states that General Stone

has endeared himself to the Army of the Guif Lied. After some debate the subject was The party who captured the gunboat Petrcl are represented to number about 300 men, with two pieces of artillery, which, with musketry, suddenly opened on the boat. The crew, though taken by surprise, quickly responded, and quite a brisk fire was kept up for

some minutes, when a ball from the enemy pierced the boilers of the Petrel, filling the boat with scalding steam, compelling the crew to leave her. What damage was inflicted on the enemy is unknown. The steamer Wilson, from Red river, ived at Memphis yesterday, with 2,100 bales

cotton. General Sturges had started on the 30th. with a large force, on an expedition after For-rest, but there is nothing reliable concerning the latter. It is rumored that he was within a few miles of Memphis with a large force, and intended capturing that place.

"The state of preparation of the army in General Johnston's front, the removal of a great body of troops from Knoxville and Cleveand to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be suprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a great battle is going

The Memphis cotton market is still active The stemphis cotton market is still active and firm, and all offering is taken at advanced rates. Middling 69, good 73, fair 75. Shipments—875 bales for Cincinnati, and a few bales for St. Louis. A flag of truce was sent to Paducah this morning, requesting an exchange of surgeons held as aprisoners. Col. Hicks replied that the only had power to exhause the latest advanced in the latest advanced to the latest a change bullets," which offer, at the latest advices, had been declined by the rebels. Gen. Hurbat is relieved of command of the 16th Army Corps. Brig. Gen. Price commands the District of Cairo, vice Gen. Brayman.

Late Rebel News.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT WILMINGTON. N. C.

Great Destruction of Cotton.

WASHINGTON, May 2. Rebel papers published in Richmond on the 30th ult. have been received. A Wilmington dispatch of the 27th says a fire occurred the previous night, which consumed the offices of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, thirty-four cars belonging to the Georgia Central railroad, and every building south of the depot, including the Confederat cotton press, Berry's Marine railway, and all the cotton stored west of the ferry, being about 6.000 bales.

The loss is estimated at from six to seven and a half millions of dollars. A second dis-patch of the same date says, at the fire to-day about 4,400 bales of cotton, 25 freight cars the railroad offices, rosin and oil works, cotton press, Berry's ship-yard, shed, &c., were burned. The loss is estimated at five million dollars. The Confederate Government lose about one million. The balance falls on in dividuals, who are insured only for about ten thousand dollars. The Richmond Examiner, of April 29th,

says:
"We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the Confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make a grand effort for a successful campaign in that quarter, but while there is much stronger evidence that an effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that this theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is also to be tried in North Georgia. The enemy has no army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage which the enemy has not in Virginia—the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga

upon which to fall back in case of disaster. XXVIIIth Congress---First

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

the rebellion was under consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 2. The bill to guarantee a republican governent to States subverted or overthrown by

Mr. Dennison (Pennsylvania) was opposed to the bill under consideration. It was pro posed at a time when we have not the power, even if we had the right, to re-organize a single State. The States had been treated as if they had no reserved rights. All State constitutions had been trampled upon and placed at the mercy of the war power. A solemn act had been passed to protect military agents against any crimes they may think proper to commit. The last vestige of the State rights and the protection of the citizens, together

with all other powers, are sought to be tralized in the General Government. This he was not prepared to sanction by his vote.—
The bill was intended to legalize and perpetuate the Constitutional proclamations of the President. It had been said that slavery must be eradicated in order to preserve permanent peace; but this was th lenting aud cruel fanaticism; it was an effor on the part of the strong to justify their attack on the weak. Mr. Stevens (Penna.) repeated the points

heretofore made by him, namely: That the rebels were entitled to no rights under the Constitution and laws, and could invoke the aid of neither in their behalf—that they were to be treated during the war as belligerents according to the laws of war of nationsthey could claim no other right than those of foreign nations with whom we are at war, and are subject to all the liabilities of foreign belligerents—that their real and personal property may be taken to pay the expenses of the war, and to relieve the wounded soldiers and the families of the fallen; while the innocent should be spared, the morally and emphaticaly guilty should be punished.

