Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The War Debts.

One of the main arguments of the copperhead orators and organs, when they are engaged in assailing the Government, consists of the declaration that the resources and labor of the country will prove inadequate to the payment of the "war debts." If this declaration was made with an honest purpose to warn the nation from any actual extravagance, or to guide those in authority from error, we would in duty bound be compelled to accept the admonition. But the allusion to the war debt, and the charge of extravagance, by the copperhead orators and organs, are indulged in more to destroy confidence in the national credit, than to counsel those engaged in the direction of national affairs, to be discreet in the management of its finances. If the copperhead leaders can bring disaster to our finances, defeat to our armies will naturally follow. Hence the persistent effort to decry the credit and reproach the financial operations of the Government. But while we are constrained to despise these petty plots of our political opponents to circumvent the Government in all its efforts to put an end to the slaveholders' rebellion, we must take counsel of ourselves, and jealously guard not only the national credit, but the credit of our wards, cities, boroughs, townships and counties.—It is not the debt of the National Government that should appal or, even for a moment, startle any man, as every dollar of that apparently immense expenditure was disbursed for a just and a necessary purpose. When the war is over the National Government will derive a revenue from its trade with Europe and the sale of its public lands, which will be ample to meet the interest of our debt, and eventually cancel the whole indebtedness.—And beside all this, we have a right to expect that the sale of the confiscated lands of traitors will contribute largely to the liquidation of the public debt, so that in reality we have no reason to apprehend danger or financial depression from the liabilities of the National Government. The Nation is capable of carrying millions of indebtedness without esteeming it a burden. But while the Nation is thus able to incur debt, it becomes a question whether the different municipalities, townships, and counties in the country are not unwisely adding to their indebtedness, and whether from this indebtedness, great suffering will not eventually follow. Wards, cities and counties have been exhibiting their munificence to such a degree that it is now impossible to conduct the most ordinary operations in favor of the Government, without expending large sums of money. Indeed, by a sort of system which no one will want shortly to father, and from the responsibilities of which we are sure to suffer, every man has been taught to believe that there is money—nothing but money—vast and incalculable sums of lucre in the service of the Nation. With the knowledge that the expense of this war must form a National debt partly to be liquidated by the labor of the land—with the fact that the States are adding to their indebtedness, the extravagance of municipalities is unabated—vast sums are statedly appropriated by wards and districts for bounties—great debts are incurred to prevent the operation of the draft—and thus the country seems actually to have become insane on the subject of *money*. The aggregate of these liabilities, and the pressing necessities which will be created by the demands for liquidation, will some day become productive of *great* evil. And what adds to the evil now, is the fact that by all these vast disbursements, a very small share finds its way to relieve the families of the soldiers for whose benefit such appropriations are made. Of the money which has been expended in bounties, when we calculate the amount which the officers in command of companies and regiments have dishonestly deprived the private soldier, the sums which bounty agents have managed to filch from the veteran and the raw recruit, with the incalculable thousands that have been squandered at the gaming table and among harlots, it will be seen that the object to relieve the soldier's family, in seven cases out of ten, has been a failure. And yet this expense must some day fall back on the labor of the country. Indeed, it is the embarrassments of such an extravagance, and not the necessary expenses of the National Government, which constitute the actual burden of the people. The people are amply able to sustain the necessary expenses of the National Government, but it is not possible for the labor of the country to carry the load of debt which is being created by every municipality in the land. This expansion of credit must result in a disastrous explosion; a result for which the Government will, *but really should not*, be held responsible.

—What we want in order to preserve our financial equilibrium, is more economy in the municipal authorities of the land, and the State and National Governments will then be able to meet their liabilities without a show of oppressing the people. But if, whenever a call for troops is made, these municipal authorities resort to the expenditure of vast sums of money to get soldiers, the debt thus contracted cannot fail to become burdensome. This is a subject of vast importance and interest; too important, indeed, for discussion in a single newspaper article. It is one which every man in each community should seriously examine, and so dispose of as to prevent the recurrence of the waste of money in the future which has so disgraced with extravagance the past few years.

MOVING IN STYLE.—We fear General Grant will hardly come up to the military standard of the Potomac army. A few days since, riding to the front on horseback, in his usually plain way, met General Ingalls coming into town in a four-horse field carriage. It is said they were mutually surprised. We learn that soon after an order was issued prohibiting the use of the vehicles referred to during the future portion of the coming campaign.

The Tory Organ and the Tory Lamberton.

