

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, March 29, 1861.

Hon. John C. Kennedy.

We noticed lately a paragraph in the telegraphic columns of one of our contemporaries, the report that the Hon. John C. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, was to be superseded. The report excited great surprise, from all that we can now learn, in Washington city, as Mr. Kennedy is regarded not only as indispensable at the head of his Bureau, but as actually one of the most patriotic and indomitable Union men in the country. Aside from this, there has been no application made for the position of Superintendent of the Census, so that the report may be regarded as only the result of an effort to manufacture a "sensation telegram," for the purpose of puffing a personal friend.

As the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. Kennedy has rendered great service to the country, both for his skill in organizing his Bureau, and his zealous devotion to the statistics of the nation. During the completion of the census of 1850, and after the work had been completed, President Pierce was induced to remove Mr. Kennedy to make room for Mr. De Bow, who impudently appropriated to his own benefit the credit of Mr. Kennedy's work, and it was only after De Bow had proven himself utterly incompetent to direct the business of the Bureau, that Mr. Kennedy was re-instated as Superintendent of the Census. The same work is again organized, as in '53 and '54, and it would again be an act of injustice, to a competent man, as well as to the real interests of the country, to remove Mr. Kennedy. He was first placed at the head of the Census Bureau on the unanimous recommendation of the old Whigs of Pennsylvania, and we trust that the same influence, still living and controlling the administration of Abraham Lincoln, will again be wielded in favor of Mr. Kennedy.

We will just add, at the close of this article, that no man has labored within the past two months more ardently for the Union than John C. Kennedy. He was most active in Maryland and Virginia, spreading before the people of those States all the information in his possession, and all the argument at his command, to strengthen their allegiance to the Union as well as increase their devotion to the Constitution. Surely in such days as these, such a man as John C. Kennedy must not be struck down by either an administration or a party.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Recorder, and other Union papers South, think the evacuation of Sumter the worst sort of a "force bill" that could be enacted against the secessionists. "Just let them alone," says the Recorder, "and leave them to work out the problem of a separate and independent government, and before Christmas some of them will be glad enough to return to the fold of the Union, Texas and Florida are not able to support themselves, much less contribute anything to the support and strength of the new Confederacy. Mississippi hasn't credit for a shilling in the markets of the world, and the voice of a majority of the voters of Louisiana was not heard when that State seceded. The taxes of the new Confederacy are most burdensome, and the people will ere long take the matter in hand, put down the leaders, and come back to the Union."

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—Waldo P. Johnson, the new United States Senator from Missouri, has been a prominent Democratic politician in that State, but has never been in Congress.

The St. Louis Democrat thus comments on the issues involved in his election: "He was one of the Commissioners to the Peace Conference, and we understand, exhibited anything but a disposition for compromise. In politics he differs little, if at all, from his predecessor. They are both conditional or prospective secessionists—extreme southern or State-rights men. Personal considerations must, therefore, have decided the choice of the majority in preferring him to Green. The Senator elect has always borne a high character for integrity and personal propriety of conduct among his neighbors—the people of the southwest. In the struggle between Benton and his enemies, Judge Johnson sided with Benton, and opposed Phelps."

AN ENCOURAGING EPISTLE.—The editor of the Illinois State Journal has received the following chaste and encouraging epistle from a secessionist, who, it seems, has been reading that excellent paper:

SENIOR JOURNAL.—Allow a disunionist to say your editorials are particularly noticed South. Your talk is just the thing we like to hear. Give us hell, we like to hear it. We defy the Government and all such hell-hounds as your paper and followers to alter our purpose. We are all right here—our course is marked out—change it if you can.

A SECESSIONIST.

Secession in the Past.

Our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, Mr. Perry, has written a letter for publication, in which he says that he had fought secession in its most dangerous form in 1854-'55 when there was a plot among the Southern statesmen to seize Cuba by a war in which Congress was to have no part, then sever the North from the South, and soon after to annex Central America and Mexico, for the purpose of extending the area of slavery. He further states that President Pierce and Attorney-General Cushing were instruments in this Southern league, without knowing its fullest extent. In regard to the feeling in Spain, he says:

I am competent to say that her whole restrictive system on our commercial intercourse can be easily removed. The Cuban flour duties may be abolished by an intelligent negotiation, and our flour, corn, beef and pork will drive every other article out of the Spanish colonial market whenever we choose.

Mr. Perry remarks further, that if the North, abstaining from a war of coercion, allows the Cotton States to be the aggressor, "the South is isolated, deprived of every sympathy and every resource in the good will of other nations. England will spit upon her; the Emperor of the French cannot lift a finger for her against the unmistakable sentiment of that people; regenerate Italy abhors her, Spain recognises in her the enemy of her colonial peace, and her foreign policy will certainly play into the hands of the North."

