

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Union County Standing Committee of Dauphin county will meet at the house of Benjamin Buck, in the city of Harrisburg, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863, At 2 o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid before the committee. By order of ALEX. KOSER, Chairman. SAMUEL K. SARGENT, Secretary.

To the Members of the Union League and Loyal Citizens of the City of Harrisburg and of the County of Dauphin.

It will be perceived by the following notification that you have been invited to attend the celebration, at the city of Philadelphia, of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence—at the birth place of the Union, to meet with loyal citizens from all parts of the United States:

TO THE UNION AND LOYAL LEAGUES AND ASSOCIATIONS, AND LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1863. FELLOW CITIZENS: By direction of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, the undersigned have the honor to invite your attention to the following resolutions, to wit: Resolved,

"1. That the League will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence by appropriate ceremonies, at the Hall of Independence.

"2. That all the Union Leagues and Associations in the United States be invited to participate in the celebration, and that they be requested to send deputations from their respective bodies for that purpose.

"3. That it be recommended that the deputies be authorized to represent their respective constituents in any action that may be deemed necessary and expedient to perfect the organization of the friends of the American Union and Government throughout the United States.

"4. That the Committee of Correspondence be authorized to prepare a circular letter, communicating these resolutions to the Union Leagues and Loyal Citizens of the respective States, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

For the first time in the history of our Country, the masses of the American people are now invited to commemorate the birth of the UNION, at the place where it was born.

To reassert the great principles of the Declaration, that "All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator, with the UNALIENABLE RIGHTS of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

To acknowledge our obligations to mankind, to maintain those principles as our fathers did, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVISIONS.

To declare the INDIVISIBILITY of the AMERICAN UNION.

To declare the indelible purpose of the American people, as GOD shall give them strength, to subvert the enemies of the UNION, and to re-establish and perpetuate the NATIONAL AUTONOMY, wherever it has been overthrown by treason or rebellion.

To declare to foreign nations, that while we desire peace with them, we shall hold them responsible for any encouragement they may give to the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

To give to history an appropriate expression of our gratitude to the patriot armies and navy of the Republic; and

To declare our determination to sustain the constituted authorities of the Government, now and hereafter, in all measures adopted and prosecuted by them for the suppression of the rebellion WITHOUT COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS, as the only means of securing an honorable and lasting peace.

The Committee are gratified to announce that the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has accepted an invitation to participate in the proceedings.

Fellow citizens of the United States, we call upon you to co-operate with us in this GREAT NATIONAL CELEBRATION, and to adopt such measures as you may deem proper, to make it worthy of a great people who have inherited, and now possess and appreciate, the blessings of liberty.

Signed by Charles Gibbons, Chairman, the General Committee of Arrangements (by names) and George H. Boker, Secretary.

And whereas, it is desirable that an approximate estimate shall be made of the number wishing to attend, in order that the railroad companies may prepare adequate transportation, you are therefore hereby notified that papers will be left for your signature, at the post office, at the Prothonotary's office, at Raymond's hotel, Fifth ward, at Buck's Union hotel and at the Jones House, in this city; and that blanks for the country or for private citizens wishing to obtain signatures may be procured at the office of the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

All Union men, without distinction of party, are invited to this celebration, and it is hoped that they will attend in such numbers as to show to their countrymen and to the world that they appreciate heartily the divine blessings which were vouchsafed to us in 1776.

By authority of the Executive Committee of Loyal Union League of the city of Harrisburg. JAMES WORRALD, President.

Attest: C. M. CURRY, Secretary.

A Fact Always Omitted by Democratic Orators.

Whilst copperheads are howling upon hill and in dale, on streets and in bar-rooms, at public meetings and in penny-a-line newspapers about the illegality of Vallandigham's arrest, conviction and sentence, they omit to state one very important fact. Whilst they yelp loudly about the sacredness of the "writ of habeas corpus," about law and the Constitution, about appeals to courts of justice, they carefully suppress the fact that the courts were appealed to, that the writ of habeas corpus was asked for, that counsel for the convict was heard for two days before Judge Leavitt, and the writ deliberately refused.

