Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1864.

Cheering War Intelligence.

Our reports from the Army of the Potomac, and the intelligence we have from Richmond, indicate that Gen. Grant is succeeding beyond the greatest anticipations of his countrymen, and that the rebels begin to admit that there is such a result possible as the complete conquest of the South. Gen. Lee either lacks the force to contend with Gen. Grant's, or he has lost confidence in himself and his army. The rebel chief seems to be most earnestly engaged in hunting positions from which safely to contend with the steadily advancing legions of the Army of the Potomac. Lee is emphatically the brute at bay. He is being hunted down, steadily, sternly and surely, and now flies, acknowledging in his flight, his defeat, to seek safety and starvation in his entrenchments about Richmond, or utter rout and dispersion beyond the traitor's rest. A month from this and Lee is likely to be without any army. Every man he now loses, makes a gap in his ranks, to close up which there is no material in reserve. Conscription has depleted the South. Death, starvation and slaughter have depopulated the slave States; so that, with the extermination of the rebel forces in the field (a result which will undoubtedly become an absolute necessity) the South will be composed of cripples, congregations of widows and orphans, and gangs of idle, unclaimed negroes. What a penalty for treason! In connection with the retreat of Lee, the intelligence that Davis and his counsellors are seeking safety in flight, needs no confirmation. The conjunction corroborates the truth of this statement. The nearer Lee approaches Richmond, the farther off will Davis and his associates in crime, desire to be—simply because there is no safety for the civil branch of the rebel Government within sound or sight of Grant's armies.

We can safely report that the re-establishment of the civil power of the National Government has not been, since the rebels boasted of invading the North, so certain and so near being realized as it is at present. *For the first time in three years, the government may be regarded as entirely safe—as secure beyond the possibility of being impaired by the slave-driving conspirators.* The Copperheads in the free States can do that government a greater injury than the armed traiters in the South. And while the rebels are in condition to render them incapable of further great harm to the Government, the sooner will the Copperheads in the loyal States be frustrated in their designs. It will, of course, require some bloody fighting utterly to destroy the rebel armies. A majority of those who lead and those who compose those forces, will henceforth fight for what they regard as honorable names—for glorious death. It is our truest policy of safety to let such as these have both; because with the entombing of the rebel army, we also sepulchre their sources of comfort and encouragement—Copperhead Democracy.—And with the riddance of these fell influences, peace, prosperity, union and liberty will once more be insured to the American people. Let us rejoice, then, that the indications tend to these results. But let us not abate our efforts to recruit the armies, strengthen the government in its struggles, and in every possible shape, contribute to the extermination of traitors in the North and the South!

ONE OF THE GREAT CALCULATIONS of copperhead success in the coming political campaigns, was based on the hope that Lee would defeat and destroy the Army of the Potomac—that he would gobble up Ben. Butler and cage him in Richmond—that he would trample Hancock into the sacred soil, and accomplish other vast results in keeping with the ideas of the copperhead leaders. With their banners adorned by the victories of Lee, the copperhead leaders anticipated a short and victorious campaign for the Presidency; and in return for the aid which the rebels rendered in assisting the Democracy to elect a President, the Confederacy would be recognized. But all these calculations have been spoiled. The victorious advance of Gen. Grant has left the copperheads without a platform. Still these prolific rascals are determined not to be outdone. *They are using the victories of Grant to prove that the Government is conducted tyrannically; and every time a traitor is arrested in the North or struck down in the South, the copperheads join in the cry that there must be a united effort to resist the oppression of the "Lincoln dynasty," or the "country will go to the devil."* Thus these sneaking hypocrites calculate to make political capital, as well from the defeat as from the success of our armies.