Public Opinion at the South.

The National Intelligencer ridicules the apprehension professed at the South that the General Government is preparing to make war upon them. It charges all these reports to the mischievous efforts of the secession Press, which seeks constantly to "fire the Southern heart" and exasperate the Southern people still more against the Union and the North. The Intelligencer adds:

"So far from meditating the military subjugation of the South, the Administration, as we learn, is studiously desirous to avoid the very appearance of practicing anything like a constraint on public opinion, and, as evidence of this disposition, we understand that the troops about to leave Texas, instead of being distributed at points in Virginia and North Carolina, where it might have been otherwise most convenient to station them, have all been ordered North, where their presence can irritate no excited sensibilities and give rise to no panic fears."

This is doubtless a good policy, though it may possibly be carried too far. "Public opinion" at the South is already under the most fearful constraint—and it will be only when the loyal Union men of the South see a prospect of their receiving support from the Federal Government, that they will venture to make resistance to the terrible despotism that now oppresses them. We do not see the necessity or good policy of removing all the Federal troops from Texas. The Governor of the State, Sam Houston, resists the usurpation by which he has been expelled from his office, and there are tens of thousands of the people ready to sustain him. Why should not the Government of the United States leave there the nucleus of a force to stand by the Union, whenever the loyal people of the State determine to do so? There is at least a minority in every Southern State in favor of the Union. And while it is quite right that the Federal Government should impose no constraint upon public opinion, it is only just that it should hold itself in position to give all just and legitimate aid to the Union sentiment, whenever the opportunity may arise.

The first international difficulty with the Southern Confederacy has occurred in Brooklyn, in the case of Patrick McCloskey—whose name betrays his origin—who was brought before a Justice, yesterday, on a charge of intoxication. He denied the right of the court to try him, as he was a citizen of the Southern Confederacy, in proof of which he pulled a small Palmetto flag out of his pocket and flourished it defiantly before the justice. The Court, however, did not recognize the right of secession, individually or by States, so Patrick was convicted, fined \$10 and costs, and in default of payment was sent to jail for ten days, protesting vehemently that "it would be the occasion of war" between the United States and the "Confederate States of America."

A PARTY was organized last year which repudiated all platforms except the "constitution and laws," and which, throughout the campaign, inscribed upon its banners, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." The idea was that, by enforcing the laws, the Union would be preserved. We are sorry to see, almost daily, articles in the leading organs of that party designed to prove, as clear as holy writ, that "the enforcement of the laws" will destroy the Union. A Union that can be saved by enforcing a negro law against local public sentiment, but destroyed by enforcing revenue laws among white men, is of very doubtful value.

EXPENSIVE.—The following notice is one issued, we presume, by the Sheriffs of all the counties in Mississippi. It presents to property-holders in that State, never over-fond of paying taxes, a pleasing prospect of the amusement of providing for the expenses of the novel luxury of secession:

"FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PENALTY.—To the Tax Payers of Madison County.—By an ordinance of the State Convention a military tax has been levied for the defence of the State. You are hereby notified to come forward immediately and pay the same; and, as said Convention has levied a tax on all money loaned outside of the State, and on all money kept from circulation within the State, it becomes the duty of every taxpayer to appear at the Sheriff's office and give in, under oath, said assessment of money forthwith, under a penalty of five thousand dollars. This act applies as well to those who have heretofore paid their taxes as to those who have not paid them.

A. R. MADDOX, Sheriff.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Daily Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1861.

In the midst of the contention for position under the new administration, we are not regarding the movements of the southern confederacy with the attention they deserve. Jeff Davis, immediately after his inauguration, declared that he would eat his dinner in the White House on the 4th day of July, 1861. It seems that he was then perfectly acquainted with the extent of the treason which has since assumed so formidable an attitude, and that he regarded the power of the South immeasurably greater than both the power and prowess of the other three sections of the country. And if we are allowed to judge from results, the President of the southern confederacy was not far wrong in his estimation. As an instance of this fact, the insurgents or revolutionists have seized or stolen a large amount of public property consisting of forts, arsenals, munitions of war, cattle, horses and money to an enormous amount, all of which they have been able to hold in undisturbed possession. The great robbery of Twigg's in Texas capped the climax of these outrages—and yet outrageous as they are in our eyes, they give to the cause of secession in the South a prestige which is seducing to its ranks the best men in that locality. Why, then, should we longer regard the threat of Davis to take his dinner in the Capital of Washington on the 4th day of July, as the declaration of an idle boaster? To reach Washington by land would be easily accomplished, considering the state of public feeling in Virginia. No one longer doubts the possibility of Virginia being out of the Union in time to give Davis a safe transit through her territory, so that should the Arch-Traitor reach the banks of the Potomac, gathering strength and numbers on his way hither, his march across the "Long Bridge" would be made triumphal by the traitors who yet lurk in Washington, while the undoubted sympathy of a majority of its citizens for "the cause of the South," would greet him with welcome shouts on the portals of the Executive mansion. North Carolina and Virginia have both been playing secretly into the hands of the secessionists. They have parleyed and deliberated merely to delay action on the part of the Federal Government, and thus afford ample time for the development and strengthening of the treason. Both these States are slowly but surely casting off their disguises of conservatism, and manifesting that sympathy for their sister slave States which it is natural for them to entertain.

