

Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION
GRANTING THE
SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.
HARRISBURG, PA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1864.

To Subscribers.
We again give notice to subscribers desiring a change in the address of their papers, that they must state where they have been sent to, as well as where they are to be sent. Unless this is attended to we cannot give attention to requests of the above character.

District and County Nominations.

There never was a time when the services of good men in every branch of the Government were so essential for its immediate safety and its future peace than the present. The Union and the Government are on good terms for their defense and preservation; so that the party now dominant and calculated still further to succeed, does not put forward its best men, whatever of evil may flow from its defeat, will be directly chargeable to those who have the management of its primary movements. A glance, then, at the importance of nominating good men, will convince every loyal lover of his country of the importance of dissection and decision in securing candidates who will prove acceptable to the great mass. As a party, we have sufficient to carry without being imposed upon by dead weight in the shape of candidates odious to any considerable portion of our partisan friends. We have all the responsibility of crushing the slaveholders' conspiracy on our shoulders—we have the frightful expenses of a stupendous war to bear and to pay—we have the necessary rigor of stern military operations to palliate and render acceptable to the great masses—we have old prejudices to combat and new ones to expose—and we have the most desperate and desperate political foe to contend with, a foe alike insensible to the injunction of patriotism and the claims of truth. Would it be fair, then, in view of these facts, to impose upon the great mass of the Union men, or ask those bold and able advocates who each year take the stump to uphold our cause, to take upon themselves all sorts of odds, alike of incompetency, corrupt and unpopular candidates? We can afford to turn no tricks in our political relations. The army in the field is more justifiable in making great ventures than are the loyal men at home. A defeat, to-day, of our arms, could possibly be repaired to-morrow, but a disaster at the polls in August, October or November, would be immediately to plunge the whole country into confusion, from which there would be no rescue except with chains about the necks of the people of the free States. A defeat at the polls cannot be repaired in an hour or a day. It carries with it influences which no opposition for the time can counteract. On the field, the case is different. Disaster one day may be turned to victory the next. Hence, we solemnly abjure our friends to put forth only the best men—men of purity in their private relations—men of high-toned honor—men of incorruptible integrity—men who will for a little while forget self in the noble and sworn purpose of serving the interests of their country and rescuing and preserving the whole land from the awful desolation of rebellion.

Within the next one and two years, the issues of rebellion must be decided and adjusted in the legislative halls of the States and the nation. In this State we have already noticed the efforts made to laden the Commonwealth with claims alleged to have grown out of the ravages of the war—claims which, if recognized and liquidated, would give rise to others of the same nature, until the accumulation would be sufficient to exhaust the treasury of the world. The holders and agents of such claims and claimants, will be prepared the coming winter, to run the Legislature down with their clamors, so that unless the different counties send their best men to represent them at Harrisburg, the additions to the taxation in the State of Pennsylvania will amount in the aggregate to a burden which must paralyze all the industrial pursuits. Hence, it is a matter of life and death with the people to look into the proceedings of every nominating body, and insist that the candidates to be put forth shall be men of moral integrity, personal ability and patriotic purity. By the same rule, also, we must select our Congressional candidates. The district that is represented by a mere schemer or a subject of corruption in the next Congress will be eternally disgraced. The Thirty-Ninth Congress will be the most important body ever assembled in the world. It will have the disposal of questions and the settlement of issues such as never before demanded the attention of any nation. Unless we are represented by statesmen—by full grown and trustworthy men—our sacrifices on the field—our awful loss in money and men—our orphans and the widowhood—the struggles of the laboring masses—the taxation that we all now cheerfully bear—all these will have been in vain, and the nation perhaps consigned, with its buried heroes, to a tomb from which it can only be resurrected by the blasts of the last trumpet. Nothing but men of the sternest and the purest attributes will do to serve the nation at this hour of its history. And the party that neglects to seek such men as its candidates, we are not how grand still essential for the general welfare may be its principles, will meet on all sides only the indignant repudiation of the loyal masses. Let us, then, who have time be wasted against the danger of which we have alluded. We have the men in our ranks to furnish the most important service to the State and nation, who do not seek public station. Let us insist, then, that they shall be brought out and render that service which all good men owe the country.

