Paily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. SATURDAY EVENING. MAY 7, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE

Damages Arising from Rebel Raids. We alluded, yesterday, to the mischievous tendency of municipal governments to increase their debts, for purposes which should not cost such governments a single penny.-This morning we were reminded by a correspondent that there was still a greater danger threatening the economy as well as the augmentation of the debts of the government.-The disposition to recognize and liquidate all sorts of claims against the government, arising from the contingencies and the emergencies of war, is fraught with great danger to the stability of the national credit, and if some wholesome restraint is not put upon it before controlling precedents have been made in its favor, there is no calculating to what lengths the practice may be carried. Indeed it has now become fashionable for every man who has lost a fence rail, spavined horse or dry cow, by the ravages of rebel raids, to prefer claims against the government for indemnification for such losses. If all these claims are recognized, who can calculate the sum which it will require in the aggregate to liquidate suck accounts? If the government agree to pay each man for what he has lost in bricks and mortar, horse flesh and milch cows, grass on his hill sides and grain in his fields, where are we to derive the resources to meet such demands? It cannot be derived from taxation, without draining the last dollar from the people at large; because the temptation to fraud which this system of recognizing all sorts of claims creates, will induce men to swear falsely-others to forge accounts, until we have claims, something like the celebrated case in the war of 1812, in which a bill was presented to the government for a horse valued at something less than a hundred dollars, but which, by the manipulation of claim agents, eventually grew to a debt of something over thirly thousand dollars.

It does not seem fair that, while a portion of the people of this country are perilling their lives and sacrificing their limbs in defence of the Union, another should be preferring claims and receiving indemnity for mere losses of dollars and cents-crops put an estimate upon the life of every husband, father and son who fell at Gettysburg, and pay over to those who survive these heroes the amount in full, as it would to recognize the claims of the people of the Cumberland Valley or of any portion of the Union, for losses suffered by the ravages of war? We think so, and it is time that the Government yield to the same way of thinking, if those in authority desire to keep the Treasury from becoming drained. The damages of war are like the ruin of floods and hurricanes. While communities should strain their recuperative power to their utmost to recover from the blighting indemnification for their suffering in this respect. If such claims are to be recognized, then the principle established by such a recognition will not be fully vindicated until the same Government pays down, in dollars and cents, to every widow, every indigent and bereaved mother and every fatherless child, the full value of their natural protector sacrificed by the ravages of the war. Who will dare say that the claims of such as these are not as valid and more sacred than bills for the loss of cattle or damages to crops?

-We trust that future legislators will carefully watch the tendency evinced by certain interested sharks to drain the treasury by the recognition of claims such as those to which we now allude. The Government must be just to itself and its own interests before it dare become liberal to those who assert they have suffered from the indirect effects of the war. The man with his broad acres should rather be satisfied that the Government has retained strength sufficient, in these days of rebellion and conspiracy, to secure him in his title. The loss of one crop, a few panels of fence, a horse or a cow, will not bring bankruptcy. A few years of patient industry under the auspices of a good government will restore to those who have thus suffered, all their losses. But if the resources of the Government are to be drained and exhausted by meeting claims of this character, the load of debt which will therby be created, will crush its energies, destroy its power, and eventually leave the whole land either a barren waste or devote its productions to the extravagant uses of the fraudulent. We do not expect to please all parties by thus recording our opposition to this tendency thus to recognize every species of claim against the Government .-But it is time that some one spoke out on this subject. In Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky the upholders of the Union have suffered all the horrors of war. Lands have been devastated beyond the production of a blade of grass-homes have been demolished and their hearth-stones left smoking with the embers of their own shrines-families have been slaughtered or scattered to wander as pilgrims-yet we hear of no appeals to the Government for indemnification. From the waste and the misery which have made regions in those States almost a howling wilderness, we hear only the cry of defiance to rebellion and devotion to the Union. It has been reserved for the thrifty farmers of the Villeys of Pennsylvania to be the first to ask for such indemnification, as they have suffered the least from the effects of war. May we not rather write that it is not so much the farmers. who ask for indemnification, as it is a combi-

the cupidity of our agriculturists, induce such as these to prefer claims for alleged losses, when they are actually in debt to the Government for protection, and thus monopolize the better part of the money derived from such accounts, by the fees for their collection .--Either light in which we view the proposition to recognize these claims, it constrains us to tremble for the resources of the Commonwealth and the means of the tax-payers thereof.

The Amendments to the Constitution to Enfranchise the Soldier.