In view of this condition of affairs, the policy is boldly proclaimed that to coerce the South would be death to what remains of the Union. We have before our eyes the fact that the rebellion in the South has already been a success. Its leaders have succeeded in establishing their power by maintaining their position. They have forced the Federal Government to decide on the necessity of withdrawing the Federal troops. They hold the Federal arsenals, and with their troops have garrisoned the Federal forts. After accomplishing this much, the mere marching on Washington and taking possession of the public property would be an easy task, particularly when the non-resistance of the North is fully understood. It would be a short struggle thus to enlarge this already gigantic scheme of usurpation, and fully and finally place the proud capital of this nation at the mercy of a rebel chief. We have closed our eyes too long to their excuses, and the longer we treat with these traitors the stronger they become. In all their positions we recognize their power by neglecting to vindicate the authority of the Federal Government. Thus we give these men every inducement to attack the Federal capital. Virginia and Maryland have delayed the attack, as I have stated, only to give strength to the assailants, and when the assault does come, and the Southern rebels get possession of the Federal Capital, you will have in your own midst the argument that it would be irritating and coercive either to resist the attack, or after it has been made, to attempt to retake the public property thus violently aggrandized. We must be prepared for strange developments in these days of strange transactions, and it may not be a year until even the occupation of the Federal Capital by Jeff Davis and his cohorts will cease to excite attention or remark.

A very interesting and belligerent encounter is approaching in the Senate between the two great defeated candidates for the Presidency, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge. Between these two Senators a most deadly hatred exists, out of which must soon grow one of those struggles which have lately been adding so much excitement to the already over-excited condition of the public mind, and from which will spring fresh cause for revolution and outrage. Equally with James Buchanan, there is no doubt that both Douglas and Breckinridge are responsible for the condition of the country. Breckinridge has aided the traitors by lending them his sympathy, while Douglas, in the first instance aroused the storm by the manner of his hasty course and precipitate repeal of satisfactory legislation. Finding themselves approaching the vortex of an awful doom, they are preparing to scratch each other's eyes out before they descend to its darkness.

A Fleet of French and English War Steamers for the United States.—New York, March 29th. A Paris letter, published in the Times of this morning, states that the French and English governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion, it is said, came from England. France is to furnish three first class frigates and the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The fleet is to sail with sealed orders. Spain is also preparing to send a formidable force to the Gulf, though not working in concert with France and England.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Flour firm, sales of 5000 bbls at \$5 25 to \$5 35 for western extra; \$5 25 for superfine; \$5 75 for fancy. Wheat is wanted—7,000 bushels sold at \$1 28 to \$1 30 and white at \$1 38 to \$1 45. Corn active, sales 6000 bushels at 60c. Bacon sales at 11c to 12c; for hams 10c to 10 1/2 for sides. Whiskey quiet at 17 1/2 to 18. BALTIMORE, March 28.

Flour firm, \$5 12 for Ohio; \$5 00 for City Mills; wheat active and firm at \$1 27 to \$1 30 for red and \$1 40 and \$1 65 for white. Corn steady, at 64 and 66c. For mixed, and 56 and 58 for yellow. Pork called at \$17 00 for mess and \$14 00 for prime. Coffee firm at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Whiskey steady.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Flour quiet and less firm—sales to-day of 10,500 bbls at \$5 30 to \$5 35 for State, \$5 60 to \$5 70 for Ohio, and \$5 60 to \$5 75 for South. Wheat is quiet and less firm—sales unimportant; Corn ditto—sales 10,000 bushels at 60c. for mixed in store. Provisions quiet. Whiskey firm at 17 1/2. Receipts of flour 4,700 bbls; wheat 8,242 bush.; corn 7,984 bush.

if they desired more effectually to shut out its gloom. If these men were the only sufferers, their encounters would amount to nothing; but as they drag down with themselves the respectability and confidence of the nation, we are bound to deplore their presence and conduct on the floor of the Senate. That Mr. Douglas has been meanly treated by Mr. Breckinridge is an admitted fact, but the fact does not give him the privilege to introduce his private grievances in debate for the purpose of ejecting his spleen on a hated rival.

