Friday Afternoon, February 1, 1861.

Appointments by the Governor. OFFICIAL.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners to Washington and accepted their appointment.-Ex Gov. James Pollock, Thos. E. Franklin, Wm. M. Meredith, Thos. White and Wm, M. Freeman.

Hon. David Wilmot and A. N. Loomis ernor has not heard from them on the subject.

### The Cause and the Remedy.

It seems to us, at the present time, a duty of obvious propriety that some expression of opinion should be made by those who took an active part in the Presidential canmeasures of conciliation and for the settlement of existing difficulties in our country. We are quite sure we speak the sense of the masses of this Commonwealth, without regard to former distinction of party organizations,but particularly of those who supported the election of Mr. Lincoln, in saying that they desire no terms or treaties with such portions of our deluded countrymen as have been misled into the position of rebels against the best government ever established on earth; except such as may result from a sincere regard for the Constitution, a love stronger than life for given rise to all the agitation on this question our National Union, and a determined enforcement of the laws of the United States. These are words of weighty meaning. By whomsoever, or by whatever party employed, the candid and honest American mind can recognize the subject of slavery would have produced vain them no other signification than that unal- riant views in regard to political administration terable devotion to national obligations which where the question of slavery was in any way every true American heart instinctively claims involved. But we are now admonished by the as the natural impulse, and the enlightened dangerous agitation of this subject during the conviction, of patriotic duty. But there are past six years, and the frightful proportions which portions of our countrymen, who, whilst yet its results now assume, how wise, beneficent, and cherishing love for American nationality, and in the justest sense, humane, was the settlement surrounding it with the fond recollections of a of this terrible question in 1820, by which dura glorious past, storied with the memories of ing the long period of thirty-four years our bethe mighty deeds and the painful trials and loved country was permitted to enjoy as much privations of a struggle, which whilst it made peace and immunity from agitation as could its history alike the wonder and admiration possibly be expected whilst such a potent source of freemen throughout the world, was recognized as the Providential probation for the height of ingratitude for us to forget our oblimission of America as a great nationality on gation for the progress in material and moral earth. These portions of our fellow-country- power and greatness, and the innumerable benmen, whom we recognize as brothers, still efits which have been showered upon us as mindful of their dear familiar tles, are now Nation and a people during that period. withstanding the strong currents of prejudice the inducements of customary associations, the enduring links of habit and life-long pursuits, the persuasions of imaginary interest; and in Their purpose was to prevent its attaining the addition to all these; the machinations and intrigues of powerful and desperate demagogues who are thriging them by sectional appeals, in-its inherent powers for injury were so fearfully flamed with all the excitements, which highly capable to their enlightened and patriotic comcultivated intellects in all arts of political management and address can employ, to seduce these loyal and true hearted Americans from their allegiance to the government of zens who believing that a final arbitrament of their fathers and ours. We need not say, that this question must come; and that whilst the the people to whom we refer, are those who statesmen of 1820 were mistaken in postponing live in what are now popularly styled the it; that delay now, in bringing it to a final and Border States. And here let us remark, that determinate issue, would be not merely an error, the sacred battle field of Brandywine; and as be enlarged into the proportions of crime. This the stirring historic memories of that conflict assumption is not only unsustained by the facts come thronging to our mind, we cannot in the of our history, but is rather due to the imagiheat of partisan feeling forget, that on that nations of the ideal blessings of a Commoneventful day, the Maryland and Virginia bri- wealth wherein political affairs are subjected to gades, commanded by the Rhode Island, General | the domination of pure abstractions; and were Greene, eagerly rushed to the support of Wayne's we to follow implicitly in political affairs such overpowered Pennsylvanians, and with the guidance, it would not be difficult to foresee the steady charge of the bayonet, retrieved the dissocial disturbance and inevitable anarchy which aster of their countrymen, and covered an impending and overwhelming defeat with all the honors of a courageous rescue, and an honorable retreat. And we are taught by the instincts of our own hearts, however partisan passions may have raged/that memories like these, are full of wise and just lessons to us that the men of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania and of all the glorious thirteen, and their descendants are now, as then, fellow heirs of the dearly won