Judge Leavitt is a Democrat, and has been one all his life. He was appointed by a Democratic President, and has more than once remanded fugitive slaves to their masters. He could not forget the force and power of his former well considered decisions. Hence his refusal to let Vallandigham escape from the employment of his Southern owners.

The gunboat Cincinnati, lately sunk at Vicksburg, has had an unfortunate experience. In May, 1862, she was sunk at Fort Pillow; in January last badly damaged at Arkansas Post, and now lies helpless under the rebel guns at Vicksburg. It is thought, however, she can be raised without much difficulty.

"The Authorities at Washington."

It is the fashion, with those who desire to vent their spleen on "the authorities at Washington," to deny them any credit when our arms are successful, giving the individual leaders of our forces credit for the success; but when disaster or defeat overtakes our armies, the same men are prompt to call attention to what they consider a fact, that "the authorities at Washington" are alone to blame for the reverse.

The Washington Morning Chronicle spits his vituperation when it says that the idea betrays great ignorance or greater disingenuousness. Yet it has been so often repeated that many have adopted it, therein evincing that want of reflection which is our too common failing as a people. It may be worth while, therefore, to recall to the public mind the fact that no general, however remote from these headquarters, is in the least degree "removed from the influence of the authorities" here. It is a military impossibility that he should be. He acts under orders as directly as the general who is within a few hours' ride of this capital; and the supreme military authority is at least as much entitled to praise for a successful campaign in the Southwest as to censure for an unsuccessful one in Virginia.

The Troy Times says that "a committee of colored men from that city" waited upon Gov. Seymour last week and asked him whether he would favor the organization of regiments of black men. He replied that he should not, saying that he had too much sympathy for the blacks to do so, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifices of life.

To this sneaking, contemptible subterfuge, the Dial aptly replies that no abolitionist professes so ridiculous a sympathy as this. Has Gov. Seymour no sympathy with the whites? Have not our white soldiers long occupied positions of "extreme danger"? Has not their sacrifice of life been "dreadful," in the many cases in which they have been forced to do the work which the blacks could have done much better?

Let the blacks share the dangers of the war; certainly they do not need the tender protection of a Democratic politician, whose sympathy with their fate is offered very late in the day. True sympathy with the colored race urges it to take part in this war, as the best means of vindicating itself from the slanders of its enemies; of earning the respect and gratitude of the whites, and elevating its social and political position.

ARE GREENBACKS A LEGAL TENDER?—The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that the notes issued by the National Government are not a "sufficient tender" for the payment of debts contracted before the law of Congress, which makes them a legal tender for all debts, was passed. In this State it has been decided that they are sufficient, even in a case where it has been stipulated that the payment shall be made in gold coin; and it is easy to see, if different States have different interpretations of this law, that much inconvenience to business men must result from the various rulings of Courts.

There can be very little doubt that the decision of the New York Court is but a part of the copperhead programme to cripple the Administration, by depreciating the money upon which we must depend for the suppression of the rebellion.

Among the correspondence which fell into the hands of Gen. Tuttle, on occupying the house of E. T. Cooper, editor of the Dissipation, in Jackson, Mississippi, were a letter addressed to Cooper by Douglas M. Hamilton, a prominent Louisiana man, and Cooper's reply. From these letters it is apparent that a concerted scheme for spreading disaffection among the people of the Northwestern States is being carried out. We incline to the belief that the "Hopesia" will not be found so simple as they are rated by the conspirators.

COURT DECISIONS ON THE POSTAL CURRENCY.—Some dangerous counterfeiters of the fifty cent denomination on the postal currency have got into circulation. They are well executed, and would pass readily, except on the very closest inspection. They differ from the genuine in the following particulars: The likeness of Washington on the face is very poor, the "50" on the right runs into the margin, and the "50" on the back is of a darker shade than in the original.

The gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, now on the Rappahannock, under the command of Capt. Samuel McGraw, have lately made several expeditions, some of them with very important results. A few days since, several of the gunboats steamed up to the town of Appahannock, where there was a strong rebel cavalry picket, which was shelled out. Some of our men were landed, and destroyed about 20,000 bushels of grain which was stored there.

The colored troops in the service, on every hand mentioned with praise by practical officers, are enumerated as follows: General Thomas' recruits, 11,000; under General Banks' 3,000; in Kansas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; in North Carolina, 3,000; under General Roca's, 5,000; under General Schofield, 2,000; Massachusetts regiments, 1,200; in the District of Columbia, 800; total, 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy.

The rebel State Convention of Tennessee, for the nomination of candidates for Governors and members of Congress, on a general ticket, is called to meet at Winchester, Franklin county, on the 17th inst. There are a number of aspirants for the office of traveling executive, among whom are Isham G. Harris, the present Governor; Andrew Lewis, Richard McCann and Samuel Anderson. Where the seat of Government will be located we have not learned.

The Ohio Democracy are by no means a unit in favor of Mr. Vallandigham for Governor. The War Democracy are strongly opposed to his nomination, and their opposition is embittered by the fact that, in counties where the war Democracy is strong, the party of Vallandigham are trying to send double delegations, and thus to crowd the Convention into nominating him.

Southern papers estimate the losses sustained in Mississippi by the late raid and battles at from ten to fifteen millions.

GENERAL ELDERSHIP OF THE CHURCH OF GOD

Slavery and the State of the Country.

At the triennial session of the General Eldership of the Church of God, held at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., last week, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, first, That we believe the Government of the United States to be founded upon the ordinance of God, and that it is to be preserved inviolate.

Second, That to maintain unimpaired the unity and integrity of this Government is the responsible mission of the American people.

Third, That the Scriptures teach that its subjects owe an unqualified loyalty to the rightful authorities of the Government, and that a diversity of sentiments concerning the wisdom of the policy adopted by any of its administrations will not afford a justifiable cause for the indulgence in any form of disloyalty, nor do we believe that conscientious scruples in relation to bearing arms in its defence as a justifiable cause for the denial of a man's fidelity to the Author of civil government nor to the constituted authorities of said government.

Fourth, That the popular idea of the right of revolution cannot be recognized and vindicated under a democratic form of government, where the people are sovereign, but can only be lawfully exercised under a despotic or oppressive government.

Fifth, That if there is ever a permanent dismemberment of the American Union, or a complete abrogation of our present form of government by an armed rebellion against the regularly constituted authorities, it can only be in consequence of our persistent adherence to some flagrant national sin or sins.

Sixth, That the unparalleled sacrifice of life and treasure in the present civil war, and the restoration of this wicked rebellion and the restoration of the national authority in all the States of this Union is obviously, in our judgment, the result of God's judgment upon us for our great wickedness.

Seventh, That the terrible calamities which we are now suffering in consequence of the present civil war, raging with infuriated mad fury between our brethren, cannot be permanently averted unless there be unmistakable signs of true national repentance, such judgments are only reformatory and avertible when they lead to this cardinal virtue.

Eighth, That national reformation cannot legitimately follow in our history until the people are brought to apprehend the primary cause of our present troubles.

Ninth, That we have a just cause to rejoice that our sentiments so often officially expressed concerning the character of American slavery as a great moral and political evil, by way of warning to the American people, are fully vindicated by the slaveholders' rebellion.

Tenth, That we declare it to be our solemn conviction that the chief and operative cause of the present rebellion is American slavery.

Eleventh, That the complete and absolute abrogation of the unnatural and cruel system of American slavery, by letting the oppressed go free and providing for them a future (full of hope and usefulness, in, in our judgment, the surest and safest measure to prevent the continuation of the present judgments of God, and also to restore again the unity and prosperity of the Government of our Fathers.