THE PROPOSITION that the Democracy in Congress from New York should retire from that body, is a good one, and we hope it will be suggested for the consideration of the same partizans from all the States in the same body. There is not a copperhead Democrat now in Congress who represents the clear wishes of the party to which he belongs, *as a majority of the masses who compose the Democratic party are in favor of sustaining the Government and crushing rebellion by the force of arms, while only certain of the leaders sympathize with traitors. But unfortunately for the party and the country, these leaders control those Representatives.* FOR INSTANCE, A VERY LARGE MAJORITY OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WOULD REJOICE WERE MILLER TO LEAVE HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS, AS HIS COURSE AS A REPRESENTATIVE HAS ACTUALLY DISGUSTED A MAJORITY OF THOSE WHO VOTED FOR HIM. While he remains in Congress, it is certain that he will continue thus to disgrace the district. Were he to resign, there might be at least a chance for the honest Democracy to elect a man and a patriot in his place.—And what holds good in Miller's case, applies to every copperhead Democrat in Congress. Hence, the retirement of all such foes of the country, would give satisfaction to all the friends thereof, as well among the Democracy as among the Republicans of the land. Won't some ardent copperhead recommend Miller to come home and stay here?

A Matter Demanding Attention.

The *North American* reminds its readers that it does not seem to be as generally borne in mind as it should be, that a draft for troops will be made under the national laws on the ensuing 1st of July, to meet the pressing wants of our armies in the field. The fact was made known some time since, but appears to have been overshadowed by more exciting affairs. Lest it should be forgotten and lost sight of the Provost Marshal General has sent the following telegraphic dispatch to his assistants throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864.

Confer with your State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and subdistricts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from Secretary of War to Gen. Dix. It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties, &c., to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to complete the revision of enrollment at the earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to by 10th of June.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

We ask the attention of the public generally to this dispatch, because its spirit implies that the draft will positively take place on the 1st of July, as previously announced. If, therefore, our citizens desire to relieve their districts of this necessity, they should at once commence to raise volunteers to be counted in the quota of their respective wards. Time is precious in this matter, and the men are greatly needed by the exigencies of the national service.

Conferee Meeting.

The conferees from the counties of Dauphin, Northumberland, Juniata, Snyder and Union, composing the Fourteenth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, met in the borough of Sunbury, on Wednesday, May 25, 1864, at the Central Hotel, in said borough, for the purpose of appointing two delegates to represent the district in the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June next.

C. Gutekunst was elected President, and H. J. Meily as Secretary.

The following named gentlemen appeared as conferees from the respective counties:

Dauphin—H. J. Meiley, Geo. Bergner and M. Novinger.

Juniata—John Balsbach, W. W. Davis and John J. Patterson.

Northumberland — George Waggenseller, John Haas and John Youngman.

Snyder—A. C. Simpson, Moses Specht and John B. Stoll.

Union—Paul Geddes, C. Gutekunst and J. R. Orwig.

On motion, the Convention agreed to nominate two delegates to the National Convention.

Messrs. John B. Packer, from Northumberland, and George Bergner, from Dauphin, were unanimously elected.

Dr. J. P. Sterrett and J. R. Orwig were appointed as alternates.

Mr. SIMPSON moved that the delegates be instructed to support ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BERGNER offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to the soldiers of the republic who have been performing prodigies of valor, and undergoing incalculable hardships for the last three years in the struggle to preserve the free constitutional forms of the Government. The men who went forth to battle in defence of the franchises of the Government are deserving of all the privileges ensuring a participation in the control of the same. We will therefore leave no effort untried to secure the endorsement at the polls of the amendment to the Constitution, establishing legally the right of the soldier to vote.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to those who represent the National and State Governments in the Executive branches, respectively, thereof, for the faithful and zealous manner in which they have administered the law and contributed to the complete suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion. Pennsylvania is not prouder of her own forms of a free Government, than she is emulous to have established in all the States the blessings of a like rule; and while she regards with admiration the strong hand which now holds her helm of State, she looks forward with pride to the time when she can cast her vote and wield her influence in continuing the administration of the chief executive of the nation for another term.

Resolved, That the re-election of Abraham Lincoln will constitute the last great act of the loyal people of all the States, for the final and eternal overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace and prosperity of the Union. His re-election will also constitute an endorsement of his administration, which will dispel all doubts as to the ability of the American people to maintain intact and in operation their government; while it will prove to our domestic foes the folly of conspiring, and to our foreign enemies the utter hopelessness of anticipating the decline or the fall of the American Union.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Election of District Delegates.