to the mind and heart of the people, but we pass | we are bound in duty to confront the evils that on to what is more especially the object of this exist in society, but we should nevertheless article. There is a strong belief in the public mind, that the main purpose now ought to be, as a means of sustaining the national power, and employing it efficiently in maintaining onr national Union—to bring the border States into a means to the ends which political relations can hearty accord with the proper action of the Gen- only with safety employ. eral Government. As a measure to this vital obiect. propositions have been made in Congressintended to assure these States of a fraternal feeling by the Southern States, has really actuated the and purpose, and to effect such an adjustment as Republican Party of Pennsylvania, and, as we will be considered satisfactory by the moderate believe, of the Union. These men are neither portion of the Union. It is not our purpose here visionary theorists in politics, nor sentimental to discuss particularly the merits of any of the humanitarians. several propositions, made respectively by the venerable and distinguished Senator from the patriotic State of Kentucky, the Hon. John J. Crittenden; by the manly, able and statesmanlike Representative from Tennessee, the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, and by the clear-headed Senator from Minnesota, the Hon. Mr. Rice. It visions which a dutiful regard for their political appears now, a simple affirmation of the feelings obligations to their fellow-countrymen, enjoins and opinions of the great mass of the people of upon them. It is in this spirit that they have the free States, that no just complaint shall ex- recognized the "impregnable ramparts" by ist for the infringement of Constitutional rights of the South, in regard to the enforcement of complicated it may be in the relations of the the laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves, the Slave States to the Federal Government, and protection of any of the States from invasion whatever obligations might be imposed thereby or interference with the status of slavery in the on the citizens of other States. It is a serious of the Missouri Compromise as a mode of set-States where it now exists, or by whatever may be likely to impair the security of the rights in- whilst tolerating an evil, they refuse support it was implicated in that election; that it would volved in the relation of these States to the to any policy looking to, or capable of its per- have been supported by an overwhelming major-Federal Government; and it is now, as in truth petuation, and as necessary thereto, its in- ity of the people of Pennsylvania, and it would it always has been, cheerfully admitted, for the definite extension; that therefore, they have not have needed the troubles already expe-

prize of civil and political liberty

perplexing question of slavery, was at one time quite satisfactory to the country, and when there was less pressing necessity than in the present us, for moderation, conciliation and forbearnce, ought it not to be eminently satisfactory now? And should we not consider fairly, frankly, and manfully, that substantially such have also been appointed, but the Gov- an adjustment as is likely to be received by long period of thirty-four years, agreeably accepted by the great mass of the American peo ple, as a reasonable settlement of this question It is no time now for crimination and re-crimination; but we may, all of us, we who re sisted, and those who, in pursuit of mistaker applications of popular theories, advocated and supported, the disturbance and repeal of this vas in favor of Mr. Lincoln, in relation to wise and judicious settlement; we may all of us, now, deplore, that any fresh occasion was given for renewal of agitation in a matter which by a large number of the American people, is regarded as a dangerous disturbance of a social and domestic institution of a portion of our country, which, however repugnant to our feelings and judgments, is felt to possess intrinsic difficulties beyond the power of practicable measures for immediate extinction.

And we may be permitted also to say, that the violation of this settlement, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, has practically which at this day is formidable to the appre hension of statesmen, and which portends such calamitous consequences to the country. Doubtless, the opposing convictions of the people on of discord existed among us. And is it not the

It was not the aim of the statesmen of 1820 to eradicate this evil; and in this, reason and experience acknowledge their practical wisdom. power of mischief which would inevitably ensue by unchaining all the fearful energies, of which prehension.

We are well aware, however, that there are many earnest, truth-loving and patriotic citiwwrite, is within a few hours of but under the admonitions of past events would would be produced. Full of unutterable woe for civilization will be that day, when men ignore the mysterious but fearfully significant teachings of the economy of Divine Providence, that evils are tolerated in the world. And sad enough have been the lessons of experience, when men with the imperfections that pertain to our mortal natures, have attempted in the administration of political concerns a higher standard of aim and an ampler scope of effort than a wise humility would teach as commen-This is a theme which we well know is grateful surate with their powers. It is quite true that look the facts squarely in the face, that whilst the administration of political affairs should remedy, as far as may be, social evils, yet it should always seek a due proportion of the

This wise spirit, however sadly misrepresented, and even more lamentably, misapprehended,