The election that will take place in August next, for the amendments of the Constitution, enfranchising the soldier, is of the highest importance; and the friends of the soldier must not imagine that the copperhead sympathizers with rebellion will suffer that contest to go by default. From what we can learn, we are satisfied that all the lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle in this State are now busily engaged in arraying their forces to carry this election, because it is as essential for copperhead success at the election in November next, that the soldiers should be defeated at the ballot-box, as it is that they should be overwhelmed on the battle field. All that the American people hold dear is invested in the success of the American soldier. All that the copperhead sympathizers with treason contemplate of success, is involved in the disaster which they anticipate for our armies in the field and our soldiers at the ballot-box .-Hence the necessity of our friends preparing at once for the campaign in August. Upon the result of that campaign two important objects depend; first, whether the man who has the courage to peril his life in the defence of, has the right to participate in the Government of his country; and, second, the thorough organization of the Union men of the Commonwealth for the great battle in November next. Hence, we repeat, the great importance of at once organizing for the August campaign .-Let our friends in all the counties at once rally for the soldiers and the Union!

People's National Convention at Cleve-

Such is the caption of a call printed in yes berday's New York Tribune, signed by a number of political adventurers and malcontents, and asking for a convention at Cleveland to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Among the signers of this call, we notice the names of William F. Johnston, R. P. Sawyer and William Morris Davis, all of Pennsylvania. The motives which induced Ex-Governor Johnston to sign this call are obvious to all who know the man. He has had no political habitation, or respectable political recognition for the last six years, simply because he had forfeited the confidence of his old political associates, by the shameless efforts he made and cattle. Would it not be just as fair to | to betray the integrity of their principles and the honor of his party on more than one cccasion, he being one of those malcontents who deem it

"Better to rule in hell than serve in Heaven." Hence his name being appended to this call will create no surprise in Pennsylvania, where Johnston is largely known and little regarded. Sawyer is an erratic gentleman belonging to Pittsburg, a sort of tool in the hands of Johnston, and the defeated candidate for Mayor of that city at the late election therefor. This, of course, explains Sawyer's desire for a convention of the people at Cleveland. William Morris Davis is, we are informed by a friend effects of war, individuals or communities have at our elbow, a disappointed candidate for a no right to look directly to the Government for United States District Attorneyship; which accounts for the ass' milk in his cocoa-nut. And these are the men who seek to create a public sentiment in Pennsylvania, adverse to the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. It only needs the action of the summer solstice fully to develope the madness of these demagogues.

One of the Smiths. We said "good by," and had a hearty shake of the hand from our corpulent friend Smith, of the Germantown district, yesterday, prior to his departure, after the labors of an intensely exciting legislative session, for his home in Philadelphia county. In one sense, as a Harrisburger, we owe this Smith nothingbut in another, as Smith is so clever a man personally, and withal so obliging in his official and social relations, we could not, if we would, refrain from esteeming and admiring the man. It was his zeal for his constituents which nearly lost him the good feeling of some of his best rural friends. Indeed, had it not been for his uniform attachment to the sacred principles of his party—with the alacrity and ability with which he devoted himself to the interests of the State at large-Smith's persisting to magnify the claims of Philadelphia would have earned for him the just reproaches of at least two-thirds of the members of the House. But, for the acquirements and the accomplishments which we have enumerated, Mr William F. Smith stood second to no man in the House, either as a faithful worker in com-

mittee or as a fearless debater on the floor. -If the Germantown district desires to be again faithfully represented, the people thereof will of course re-elect Mr. Smith. He proved himself, as we have already written, decidedly the most faithful man on the floor, during the last session, to his constituency; while his abilities as a legislator ranked him second to no member of that body.

The Late Raid at Piedmont, Va. THE REPORTS GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

The special dispatches to the papers of New York and other cities, about the late raid at Piedmont, in West Virginia, are grossly exaggerated. The whole amount of damage done to property will not exceed \$50,000. No persons were disturbed, and there is no appearance of marauders at any point. All the trains are working regularly and successfully. BALTIMORE, May 7. trains are working regularly and successfully, and the road is again strongly guarded by the troops under Gen. Kelley, who has resumed active duty after his recent leave of absence.

Settlement of the Utah Indians.

Washington, May 7.
A law recently passed makes provision for the permanent settlement of the Indians of Utah in the Vinta valley in that territory, and appropriates \$30,000 dollars for agricultural inclements to apply them. implements to enable them to become selfnation of old plunderes, who seek to excite sustaining.