He proceeded to reply to the attacks which

have been made upon these positions, arguing from the crimes of the belligerents, that we are justified in exacting the extreme demands of war. The people are the absolute sovereigns. There is no government independent of these sovereigns, when they make an unjust war. All their property, both public and private, is subjected to forfeiture. The confederate States are a republic, however bad may be the sovereigns, and speak for the entire people. This view he illustrated, and said to allow them to return with their property untouched would be rank injustice to loyal men. If, as has been contended, they are in the Union, where are their representatives? We are making war upon them for going out of the Union without law, and they should never again be received, until they repent, and are re-baptized into the National Union.

SENATE.

Washington, May 3.
Mr. Fessender reported from committee the army approriation bill as amended by the

Catro, May 2.—Generals Ransom and Stone | House and asked for a committee of conference, which was agreed to.

Mr. Harlan, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to dispose of coal lands and town property in the public domain. Mr. Sherman called up the resolution that a quorum of the Senate shall constitute a majority of the Senators present and duly qualiby his gallant conduct in the buttles of the the special order for quarter past 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 3. Mr. Schenek, (O.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that on and after the 1st of May next, the pay of privates in the army, shall be increased from thirteen to sixteen dollars a month, and that of non-commissioned officers as follows: Corporals, eighteen dollars; Sergeants, twenty dollars; Orderly Sergeant, twenty-four dol-lars; Sergeant Major, twenty-six dollars per month. Clerks, and paymasters, salaries, welve hundred dollars per annum, etc...

Mr. Schenck moved the previous question, and was about to explain the bill, when Mr. Cox (Ohio) asked his colleague to withdraw the demand so as to allow him to amend the bill by increasing the pay of private soldiers to eighteen dollars per month, and non ommissioned officers to twenty dollars; even hat would hardly be enough to keep pace with the increase of the price of the necessaries of life for the families of the soldiers .-His (Mr. Cox's) friends on the other side of the House offered this in good faith.

Mr. Schenck declined to comply, having been instructed by his committee to urge the present bill. -Mr. Dawson (Pennsylvania) appealed to Mr. Schenck. He was chairman of the Demo-

cratic caucus, and desired to offer what that aucus had agreed to offer for the soldiers. Mr. Schenck replied, that if the Democratic caucus were more numerous than the Union caucus they could vote down the motion for the previous question.

Schenck proceeded to explain the bill both the Senate and House have acted upon the proposition to equalize the pay of the white and colored soldiers. The committee on military affairs had prin-

cipally confined themselves to the increase of In the course of his remarks, he said it was proposed to amend a former law so that offi-cers may have leave of absence for causes other than sickness or wounds, without de-duction of pay and allowances, and that the

absence shall not exceed thirty days in any one year. The ration of 1861 is restored, making a reduction of \$139 a month. took away nothing essential to the soldier's comfort and subsistence, and gave him sup-plies equal to those of any soldiers in the world, and twice as much as those of Jeff. Davis. On the aggregate, the Government will save considerable, while the soldier is paid five or six times as much in cash as the deduc-

tion in the increase of his pay. The bill was passed unanimously-yeas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRISBURG BANK, May 3, 1864.

THE directors of this bank declared, to-day, a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on demand.

J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

FOR SALE. THE two-story frame building now used by J. R. BOYD & SON,

my3-3t

J. R. BOYD & SON,

29 South Second street,

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the \$100 bounty, can receive the same at once by applying, by letter or in person, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia, my3-d&wit JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

PREDERICK WEAVER, merchant tailor, REDERICK WEAVER, merchant tailor, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment from Fourth street to the stand lately occupied by Theo. F. Scheffer, in Market street, where he is prepared to supply aff who may favor him with a call, with the best fitting clothing in the market. Having just returned from the eastern cities with a fine stock of French Cloths and Cassimeres and a fresh supply of everything in his line; he would invite the public to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place: Scheffer's old book stand, opposite Gross & Co.'s drug store.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.

To persons desirous of entering the army as cavalrymen, and at the same time to avoid the conscription which in a few days will be made, a rare opportunity is now offered.

The 9th regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry have returned to their State to reorganize and recruit. The following officers have been placed upon recruiting service:

Capt. John Boal, Bellefonte, Pa.