Twelfth, That in so far as any of the churches of this land have either directly or indirectly countenanced or given aid and assistance to this iniquitous system, it is their manifest duty to resign in sack-cloth and ashes, and to show the genuineness of their repentance by wielding all their moral and political power in its utter extermination.

Thirteenth, That we hereby declare our unwavering loyalty to the government and fidelity to the administration, and we also give this public assurance to the President of the United States, that he shall have our continued confidence, sympathy, co-operation and prayers for a triumphant issue of the laborious work to which he has been called in the providence of God.

Adopted near do.

Latest by Telegraph.

PORT HUDSON.

SITUATION OF GEN. BANKS.

GEN. SHERMAN NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

Reported Offer to Surrender Port Hudson.

The Casualties in the Recent Fights.

New York, June 9.

The Tribune says: From a gentleman fully conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the Department of the Gulf, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Gen. Banks' army.

Our informant left Port Hudson late on the evening of the 31st ult. There had been no fighting of any consequence since the 27th, but Gen. Banks was industriously and rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the rebel works. The wings of our army rested on or very near the river, both above and below, and there was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison.

Gen. Banks had made up his mind to take the place, and he had the men and means to do it.

Gen. Sherman was hardly expected to live. Gen. Stone is at New Orleans and will probably receive the command of Gen. Sherman's division.

Kirby-Smith is reported to be at Franklin, La.

The gunboats bombarded Port Hudson day and night on the 29th ult., without meeting with any response.

It is reported that Gen. Gardner offered to surrender the place if allowed to march out with their guns, provisions, &c. Gen. Banks declined.

Neither Gen. Nickerson, Col. Clark of the Sixth Michigan, Col. Ballou of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, nor Col. Payne of the Second Louisiana, were in the least injured in the fight of the 27th.

Col. Lull, of the Eighth New Hampshire, Col. Bean, of the Fourth Wisconsin, and Capt. Wroblewski, of Gen. Weitzell's staff, were killed, and Capt. Oregon of the Missouri regiment, and Christian, of the Fourth Wisconsin, were badly wounded. The latter regiment lost 70 killed and wounded.

Col. Chappin, of the 116th New York regiment, was killed at Port Hudson.

The Union association of the First district of New Orleans, have tendered their services to Gen. Banks for sixty days, whenever it may be found necessary to call for the aid of the unconditional Unionists of New Orleans.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

By special authority derived from Adjutant General Thomas, Gen. Pennington has detailed Col. Priddy of the 93d Missouri regiment, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in this department. The order has been

fully endorsed by Gen. Schofield, who has directed all the officers in his department to afford the proper facilities for the discharge of this duty.

Col. Priddy has also obtained permission from Gov. Gamble to enlist and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to local owners.

Gen. Curtis left this city last evening for his home in Iowa.

The New York delegation to the causal convention took their departure this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Withdrawal of Rebel Troops from James Island.

New York, June 9.

A letter from Folly Island, near Charleston, dated the 1st inst., states that a few days previously, it having been observed from the look-out that the rebel force had departed, an examination was ordered, which resulted in the demonstration that there were less than 1,000 rebel troops there—the number had hitherto been estimated at 10,000 to 12,000.

The inference among our men was that the bulk of the rebel force had been sent to operate against Gen. Grant.

HOOKE'S ARMY.

Our Troops Maintaining their Position on the South Side of the Rappahannock.

Results of the Reconnoissance of the Sixth Corps.

The Rebel Army Still in Strength Around Fredericksburg.

THE UNION RECONNOISSING FORCE STILL ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The reports received to day from the Rappahannock state that the First division of the Sixth corps were still in the position on the south bank of the river which they occupied on Friday afternoon. They had advanced no farther than the open plain behind the rifle pits, from which the enemy were driven, or rather where the greater part of the sharpshooters, on whom it was depended to hold the river, were captured.

Two lines of battle were formed, plainly in sight of the rebel lines and under the fire of their artillery; but affairs have been quiet on both sides.