Telegraph

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

Sturgis' Force Encounters a Rebel Brigale

FIGHT NEAR NEW BOLIVAR The Enemy Driven from His Intrenchments.

FOREST RETREATING INTO MISSISSIPPI

GENERAL STURGIS IN PURSUIT.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN AND ESCORT BY THE REBELS NEAR PINE BLUFF.

Attack on Gen. Steele's Forces He Destroys His Supply Trains.

Affairs at Little Rock.

CAIRO, May 6. The steamer Hillman has arrived with ad-The steamer Hillian has arrived with advices one day later from Memphis. The advance of Gen. Sturgis' cavalry force, under Col. Harge, of the 2d N. J. Cavalry, 700 strong, with two pieces of artillery, encountered a brigade of Forrest's men, 1,000 strong, at New Bolivar, on the south side of the Hatchie, on Monday last

A severe fight took place lasting two hours, resulting in the enemy being driven from the entrenchments, and retreating across the river

entrenchments, and retreating across the river through Bolivar, destroying the bridge be-

It is reported that Forrest was present in the fight, and it is believed that he is beating a rapid retreat into Mississippi.

General Sturgis is in hot pursuit.
Our loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded.
On the 25th ult., a train returning to Pine Bluff was captured by the enemy, consisting of 240 wagons together with the escort, under the command of Col. Drske, comprising the 26th Iowa, 77th Ohio and the 43d Indiana,

with 4 pieces of artillery.

General Steele left Camden for Little Rock on the 26th, being out of supplies. On the 30th he crossed Saline river. Before crossing he was attacked by the rebels under Fagen. During the evening a por-tion of the rebel cavalro crossed the river above there, and proceeded within eight miles of Little Rock, causing much alarm.— The enemy harrassed Steele during the whole march in retreat. but he was able to keep them

from doing him any material injury.

He found it necessary to destroy his train and burn the bridges behind him as he passed. On the 1st of May his main force was within 40 miles of Little Rock, and his cavalry had reached that place.
Officers recently arrived from Little Rock

report that that place and Pine Bluff are safe, the latter being strengthened by 300 men un-der Gen. Andrews. In the attack while crossing the Sabine river, Maj. Atkinson and Lieut. Henry, of the 5th Indiana regiment, were killed. The loss was heavy on both sides.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Return of Gen. Steele to Little Rock—A Severe Battle with Price at Sabine Fork—The Rebels Defeated.

CAIRO, Friday, May 6. A steamer arrived at Memphis, reports that General Steele's army has returned to Little Rock. He was followed by Price's army, and continually harassed. 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 on the march to join Price, when it was supposed they intended jointly to attack Little Rock.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR HE REINFORCES GRANT WITH THIRTY

Our Forces Attacked.

Capture of Prisoners.

GENERAL HANCOCK ON HAND. ----

Hill and Ewell's Rebel Forces in the Action.

New York, May 7.

On Wednesday night, General Warren's headquarters were at the Wilderness. General Sedgwick on his right, at general headnuarters at Germania Ford.

On Thursday morning the rebels pressed our pickets, and appeared in strong force on our right. The 5th N. Y. cavalry, while skirmishing on the Orange Court House road, near Perkin's Tavern, were driven in with severe loss, leav-

ing many wounded on the field.

General Griffith's Division marched forward on our right, about 11 o'clock, to feel the enemy's position, and was met by the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, supported by Gen. Ewell; a se-

vere action took place, in which we captured about 300 prisoners, though it is reported that we lost two guns. In the meantime Gen. Hancock marched his corps to the right to Hancock marched his corps to the right to connect with Gen. Warren, and had hardly got into position, his left resting on or near Chancellorsville, when he was attacked by Longstreet with his full force and part of Ewell's. Gen. Hancock, with the assistance of Gettys' division of the 6th corps, held his position under a musketry fire of two and a half hours' duration in which his command suffered severely, inflicting much injury on the rebels. Other developments showed Gen. Lee to have his whole force in

This knowledge of their position was, of course, highly important and was thus attained only by the greatest skill in the handling of our troops.

It not being the purpose of Gen. Meade

to not being the purpose of Gen. meade to advance upon the enemy, he ordered the line of battle to be held till morning. The position of our troops on Thursday night was parallel with and a little in advance of the road from Germania ford to Chancellorsville, the two flanks resting on three points, and the General Headquarters being

at the Wilderness. at the Wilderness.