SUNBURY, May 25—8 P. M.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

At a meeting of the Conferees from this Congressional District, Geo. Bergner and John B. Packer were elected delegates to the National Convention.

GEO. WAGGENSELLER.

2 MARKEES, OR WALL TENTS, for sale at W. W. Barr's auction rooms, next to National Bank. my26-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A LARGE assortment of Photographs of Generals and fancy pictures for sale CHEAP, at $1 per dozen, at SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE, my20 Harrisburg, Pa.

PLANTS!—PLANTS!!

TOBACCO PLANTS,
TOMATO PLANTS,
CABBAGE PLANTS, &C.,
can be had at the KEYSTONE NURSERY. my20-tf

By Telegraph.

Associated Press Reports.

BY THE ATLANTIC AND OHIO LINE.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

The Rebels Discouraged.

Hancock and Warren in Pursuit of the Retreating Enemy.

LATER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

Lee Demanded the Surrender of Fort Powhattan.

Demand Not Complied With.

ATTACK BY AND REPULSE OF THE REBELS.

Official Dispatch of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 25—9 P. M.

To Major-General Dix:—Latest dates from Gen. Grant's headquarters received by this department, are dated Mt. Carmel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything was going on well.

Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some.

The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand.

Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded.

The prisoners captured are in a great part North Carolinans, who are much discouraged and say Lee has deceived them.

Pursuit is delayed by the fatigue of the men. Still Hancock and Warren will reach the South Anna by nightfall.

Gen. Butler, in a dispatch dated headquarters in the field, 7½ o'clock this morning, reports that Major Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, lately promoted, made, with cavalry, infantry and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilson's wharf, on the north side of James river, below Fort Powhattan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops, Brig. Gen. Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed.

Before the attack Lee sent a flag stating that he had force enough to take the place, and demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if the proposition was rejected he would not be answerable for consequences, when he took the place.

Gen. Wild replied: "We will try that."

Reinforcements were sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Loss not yet reported.

No other reports of military operations have been received by this department, since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

THE REBEL POSITION

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

Dispatches from General Grant received this morning inform the Department that the rebel army still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna, where their forces appear to be concentrated.

It will probably require two or three days to develope his operations, which are not now proper subject for publication.

The Ninth Corps has been incorporated with the Army of the Potomac.

No dispatches have been received from any other field of operations.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE WAR.

Account of the Battle on the North Anna River.

Gallantry of Hancock's Corps and Birney's Division.

The Fight at the Bridge.

EWELL ORDERED BY LEE TO FALL BACK TO RICHMOND.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

The Railroad Torn Up below Hanover Junction by Custer's Cavalry.

THE RACE FOR RICHMOND

Terrible Loss of the Rebels in Officers and Men.

DEATH OF GEN. GORDON, OF NORTH CAROLINA

Fair Report of the Surrender of General Banks' Army.

ACCOUNT OF MOVEMENTS ON SUNDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 23.—The advance of the army reached the North Anna yesterday forenoon, the 5th Corps moving by the telegraph road from Guinney's Station, along which they had followed the enemy for several miles, skirmishing at different points, and capturing a number of prisoners.

Ewell's corps was in the rear of the retreating foe, and when they got to the North Anna they took position behind earthworks on both sides of the river. The 2d Corps, having had the advance on the Bowling Green road, remained at Milford on the 22d, and at 1 P. M. yesterday came up and took position on the left of the 2d (?) Corps, reaching to the railroad. On examination it was found the enemy held a strong position on the south bank of the river, with their advance on a peninsula formed by a small stream which emptied into the river near the railroad crossing.

Barlow's division occupied the right of the railroad, Birney in front of the peninsula, and Gibbons on the right, while the 5th Corps were on the road leading to Buford, a mile to the right. Skirmishing in front of Birney commenced at two P. M., and at four the battteries got to work and shelled the enemy, while Birney's division were ordered to charge and carry the works, and, if possible, get possession of the bridge across the river.

The charge was made in splendid style, and although met with a shower of bullets from the rifle-pits and shells from the opposite side of the river, our men never halted until the enemy were driven across the bridge and our guns placed so as to command it. Some of the men even went half way across, and one was seen with a rebel flag, who was compelled to throw it into the river to prevent its recapture. The highest praise was given to the division and its generals by General Hancock for the gallant manner in which they stormed and carried this strong position.