The Sixth Vermont volunteers were thrown forward as skirmishers, and suffered the only casualties inflicted by the enemy yesterday.

A visit to the front disclosed the enemy in unusually strong force in his old position on the right, left and front of our advance column.

The enemy are constantly busy, and large columns seem to be moving up and taking position to await further operations of our force.

Gen. Hooker was across the river and visited the picket lines on Saturday.

The picket firing on Saturday was almost continuous; but yesterday and to-day our pickets have been nearly unmolested, the enemy firing only when mounted officers ride out to reconnoitre.

The result of the reconnoissance thus far has been to show that the enemy are still in large force on the opposite side of the river, and no indication can be discerned that any considerable portion of Lee's army have been withdrawn for operations elsewhere.

THE POSITION OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it.

The late movements of the rebels on the south side of the Rappahannock induced the belief that they had retired altogether from their old lines of defence, and officers and others who came to Washington confidentially announced this as a fact.

The crossing of some of our troops on Friday was in the way of a reconnoissance to understand the actual condition of affairs, and although on Sunday morning they had not returned, they probably did so by night.

On Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about thirty killed and wounded, and took about sixty prisoners in rifle pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington. Capt. Cross, of the regular engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was in the engineer bridge in crossing.

Although yesterday skirmishes of both parties were reported to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a general engagement. Both armies, however, seemed to be wide awake.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Matters on the Rappahannock remain substantially in the status quo. The position of our troops on the south side of the Rappahannock has been strengthened and the pickets of the opposing forces are in close proximity.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

Flour market continues very dull and prices drooping; sales 5,000 bbls. at \$5.75@6 for superfine; and \$5.50@7.12 for extra family. Nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat rather firm, and red selling in a small way at \$1.50, and white at \$1.60@1.65. Small sales of rye at 80c. Corn comes forward slowly, and white at 83c. Co. sell freely at 74@75c. Coffee quiet, small sales Rio at 80@81c; and Laguayra at 32c. Provisions move slowly; sales mutton at \$14@14.50; and lard at 10@10.75. Whisky steady at 45c.

New York, June 9.

Cotton steady; sales 150 bales at 56@57c. Flour dull and declined 5c; sales 5,000 bbls. at \$5.95 15 for State; \$5.65 15 for Ohio and \$5.35@7 for Southern. Wheat dull and nominally in favor of buyers. Corn has a declining tendency; sales 30,000 bus. at 74@75c for old and 70@72c for new. Pork dull at \$11.50@11.75 for old mess and \$10.25@12 for prime. Lard dull at 91@100c. Whisky dull at 44@45c. Receipts flour, 21,000 bbls; wheat, 37,400 bus.; Corn, 28,877 bus. Freighters are firm but quiet.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 82@83c. Flour; sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$5 for extra Ohio. Whisky firm at 44@44.75 for Ohio. Rio Coffee is nominal at 80@81c.

New York Money Markets.

New York, June 9.

Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island 95; Cumberland coal 25; Illinois Central R. E. 108; Michigan Southern 111; New York Central 118; Reading 105; Milwaukee and Wisconsin 27; Missouri 8 5/8; Gold 142; Treasury 7 1/2; 100; Cotton goods have advanced 4c; heavy stockings are active at 27c.

New Advertisements.

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

BURKHART & ROBBINS' PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

THIRD STREET, opposite the Patriot and Union Printing Office, Harrisburg.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of Superintendent of Public Printing for supplying the paper used by the State for the year commencing July 1, 1863. Said paper to be Book paper, measuring 26x40 inches, and to weigh respectively 40 and 60 pounds to the ream. Also double Flat-Top, measuring 17x25 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. 17x25 will be received for each kind separately. July bids can be handed in up to midnight of July 1st at 10 o'clock, A. M., and must state specifically the price of paper per pound.

Samples of paper required, will be sent to parties upon application to the undersigned, and can also be seen on the day of letting.