Northern Secessionists.
A contemporary complains of a class of men in its midst who are much better fitted for the realms of rebellion than the homes of a loyal city. In this respect we have a notion that Harrisburg is badly off, as any city in Pennsylvania. They are of the "Hence Democratic class, and hope the rebels will go on in their rebellion until they conquer a peace. They are always very anxious to obtain the earliest news, and when favorable to the Secessionists, retail it abroad most industriously. They generally speak of the Federal army as "our boys," but the sparkle of their eye at any reverse gives the lie to their tongue. A heavy loss to the enemy is met with, "ah! it is terrible to hear of such slaughter." On several occasions, when the *Texasian* bulletin-board has displayed good news, giving an account of the slaughter of large numbers of rebels, a *Confidential* physician of this city, has deplored the "barbarity of the war," but when we have been forced to give accounts of reverses, the same man has egotistically declared, "I told you the South would never be conquered." Peace men, as they stand in their relations to the war for the crushing out of the rebellion, were all cast in the same mould. One and all, they persistently deny that there is any possibility of crushing out the rebellion. Such a people, they say, can never be subjugated. Their homes are desolated, and their lands laid waste, but they cannot be conquered.

These sympathizers with treason have, however, no word of sadness for the Northern soldier, who went forth to defend the Constitution of his country, and who fell while standing as a barrier between the Southern hordes and the property of their friends in our midst. They can always tell exactly how decisive and magnificent is any success gained by the Southern armies, and also how inconsiderable and unimportant every Union success is. Every one can recognize such a person in the number of his acquaintances—a person who cannot be deceived that our armies have ever won a battle, yet whose perceptions are wonderfully quick to perceive any change in the condition of affairs that is in favor of the Confederacy.

Just now these men are talking down the recent victories won by General Grant, and it is a good time to call public attention to their character. They fear that the Lieutenant General is in a trap; that he will be driven back, and that the war will continue for a dozen years to come. They can be readily detected. It was upon the assurance of this class of men that the Southern leaders relied when they informed them that if they made a stubborn show of fight, a Northern party would spring into existence which would guarantee them their independence. Upon their shoulders rests the larger portion of the outrage of the rebellion.

The Famine at Cleveland.
The action of a few political malcontents at Cleveland has already resulted in eliciting the disgust of the sober and loyal portion of the American people, and will still further result in the overwhelming disgrace of those engaged in that movement. Any movement leading directly or indirectly to secure the triumph of the copperhead, alias peace Democracy of this country, must be regarded as in effect aiding the rebellion. Those who engage in such movements have no hope of political success. What they seek is personal notoriety or personal revenge. The candidates whom they nominate are put forth merely to make a show of organization, in order to deceive the unwary and embarrass the efforts of those who are honestly laboring for the general good. What then, must the country think of such men? Men who thus seek to divide public opinion, to distract the organized efforts of those engaged with traitors, display a wilfulness and a perversity more damnable than that of treason. As we have already written, these men have no hope of success. But we as loyal men, must be on our guard that they do not defeat the country. Every movement of this kind shows the necessity of every patriot at once going to work. Remember, friends of the Union, it is not only the armed traitors with whom we have to deal. The malcontents and the ambitious politicians are equally as dangerous to the peace of this Union as the traitor who is in arms against the constitutional authorities.

The Price of Printing Paper.
The high price of printing paper still continues, with the prospect of a still farther advance. So severely does this expense of printing newspapers press upon publishers, that in the city of New York they have combined to import their paper from Europe, which, it is stated, can be done at a saving of from two to four cents per pound—a saving of the very highest consequence to publishers. This may possibly affect prices here slightly, but scarcely to a degree worthy of consideration. One thing, however, is clear, that unless there is a reduction in the price of paper and printing materials generally, no publisher whose circulation is in any way extensive, can continue to issue his journal at present prices. At the very lowest estimate, an advance in the price of subscription ought to be fifty per cent., and the delay in making it, may possibly cripple many establishments. When it is considered that publishers suffer more than any other class of business people, in the general advance in price of everything except newspapers, the policy of adhering to old prices is as absurd as it is suicidal.

he, in company with another gentleman from Galena was about to visit the scenes of the great battle.

By Telegraph.

"ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT."
BY THE ATLANTIC AND OHIO LINE.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The Rebels Attack Our Left. THEY ARE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

Warren and Hancock on Hand. Crawford and the Reserves Engaged.

Ewell's Corps Repulsed. Gen. Warren Only Seven Miles from Richmond.

Many Prisoners Captured.

The Rebels Driven on Their Skirmish Line by Gen. Brooks.

General Burnside's Corps Across Telegraphy Creek.