Meanwhile in the afternoon the advance of
the 9th Corps crossed Germania ford, taking position on our right flank.

General Burnside's rear arrived this fore

It was understood that a general attack was to be made this morning and heavy firing commenced on our right, when I left, at five

Heavy firing was also heard when I passed Heavy firing was also heard when I passed Kelley's ford about 9 o'clock this forenoon, which leads me to believe that we had driven them to their defences, as no heavy guns could be brought into action on the former position.

There ought to be no doubt that there has Butler's forces,

been a grand victory, as Gen. Meade showed strength yesterday by a stubborn and gallant defence, without using half of the command he has, undoubtedly, brought into action to-day. Our troops are in a high state of enthu-siasm.

LATER.

The Fleet for James River

Particulars of Its Movements It Effects a Landing without Opposition

A Successful Expedition

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6. Having obtained permission from Captain Peiffer, aid de camp to Gen. Butler, to publish anything that has transpired here in regard to the highly important movements in this direction, I transmit the following particulars:
On Tuesday night, the 3d inst., about one half of the large fleet and transports, that have been lying in the road for some time, were ordered to Yorktown and commenced embark-

on Wednesday the rest of the fleet went up and took the remainder of the troops on board and came tack here.

The whole fleet then proceeded up James river, passing here last night. The movements were conducted with the greatest secresy, and with all possible quiet-

The fleet advanced up the James river, pre-ceded by the army gunboats, under command of General Graham

During to-day and last night a very success ful landing has been effected, and no resistance had been met with up to 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the steamer Thomas Powell left with dispatches, in charge of Capt. Peiffer.

No casualty had occurred beyond the killing of a colored soldier and the injury of two others by being caught betweeen two boats. Our movement was evidently a complete suc

At the last advices our forces were being rapidly landed and pushed forward. We have landed at Wilson's wharf, Fort Powhattan Landing, Bermuda Hundred, above the Appo-

mattox, and other places.
Our monitors and gunboats are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing, and above City The operations of the fleet have been characterized by great energy and success.

STILL LATER. Reported Victory. LEE'S LINES DRIVEN IN TWO MILES

GRANT IN PURSUIT

GEN. BUTLER EN ROUTE FOR RICHMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7. A dispatch from Washington says the National Republican publishes an extra, stating Government has received unofficial advices of a victory, Lee's lines having been driven in two miles and Grant in pursuit. Butler is advancing on Richmond in two columns.

THE LATEST. HEAVY BATTLE.

SEVERE REBEL LOSS

LEE RETREATS AND LEAVES HIS DEAD AND WOUNDED ON THE FIELD.

THOUSAND MEN.

Probable Retreat of Lee Toward Richmond,

WASHINGTON, May 7. The government has information this morn-

ing, whether from official sources or other, we are unable to learn positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday at daylight Gen. Grant's whole army was entirely across the Rapidan. It marched to a plain a little beyond and near the old Chancellorsville hattle ground.

Gen. Lee was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce and lasted until dark. The enemy being forced oack some distance with great loss, left most of his killed and wounded in our hands.

The two armies lay on their arms all night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday the battle opened again and raged with the geeatest fury on both sides, until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back, in the two days' fight, about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of dying, killed and wounded on the field, to be buried and taken care of by our troops.

We have heard various estimates of the number slaughtered, but at this moment it is useless to speculate on the subject. Every one knows that it must have been terrible. and will speak to the senses when the facts are known.

On Friday morning at five o'clock the forces were marching for another conflict, General Grant moving on Lee's works.

Up to this time Gen. Burnside's corps, numbering 30,000 men, had taken no part in the bat. tles. but at half-past five were marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the third day's battle; and of the result of this day's fight we have no report up to the moment of going to press.

The battle commenced at six o'clock in the morning. Unless Lee received reinforcements equal to Burnside's corps, the battle of Friday must have proved terribly disastrous to him.

The fact that we have received no news of yesterday's fighting leads us to the belief that Lee is endeavoring to get away to Richmond, and Grant is in pursuit.

It is evident that the rebel forces about Richmond cannot be spared to reinforce Gen. Lee, as they have discovered ere this, that they have enough to attend to there probably from two attacks upon the city by General

FROM YORKTOWN.

OUR FORCES ATTACKED BY GUER-PILLAS NEAR SLATERSVILLE.

The Rebel Pickets Captured.

Explosion of Torpedoes Removal of the Tredegar Iron Works from

Richmond. Iron-Clads Moving Up the James River.