They have, in the consideration of the subject of slavery in the political relations of the country, regarded it as a Tolerated Evil and in every expression of their authorized declarations of principles, have set forth as an evil to be tolerated within those constitutional prowhich State lines have surrounded it, however mistake of fact and purpose, that because tlement of the question of slavery; as far as

ments intended to give an assurance of more of any portion of their countrymen in ctual guarrantees of admitted rights should assertion that any rights enjoyed and acreadily and cordially be made. There is really knowledged have been invaded or threatened by no disposition to withhold these miscalled con-them. On the other hand, whilst this toleraessions, except a natural feeling of pride which tion of Slavery and immunity from any interesents the imputations of motives and purposes | ference | where it is now established is maintainthat are not cherished by the people of the free ed by the Republican party, it is difficult to States. The only essential feature therefore of the | concieve where there can be any warrant or everal propositions now engaging the attention support in its principles and intended purposes of Congress and of the country, ought to be such as for those declarations of "no more compromis presented in the propositions for a division by a ses' which we sometimes—and we fear with fatal geographical line of common territories of the warnings-hear. It may be, that compromi-Union. And in the outset, may we not ask if such a ses, may have proven insufficient, but we should division of territory, for the arrangement of the never lose sight of the important fact, that it was the violation of the compromise of 1820, which made the Republican organization formidable; that in truthit derived its power from the day of danger and trial, is painfully impressed on popular belief that it was a party organized to vindicate the sanctity of that compromise. and to demand atonement for its violation. It is sadly true that such utterances, sometimes proceeding from an intensity of feeling, unrestrained by prudential motives in times of high the Border States at this time, was, for the political excitement, possess serious capacity for mischief. But they cannot be accepted as the deliberated expressions of the purposes of the masses who voted for Abraham Lincoln in Penn-

It seems only right to assume, that if the existence of Slavery in the States where it is now established as a part of their political and social and economical system, is recognized by the Republican party, as a necessary part of the compromises of the Constitution, secured in every necessary form by compact, and for the security of which, they, have given every assurance, and are even now willing to give superfluous guarantees, that the same motives of expediency and solicitude for the public good, and the same liberal spirit of toleration, should lead to a fair and candid consideration of the propriety of other compromises in this matter, if they can be arranged without conflicting with the paramount principles which have actuated the Republican party since its organization in 1856.

The essential principle of that party, on this vexed question, has been opposition to the extension of Slavery, under the pleaset up by some of the Southern Statesmen, and unfortunately adopted by the larger portion of them in the Cotton States: that Slavery of its own proper vigor, could, would, and should, exist, in any Territory of the Union, where that existence might be asserted, by any slaveholder, in virtue of right of property in his slave, in the State where he had formerly held him. The monstrous doctrine was set up, that this right was absolute; -- not merely guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States in form, but existing by an antecedent right to which even Constitutional forms were conditionally subordinate, namely, the sacred right of property. It was very plain for the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania, who have been taught that the organic law of their State, asserts the inviolability of property, against any legislative enactment, except on the conditions of compensation, to see that this extreme doctrine of of the Sonthern Statesmen, nust inevitably lead to the recognition of slavery, in its so claimed essential feature of property in every State of the Union. If slavery, as they most wrongfully contended, could be carried into any territory of the Union, and be held as property, without, or in defiance of local law, and therefore be entitled to the protection of the Constitution of the United States, it was difficult to see why it could not in the same way be carried into any State of the Union; and consequently be established there. The poorest man in Pennsylvania, knows that his property cannot be taken away from him by any power in the State, without adequate compensation on ascertainment being made in due form of law; and as he has always been trained in the belief that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that all State Constitutions and laws are subordinate thereto, he cannot see how any property entitled to the full unquestioned protection of the Constitution of the United States, can fairly and legally be deprived of the protection of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The entire immunity of slave property from State legislation in Pennsylvania, would therefore inexorably ensue, if this outrageous doctrine were tolerated. This was the radical idea presented to the Pennsylvania mind on the subject of slavery extension; but there were more immediately practical coniderations, also presented, in the theory of an artificial balance of power, for the Slave States to offset the inevitable increase and growth of political power in the free States, from their

mind, against the novel pretensions which had been set up. The doctrine of the right of slavery extension. in virtue of its recognition as property, without local law to give it that character, is one of such pernicious nature, and really so offensive to the people of the free States, and the consequences of which would be so fatal to the freedom of the country, that no settlement could be effected which would involve a recognition of this political heresy. It would necessarily lead to that dreadful alternative, so plainly presented by Abraham Lincoln, of the States pecoming "all slave."

egitimate development of the recognized normal

element of true political power in States-

namely, the increase of free population, which

was effectual in determining the Pennsylvania

In that regard, it is quite true there can be no compromise.

