

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 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.

The Adjournment of the Legislature.

After a stirring session of many weeks, the adjournment of the Legislature will take place to-morrow, to be re-convened in August for the purpose of counting the vote on the Constitutional amendments. It is not to be denied that much wholesome legislation has been had, but it must also be admitted that the action of the minorities in both Houses has resulted in entangling upon Pennsylvania not only a great measure of disgrace, but an additional load of public debt. The action of the minority in the Senate has been most humiliating. By the course of the Copperhead leaders in that body, Pennsylvania suffered more civil, more real wrong and actual injury, than could be inflicted by the most reckless extravagance and waste of her resources. Indeed, the Democratic minority in the Senate succeeded in adding just the round sum of MILLION OF DOLLARS TO THE STATE DEBT. This result was their work—a result produced, first, to depreciate the National credit, and second, to fill the pockets of the foreign enemies of the National Government. Our only consolation now is that such men as Senator Lambertson, who was one of the most prominent in the game of fraud, will end his career as a legislator with the adjournment of the Senate to-morrow. No set of men ever made a record such as has been written down for him and his coadjutors. And in that record of infamy, Lambertson will stand pre-eminent, as well for his intolerance and his disloyalty as for his presumptuous efforts to distinguish himself in an arena where brain, not impudence, is alone capable of giving a man fair prominence. Much as we abhor the principles so persistently advocated by Senator Wallace, we can but feel gratified with the knowledge that he will, at least for another term, represent the county which Lambertson now disgraces.

Pennsylvania and the Draft.

It is now positively fixed that the localities in Pennsylvania which have not furnished in full their quotas making up the entire number called for from the State, will be compelled to resort to the draft to settle their accounts with the War Department. To these proceedings we have no objections to urge, nor will the localities thus deficient or negligent in filling up their quotas, have a just cause of complaint. In making a call for troops, a fair time has always been afforded every district to complete their enrollment; while the facilities contained in the law on the subject were of a character to render the rigors of conscription comparatively light. Hence, the districts now deficient, cannot complain if the draft is vigorously and even sternly enforced. But, while we admit all this to be just, and are willing to accept the full force of the necessity that Pennsylvania must make good her deficiency on the draft, the question forces itself upon us at this time, whether all the States are as impartially dealt with, and whether, too, it is not a fact that Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union, which faithfully and with alacrity filled her quota on the first draft? Would it not be well, then, for the War Department to insist that the States which have not filled their quotas on the first draft, at once make up their deficiencies? By such a course, if fairly carried out, the Government would wield a greater influence in enforcing the draft for deficiencies on the last call; but if the delinquencies of the States thus deficient are to be passed over, and the draft only enforced for deficiencies on the last call, dissatisfaction and heart-burning will assuredly follow. Indeed, the whole business of the draft has been loosely conducted, so far as regards its details and the enforcement of the law as a measure made necessary by the neglects of the people. Had the Government, in the first place, as was urged by Gen. Cameron when he was at the head of the War Department, enlisted only three years' men, and called out large bodies of these, the struggles of the conspirators could not have lasted a year. Our overwhelming forces would have crushed the rebellion. But the moment we began to take men for two years and nine months, the organization of the army became insecure. Gen. Cameron made an effort to refuse two years' men, but he was overruled, and the fact that the term of service of the two years' men expired just as several important battles were to be fought, accounts for disasters in the field which almost proved fatal at the time to the Government.

Fillbustering in the House.

The House of Representatives was in session until a late hour this morning; and we can justly write that we never, in the whole course of our experience, witnessed a more disgraceful scene of fillbustering than that which was enacted on the occasion. The business before the House was of no public interest, and yet the malevolence of the minority at the time needed some channel of expression, so that the bill just then before the House, from being a matter of mere private insignificance, became magnified so as to assume a party interest and take a shape to afford the leaders of the minority the pretext for attacking their superiors professionally and personally. If anything is to be gained by such a course of action, the men thus disgracing themselves are alone cognizant of the gain, as decent people can only see in the whole proceeding that only which is disgraceful to the dignity of legislation.