Pennsylvania has cause to be proud of her representation on the floor of the Senate, beginning with the present special session of that body. Edgar Cowan and David Wilmot, in point of ability, devotion to their Commonwealth and unflinching adherence to principle, have never been excelled by any former delegation in the same body from the Keystone State. Both in the prime of life—both with intellects of a high order, trained and disciplined in a profession in which men can arrive at the highest accomplishment as well as practical excellence, the people of Pennsylvania have cause to be proud of their Senators and a right to anticipate great benefits and grand results from their representation. Between the two men there is only the difference that Judge Wilmot has had more experience in legislation than Edgar Cowan. During the stormy session of the twenty-ninth Congress, when the administration of James K. Polk was engaged in concocting the great wrong of forcing on the people of the free States, Texas and the war with Mexico, David Wilmot was a conspicuous and distinguished member of the House of Representatives. He was opposed to the admission of Texas, because he could only see the wrong it inflicted, and predicted then what has since been perpetrated by the people of that Commonwealth, in proving recreant to a compact which warmed them into life, and raising their bloody hands to deal a death blow at those who gave them respectability and position. Judge Wilmot will make himself heard before his term expires in a manner which will silence his foes and satisfy his friends. Together with Edgar Cowan, he will leave the interests of Pennsylvania in the condition in which they found them through the exertions and influence of Simon Cameron, well cared for and protected.

INQUIRER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Destructive Fire in New York.—New York, March 29. The building Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau street was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$60,000.

Case of the Steamer Bienville.—New York, March 29.

The case of the steamer Bienville, which was taken in charge by the Custom House authorities of this port on her late arrival from Havana, not having the proper clearances from New Orleans, has been arranged with the Government at Washington, and she will sail for Havana and New Orleans on Monday next, the regular sailing day.

The Government, it seems, was disposed to be lenient with the owners, as the obtaining of a proper clearance at New Orleans is an impossibility at the present time, and the confiscation of the vessel, together with her cargo, as required by law, would consequently be an act of injustice to irresponsible parties.

Latest News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

During the late Executive session of the Senate, about four hundred nominations were confirmed, nearly fifty of which were sent in by the President yesterday.

The Post Office Department, under the recently enacted provision of law, has restored the mail service between Germantown and Lexington, Missouri, six times a week.

General William Stickley was elected assistant Secretary of the Senate, and not Secretary, as has been erroneously stated.

Asbury Dickens retains the latter position.

The trial of Captain Armstrong, for surrendering the Pensacola Navy yard and other property, is still progressing. The government has sent to Florida for witnesses.

Much anxiety is expressed respecting the distribution of the building of the seven steamships by the late Congress. No official action has been taken on the subject, and besides, the appropriation for that purpose will not be available till after the first of July.

The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning. The administration is not particularly popular among the press for news revelations, but according to current reports the threatening events in the South to-day occupy their attention.

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Collectorship of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

There has been some change in regard to the Philadelphia Collectorship. It is rumored outside that ex-Governor Pollock will accept a foreign mission. This is a compromise by the high pressure of the rank and file in favor of David Taggart for the Collectorship of Philadelphia. He is more strongly backed up by letters and petitions from Republicans from all parts of the State than any man has ever been heretofore.

New Advertisements.

DAVID HAYNES, 110 MARKET ST., HARRISBURG, AGENT FOR LILLIE'S PATENT Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof.

SAFES. Strictly the ONLY Mercantile Safe made, that is both Fire and Burglar Proof. mar29-dlv

UPHOLSTERING.

HUSH MATRESSES, COTTON TOP MATRESSES, COTTON COMFORTS, FRENCH CARPET HASSACKS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, &c.

On hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the very lowest rates for cash.

HAIR MATRESSES and SPRING BOTTOMS MADE TO ORDER.

SOFA, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, HAIR MATRESSES, &c.

Repaired and made equal to new very reasonable, all at No. 109 Market street between Fourth and Fifth. mar29

J. G. BARNITZ.

JONES' STORE.

JUST receiving and now opening a beautiful assortment of SPRING GOODS of every style. A great variety of goods for TRAVELING DRESSERS; Corsets, Oil Cloths, Parasols, &c., &c. Cheap for Cash.