The contest continued until after dark, each party mantaining its own line. Our loss in this action was about 250 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was fully as heavy as ours, and we took a number of prisoners.

About 5 P. M. General Warren effected a crossing, and, taking a position on the south bank, threw up some breastworks. Soon afterwards he was attacked by a large force of rebels, whom he drove back with heavy loss—men dead and wounded lying thick on the ground in front of our lines after they retreated. Our loss here was about 300 killed and wounded.

About dark General Burnside's corps came up and took position between Hancock and Warren, and made preparations to cross, while the Sixth corps took the right of the Fifth. Everybody felt in good spirts, and confident of a victory on the coming day.

MAY 24.—The army advanced at an early hour this morning, but the enemy was found to have fallen back during the night, and his skirmish line was captured after firing the first round. It was suspected that this might be intended as a ruse, and great caution was exercised. As the troops advanced, skirmishing took place at several points, but the Second corps had met no force of the enemy up to 2 P. M., at which time your corespondent left the front.

General Warren advanced some two or three miles, the enemy in his front seeming determined to dispute his advance, although gradually falling back.

MAY 25, 8 P. M.—A messenger who left the front at six o'clock this afternoon reports the enemy crossing the South Anna, with our troops in close pursuit. Over 600 prisoners have been brought in since yesterday, and more are hourly arriving.

Firing was heart this morning in the direction of Port Royal, supposed to be from a rebel battery, which is represented to have been placed at a point twelve miles below Fredericksburg. Two gunboats went down the river last night, and it is thought they may have been attacked in the hope of sinking them.

An orderly of General Lee's army was brought to headquarters to-day, on whom were found despatches to General Ewell from Lee, ordering him to fall back to the defences of Richmond. A lieutenant taken only two days ago said his brigade had been at Plymouth and Drury's Bluff, and after fighting Butler, was sent at once to join Lee's army in front of Grant. The Colonel made them a speech on Saturday evening as soon as they arrived, telling them that they must reach Richmond on Monday morning by ten o'clock, or the d—d Yankees would be there before them.

This afternoon a detachment from the cavalry expedition under Sheridan arrived at headquarters, announcing the safe return of the command across the Pamunkey last night, and they would arrive to-night.

General Custer's division cut the railroad twelve miles below Hanover Junction on the 21st, burning two bridges and tearing up a mile of railroad. He encountered a body of rebel cavalry behind barricades, but could not induce them to come out and attack him. The party had to build a bridge across the Pamunkey at White House, which they did in twenty-four hours, over which the entire command passed in safety. The horses of the expedition are pretty well exhausted, but a few days' rest and feed on the fine clover to be found in this vicinity will put them in condition for service. Generals Sheridan, Gregg and Custer are entitled to great praise for the manner in which the expedition has been conducted.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

The Richmond Whig, of May 20th, says:—"Our losses in Wickham's brigade are as follows: Officers killed, 8; wounded, 24; missing, 2; non-commissioned officers and privates—56 killed, 313 wounded, 55 missing.—Lomax's brigade: officers killed, 9; wounded, 11; missing 12. Men killed, 23; wounded, 139; missing, 123. Total loss in division, 780."

Brigadier-General Gordon, of North Carolina, commanding cavalry, died last Thursday, from wounds received while fighting Sheridan's cavalry, near Richmond.

TO REBEL REPORTS OF GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

MOBILE, May 18.—Authentic news from Brookhaven says that Banks escaped to New Orleans with 5,000 men, and that Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with 8,000 prisoners and 20 guns, 1,200 mules, 50 boats, 26 in good order, the rest damaged but can be repaired. Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the enemy and is now in possession of the confederates.

Natchez is burning. Two squares are gone and the fire still raging. The engine house and hose are destroyed.

FORT HUDSON, LITTLE ROCK, AND THE BIG BLACK RIVER.