While the draft is being enforced in Pennsylvania, we hope and our people demand that the draft be sternly put into operation in all the States deficient in their quotas. Let it not be inferred among our people, that, because Pennsylvania has no representative in the Cabinet, her people are disregarded and

her rights trampled upon. Let us rather have the evidence of an impartiality which will inspire confidence and respect, so that when the laws are being sternly carried into effect, the people may feel and confess that the labor and responsibility of crushing out the slaveholders' rebellion are fairly apportioned to all the States.

The Personal Integrity of the President.

It is not singular that the President of the United States should have excited in the bosoms of those who were disappointed by his dispensation of patronage, a feeling of personal opposition. It is reasonable, too, that the friends of the disappointed should be inspired with a sort of malignant feeling for the President; and we may add, it is natural in a traitor to hate Abraham Lincoln. But of these opponents, we defy all or either of them, successively to assail the personal integrity of the man—the inborn, natural, noble attribute and devotion to truth in Abraham Lincoln. We know that there are those who would delight in stigmatizing the President as a false man—as a double dealing trickster—as faithless in his personal dealing, and as wavering in his official acts and proceedings. There are those who profess to be Republicans—who delight in being identified with the most radical portion of the policy of the National Administration, and yet affect to despise the President, while they profess to have detected the most frightful flaws in his personal integrity. When such men as these are fairly followed in their tortuous political (as well as social) career, it will be found that they are really the false ones, and that the character in which they seek to present the President, is one reflected by their own duplicity and double-dealing. It has been the personal integrity of the President, which has contributed the largest share, in the civil sense, to the honor and the dignity of the Government, while those who represent its authority were engaged in a fearful struggle with a wicked rebellion. We defy the most carping critic of the official acts of the President, as we challenge his bitterest personal and political enemy, to prove, either from his written or spoken words, that he ever sought to deceive a friend or delude the country. His frankness has become proverbial. His dignified impartiality has been of a character to astonish those who represent foreign nations, and whose rule of government is that the "king can do no wrong;" and hence that the king knows no bound in his action, to a friend or foe.

Those who are engaged in the war of assailing the personal integrity of the President will speedily find, if they have not already found, that they are engaged in a futile task. It is much easier for them to shake the confidence of the copperhead masses in the glory and the justice of freedom, than it is to impair the reputation of the President for personal integrity with the intelligent masses of the loyal, as well as the candid men of the revolted States. That personal integrity has been a shield to the nation in the hour of its most fearful peril. Hence, it is the duty of all true, frank and generous men fearlessly to combat every effort thus to destroy the power of that personal integrity, as being among the mightiest of the moral influences at work for the National preservation.

State Treasurer.

Hon. Henry D. Moore took full possession of the State Treasury on Monday, the term of the late Treasurer, Mr. McGrath, having expired on the 30th ult. To the retiring Treasurer, we cannot but express a feeling of great personal respect for the courtesy with which all his official intercourse were conducted; but at the same time we are constrained to place on record the fact, that it was partly owing to his hasty action that the State was compelled to add to the interest due her creditors in a manner to increase the State debt a million of dollars. Hereafter, Mr. McGrath, as well as those who voted with him and shared the profits of this "splendid raid" on the resources of the Treasury, will regret this action and curse their gains.

It is not necessary for us to write a word concerning Hon. Henry D. Moore. His integrity is as well known as the faith and credit of the Commonwealth itself. His ability as a financier has more than once assisted in preserving unimpaired the resources and the credit of the State, so that for the fiscal year about to commence we have every assurance that the financial operations of the Commonwealth will be able and successfully guarded.

The following are the appointments of the State Treasurer:

- Chief Clerk—T. H. Taggart, Northumberland county.
Account Clerk—James L. Connelly, Venango county.
Recording Clerk—Alexander Wilson, Washington county.
Messenger—Edward Birmingham, Dauphin county.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

The House met at ten o'clock, a. m.

The Senate amendment to the bill reorganizing the military system of the State was read.

Mr. PATTON moved that the bill, with the amendments, be indefinitely postponed.

Not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 67.

The amendments were then concurred in.

The remainder of the morning, together with the whole of the afternoon session, was spent in the first reading of bills on a long private calendar.

Mr. BIGHAM, from the committee of conference, on the general appropriation bill, made report. On agreeing to the report, the yeas and nays were called, and resulted yeas 45, nays 42.