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE WHITE GIRL to do house-work, to whom very liberal wages will be paid.

None need apply unless they can give good recommendation. Apply at the [m29-1w] EAGLE WORKS.

NOTICE.

\$130.00 CHECK LOST.

A CHECK drawn by the subscriber on "Mechanics' Saving Bank," dated "Allegheny, January 2, 1861," to J. A. Weir, Esq., for \$130.00, and enclosed in a letter to Dr. J. O. QUINN, Pennsylvania Hospital, Harrisburg, has been lost or stolen.

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. Payment has been stopped.

R. H. DAVIS, Director of Poor, Allegheny county, mar29-3ide

Pittsburg.

1861. INTERESTING TO ALL! 1861.

CATHCART & BROTHER,

No. 14 MARKET SQUARE.

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR USUAL LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING DRY GOODS!

ALL KINDS, ALL PRICES, EVERY STYLE, EVERY QUALITY, ANY MAKE, PRICES LOW ACCORDINGLY.

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY! HEAVY STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Every inducement offered to purchasers at CATHCART'S.

mar29 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

FOR SALE.

A FRESH MILK COW, by JOHN H. BRANT.

mar29-1w

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his PLUMBING and BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethel Church. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it.

mar29-3md

WM. PARKHILL.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE FIRST OF APRIL is fast approaching, and many business men and citizens generally will be making changes in their business, which will require them to procure new Blank Books. In view of these changes the subscriber would respectfully inform the public at large, that he has a very large stock on hand—the largest and best selected lot in the city—HE WILL MAKE TO ORDER ANY AND EVERYTHING IN THE BLANK BOOK LINE, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Call and examine the stock and prices before procuring your Blank Books elsewhere.

mar29

GEO. BEEGNER, 61 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

H. L. GOBOLD.

PRACTICAL Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, Melodeons, &c., &c., will receive orders in future at WM. KNOCH'S Music Store, 92 Market street. All orders left at the above named place, or at the Buchler House, will meet with prompt attention.

First class PIANOS for sale. april8-dlv

NEW BOOKS.

AT BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 61 MARKET STREET.

ELISE VERNER: A romance of destiny. By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

GUADALUPE: A tale of Love and War. By a Military gentleman of Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION in its national aspect.

COUSIN WILLIAM: A tale of fashionable life.

PIONEER PREACHERS AND PEOPLE OF THE MISSISSIPPI, by Rev. Wilburn.

JACK HOPESTON; or the adventures of a Georgian.

SONGS OF IRELAND, by Samuel Lover.

THE WITS AND BRAVOS OF SOCIETY, by Grace and Philip Wharton.

All the new books of the day for sale as soon as published.

Books not on hand, will be procured in a short time at publishers prices, without additional charges.

BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE, 61 Market street.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

WALLOWER'S LINE.

The old stock of cars being disposed of, the undersigned has broken out in a new place and established a daily freight line between Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg and all points on the Northern Central, Susquehanna and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroads. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended he hopes, by promptness in delivery, to retain all his old customers and patrons. All goods intended for the line must be delivered at the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, Broad and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

All goods delivered at the depot up to five o'clock, P. M., will reach Harrisburg next morning.

J. WALLOWER, Jr., General Agent, Reading Depot, Harrisburg.

M. M. HATTON'S.

LIVERY STABLE.

Strawberry Alley between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is stocked with excellent HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., which will be hired on reasonable terms.

mar29

J. Q. ADAMS, agt.

DR. T. J. MILES.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Offers his services to the citizens of Harrisburg and its vicinity. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and gives assurance that his best endeavors shall be given to render satisfaction in his professional duties. Being an old, well tried dentist, he feels able to give the public guarantee to call on him, assuring them that they will not be dissatisfied with his services. Office No. 128 Market street, in the house formerly occupied by Jacob D. Eby, near the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

mar29-dlv

New Advertisements.

WANTED. AGENTS TO SELL PACK-AGES OF STATIONERY, &c., at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, mar29-3md No. 151 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF FONGTAY YOUNGHOON TEA. This is the best brand of Black Tea imported. A small invoice just received and for sale by WM. DICKER & CO. [m29]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, Pa., Undergrove's lock 5 miles above Harrisburg, on SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1861, the following property, to wit:

A fine One Horse Rockaway and Harness, Trotting Sulky and Harness, Farm Cart and Harness, Stone Truck, Stone Sled, Two Straw and Feed Cutters, One Corn and One Grinder, ONE MULE, TWO MILCH COWS, Lot of Harness, Locust Posts, One Ground