But, we do not understand the propositions offered in Congress for the satisfaction of the Border States, to involve an admission of any such error, and it is not easy to see, how a mere division of common territory, can be assumed to present the features of a dangerous and fatal sacrifice of principle.

The questions at issue, as presented by the Border States do not offer irreconcileable antagonisms, viewed by the light of the purposes of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. And we are very sure if, during the last canvass, an issue could then properly have been made, substantially, for the re-enactment most part, that any just and reasonable enact- declared such hostility to it as will justify rienced, and the apprehension of the impending

calamity of civil war, to have determined their suffrages in its favor.

The Republican party of the Union, has in every possible way, assured the people of the country, that it did not seek any interference with the institution of slavery in the States where it now prevails, and would prevent by the force of the government; if in the power of that party to wield it; any invasion of, or interference with the rights of any, and all of the States, it respect of the question of slavery, in whatever form that invasion or interference might be attempted. Now it is exceedingly difficult to avoid the conclusion that this plain recognition of slavery in the States where it now exists, involves the maintenance of a compromise on a question, which is assumed by extreme men. to present an essentially antagonistic and irreconcilable contest.

But it will be objected that even if this view

Cassady, Mis Mary Cole, Mrs Mary

should be admitted, it does not therefore, sanc-

tion the idea that extension of slavery in any

case, in whatever degree, may be justifiable or proper. This objection we firmly maintain, for we do not believe the recognition and support of slavery in the States, carries with it any right to extend it. but we must contend that such reslavery in the States, carries with it any right to extend it, but we must contend that such recognition and support does imply the propriety and duty, under given circumstances, to make compromises in relation to a matter with which. as established, we can see no possible way at this time, in which it can be possibly settled forever on a definite and final basis. And we also assert, that it was against the indefinite extension of slavery, under the pretensions set up by the Southern ultraists, that the people of Pennsylvania, voted in the election of Lincoln-so far as slavery was concerned. The question of any compromise on the question was not, it is true, presented to them, any further than as it was implied in the cheerfully admitted obligation to recognize and maintain it in the States where Barnes, Dilivin A it is now established; but it is entirely safe to it is now established; but it is entirely safe to Barr, M R assume that this obligation did commit the Baldwin, Wm Republican party to an antecedent compromise in the support of the acknowledged rights of the States where slavery is a part of their social and political system. The query is full of portentous significance; if the affirmance and support of a compromise on this question in the slave States, does not violate the conscience, or contradict the principles of the people of the free States: why should it be as sumed, that their consciences would be offended. or their political principles be sacrificed, by a geographical division of the territories of the Union between the free and slave States.

There is sometimes a fatal tyranny exercised over the minds of men, by the force Bryars, Washington Buckley, Edwin A Butler, Senjamin Burte, Wm Rrnneman, Christie accidental causes, an odious signification .-And it is only reasonable to believe that among the masses of the loyal and true-hearted Americans who voted for Mr. Lincoln, there are many whose hearts are now yearning for the adoption of some measures of conciliation, which are not only not repugnant to their cherished convictions of political duty; but would make but a small part of what, out of their conscious strength, they could freely give; but are repelled from offering or yielding any socalled concessions, because, and only because, of the unhappy memories connected with the violation of the time honored Misssouri Com-

But we regard the allotment of a portion of our common territory to the Southern States as involving no compromise of principle; much less do we consider it any sacrifice or abandonment of any of the rights which the Free States contended for in the Presidential canvass of 1860.

We may regret, as unhappily there is too much cause, that any of our countrymen should need assurance from us that we intend no violation of Elter, John L Eyster, P A their acknowledged rights under the Constitution and the laws. But, if needful, ought we not. all of us, be willing to iterate and re-iterate, in resolution or in statute, any expressions that Fenicism, Berthe Fitting, John Fatean, Thomas Fisher, George Fisher, Wm Foster, George Felix, Wg Faucett, Daniel Fackler, George F Foliz, J Froiz, J Froiz, H might be desired against interference with them in their cheerfully admitted rights.