Mr. BROWN moved to suspend the orders to extend the hour of going up Senate bill, entitled an act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service.

On the motion the yeas and nays were taken, and the Democrats voting in the negative, resulted yeas 50, nays 36. Less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the motion was not agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7 P. M.

The private calendar was then continued until a bill, entitled a supplement to an act relative to the estate of George Frey, deceased, was taken up. On this bill the Democrats, from no other conceivable motive than mere factiousness, carried on for three hours a disgraceful filibustering contest, for the purpose of staving off a vote upon the bill, and thus depriving the majority of their rightful power.

Motions to adjourn, defeated again and again, were again and again renewed, interspersed with motions to reconsider the vote on adjourning, quibbling appeals from the decisions of the chair, followed by motions to reconsider the vote on sustaining the decisions, etc. On every vote the yeas and nays were called, purely with the view of consuming time, and then, in order still further to delay proceedings, the Democrats repeatedly refused to answer to their names, thus reducing the number voting to less than a quorum, and necessitating the tedious process of first calling the roll, and then taking the vote again on the pending question. Finally, when it became apparent that the majority of the House could no longer be thus brow-beaten, and when every reasonable man had become indignant at the factious course of the minority, a vote on agreeing to the bill was arrived at. When the Clerk began to call the roll, this was the signal for a hurricane of confusion, such as is rarely witnessed in the most disorderly legislative body. Twenty or thirty members on the Democratic side continually drowned the voice of the Clerk with their yells of "Mr. Speaker," and their attempts to speak, when unrecognized by the Chair, and when repeatedly appealed to to take their seats, and observe some show of decorum. The scene, however, concluded; the bill was agreed to, and at 2 1/2 A. M. the House Adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

House bill to authorize the acceptance of \$500,000 from the Pennsylvania railroad company was passed finally.

Mr. LOWRY made an ineffectual attempt to reconsider the vote on the appropriation bill.

Mr. FLEMING called up House bill No. 1299, defining the duties of the high constable of the borough of Dauphin, county of Dauphin. Passed finally.

Mr. LOWRY called up House bill No. 641, to pay William Colburn, of Harrisburg, and Benjamin Flemming and Daniel Matzabaugh, of Erie county, pensions and gratuities. Passed.

A large number of amended bills from the House of Representatives were considered and adopted; also, a number of private bills affecting distant portions of the State.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, afternoon and evening sessions were provided for.

Mr. M'SHERRY called up House bill No. 217, to provide for the examination of claims for damages sustained by the citizens of the border counties during the rebel raid of 1863. Pending the bill on second reading, the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1864.

The House met at 11 A. M., and resumed the consideration of the private calendar.

Senate bill, a supplement to an act relative to the estate of George Frey, deceased, was taken up. The bill was read, and the question of suspending the rules for a third reading.

Senate bill to incorporate the Atlantic Life and Transit insurance company was discussed, amended and passed to third reading.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) Senate bill to incorporate the McIntyre coal and iron company, was taken up and passed, the title being amended, by striking out "McIntyre" and inserting "Black Diamond."

On motion of Mr. SMITH, (Eberk), Senate bill to enable the State banks to reorganize under the National banking system, was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BARGER, Senate bill, a supplement to an act to declare and regulate estates and escheats, was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. JACKSON, Senate bill supplementary to an act for the payment of troops in the reserve brigade, first division, Pennsylvania militia, in service during the riots in Schuylkill county, May, 1862, was taken up, and being amended, passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BIGHAM, Senate bill supplementary to the recent revenue act, was taken up and passed. It provides that foreign insurance companies shall be subject to the same taxation as, and therefore, on motion of Mr. HENRY, the House, by a vote of 45 to 44, took up Senate bill, an act repealing portions of the act of April 1, 1863, in regard to public lands for educational purposes.

The bill was somewhat discussed; but it being apparent that a two-thirds vote could not be obtained for a third reading of the bill to-day, and that, therefore, if it must fail, the further consideration of the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. NEGLY moved to postpone indefinitely the motion made some time since for a reconsideration of the bill to incorporate the Mercer and Butler railroad company.

The motion for indefinite postponement was not agreed to.

The House adjourned till 3 P. M.

Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND TWENTY-EIGHT WOUNDED.

LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1864.

The train hence for Nashville, leaving at seven o'clock last evening with the Thirty-seventh Ohio Infantry, met with a sad accident at midnight, two miles this side of Mumfordsville, the axle of the rear car broke, and on checking up the several cars of the train underwent a concussion, breaking their platform and throwing the rear car down an embankment, killing one soldier and wounding twenty-eight, several severely, two of whom have since died. A brakeman died several ribs broken. The wounded were taken to Mumfordsville.

By Telegraph.

From Red River.

CONFIRMATION OF BANKS' RETREAT.

CAPTURE OF COTTON, CONTRABANDS, &c.

New York, May 4.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the 23d ult., to the Herald, confirms the statement that Gen. Banks has fallen back to Alexandria, in consequence of the lessening waters in the Red river.

Eight hundred rebel cavalry have reached Chaneyville, nineteen miles below Alexandria. The gunboats and transports, except the Eastport, are all down or below. The latter may be shelled or destroyed.

Six gunboats which went up the Black and Washington river to Fort Monroe, had returned with 2,900 bales of cotton, and 900 contrabands, besides conveying down the steamer Ruby with 480 men. The Ruby had been in the employ of the rebels.

Gen. Stone had left New Orleans for Washington.

Gen. Steele was at Camden, Ark., on April 17th. A letter from that point confirms the recent accounts via St. Louis.

Army of the Potomac.

All Quiet—Everything Ready—Troops in Fine Spirits—Deserters from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Mr. E. A. Paul sends the following to his bureau:

All is quiet with the Army of the Potomac to-day; everything is in readiness, however, for a movement at the proper moment. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to advance against the enemy under their new Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Burnside's command is in a favorable position. The Fourteenth New York Battery had a slight skirmish yesterday while going to the front. The mishap occurred in the construction department, and all other superintending help, are being sent to the rear as fast as possible.

Deserters from the enemy's ranks cross the Rapidan daily. All agree that Lee is making extensive preparations to meet Gen. Grant there. People also profess to believe that Richmond is being evacuated.

THE REBEL PRESS.

The Last Year of the War.

MR. LONG'S SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 29th ult., says: "If we hold our own in Virginia till this summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone. If we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if employed with energy and consistency, and this is the last year of the war, whichever wins."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th says: "A company has been organized, with a capital of \$10,000, of which \$1,600,000 is paid in. It declines disclosing the condition of the enterprise, but says the company aspires to grand results—a fleet at least, and it has now every prospect of realizing all its purposes."

Mr. Long's speech in Congress is published in the Raleigh Conservator, and spoken of as a bold and manly speech, and in several respects the most remarkable speech that has been delivered in Yankeeedom.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Evacuation of Florida by the Rebels.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 2.

The New South (journal) Port Royal, April 30, contains the following from Jacksonville, April 24: "The rebels evacuating Florida. Two brigades, under General Colquhoun, were recently sent from Florida, by railroad, to Virginia. The rebels have now not over 800 to 1,000 troops in the State."

"PORT ROYAL, April 30.—On the 25th inst., the 54th Massachusetts regiment (colored), captured, near James Island, sixteen rebels."

FROM MEXICO.

New York, May 4.

Advices from Mexico, received via Havana, state that a rumor was current that Mr. Corwin, the American Minister, was about to leave the city, leaving the legation in charge of his secretary.

Great preparations were being made for the reception of the Archduke Maximilian, who was expected to arrive about the end of May.

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

Mr. Farnsworth (Illinois) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the House whether there is employed in the Treasury Department a clerk or assistant register by the name of Garnett, and whether the said Garnett had not held a position in the rebel army, and was a prisoner in the old capital, and if so, who recommended him?

Mr. Fenton (N. Y.) suggested that the resolution be referred to the select committee on the investigation of the affairs of the Treasury.

Mr. Farnsworth said he brought no charges against the Treasury Department. He had no feeling in the subject, but he thought the inquiry was proper, as this Garnett had been a captain in the rebel army.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) hoped the resolution would be acted upon directly.

Mr. Stevens (Pennsylvania) said the resolution had better go over till to-morrow. Objection being thus made, the resolution lies over.

Mr. Farnsworth said he would consent to the proposition referring the resolution to the select committee.