CLINTON, LA., May 17, via SUMMIT, 19.—News from Alexandria up to-day before yesterday, says that Banks has been fourteen days cut off from all communication. It is supposed he will attempt to cut his way through, by way of Marksville. A large flotilla of gunboats went up the Red river yesterday. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of our batteries in Fort De Russey, but the result is not known.

Steele has retreated with the remnant of his army to Little Rock, pursued by Marmaduke and Price. Colonel Scott attacked a transport in the mouth of Red river, striking her twelve times. A gunboat was shelling our forces at the time. A cavalry dash was made on Monday into a plantation near Port Hudson, capturing a stockade garrisoned by negroes. Sixty-five mules, nine horses, and stores were captured, a mill burned, and twenty of his negroes killed.

A force of Yankees under Gen. Meather, estimated at 8,000, was at Pickett's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving towards Grenada; 5,000 were at Big Black Bridge. Gen. P. W. Stout is commanding at Vicksburg.

MOBILE, May 14.—The iron-clad gunboat Granite City, gunboat No. 45, and a transport, were captured by the Confederates at Sabine Pass on the 6th.

THE GEORGIA MILITIA CALLED OUT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 18.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation calling out the civil and militia officers of the State, to report to Gen. Wayne at Atlanta, immediately, to aid in repelling the enemy. It is published in the Macon *Telegraph*.

From New Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LIBERTY.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The steamer Liberty arrived at this port this morning, from New Orleans on the 17th. She only brings papers to the 13th instant, and they contain no news whatever.

Political Conventions

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

GEN. OGELSBY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY SUSTAINED.

SPRINGFIELD, May 25.

The Republican State Convention met to-day and made the following nominations: For Governor, General Richard Ogelsby; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Brass, of Chicago; Secretary of State, S. Tyndall, of St. Clair; Auditor, T. N. Hayne, of Alexandria; Treasurer, T. C. Beveridge, of Kane.

Resolutions were adopted approving the acts of the Administration in resisting, by all force known in civilized warfare, the efforts to destroy our National Union, and cordially endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation as a legitimate measure; regarding the use of negroes as soldiers as warranted by the usages of civilized war.

OHIO UNION STATE CONVENTION.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN RENOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 25.—The Union State Convention met to-day. It is large and enthusiastic, and harmonious, all the counties in the State but two being represented. Colonel Thomas R. Stanley, of Vinton, was chosen for president, with one vice president from each Congressional district. Secretary, George A. Benedict, of Cuyahoga, and one assistant secretary from each district. The following nominations were made: Supreme Judge (full term,) Luther Day, of Portage county, by acclamation. The rules were suspended, and Mr. White, of Clarke county, was declared the nominee for the short term, and Horace Wilder, by acclamation, for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Johnston.

For Secretary of State—Wm. Henry Smith, of Hamilton county.

For Attorney General—Colonel Wm. P. Richardson, of Munroe county.

For Comptroller of Treasury—Colonel Moses Baily, of Fulton county.

For Dirctor of Board of Public Works—Philip Hersing.

To fill vacancy in Senatorial Electors—John H. Benham, of Brown county; John A. Bingham, of Harrison county.

Delegates—Ex-Governor Dennison, Ex-Governor Todd, W. King Delano and G. V. Dorsey.

Alternates—J. D. Shryock, of Jonesville; S. B. Centre, of Cleveland; L. S. Woolser, of Huron county; Jas. London, of Brown county.

The resolutions renew pledges to sustain the Government with men and money to suppress the rebellion, and recommend the nomination of Abraham Lincoln by the National Convention. They congratulate the country on the success of our arms, and return thanks to our army and navy. Pledges are given for the support of the Ohio Union men for the measures of the Administration of President Lincoln, and approve of the amendment to the Constitution to make all the States free.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The Republican State Convention met at noon, at Mozart Hall. Fifty-six counties were represented, and delegates from twenty counties, who had been chosen, were not present.

The Hon. G. W. Williams was chosen for President. Among the prominent speakers present were R. J. Breckinridge, S. F. Burtem, Lucien Anderson, and Judge Williams. Mr. Breckinridge told the Convention, in his speech, that if he were appointed a delegate he should vote for Lincoln and nobody else, and was rapturously applauded. Allusions to President Lincoln and to the prospects of universal freedom by the speakers never failed to bring down the house. Mr. Breckinridge was appointed one of the delegates. The Convention passed the following:

Resolved, That the Union men of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, are for the preservation and maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the destruction of the rebellion, without any regard to what these objects may cost.