Mr. Lamberton retires from the Senate after a full term of marked ability and usefulness.—TORY ORGAN.

Our allusion to the retired tory Senator, Lamberton, yesterday, elicited the above ridiculous attempt at flattery from the *Tory Organ* this morning. To such nauseous trash we will, of course, venture no reply; but we submit it to the decision of those who were daily present during the late session of the Senate, and we offer the record in proof, to show that the utterances and the votes of Lamberton were alike treasonable to the country and disgraceful to the Commonwealth.—From the hour of the meeting to the noon of the adjournment of the Senate, Senator Lamberton took every opportunity, and made his best efforts to show that he was an enemy of the country—a foe to the national authority, and a friend to those in rebellion. We doubt if any Senator in the Legislatures of any of the revolted States, would bemean himself in the use of language such as Lamberton gloried in applying to the Federal Government. He was not only the maligner of the men vested with nationel authority, but he was the active traducer of the heroes who are periling their lives in the national defence. He not only refused to recognize the power and the right of the Federal Government to crush the rebellion by armed force, but he ridiculed the efforts of the "mud sills of the North" to conquer and overthrow the chivalrous conspirators of the South. Yet this a course of action which the *Tory Organ* describes as being of "marked ability and usefulness!" Certainly it was "able" and "useful," as Senator Lamberton intended that it should be, *to the slave-driving, cut-throat enemies of his country!*

GEORGE SANDERSON, the editor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, having assailed General Cameron with unprovoked brutality, our friend Geist, of the *Evening Express*, thus sharply replies:

Don't Like It!—The *Intelligencer* seems to have been severely wrenched by the appointment of General Simon Cameron as Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, and thereupon warns its readers to "look out for greenbacks!" The editor of the home organ of Mr. Buchanan has good reason to know that Gen. Cameron will make a most active and efficient chairman, and that under his auspices the approaching campaign will be conducted in such a manner as to give the opponents of honest Old Abe a hard road to travel. When Gen. Cameron undertakes to do a thing, he does it well, and none know this fact better than his political opponents.

By Telegraph.

THE GRAND ARMY.

A GIGANTIC CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

The Rapidan Crossed Without Opposition

Lee Supposed to be Falling Back on Richmond.

A Column Advancing from Winchester.

Gen. Grant's Views on the Prospects of Battle.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY IN MOTION.

An Immense Expedition Up the Peninsula.

THE LAND FORCES AIDED BY MONITORS AND GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Army of the Potomac began its forward march on Monday. The crossing of the Rapidan was effected without opposition, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Culpepper, Jacobs', Germania and Ely's Ford. No rebels were seen, except a few pickets, who retired as we advanced. If Lee intends to make a stand this side of Richmond, it is possible he may be met near the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville, but it is the general impression that he has fallen back from his position on the Rapidan to Richmond, in order to protect that city from the formidable force now marching upon it from the rear, and which is as likely to strike on one side of the James river as the other.

Culpepper is being strongly fortified, and will be used as a depot for stores.

It is reported here to-day that a strong column of troops under Gen. Couch and Sigel are marching from Winchester up the Shenandoah Valley as a co-operating column, destined eventually to cut the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while Butler's force, or part of it, strikes the other railroad at or near Petersburg, thus severing all railroad communications between Richmond and the South.

Gen. Butler took the field in person at the head of the army on the Peninsula yesterday, and his host is marshaled by such leaders as W. F. Smith, Gilmore, Terry and Godfrey Weitzel.

The movement assumes an expeditionary character. An immense fleet of transports, and a strong squadron of monitors and gunboats will convoy it up one of those broad rivers to the gates or to the back door of Richmond, and perhaps the iron-clads may once more try the strength of the rebel batteries that line the James, the Pamunkey and the Rappahannock.

The feeling prevails that there is desperate work before this army. But there is nerve and strength for it. The iron-clads lie in the still waters off Newport's News, and the fleet of gunboats are in communication with them. All the auguries are favorable.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Grant to one of the Generals here, says that forty-eight hours would determine whether he was to have battle on the Rapidan, or whether under the works round Richmond. Grant's dispatch was written yesterday.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Brandy Station, having left there last night (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock, reports that up to that time there had been no hostilities.

GEN. GRANT ON DISCIPLINE.

General Grant, by general order, calls the particular attention of officers to regulations requiring all official correspondence to be conducted through proper channels. Violations of the regulations will be treated hereafter as disobedience of orders, and will subject the writers of such communications to arrest.