THE ENEMY STILL FALLING BACK.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 8.30 p. m.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant dated 6 o'clock this morning at Harrisburg, has just been received; it is as follows:
The enemy came over on our left last evening and attacked us. They were easily repulsed and with considerable loss.
To relieve General Warren, who was on the left, General Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our lines.
General Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make the attack before he drove the enemy from his entrenched position, and holds it. I have no report of any losses, but suppose them to be slight.

Other official dispatches, not from General Grant, were received at the same time, and give more details. They are as follows, the first being dated yesterday, 30th May, eight o'clock, p. m.
In the course of the afternoon Gen. Warren had pushed down on our left until his flank division under Gen. Crawford reached a point about Gen. Hancock's right. Crawford's division having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and crowded back a little. The enemy then threw a force, which appears to have consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left attempting to turn it, but was repulsed. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive.

Gen. Warren holds his ground at a distance of seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebels dead on the field. His own losses he has not yet made a report. His latest dispatch says that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to cover the approach to Richmond on our right.

An active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has just closed. As soon as the enemy attacked the left of General Warren, General Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have got ready until after midnight.
No report has yet been received from them. The other dispatch, above referred to, is dated at 6 o'clock this morning, and states that in Hancock's attack last night, Colonel Brooks drove the enemy off of a strongly entrenched position, and holds it. The losses are not reported.

General Burnside's whole corps, "the Telegraphy Creek" last evening, and full cooperation with Gen. Warren. The left of Hancock rests upon this side of the creek. The 26th Corps is upon Hancock's right and threatens the left flank of the enemy.
Gen. Smith ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside if necessary.
Gen. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Torbert's divisions of cavalry, is on our left flank. Gen. Wilson is on the right, and the purposes reported in a former dispatch.
The country hereabouts is thickly wooded with pine, with few good openings. The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy. Nothing of later date has been received by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

STILL LATER.

From General Butler.

Firing Heard in Richmond.

GRANT DRIVING ELLIOTT.

Public Meeting in Richmond.

The Mayor Advocates the Surrender of the City.

He is Committed to Castle Thunder.

THE ENEMY STILL FALLING BACK.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 11.25. — *The Major General* Grant, N. Y. — The following dispatch has been received from General Butler: Yesterday all day heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville, six miles from Richmond, report that Grant is on Mechanicsville pike, 14 miles from Richmond.
Yesterday they heard the firing and that Grant was driving Lee. A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday while she was in Richmond to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned. The mayor advocated a surrender and was put in Castle Thunder.
The enemy attacked my lines yesterday and were repulsed.
All day long they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, eastward of the Appomattox, but were repulsed. Nothing further since by telegram, of this evening from Gen. Grant.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Nothing Later From Banks or Canby.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

Telegraphic Communication with Richmond Interrupted.

New York, June 1.

The steamer *Cahawba*, from New Orleans on the 25th ult., has arrived. Her papers contain nothing of Banks' or Canby's movements.
The steamer *Shreveport*, has been disabled by guerrillas near Red River, but the assailants were driven off by gunboats.
T. Butler King died in Georgia on the 10th of May.

Mobile, papers mention that considerable anxiety prevails here, consequent on interruption of the telegraphic communication with Richmond.
The shipbuilders at Mobile are all very busy in constructing vessels, and Government works are being strengthened. At the same time, considerable watchfulness is kept up.
Matamoros dates to the 13th of May state 3,000 rebels are at Kingsgold barracks, designing an attack upon Brownsville.
Baton Rouge Orleans was taken at 8.30 a. m. for midding. Sugar and molasses firm and high. Flour ten dollars. Freight firm at 11 cents for cotton to New York.

From Saint Louis.

Refugees Attacked by Guerrillas.

A Number of Men and Women Killed.

Affairs at Little Rock, Ark.

St. Louis, June 1.

A telegram to headquarters from Rolla, Missouri, May 30, states that a train of Union refugees from Jacksonport, Arkansas, under escort of 70 men of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, was attacked at Salena, Arkansas, by guerrillas, the train burned, and about 80 men and some women killed.

On Friday last (men of a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry went on a scout from Rolla. Becoming separated from the main body they were surrounded by guerrillas and five killed, the others making their escape returned in larger force. The bodies of those killed were found stripped and their arms scattered about.