The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious and enthusiastic.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, May 25, 1864.

The Union State Convention assembled here to-day.

Henry J. Raymond, Daniel S. Dickinson, Lyman Tremaine and Preston King, were elected delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That this convention, approving the administration of Abraham Lincoln and recognizing his integrity and patriotic efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in existence upon his inauguration, hereby expresses its preference for his renomination for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That our thahks are due to the officers and men in the Army and Navy of the United States for their heroic sacrifices in sustaining the authority of our government against armed rebellion, and especially for their unparalleled bravery, endurance and success in the recent battles in Virginia, resulting in the repeated defeat of the great rebel army under General Lee, and the promise that it will soon be crushed and peace restored to our unhappy country; and while we thus express our gratitude to the Army of the Potomac, we with like feelings remember that other band of heroes, the Army of the Cumberland, by whose skill and bravery so much has been done to free our country from the dangers of a wicked and causeless rebellion.

DIED.

At Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa., May 17th, 1864, of Pulmonary Consumption, MARY, daughter of Francis and Mary Wenrich, aged 20 years.

It may be deemed superfluous by those who knew the deceased, to say anything in praise of her many charming virtues. She was amiable in her disposition, studious in her habits and consistent in her life and a dutiful child. At an early age she became the subject of religious impressions, and subsequently sought and obtained an interest in the atonement of her Savior, and connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued a consistent member up to the time of her death.

Her illness was protracted and despondingly painful, yet her faith in Christ grew stronger as she neared the portals of eternity. Death was, to her, disarmed of his wonted terrors, and the grave could "boast no victory." Her last words were "I see Jesus," and without a murmur or a struggle, "calm and serene" she—did not die—but sweetly fell asleep in Christ, her only hope and consolation.

On the 19th her remains were interred in the "Oak Hill" Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of people, whose sad countenances and tearful eyes betokened their appreciation of deceased, and their sympathy for the bereaved family. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like unto hers." B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Positively Selling off at Cost to Change Business.

THE subscriber now offers at retail, his entire stock of staple DRY GOODS and FANCY ARTICLES at COST PRICE, consisting of muslins, all kinds of Dress Goods, Flannels, Calicos, Shawls, Cloaks, Silk Mantles, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols and gents' furnishing goods, together with a large lot of Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Dealers will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. KAHNWEILER,
Corner 2nd and Walnut streets.

N. B.—To any person wishing the entire stock, together with the stand, extra inducements will be offered. my26-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Brant's European Hotel, on Wednesday, the ninth of June next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, all that

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

situated at the corner of Chestnut street and Dewberry alley, fifty-two feet and six inches on Chestnut, and running back two hundred and ten feet to Cherry street. Upon the premises are

FOUR FRAME TENEMENT HOUSES,

fronting on Dewberry alley, and located at the corner of Cherry street and Dewberry alley, containing each, on the first floor, an entry and three rooms; on the second floor three rooms. The cellars are cool and perfectly dry; the garrets are spacious. These houses have been built of

THE BEST MATERIAL,

about six years ago, and can easily command ten dollars rent per month

Terms made known on the day of sale.

my26-dts ENSMINGER & ADAMS, Auctioneers.

A FEW MORE PIECES OF CANVAS for Awnings and Wagon Covers.
Call at Kimball's Shoe Store, Market street. my26-tf

WANTED TO RENT,

A HOUSE or ROOMS suitable for a small family. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. my25-d3t

NOTICE OF DRAFT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Draft to fill the quota of the Fourteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, under the recent calls for Volunteers, will commence on MONDAY, May 30th, in front of the Court House, in the city of Harrisburg. By order of the Provost Marshal General. JNO. K. CLEMENT,
Capt. and Provost Marshal 14th District of Pa.
my25

GRAND OPENING.

I TAKE the pleasure of informing the ladies of this city and vicinity that next Monday, May 30, I will have my general opening of the latest styles of Summer Straw, Chip and Silk Bonnets and Hats.