GEN. GRANT ON TENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

General Grant has issued an order calling the attention of officers to general orders of 1862, providing for the issue of common wall or Sibley tents. When troops refuse to accept shelter-tents they will not be furnished with any. Troops in garrison, at stations, or on detachments, can construct huts, if they prefer them to shelter-tents. Quartermasters are prohibited from issuing tents other than the kind provided, no matter by whom requisitions are approved, or by whose orders issues are directed to be made, until otherwise ordered through the Adjutant General of the army. Any one who shall issue, or direct the issue of tents other than as prescribed, will be tried by court martial, or reported for summary dismissal.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The details of the movement of the Army of the Potomac over the Rapidan have been received. It was believed to be Lee's intention to retreat to Richmond, or make a stand near Hanover Court House. It is also reported that General Smith had landed on the South bank of the James river, and that Petersburg and Fort Darling were in danger.

Lee's army was supposed to be retreating to Richmond.

Butler's army was in motion, aided by monitors and gunboats.

The column under Couch and Sigel were reported to be advancing from Winchester.

Sherman's army was also moving South in three columns. A telegram from Gen Grant, dated Wednesday, says forty-eight hours would determine whether he was to have a battle on the line of the Rapidan or under the works of Richmond.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 6—2 30 P. M.—There is no reliable information from the army front, because of the interruption of the means of communication. Rumors, therefore, take the place of known facts.

[The above is sufficient to contradict the semi-rebel New York rumors of the defeat of General Burnside.]

THE VERY LATEST.

GENERAL BURNSIDE NOT DEFEATED.

He is not in a Position to be Attacked.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The *Bulletin* has the following, dated at Washington: A report is current that Burnside's corps has met with a defeat. It is untrue. A gentleman from the front states that it is impossible, as Burnside is not in position to have the enemy attack him. FULTON.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

GENERAL BANKS STILL AT ALEXANDRIA.

Admiral Porter Up the River.

A Steamer on a Sand-Bar.

Gen. Price's Forces Harrassing Porter.

Fight at Sabine Fork.

Marmaduke to Join Price.

Negotiations Between Kirby Smith and Northern Rebels.

THE SOUTHERN REBELS TO RECEIVE CONTRABAND GOODS FOR COTTON.

CAIRO, May 5—Midnight.

The steamer Carroll, from New Orleans on the evening of the 29th, arrived at this port to-night.

Advices from Alexandria to the 27th, report that Banks' army was still there, but would probably move towards the Mississippi river.

Admiral Porter was up the river some sixty miles above Alexandria, where the Eastport was on a sand bar. Her guns had been taken off, and her plating was being removed for the purpose of lightening her off. If this could not be done, she would be blown up.

Admiral Porter was without any infantry support, and was harrassed by the enemy. Major Gen. Hunter had arrived at Alexandria.

A steamboat, arrived from Memphis, reports that Steel's army returned to Little Rock. He was followed by Price's army, and was continually harrassed.

At Sabine Fork the rebels were turned upon and repulsed after a severe battle, in which the loss was about equal on both sides.

Marmaduke was reported to be on the march to join Price, who, it was supposed, intended jointly to attack Little Rock.

The Pioneer, a light draught steamer, left here to-day, for Red River, and it is hoped that she would be able to cross the falls with supplies.

Discoveries have been made, in this city, which confirm the statement of negotiations between certain parties at the north and the rebel General Kirby Smith, whereby the latter was to secure to the former, the Confederate cotton, west of the Mississippi river, and receive in return goods, ammunition, &c.

A prominent business man of this city was urgently solicited, by parties of wealth and influence, in the east, to join them in the enterprise—he to act as their agent. He declined, but the project has since been successfully carried out to some extent.

S. L. Casey, of Caseyville, Ky., in connection with a rebel brother, and Mr. Butler, of Springfield, Ill., late State Treasurer, are named as the prominent agents in accomplishing it. The Treasury Department having furnished permits to pass the goods to the rebel army, portions, however, have been stopped at New Orleans by Gen. Banks, notwithstanding the permits and orders of the Treasury Department.

From Washington.

PROPOSED TREATY WITH INDIANS.

NOBLE WORK OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Mr. Mix, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, left Washington to-day for western New York to make a treaty with the Indians in that section. There are about 8,000 of them.

The United States Sanitary Commission chartered a steamer at Bath yesterday, and loaded her with the following among other stores, and dispatched her to Hampton Roads: Four and a half tons of hospital clothing and bedding, twenty two and a half tons of hospital food, one ton of hospital dressing, thirty-two tons of ice and two tons of miscellaneous stores, in charge of an inspector and eleven relief agents.