We earnertly trust that in the wisdom, moderation and patriotism of those whom the people have selected to guide the affairs of the nation, s safe and honorable way may be found for the deliverance of our once happy country from its present troubles, and its portending calamities-

## New Advertisements.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of all favorable to the organization of a CAVALRY SQUADRON, will be held at the public house of Joseph Hainels,
in Lower Paxton township, on Thursday evening, the 7th nst., at seven e'clock.

f1-5t

LEANDER N. OTT, Secretary.

### A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, At No. 12, North-Western Side of Market Square Next to Felix's Confectionary.

Owing to other engagements I will sell wing to other engagements 1 wall sont out my stock of Groceries, China, Glass and Queensware, Provisions, Liquors, &c. A bargain. There is a good run of City and Country trade, and any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to call soon, as I intend closing it out. The Store Room and Cellar can be leased for the business.

W. L. TREWICK.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sons indebted to the estate of Jacob Rineard, iste of Susquehanna towoship, Dauphin county, dec'd., are hereby notified to pay the same to the subscriber, because this date and the first of April next, and any person having claims against said docedent are hereby requested to present them to the subscriber without delay.

JIP-W6!\*

DANIEL SHEESLEY,
JIP-W6!\*

DEPARTMENT OF THE DANIEL SHEESLEY,
JIP-W6!\*

DEPARTMENT OF THE DANIEL SHEESLEY,
JIP-W6!\*

Por RENT.—THE DWELLING PART of the FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 33 Market street. Possession given on the lat of April next. For particulars enquire of [land-tf] J. B. SIMON. NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE Express Train South at 7.40 A. M. and the Express Train North at 8.15 P. M , will be discontinued from this date until further notice.

30-3t JOHN W. HALL, Agent.

FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST.

THE fall term of ROBERT M'ELWEE'S
School for boys, will open on the last Monday in
August. The room is well ventilated, comfortably furnished, and in every respect well adapted for school

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A fine assortment, comprising
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EVALVINA,
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CAPITOLIO.
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New Advertisements

### LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE HABBISBURG POST Consumers of Coal Take Notice! OFFICE, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1861.

OFF CIALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

LADIES' LAST. Ligon, Miss Mary Lowe, Miss Nancy E Mc McMullen, Sarah McClane, Mrs Elizabeth

Traup, Mrs Matilda

Vincy, Sallie

Albracht, Pauline Bannan, Mrs Sarah Bierbower, Miss Mary E H Bouch, Miss Elizabeth Books, Miss Eilen Meleeder, Miss M A Manuel, Miss Annie Manuel, Miss Annie Massey, John W Meally, Miss Bella Mellinger, John Miller, Miss Ellen Miller, Miss Ellen Miss, Mrs Elizabeth Murry, Miss Mary

Nesbit, Margaret Davis, Miss Ellen Durean, Mrs Doberty, Mrs Daniel Rutter, Mary Rest, Miss E.iza Raze, Susan Roberts, M Julia Ensinger, Miss Henrietta M Shadow, Susan
Sampale, Miss Mary
Shannon, Miss A L
Slighter, Miss Rebecca
Smith, Miss Catharina
Simons, Mis Robert
awindelis, Miss Margaret

Harden, Mrs Annie Ret Hunter, Miss Marian Horner, Miss Julia Ann Ingram, Mrs Eleanor Irvin, Miss Mary Jameson, Miss Mary J Keller, Angeline Keller, Miss Emma A Knole, Miss Martha Kombier, Miss Eliza

Wallace, Miss Nancy Wheeler, Sarah C Witman; Mrs Catharine Willismson, Miss Alice Lewis, Mrs Elizabeth Zarger, Miss Magdaline

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Huffnagle, Jacob Aligries Attingham, Robert Atwood, Jesse Albright, Samuel Inni÷, J A Jones, Joseph Jordan, M J Johnston, David Jones, George W Johnson, D F Jones, Dr ĸ Kerr, Thomas
Knabb, Jacob W 8
Kepler, J
Konnedy, John
Kauffman, A
Kohr, Jacob
Kohler, Adam
Kinkle, John C