Maj. E. H. Savage, Lykenstown, Pa.

"D. H. Kimmel, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Capt. R. A. Hancock, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

"J. Frank Miller, Pottsville, Pa.

Recruits will receive local bounties of \$300 upon being mustered into the service. All recruiting officers and provost marsbals in the State will recruit men for the regiment, and see that they receive their bounties.

mys-dw

mys-aw Journal, Mechanicaburg, Central Press, Bellefonte, Miner's Journal, Pottsville, and Advocate, Wilkesbarre, in sort three times and send bill to this office immediate's for collection. TAVERN LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of Samuel W. Roberts for tavern license in the 6th ward, Harrisburg, has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, and will be presented to said count on the 1th Author of Mov. But the required by law vard, national Sessions of Dauphin county, and will be presented by law.

Court on the 11th day of May, inst., as required by law.

J. C. YOUNG, Clerk.

SECOND ARRIVAL

LATEST STYLES!

MRS. M. MAYER, No. 13 Market Street, IS PLEASED to announce to the ladies of Harrisburg and vicinity, (who have so liberally patronized her since her arrival in this city,) that she has just received, direct from the manufacturers and importers, a

SECOND SUPPLY of the finest goods the market could afford in the line of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILLINERY, and is now prepared to offer great inducements to pur chasers. Her stock consists in part of BONNETS, BIBBONS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES,

CAPS, ORNAMENTS, &C HOOP SKIRTS CORSETS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, COLLARS, CUFFS, BELTS, NETS, FANCY GOODS, &c

Also, a splendid assortment of SILK WRAPPINGS, SILK COATS, CIRCULARS,

MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS. PARASOLS. &C.

Also, Ties, Scarfs, Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies and Purses, elegant Steel and Jet Pins and Brooches, Belts and Belt Buckles, and a full line of Trimming and Fancy Goods, as cheap as the cheapest. Special care has been exercised in the selection of these

Thankful for the Hberal patronage hereunfore received respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. respectfully solicit a continuance of the sam Don't forget the place. No. 13 Market stre

WANTS. WANTED—A good steady

the done House, HANDS WANTED.

HLLINERY HANDS 1 www. in the best salary will be post. N hands need apply.

WANTED-A good pastry Cook, and a spool-diff STATE YEARS WANTED—A situation, by a mid-MAN, in a Store or Office, as Com-given. Address apri9-dlw*

WANTED.

WHITE GIRLS, 1 good Cook and Chambermaid. Apply at the FRANKLIN PORTS AGENTS wanted to sell the change to the tory of the War. A rare change to the Agents are clearing from \$100 to \$250 perm volumes already sold. Send for circulars.

JONES Black Publishers, Edit GENTS wanted to sell the State

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Auction Sale of Evergreens, Redging THERE will be a large quantity GREENS, ORNAMENTAL HER-ING. most superb quality, sold at auction at the M. on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May sold and MORNING, May sold at All the M. Also, a splendid lot of Fruit and S. all Third offered. It is not too late for plant are appoint

Ferry at Columbia,

THE UNDERSIGNED having
Ferry across the Susquedant track
and having provided a st ambeat an together the refrom 61% A.M. to 8 P.M., whom it is
safety, all persons, horses, wagges, or
fregat, &c., that may offer, Survey,
passenger trains. Charges motors,
ap30-3t Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ship heretofere existing between the ship heretofere existing between under the firm name of Miller and Household to include dy mutual consent. The household the late firm are in the hands of John W. the late firm are in the hands of John W. April 30, 1864.

April 30, 1864.

April 30, 1864.

Eld held here

The business will be carried on as here of ubscribor, at the old stand. The polder continue their petronage.

Journal of the policy of the petronage.

Public Sale.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
LIC SALE.—Will be self at pointing of the dealer.
Hall, Market street, Harrisburg, on Source, two o'clock in the attention, in the dealer. Harrisburg, containing 100 feet on Street. in South street.