The commission will send another steamer to-morrow with still larger supplies. These preparations are in additions to those already made in the Army of the Potomac by the commission to provide a complet organization for the battle field adapted to the wants of the corps.

THE ARMIES IN THE WEST.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS BEGUN.

The movement now taking place is on a grand scale, and the three great armies are undoubtedly in motion. Gen. Sherman's army, in Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia, was to move on Monday last, in three grand columns, to give the rebels battle. A postponement of a day or so may have taken place, but we shall soon have stirring news from the West also. Gen. Sherman's army is very large, and under efficient organization and discipline.

XXXVIIIth Congress---First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Mr. Garfield said that farms had been destroyed, etc., but the House had confined themselves to paying only for quartermaster and commissary stores directly taken, and to cases of claims that have been audited and adjudicated like those of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith (Kentucky) advocated the pending amendment. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of those who were called out in his State were taken from the plough, the anvil, the shop and machine works. Why should there be delay in their payment, and why should not the claims be paid as they are adjusted, without causing the claimants to wait a year or more?

Mr. Hall (Missouri) explained the reason why a commission was appointed concerning the home guard of Missouri. They were neither mustered into the service of Missouri or the United States, but went into service in defiance of law under a pressing emergency. In the case now before them, there was no occasion for a commission for the militia of Pennsylvania, which were regularly entered into the service and the State having produced the proper vouchers.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, the sub committee appointed by joint committee on the conduct and expenditures of the war, with instructions to proceed to such points as they might deem necessary for the purpose of taking testimony in regard to the massacre of Fort Pillow, submitted their report to the joint committee, together with accompanying testimony and papers. Although your committee were instructed to inquire only in reference to the attack, capture and massacre at Fort Pillow, they have deemed it proper to take some testimony in reference to the operations of Forrest and his command immediately preceding and subsequent to that terrible transaction.

It will appear from testimony thus taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow were not the result of passions excited by the heat of conflict, but were results of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced. Even if the uncertainty of the fate of those officers and men belonging to colored regiments, who have heretofore been taken prisoners by the rebels, has failed to convince the authorities of our government of this fact, the testimony herewith submitted must convince even the most skeptical that it is the intention of rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments as entitled to the treatment accorded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war.

The declarations of Forrest and his officers, both before and after the capture of Fort Pillow, as testified by such of our men as have escaped, after being taken by him; the threats contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus and other places, the renewal of the massacre, the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow, the statements made by the rebel officers to the officers of our gunboats, who received the few survivors at Fort Pillow—all this proves most conclusively the policy they have determined to adopt.

The operations of the enemy at Paducah were characterized by the same bad faith and treachery that seem to have become the settled policy of Forrest and his command. The flag of truce was taken advantage of there, as elsewhere, to secure desirable positions which the rebels were unable to obtain by fair and honorable means, and also to afford opportunities for plundering private as well as government property.

At Paducah, the rebels were guilty of acts more cowardly if possible than any they have practiced elsewhere. When the attack was made, the officers of the fort and of the gunboats advised the women and children to go down to the river for the purpose of being taken across out of danger. As they were leaving the town for that purpose, the rebel sharpshooters mingled with them, and shielded by their presence, advanced and fired upon the gunboats, wounding some of our officers and men. Our forces could not return the fire without endangering the lives of the women and children. The rebels also placed women in front of their lines as they moved on the fort, and were proceeding to take positions while the flag of truce was at the fort, in order to compel our men to withhold their fire out of regard for the lives of the women who were made use of in this most cowardly manner.

The committee rose, when the question was stated on the passage of the bill which appropriates seven hundred thousand dollars to reimburse individuals and institutions who advanced money to pay Pennsylvania soldiers called out by the proclamation of the President and the Governor of Pennsylvania to repel the rebel invasion by the forces under Gen. Lee, in the summer of 1863, and who were in actual service of the United States, provided no part of the money shall be paid to any militia of any State who refused to be mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Spalding moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried by a vote of 66 yeas to 60 nays.

The House, by two majority, refused to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated.

Mr. Robinson moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was tabled.

Mr. Spalding moved to lay Mr. Robinson's motion on the table, which was decided in the negative by three majority.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the bill was tabled; 67 against 57.

Mr. Schenck moved to refer the bill to the Committe on Military affairs, which was disagreed to by a vote of 54 yeas to 80 nays.