Lebendelfer, J W
Louins, Charles
Lees, John
List, A H
Lane, Samuel
Longnecker, W
Lowry, M B
Lyon, Edward
Lutz, John
McKenzie, Charles

McKenzie, Charles McAllister, Wm 8 McDowell, John M M McGrew, James C McHenry, Herry McBarre, Alex McKee, J H & Co McDowell, R P Mrginnis, James Miginnis, Jame Mason, Sam P Miller, John Miller, Win Milligan, Philip Mitchell, J. W Miller, Kamuel Munson, M B Multin, Levi H

Canteen, John J Campbell, J J Myers, Charles Myers, John A Murphy, J C Christy, John L. Nevin, David R B Negley, James J Nicholson, James Nicholson, T P Nichols, Wm Orr, James P

Burke, Wm
Brenneman, Christian
Brooks, Geo A
Bristol, H
Brywn, M
Brightbill, H
Singham, Wm
Brower, D H B
Brinks, Anthony H
Burk, J

Davis, W G Pevlin, R K Deitze, David Diceye, Samuel Dinston, John P
Plyor, Henry!
Potter, James
Paterson, M
Plajford, Wm
Priner, Eugene
Penna & Lake Si
Copper Co
R
Rhinehart, Francis J
Ray, J M
Reed, Alex
Reynolds, J Donovan, CM Dold, Dr S M Dunigan, Samue Doehne, George E Eby, Eli Eckert. V C S

Reynolds, J Reiff, Jacob B Richardson & Co, H Ritter, John Rowig, Henry Ronah, Geo W Sheetz, Edmund Shindel, P Seibert, Jacob

Séthert, Jacob
Shorey, Sami P
Shultz, Philip M
Shupp, Samuel
Shultz, John
Savickle, Mahlon
Sayder, Jesse
Smith, H D
Sprogeli, Marshall
Splade, Maurice
Stevens, Simon
Spain, H
Strong, F H
Stebbens, Geo S
Stern, John
Stewart, J C
Sulliyan, J H Bullivan, J H

Victors, B F

Walker, Joshua V
Walker, Joshua V
Warren, Jas S
Waltz, Geo
Wells, John S
Weidenssell, Henry
Westbrook, L
Weaver, Wm
Wenrich, Joseph
Wheeler, Jeseph G
Whitman, M D
Wills, Alex
Williaton, L p
Wilbur, Charles
Winelander, M
Williams, C H
Wood, H B
Woods, W
Z

Zarker, Henry Zimmerman, Jacob K

Young, Joseph

M'Aam Miss Ann Schmid Charles Wetzel Johanns

Gilter, James George, John H Geap, M Garrett, Isaae Gerwig, Gustow Garman, John Troupe, Adam
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Troth, Henry M
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Troup, John A Grone, John Glassburner, Samuel Gray, W.W. Umberger, Miss Je Unger, Benjamin Updegrove, J G V

Hickman, G Hanson, John Hain, Jos Hatfield, Samuel Hawkins, Peter Hagerty, John Haverier, Henry Harper, J C C Hays, Ferdinand E Heathermon, James

Frity, Elias

Glind, Michael

Fryberger, John Fry, J M Richard

Heathermon, James Heizel, R G Heterick, Jeremish Heylman, John C Hughes, Milton Hoffman, Geo W Hoger, George Holtz, J B Horstick, Joseph Hobler, O Hummel, Christian Hummel, John Eoffman, D R Hufinagle, Wm H Hoflus, George G Hoflman, Geo

Blaneth Heinrich Dempsey Anprew Elchrodt Max Furman John NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised.

GEO. W PORTER D. M.

Select Schools for Boys and Girls.

purposes.

CATHARINE M'ELWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building! will open for the Fall term at the same time. The room has been elegantly fitted up during the vacation, to promote the health and comfort of scholars.

New Advertisements.

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LYSEN'S VALLEY NUT COAL, at \$2 00 per ton. " SMALL EGG COAL, at \$2 90 per ton. LARGE EGG " at \$2 90 per ton. Broken " at \$2 90 per ton. BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S WILKESPARRE STRAMBOAT, \$3 00 BROKEN, \$3 ûJ.