SIGEL AND AVERILL ON THE MOVE

NEW YORK, May 7. The Herald's Yorktown letter, of the 4th, states that Colonel Onderdonk, with a detachment of the 1st New York mounted rifles, left Williamsburg yesterday morning, moving along the old Richmond stage road, and meeting with no obstructions until he passed Barbamsville.

The party here divided—Major Wheeler taking the York river road, while the main body pushed on to Slatersville. The object of the division was to capture the rebel picket at New Kent Court House, near Slatersville. The column was fired upon by guerrillas,

The rebel outposts were, one after another, run down and captured, and the moment after the appearance of our column at New Kent Court House, the rebel force stationed there fled. They were pursued some distance, when

our forces returned. The rebel force at Bottom's bridge was found to consist of only Holcerne's South Ca-

rolina Legion. On the return, when six miles east of Barbamsville, after dark, several torpedoes ex-ploded in a dense wood and several men and orses were hit, but nobody killed. The rebel authorities are removing the machinery of the Tredegar Iron works from Richmond to some

point further south. The Herald's Newport News letter reports that the iron clads Atlanta, Roanoke, Onan-daga and Tecumseh moved up the James

river some days ago.

A Newbern letter states that the rebel ram left the Roanoake river and got into the sound, and quietly stole up some other river for the purpose of driving off our ganboats. Her progress was not interfered with by our squad-

The Herald reports that a heavy column of troops under Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley from Martinsburg, some days ago.

Gen. Averill is co-operating from another lirection with his cavalry command.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Gunboat Eastport and TwoTransports Destroyed

Attack on Vicksburg Anticipated

A gunboat, arrived from Red River, brings A gunboat, arrived from Red River, brings information that, finding it impossible to get the Eastport off, and being attacked by the enemy while endeavoring to lighten her, she was destroyed by order of Admirable Porter, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The iron clads Fort Hindman and Toilet, and two transports, which were dispatched to excist in relieving the Eastport. patched to assist in relieving the Eastport, were attacked while returning to Alexandria by the enemy, who lined the banks of the river on both sides, firing upon the boats from a twelve-pounder battery, making it necessary also to destroy the transports, which were

Several men of the crews of the iron-clads were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Sylvester Pool, of Newport, Ky., execu-tive officer of the Eastport, who had charge of the sharpshooters on the Fort Hindman. He was struck on the back of the head by a twelve pound ball. The latest advices from below report the appearance of the enemy on both banks of the Mississippi river. Our pickets have been driven in at Vicksburg, and it is anticipated that an attack will be made on

that place.
Natchez and Memphis dates of the 4th represent that the cotton market is firm; in quirers are numerous, all offering being readily taken at ruling rates. The receipts are trifling; middling to strict middling, 68@70; good, 71@78; fair, 75.

Steamer Golden Eagle, from Memphis, passed up for Cincinnati, with eight hundred bales of cotton.

Movements on the James River.

OCCUPATION OF CITY POINT, VA., BY GEN. BUTLES Washington, May 6. Official dispatches received at the War De

partment announce the advance of Genera Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. GEN. BEAUREGARD DEFENDING PETERSBURG WITH THIRTY THOUSAND MEN.
WASHINGTON, May 6.—The government has received information by way of Fortress Mon-

roe that General Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with a force of thirty thousand men.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., EMMA MATILDA, only daughter of Robert and Matilda Peeple, agod 6 years, 3 months and 1

The funeral will take place from the residence of h parents, in Boas' Avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o' clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

"Dearest Tillie, thou hast left us; Here thy loss we deeply feel; But 'tis God who has bereft use He can all our sorrows heal."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Open Market for Cavalry Horses. Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Harristore, Pa., May 7, 1881.

NTIL otherwise ordered, horses fit for cavalry service will be purchased at this place in pen market.
Inspection of horses will also be held at the following

Inspection of horses will also be neld at the following places and days, viz:

Bloomsburg—first and third Tucsday, each month.
Lebanon—first and third Thursday, ""
Williamsport—second and fourth Thursday, each month.
Lewistown—second and fourth Thursday, ""
No horses will be received under five nor over nine years of age. Must not be under 15 hands high. For further information apply to

E. C. REICHENBACH, Capt. and Ass't Qr. M'r.

Harrisburg—Pa

LOST—A small seal; topaz stone; plain the office of the my6-d2t*

LOTS FOR SALE.