TERMS.—Ten per cent, of the pureling sale, one-half within thirty days, and the rin one year from day of sale, with me

by bond and mortgage on the property, ap30-dt-l C. C. MILLIN N accordance with circular N A accordance with Criedian No. 26th, 1864, A. A. Provost Marshall are directed to over a possible dispatch, what credits, it any a those already announced from the office active vost Marshal General, Pa., may be die to take sub-districts, under the last call of the

sub-districts, under the last call of the 1700,000.

Notice is therefore given to the respective of the 14th Congressi and district to number 3000 as practicable before the 5th of May, and of credits which may yet be due them. It was JOHN KAY CLA ap30-6t Captain and Provost Marshal 100.

PEPARTMENT OF THE STORE IN SECTION AND INCIDENT AND INCID

ORFICE OF CHIEF QUARTURE

the work.

146 Hemlock joice, 23 feet leng, 3X12 and a

146 G. G. S2 G. SX11 a

257 G. G. S4 G. SXX B

70 G. G. G. G. SX B

147 G. G. S2 G. SX B

70 G. G. SA G. SX B

70 G. SA G. S

576 Rafters, 18 feet long, 3X6 inch sat one the other end.

70 Ratters, 23 feet long, 3%6 white other end. 18 Rafters, 24 feet long, 3Xô the other end. 86 White pure posts, 20 feet here, 400 and 730 " scantling 16 " 16 " 18 4 4,200 feet of Planed and Matchest 1 inch steer."

soned pine. 11 000 feet of first common, dry Pinelous's 6,500 feet of dry, first common 4,000 feet of dry scaffolding-bond, 1 i 7,001 feet of common Pine benefit of 25,500 it. of 1 inch Hembers si 26 Box window frames, 12 belos benefit 119 plain Plank "with jam eachgo

119 plain Plank " with Jam cash N14 glass.
222 Doors and frames. Sizes from 6 inches in height, by 2 2 4 2 10 inches in width.
2,500 feet Crown mouldings.
The window and door trainer to be wanted after 1st of June.
150,000 Bricks, to be delivered as fast and the state of June.
500 Bushels Lime, to be delivered as for use, after 1st of June.
1,500 Bushels good, sharp sand, to be delivered wanted.
24,264 feet Tin roofing, painted on both cases on as the roofs are ready.

24,264 feet Tin roofing, painted on both clearly as soon as the roofs are ready.

14,760 square yards of plastering, two commotar, and last one of white, to hast as buildings are ready.

6,700 pounds of nails, sizes wanted from old Proposals will be received separately for classes of materials. The Government ready to reject any or all bids. Persons whose misses will be required to enter into bonds, with cytics, for the lathful performance of the color Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for materials for Carifish Barracks" and addressed G. Johnson, Chief Quartermaster, Departm. Suguehanna, Chambersburg, Ita.

(Signed)

J. G. JOHNS Capt. and Chief Quarters (Signed) ap2--dtm10 GREASON SEMINARY SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL. A pils of both sexes, located six miles at liste, on the Cumb. Valley R. R. Pupils attained, and charged only from date of entrast For circular call at W. Knoche's Music Establishment of the control of ket street, Harrisburg, or address
E. HUNIINGTON SAUN

apl4 dlm To Contractors. PROPOSALS are invited for a lar tity of stone work in the Schiers Nate tery. For specifications containing all the call at the office of the the Hx isburg The undersigned.

DAVID WILLS:

GETTYSEERG, April 29, 1861.

65 Valuable Building hote to be 65 BUILDING LOTS are offered road shops. These lots are very tree purposes, as they are located on a go of and any purposes, as they are located on a go of and any purposes. good opportunity for persons wanting the for any information concerning quire of JOHN MILLER, JR., at the Constitution of Marian State of Mari

First Class Property for Sale. NEW THREE-STORY BIRICK BE A Corner of Second and South stress all the modern improvements, with stabil-For further particulars call at the banking the

C. O 21M - 1-5 125 Mark ap27-d1w [Patriot and Union copy.] PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on WEFS 4th, 1864, at the residence of the street, in the Sixth ward of this city. He Kitchen Furniture, Bees and Yee Bayes, a large new Sail boat Ac. Ac. Sci. Sale 1999.

LOTS for sale on the corner of The Broad streets. Enquiry of WM. C. McFaller at SHSLER & FR. L. SHSLER & FR. L