The question now came up on the passage of the bill as given above—appropriating $700,000 for the Pennsylvania militia, &c. It was amended by appropriating $15,000 to defray the expenses of other loyal States in repelling raids.

Mr. Morrill moved to lay the bill on the table, which was decided in the negative, yeas 59 nays 78.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 71 yeas against 63 nays.

Mr. Morrill (Vermont) moved that the evening session be dispensed with until further orders, leaving the House to adjourn at such hour as it may see fit.

Mr. Gooch, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report on the Fort Pillow massacre.

Mr. Gooch moved that forty thousand copies be printed.

The House then adjourned.

Banquet in Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 6.

A copy of the *Saragosa Juarist Journal*, of Matamoras, has just been received, which says that a grand banquet was lately given in that city to Major Gen. J. McClernand and Mr. Hamilton, the Union Governor of Texas, at which the names of Lincoln and Juarez were frequently introduced. Gov. Hamilton proposed a sentiment—the defeat of the French and their expulsion forever from Mexican territory.

The Draft in Ohio—The National Guard.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

The draft begins in the First district this morning.

Governor Brough has issued a proclamation thanking the National Guard for their noble response to his call.

The Guards are rapidly assembling at their camps ready for duty. Over six thousand reported at Camp Dennison.

The grain warehouse of Messrs. C. C. Hays & Brothers was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $11,000. Insured.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—The draft in the First ward yesterday passed off quietly. Among those drawn was Alfred Zaither, Superintendent Adams' Express, and several other prominent citizens.

Gov. Brough addressed the national guard yesterday at Camp Dennison in a stirring speech.

The Seventh regiment of the guards left this morning for camp. The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth follow to-morrow.

Six thousand troops have left Indiana during this week for the front.

The Rumored Raid in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is not at all interrupted. But it was threatened for a time early this morning by seventy mounted men, under M'Neill, of West Virginia, who came in at Piedmont, 28 miles west of Charlestown, and, after cutting the telegraph wires, burning several cars, running half a dozen locomotives off the track, and frightening the women and children badly, left as suddenly as they appeared, in fear of the approach of Gen. Kelley and his detachment, gathered up at Cumberland and New Creek, who sallied out promptly in search of the marauders.

No passengers or freight were injured or captured, and all the trains are running regularly. The wife of Major General Wallace was on the eastward passenger train, and the daughter of General Schenck were on that bound West; but fortunately with other passengers, they escaped molestation.

To prevent a repetition of these raids, a very large force of Ohio volunteers has already repaired to the scene, by order of the Secretary of War and Governor Brough, and the road is now amply protected.

Charges Against Provost Marshals.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Heavy stoppages have been made against the pay of certain provost marshals and surgeons for the improper enlistment of recruits, declared by the board of examiners to be unfit for the military service of the United States.

MARRIED.

May 3d, at the residence o the bride's father, by Rev. G. J. Martz, HENRY W. ALBRIGHT to Miss SARAH LENTZ, all of Dauphin county, Pa.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., CHARLES ROBINSON, aged about 75 years. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, from his late residence in Tanner's alley, to proceed to the Harris free cemetery, and will be attended by the Knickamine Lodge, No. 16, of Masons. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN CATHARINE LOCHMAN, eldest daughter of Henry Felix, Esq., aged 24 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Market Square, to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—A small seal; topaz stone; plain setting. A liberal reward will be given if left at the office of the JONES HOUSE. my6-d2t*

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE LAYING OF WATER PIPE IN SOUTH AND EAST STREETS, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg*, That said council are hereby authorized to lay a six inch water pipe, with the necessary stopcocks, fire plugs and cross branches, in South street between Fourth street and Short street, and in East street from North street to a point at or near Forster street.

SEC. 2. That the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the cost of the pipe, fixtures connected therewith and laying the same, authorized by the first section of this ordinance, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Passed April 30, 1864. W. O. HICKOK, President of Common Council.

Attest:—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

Approved May 5, 1864.

A. L. ROUMFORT, Mayor.

Great Central Fair.

TO DEALERS IN GROCERIES.—The committee who have in charge the table representing your department at the Great Central Fair, respectfully call your attention to it, soliciting contributions in material, so as to make that department equal to any other in the fair. Please send your donation to the care of Mr. A. C. Roberts, chairman gentlemen's committee, corner of 11th and Vine streets, Philadelphia, before the 20th of May, and it will be gratefully acknowledged by

MISS HAVEN, Chairman Ladies' Committee,
1428, Lombard street, Philadelphia.