Mr. Spalding (N. Y.) objected.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Steele, of New York, in the chair—on the fortification appropriation bill. The bill was reported to the House, and passed with amendments, making an appropriation for repairs at Great Brewster, Lovell and Deer islands of \$50,000, and for repairs of the sea wall at Buffalo of \$375,000.

Official Reports from General Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Official dispatches from General Banks have been received in reference to the battles on the Red river. He states that, notwithstanding the surprise on the 8th ult., and the reverse experienced at that time, yet on the whole, including the subsequent battles on the two following days, they were a very great disaster to the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded and the demoralization of their forces being larger, the numbers being considered, than in any other battle of the war.

The Response from the North-West.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 3.

The National Guards of Ohio mustered yesterday in response to the Governor's call for one hundred days' men. Out of 438 companies, all but 43 have reported, giving 35,000 men for active duty. The whole number will reach nearly 40,000 men, ready at a moment's notice, for the field. The four regiments of this city turned out nearly 3,000 men, fully armed and equipped.

Statement of the Harrisburg Bank.

MAY 3, 1864.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts \$500,509 41

Stocks of the Commonwealth 100,000 00

United States loans 300,000 00

Specie (including loan of \$24,000 to Commonwealth) 84,422 55

Due by other banks \$179,837 75

Notes and checks of other banks 87,876 15

United States notes 25,000 00

Stocks (at present market value) 201,000 00

Bonds do do 3,000 00

Real estate do do 14,000 00

Total \$1,622,658 99

LIABILITIES.

Circulation \$337,411 00

Deposits 641,812 13

Due to other banks 45,942 85

Total \$1,025,166 00

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. WEIR, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me. W. KLINE, Alderman.

DIED.

Wednesday morning, May 4th, ESTELLA G., daughter of George and Maria Dunn, aged 4 years and 11 days. The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, foot of Second street, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. MY-2*

At Lancaster, Pa., May 2, JOUR ROSS, son of David and Mary Ann Pollock, in the 34th year of his age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents in West George street on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.—Two rooms suitable for offices. Inquire corner Chestnut street and Rensselaer street. MY-1-6*

BUTTER, BUTTER.—Fresh roll butter from Snyder county received every week. Also eggs at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

SUPERIOR RIO AND LAGUYRA COFFEE at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

BURLINGTON HERRING.—The first of the season. Just received at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

SWEET CIDER.—Superior sweet cider just received. For sale by the barrel or small quantity at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

DRIED FRUIT of all kinds at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

FINE OILS.—Fine salad oils just received at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

A LARGE invoice of fresh peas, new raisins, aprunes and figs at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING AND SALMON at [my4] BOYER & KOEPPER.

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a number of BUILDING LOTS which he has laid out on Mulberry, Crescent and Hammett streets, in the First ward of the city.

Also, a number in the VILLAGE OF SPRINGDALE, situated on the Jonestown road just above the bridge. JAMES COLDER, 99 Market street. MY-1-6d**

NO EXCUSE FOR EXPLOSIONS.

ASHROCK'S LOW WATER DETECTOR.

IS AN INFALLIBLE PROTECTION against any possible injury to steam boilers, from a lack of water, which is the great source of so many serious accidents, and so much damage from the bursting of boilers. We warrant this instrument to be a perfect insurance against such contingencies; perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Price \$20.

Send for an instrument and try it; if not satisfactory you may return it. Circulars with references sent to any one desiring them. Address your communications to D. C. MEADE & CO., Pitsburg, Pa. MY-1-d&w

AN ORDINANCE TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION OF THE CHIEF POLICE CONSTABLE AND THE SALARY OF THE CLERK OF COUNCIL.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, That the compensation of the Chief Police Constable shall be increased from the office of the A. J. Provost Marshal General, Pa. may be due to the respective sub-districts, under the last call of the President for \$100,000.

Notice is therefore given to the respective sub-districts of the 14th Congressional district to furnish this office, as soon as practicable before the 5th of MAY, with evidence of credits which may yet be due to the city.

JOHN KAY CLEMENT, Mayor.

W. O. HICKOK, President of Common Council.

Passed April 30, 1864.

Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

Approved May 3, 1864.

A. L. ROUMFORD, Mayor.