Please call, one and all, to examine my stocks and styles of the latest importation. MRS. M. MAYER,
13 Market st., between Front and Second st.
my25 3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his stock of merchandise, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement, as he is anxious to close up his business as soon as possible. Call at the store formerly occupied by me. M. G. EINSTEIN.
my25-1w

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND MANTILLAS,

IN D. W. GROSS' NEW BUILDING, MARKET STREET.

A New Philadelphia Cloak Store. Have now a splendid assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER MANTELS,
FRENCH CLOTH CIRCULARS,
NEW FRENCH SACKS, AND
NEW FRENCH LOOSE SASKS.

The above beautiful samples, in every color and handsomely trimmed, from $7 50 to $18.

1000 SILK MANTELS,
CIRCULARS, SACKS AND SASKS,
Handsomely and richly trimmed, from $10 upward.
CHILDREN'S MANTELS IN LARGE VARIETY.
my25

LOST—On Tuesday, either at the depot in Harrisburg, or on the train going North at noon, on the N. C. R. R., a black pass book, containing papers and accounts that are of no value to any person but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at
my25-3t* THIS OFFICE.

JUST ARRIVED!—A fine lot of CANNED PEACHES and TOMATOES. Also, SUPERIOR PINE APPLES, FRESH PEAS, &c., just received by
my14-dtf JOHN WISE, 3d street, near Walnut

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday, May 27, 1864, at the Ware House formerly occupied by J. Wallower & Son, in the city of Harrisburg, a large lot of BALED HAY, which has been damaged by transportation. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.
my24 3t H. EASTMAN.

VERY FINE, INDEED!

TO our fine and extensive stock of Photograph Albums and Photograph Card Pictures, we have added a BEAUTIFUL ENVELOPE for the reception of card pictures. They must be seen and will be admired. ☞ Photographers supplied at the very lowest wholesale price, and their card printed upon them for $1 25 per thousand, wholesale and retail. at
may24 SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

HAY of the best quality is offered for sale. Call at M'CORMICK'S COAL OFFICE on the Canal Harrisburg. ap30-tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

A New Two Story FRAME HOUSE, with a first rate Store Room in it, on the corner of Fifth street and Strawberry alley. Also, the Frame House adjoining. For further particulars enquire at Leedy's Shoe Store, Market street, or on the premises.
my23-tf DANIEL LEEDY.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

GRENADINE BEREGE ¾ AND TWO YARDS WIDE,
CREPE BEREGE do do do
PURE SILK GRENADINES,
BLACK AND WHITE FOULARD SILKS,
PLAIN BL'K ENG. REP. SILKS,
BL'K AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS,
LUPINS 6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES,
CREPE MARETZ, CREPE DU BARRY,
BLACK & WHITE ALL WOOL DELAINES,
PURE SILK CHALLIS, CHINTZES,
BOMBAZINES, GINGHAMS.
SUPERIOR BLACK LUSTRES,
BRD SILK POPLINS,
STRIPED VALENCIAS,
BRD MOHAIRS,
ALPACAS,
LAWNS, &C., &C.
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
BL'K LACE VEILS,
GRENADINE VEILS,
ENGLISH CREPE VEILS,
BL'K BORD. HEM STITCH HDKFS,
ENG. CREPE AND GRENADINE COLLARS,
ROUND CORNER CREPE & GRENADINE VEILS,
SQUARE AND LONG BL'K THIBBET SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING, BY THE YARD,
SECOND MOURNING BEREGE GREN. SHAWLS.

WE HAVE NEVER HAD ON HAND A LARGER STOCK OF DRESS GOODS BOTH IN MOURNING AND 2D MOURNING GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CATHCART & BROTHER,
my20 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale twenty-two and a half acres of land within a half mile of the Northern boundary of the city of Harrisburg, fronting on Susquehanna river and extending back along Reel's lane. There are on the premises a good house and barn, five to six hundred peach, pear, cherry and apple trees in bearing, and a choice variety of small fruits. Terms easy.
my19-10d J. H. BERRYHILL.