All goods will be forwarded for the "Great Central Fair" by express, free of charge. Editors throughout the State will confer a favor on the commission by noticing the above. may6-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Samuel Bricker, in Mulberry street, near Front, in the city of Harrisburg, the following property, viz:

Beds and bedding, bureau, tables, chairs, settee, looking glasses, stoves and pipe, window blinds, one gold and one silver watch, carpeting, tubs, stands, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention, &c.

Conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale by SAMUEL BRICKER,
Adm'r of Catharine Bricker, deceased.
May 5, 1864 my5-dts

CIRCULAR.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

ELIAS BARR & Co. respectfully announce that they have in preparation a History of the Pennsylvania Reserves from their organization to the expiration of their term of service.

This History will contain the names of all the Officers and Privates of the Corps—their promotions, casualties and discharges—also, graphic descriptions of their camp life and their gallant achievements in the many battles in which they have taken part—all derived from official and authentic sources.

The History of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be in ONE VOLUME of 600 pages, octavo size, neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound in black cloth, containing a steel engraving of the lamented Reynolds, and one of Governor Curtin, (who first recommended the formation of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,) and will be sold only by subscription. It will be ready in August next. Price—Three dollars per copy.

The Publishers feel confident that the just pride which every Pennsylvanian must entertain for the brave men whose gallant achievements and patriotic self-devotion it records, will secure for "THE HISTORY" a generous and appreciative reception.

ELIAS BARR & CO., Publishers,
No. 6 East King street.

LANCASTER, April 25, 1864.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the above work in every district of Pennsylvania. Responsible references required. my4-d&w1m

FINE TABLE OILS.—40 boxes fine table oils of the best importations for sale, wholesale and retail, by SHISLER & FRAZER,
my5 successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

10 CASES FINE IMPERIAL FRENCH MUSTARD, for sale by SHISLER & FRAZER,
my5 successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

WANTS.

A CHILD'S NURSE WANTED. Apply to Mrs. T. J. Jordan, Walnut street. ap14-tf

WANTED—A good pastry Cook, and a good meat Cook. Inquire at the GRADY HOUSE. ap30-dtf

WANTED—A situation, by a middle aged MAN, in a Store or Office, as Clerk. References given. Address L. B.,
Harrisburg, P. O.
ap29-d1w*

AGENTS wanted to sell the Standard History of the War. A rare chance to make money. Agents are clearing from $100 to $200 per month. 200,000 volumes already sold. Send for circulars. Address JONES BROS. & CO.,
Publishers, Baltimore, Md.
de 30

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 " " 34 " " 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 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, 8X8 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.
25,500 ft. of 1 inch Hemlock sheeting boards, for roof.
26 Box window frames, 12 lights, 10X14
36 " " " 12 " 10X12
119 plain Plank " with jam casing and trimmings, 10 X14 glass.
222 Doors and frames. Sizes from 6 feet 5 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 wanted after 1st of June.

150,000 Bricks, to be delivered as fast as wanted for use after 1st of June.

500 Bushels Lime, to be delivered as fast as wanted for use, after 1st of June.

1,500 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 20d.

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 sureties, 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.

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 purchasers. Her stock consists in part of

BONNETS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES,
CAPS, ORNAMENTS, &C.
SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, RUCHES,
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 goods, with a view to the wants of this community, and the ladies generally are invited to call and examine the assortment.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Don't forget the place: *No. 13 Market street,*
MRS. M. MAYER.

NO EXCUSE FOR EXPLOSIONS.

ASHCROFT'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 sad catastrophes, and so much damage from the burning of boilers.

We *warrant* this instrument to be a *perfect insurance* against such contingencies; perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Price $50.

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.,
my4-d&wtf Pittsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.—The auditor appointed by the said Court to make distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of Thomas Duncan, under *venditioni exponas*, No. 4, of Jan T., 1864, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., at his office, on N. Third street, in the city of Harrisburg, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

ap27-d1aw3t ROBERT SNODGRASS, Auditor.

REMOVAL.

FREDERICK 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 all 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. my2-2w*

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. E. 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 marshals in the State will recruit men for the regiment, and see that they receive their bounties.

my3-dw

Journal, Mechanicsburg, *Central Press*, Bellefonte, *Miners Journal*, Pottsville, and *Advocate*, Wilkesbarre, insert three times and send bill to this office *immediately* for collection'

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

BURLINGTON HERRING.—The first of the season. Just received at my4 BOYER & KOERPER.

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

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

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