A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock represents all quiet in that vicinity. Joe Shelby had left Brownsville about two weeks ago with a force estimated at 1500 to 3000, for southwest Missouri.
General West, with several companies of cavalry, had been sent from Shelby's cavalry, but he is sick, well mounted, and had been joined by McRae with five hundred cavalry, in addition to his own force.

The Rebel Attack Yesterday.

Repulse of the Rebels and Advance of our Left Wing.

Occupation of the Railroad near Marietta.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 8.30 a. m.

To *Major Gen. Dix*, New York: —
We have no intelligence this morning from Gen. Grant, later than yesterday at 6 a. m. An official dispatch reached here at 4 o'clock this morning, dated yesterday, 31st, at Kingston, reports that Maj. Hopkins, of Gen. Sherman's staff, came from front this afternoon, and says the rebels attacked us at 7 o'clock. This morning's intelligence is that the rebels were repulsed and our left reached the railroad near Marietta. To accomplish this object it had been for several days the purpose of Gen. Sherman's movements.

Additional forces are coming here and ample supplies.
(Signed) **EDWIN M. STANTON**, Secretary of War.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Gen. Fremont Nominated for President.

John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice President.

One Hundred and Fifty-six Delegates in Attendance.

THE PLATFORM SPEECHES, ETC.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, May 31.
The Convention to-day was attended by one hundred and fifty-six (156) men, who claimed to be the representatives from fifteen States and the District of Columbia.

The organization was early effected, as the permanent officers were assigned to the gentlemen who came here ostensibly as friends of Gen. Grant. The convention, being substantially agreed upon essentials, did not waste time on minor matters. After a little squabbling as to phrases used in the platform, the convention proceeded to nominate Gen. John C. Fremont for President, voting down every proposition that looked like postponing action. The convention gave their nominee some good hearty cheers, and then nominated Gen. John Cochrane for Vice President. Of course the convention adjourned, and did after that.

New Hampshire Union Convention—President Lincoln Endorsed.

CONCORD, N. H., May 31.

The New Hampshire Union Convention met here to-day, ex-Gov. Hall presiding.
The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Onslow Sterns, of Concord; John B. Clark, of Manchester; ex-Gov. William B. Hall, of Haverhill; Thomas E. Sawyer, of Dover.
Resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging the people of New Hampshire to sustain the Administration in crushing the rebellion, and recommending Abraham Lincoln for re-election.

Tragedy in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.
About 6 o'clock this morning a man was stabbed and killed at 902 Market street, in the street, before a cellar restaurant. The proprietor and two other men, who came out of the cellar at the time of the event, were arrested.
The murdered man was identified in the neck, and the fugitive list served. The body was taken to the Ninth ward station house.
He was named Solomon, and was a resident of Pittsburgh, engaged in the carpentering business. He leaves a wife and three children. His first name is not known.

From the Red River.

THE ARMY ACROSS THE ATCHAFALAYA.

General Smith Defeats the Rebels.

He Captures 180 Prisoners and two Field Pieces.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following has been received at the War Department: MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, OFF CAMBO, L.L., May 26, 1864.

Non. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Sir—I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, four days from Red river.

The army had all crossed the Atchafalaya, and General Smith's division embarked. The gunboats covered the army until all were over.
General Smith, who brought up the rear, turned upon the rebels with a part of his command under General Mower, and killed and wounded a number. He captured 180 prisoners and two field pieces. This makes eight or nine field pieces captured by General Smith, besides the guns captured at Fort De Russy, in all of which captures General Mower bore a conspicuous part. It is just such men we want to lead our soldiers.

The river is quiet between this and Red river. The rebels had a battery on the banks below Tunica Bend, but the gunboats drove it away after a short action.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Capital Park is a cool resort. So is the Banjo Saloon, corner of Second and Pine streets.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, auditors to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. O. Hester and G. F. Munch, as assignees of John W. Hester, as shown by their account, confirmed May 15th, 1864, will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of W. S. Simonin, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 23d day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend and present their claims.

DAVID FLEMING, Auditor.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT, HARRISBURG, PENNA., June 1, 1864.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:
CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War, in pursuance of the 14th section of the rollment act, approved February 24th, 1864, directs that the examinations of drafted men be held in your district at the following places, viz:

STATES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Places of Examination.

Dauphin..... Harrisburg.

Franklin..... Gettysburg.

York..... York.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. SIMONIN, Provost Marshal.

LA Col. 10 U. S. Infantry, A. P. M. Gen. Carr, John Kay Cramer, Jr., Mar. 13th Dist., Harrisburg, Penna.,

Received May 29, 1864.