L. H. FUNK, Superintendent Public Printing, 75 Market street, Harrisburg. j-9-43-caw.

A N O R D I N A N C E authorizing the laying of a water pipe and making appropriation for the payment of the same.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, that Council be and they are hereby authorized to lay water-pipe in River alley, from Washington street to Vine street; Race street, from Conoy street to Nagle street; in Herr street, from Seventh street to the Pennsylvania railroad; in Spruce street, from State street to North street, and in Third street, from the termination of the pipe near Herr street to Verbeke street, and that the sum of three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the same.

Passed June 6, 1863. W. O. HICKOK, President Common Council. Attest—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

Approved June 8th, 1863. A. L. BOUMFORD, Mayor.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1863.

DEAR SIR: During the night of May 19, 1863, our Grocery and Provision Store, at North Second and Willow streets, took fire at about 2 o'clock A. M., and as the store was a two-story wood building it burnt rapidly, and before the fire engines could act upon the fire, our whole stock of goods, including much combustible material, and amounting to over \$2,000, were wholly destroyed. We had one of our No. 10 Chilled Iron Safes, which was in the hottest part of the fire, and it came out of the fire not in the least injured, except the melting off of the name, plate and paint. The contents inside were not affected in the least, and we consider the safe just as good a protection against fire now as before, and shall use it hereafter with increased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as before the fire.

Yours truly, M. MANUS & COFF, Late 429 North Second Street.

Attention to the above certificate is particularly requested, as it is the first trial of LILLIE'S SAFES in an accidental fire in Philadelphia.

I would say to all parties who want a Fire and Burglar-proof safe that LILLIE'S WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES are the most cheap and the only real Fire and Burglar proof Safes now made; and to those who want simply a Fire-proof, I would say that LILLIE'S WROUGHT IRON SAFE is fully equal in all respects to any of the most approved makers, and is sold at fully one-third less price.

All parties interested are invited to examine the safes above described at my store. G. W. PARSONS, Agent, j-9-42-taw8v 110 Market street.

CITY TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg have completed the levy and assessment of taxes for the year 1863, and that all persons shall be entitled to an abatement of FIVE PER CENT.

on the amount of their respective City Taxes, on payment of the same to JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., City Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863.

By order of the Common Council. DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. j-9-42-taw8v Harrisburg, June 8, 1863.

GRAND PIC-NIC FOR THE Benefit of the Good Will Fire Co., AT FISHER'S WOODS, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20th, 1863.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS. The Company give this Pic-Nic for the purpose of obtaining money to make a payment on their new "Button" Engine, and expect a liberal support from the public. j-8-42

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1863, at the residence of Peter Becker, dec'd. State street, near Elbert, Harrisburg, Pa., Three Horses, Four Carts, One two-horse Wagon, One one-horse Wagon, One one-horse Spring Wagon, Two Bids, One Rodder Cutter, One lot of Hay, Shovels, Spades, Harness, and a variety of other articles used for carting and hauling, &c.

Also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding, One Cloth Dress, One Dozen Chairs, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when conditions of sale will be made known by j-8-42a Mrs. MARY ANN BECKER.

BOARDING.—Six boarders can be accommodated with good board at MRS. MALOY'S, South Street near Third. j-8-42c

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The gas will be stopped on all unpaid bills after the 10th inst. By order of the Board. L. GRAY, Supr. j-8-42

HAMS—Exquisite Hams, in large and small quantities, which we are able to sell lower than any store in town. Call and examine. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. j-8

FISH—We are now offering very low, a lot of choice Mackerel, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market Streets. j-8

\$75 A MONTH—I want to hire Agents in every county at \$75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, my18-daw8m Alfred, Md.

WANTED—Forty or Fifty Wood Choppers. Sixty cents per cord will be paid and no piling to be done. Apply to E. S. GERMAN, or to Jacob Thielman, Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa. j-8-42m

FOR SALE.—A new horse power steam engine, nearly new. Price low. Address A. C. MILLER, my17-2m Newville, Cumberland County.

New Advertisements.