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

situated on the Jonestown road just beyond the city line
JAMES COLDER.
my4-deod1w*
99 Market street. PINE TABLE OILS. -40 boxes fine table oils of the best importations for sale, whelesale and retail, by

SHISLER & FRAZER,

my5

successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

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

WANTS.

A CHILD'S NURSE WANTED. Apply to my 4.4 WANTED—A good pastry Cook, and a good meat Cook. In the at the BRADY HOUSE

WANTED—A situation, by a middle aged MAN, in a Store or Office, as Clark, Reference, in the control of the cont iven. Address ap29-d1w* Harrisburg P. O.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. CIRCULAR.

HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES

ELIAS BARR & Co. respectfully announce that they have in preparation a History of the Publ. sylvania Reserves from their organization to the events tion of their term of service.

This History will contain the names of all the Officers and Privates of the Corps—their promotions, casuallies 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 anthentic sources.

The History of the Pennsylvania Reserves will be in One Volume of 600 pages, octave size, neatly printed on good paper, and substantially bound in black c'oth, 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 so'd only by subscription. It will be ready in August next, Price

Three do'lars per copy.

The Publishers feel confident that the just prids which every Pennsylvanian must entertain for the brave men whose gallant achievements and patriotic s if devotion it records, will secure for "THE HISTORY" a generous and

appreciative recoption.

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

Lancaster, April 25, 1864.

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

Great Central Fair.

Great Central Fair.

To DEALERS IN GROCERIES.—The committee who have in charge the tridly re-assenting your department at the Great Central Fair, respectfully call your attention to it, soli iting contributions a 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, conterfor all the and Vine's recet; Phila telphia, before the 20th of May, and it will be gratefully acknowledged by MISS HAVEN. Chairman Ladies' Committee, 1128, Lombard street, Philadelphia, all goods will be forwarded for the bareat Central Fair" by express, free of charge. Editors the aglood the State will confer a favor on the commission by noteing the above.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC SALE. PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of samuel Bricker, in Mulberry street, even Front, in the city of Harrisburg, the following property, viz.

Beds and bedding, bureau, tables, chairs, setter, booking glasses, stores and pipe, window b'inds, one gold and one silver watch, carpeting, tube, stands, and a great variety of household and kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Ac

of nonscitors are acceptable to the day of conditions of sale will be made known on the day of SAMUEL BRICKER,
Adm'r of Catharine Bricker, decayed,
May 5, 1864 my5-dis 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 patroaized her since her arrival in this city.) that the has just received, direct from the manufacturers and importers a

SECOND SUPPLY f 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,

FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES,
CAPS, ORNAMEN'S, &c.
SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, RUCHES,
HOOP SKIRTS CORSISTS, HOSIERS,
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, Perte Monnales and Purses, elegant Steel and Jet Pins and Broches, Bells and Belt Buckles, and a full line of Trianning and Fincy Goods, as cheap as the cheapest. Special care has been ever, ised 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 these sortiuent.

oriment.
Thankful for the liberal putronage heretofore received, 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 S AN INFALLIBLE PROTECTION against 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 guaratteed or no pay. Price \$50.

Send for an instrument and try it; if not satisfaction you may return it. Circulars with references sent to by one desiring them. Address your communications to D. C. MEADE & CO.

my4-d&wtf

REMOVAL.

REDERICK WEAVER, merchant tailor, REDERICK WEAVER, merchant tailor, would inform his frencis and the public generally that he has removed his establishment from Fouth street to the stand lately occupied by Tieo. F. Scheiter, 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 tiller with a fine stock of French Cloths and Cassimetes and a fresh supply of everything in his line; he would notice the public to examine his stock before purchasing elsewher hemember the place: Scheffer's did book stand, o poste Gross & Co. 's drug store.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.

To persons desirous of entering the army as cavalrymen, and at the same time to avoid the censcription which in a few days will be made, a rare operfunity 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 bount es of \$300 up a bailed mustered into the service. All recruiting officers and 170 voor marsbals in the State will recruit man for the resultent, and see that they receive their bounties.

1938-dw. Wechanicsburg. **Central Press.** Beleficier.

my3-dw Mechanicsburg, Central Press, Bellelone Journal, Mechanicsburg, Central Press, Bellelone Minars Journal, Pottsville, and Advocate, Wilkesburg, in Sert three times and send bill to this office immediately

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

BURLINGTON HERRING. - The first of
the season. Just received at
BOYER & KOERPER. for collection'

SWEET CIDER.—Superior sweet cider jest received. For sale by the barrel or small quantity at BOYER & KOKKPES.