The examinations for Dauphin county will take place at the Court House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1864.

For Juniata county, at the Court House in Mifflintown, on Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of June, 1864.

For Snyder, Union and Northumberland counties, at the Court House in Sunbury, on the days following, viz:

For Snyder county, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, the 14th, 15th and 16th days of June, 1864.

For Union county, on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th days of June, 1864.

For Northumberland county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of June, 1864.

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning on each of the days designated above.

JOHN KAY CLEMETT, Provost Marshal.

CHAS. C. HAWN, Commissioner.

S. T. CHARLTON, Surgeon of Board.

BOARDING.—Two Gentlemen can find good Boarding by applying in Chestnut street, 2nd door below Raspberry alley.

STRAWBERRIES.

A SPLENDID Assortment of Strawberries can now be had at the Stand of S. WISE & BRO., corner Fourth and Market streets.

Grays Patent Molded Collars

Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are fitted and shaped to fit the neck, having a perfect curve, free from angles or breaks, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another advantage possessed by no other collar, viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the interior of which is perfectly smooth and free from puckers, making this collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequalled.

They are made in Turn-down style from sizes from 12 to 17, and in Garrote from 12 to 17 inches, and packed in neat blue boxes of 100 each; also, in smaller boxes of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

GRAY'S PATENT is stamped on each collar.

Sold by all retail dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods. The trade supplied by—
YAN DUREN, BROTHERS & CO., CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

JULIUS ROSENDALE,

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Practical and Scientific

OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No. 25 NORTH SECOND STREET, NEAR WALNUT, HARRISBURG, PA.

The following instruments will be forwarded, free, to any address, on receipt of the price:

French Microscope, for examining all kinds of insects, flowers, or plants..... \$1 00

Seed Microscope, for examining seeds, insects, minerals, &c..... 2 00

Rosendales Student's Microscope, power 40, 150, and 250 diameters. A beautiful instrument for general microscopical analysis, packed in a neat box..... 10 00

Slide Telescope, to see at a distance of two or three miles; can be attached to any rifle..... 5 00

Spectacles of the highest refractive power to strengthen and preserve the eyesight, with a large assortment of Opera and Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Magnets, Drawing Instruments, &c..... 2 00

407 Real Sun-ray and color containing pictures, &c..... 1 00

J. ROSENDALE, 25 NORTH SECOND STREET, NEAR WALNUT, LANCASTER, PA.

WANTS.

WANTED—A Bread Baker to go to Chambersburg. Good wages offered. Inquire immediately at this Office. my31-2t

WANTED,

A GOOD Blacksmith, at the Eagle Works. my20-2t

WANTED,

A GOOD BOY to attend in a Grocery Store. Must come well recommended. Apply at THIS OFFICE. my30-4t

TWO GOOD QUARRYMEN WANTED to quarry (2000) two thousand perch of LIMESTONE for building. Apply at the KAYSTONE NURSERY. my30-4t

WANTED—A good pastry Cook, and a good meat Cook. Inquire at the READY HOUSE. my30-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN, good for any three days from MONDAY, June 6th, to MONDAY, June 20th, 1864, will be sold at the offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the following rates:

At Harrisburg..... \$2.50
At Pottsville..... 3.00
At Swatara..... 3.50
At Berks..... 4.00
At Reading..... 4.50
Each Excursion Ticket will include a ticket of admission to the Fair.

The above Tickets sold at the Railroad Depots only. No Tickets sold by Conductors.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent. my31-dw12t

Pic-Nic and Cottillion Party.

FOR the Dedication of the New Grove, Hoffman's Woods, just back of CAMP CURTIS, HARRISBURG.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, June 3d and 4th.

This Grove has just been newly fitted up, Platform, Stage, &c., &c.

Ladies will be admitted free, and a general invitation is extended to all.

J. R. CRISWELL, J. L. COOVER, J. W. CARR.

JUST RECEIVED.

THIS MORNING.

A FRESH INVOICE OF

NICHES & CO.'S CELEBRATED

SUGAR CURED

HAMS AND BEEF.

SHISLER & FRAZER'S.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

By the Act of May 5th, an appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars was made for the erection of the Capitol Building at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifth day of June. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to be as far as possible to the architecture of the present building. A. G. CURTIS, Governor.

EDWARD S. SHISLER, Auditor General.

JAMES P. BARK, Surveyor General.

HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

Home Songs of the War.

American Marches.