PROAD TOP COAL (for Smith's use) 12% cents a busher. 2,500 bushels Oats for sale at lowest cash prices. A large lot of superior HICKORY AND OAK WOOD, for

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Agent for Du Font's Gun and Blasting Powder, for sale at Manufacturer's prices. Coal delivered from both yards, at above rates, by Patent Weigh Carts, which are certified to by the Seale

of Weights and Messures. Every consumer will please weigh their Coal on delivery, and if it fall short 10 pounds, I will forfeit the

A large, full and complete stock of the best kinds of Coal, always will be found on hand. JAMES M. WHEELER.

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IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK, REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL VIGOR AND PURITY.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

# RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.

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Is precisely what its name indicates; for, while pleasau to the taste, it is revivilying, exhibarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also reviviles, reinstates, and rendws the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect, accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhibitanting in its effects! and yet it is never tollowed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYS-PEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PAIL PITATION OF THE HEART, MELAN-

CHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS. LANGUOR. GIDDINESS. AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CA-SES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS AND IRREGULARI-TIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL. Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the deblity following CHILI S and FEVER, but prevents all attacks arising from Miar matic influences, and cure the disease; at once, if already attacked.

tacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it in fallibly prevents any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedential behalf of the hands of all persons of sedential behalf or the hands.

tary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to out-door exercise, should always use it.
MOTHERS should use it, for it is a periect relief. Taken
a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the
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There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT

# MOTHERS, TRY IT!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or dectine not only of your daughters before it be too. Lite, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from falso delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are so often mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they tro; would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fattal fall. But the mother is always vigiant, and to you we fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to Professor WOOD'S RE-TORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD ZENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

Read what the Press may after thoroughly testing the Read what the Press say after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.—It is recorded in classics that Payche was once sent to a climate warmer than the West Indies to procure a sample of the corded in classics that Payche was once sent to a climate warmer than the West Indies to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserpine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box. Fortunately hope was found in the bottom of the box. Fortunately hope was found in the bottom of the box. Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial revives the recoilection of the story, for it invigorates the blood, aids the organs of digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and for digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and those who are affilted with loss of Appointe, Dyspepsia, consumpton, Faintness, Giddiness, Neuralgis, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., will here find an infallible panacea.

"St. Louis Daily Rxpress."

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL and BLOOD RENOVATOR is, without doubt, the best Tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are softening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impartites of the blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good heal h will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are condent that after using one bottle of this cordial none will be for a A PURE, HEALTHY TONIC, and one free from the weakest stomach, and at the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and time up all the organs of the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skillfally combined from the vegetable kingdom as to ac prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.—It is see

Furman John
Persons calling for the esc letters will please say they are advertised.

GEO. W. PORTER, P. M.

THE ORIGINAL AND CKLEBRATED

AMERICAN MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L. TOM THUMB,

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

AT BRANT'S HALL, Harrisburg, for MINIATURE SEMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

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O'Clock. Door open half an hour in advance. The little General appears in all his new Songs, Dances, Characters, Grecian Statues, &c.

Mr. Wm. Tomlin, the great English Bartione and Buffly from the Nobility's Congerts, London; Mr. W. Deneve, the American Tenor, and Mr. O. G. Titcomb, Planist, will appear at each entertainment.

Admission—Day entertainment.

Admission—Day entertainment, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 do. Frening entertainment, 15 Cents; Children under ten, 10 do.; reserved seats, 25 do. Schools admitted on liberal terms.

The General rides in bis miniature carriage from the Jones House to the Hall previous to each exhibition.

The grand Plano used is one of Chickering's best, from W. Knoche's Music Store, 92 Market street.

Before medicing a patent medicine, we have no head this tis recommended. And we would say that the Rectorative Cort. Wonds and the Recovative Cort. We would say that the Rectorative Cort. We have no headstain in fact, it is without any doubt the first article in market for purifying the Blood and strengthen the say the Hallow and the street of purifying the Blood and strengthen the say the Blood and strengthen the say the new York Cort.

The General rides in the miniature carriage from bostructions, and all come in right in the end, little carriage from bostructions, and all come in right in the end, little carriage from bostructions, and all come in right in the end, little carriage from bostructions, and all come in right in the end, little carriage from bostructions, and all come in right in the end, little carriage from bostructions of the system, because the vial energies a