

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, and Freedom's bonner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA

Saturday Afternoon, May 4, 1861.

THE MORNING TELEGRAPH.

We are now circulating an edition of the TELEGRAPH every morning, larger than any other morning paper that is either published or retailed in Harrisburg. In this edition we give this city up to twelve o'clock midnight, and such other local and general news as is of importance to the public.

... Advertisers would do well to take advantage of the morning edition of the TELEGRAPH.

THE NEWS AT THE END OF THE WEEK. We have been swayed and excited and perplexed during the past week with rumors and reports as to the movements of the Federal Government, and the attitude and conduct of the rebels. There is very little doubt as to the vigor of the Federal Administration. President Lincoln and his Cabinet have acted both discreet and wisely, and have succeeded in fortifying the posts of defence in and around the capital in a manner to place Washington city and its immense treasure of public property entirely beyond the danger of invasion. The only possible annoying feature in the events of the week is the treachery which the Legislature of Maryland are adding to their past acts of treason. They are now actually engaged in a system of espionage for the benefit of the enemy-and will eventually force the necessity on the Federal Government of occupying Maryland with such an army as will effectually check the treasonable designs of its to free speech and a free press is met and disinhabitants. There is no doubt either that the Government will be compelled to contend with all the border joined to the Atlantic and Gulf States. This conspiracy had its origin in a desire to maintain and spread the institution & slavery, so that every State the least interested in the institution will be seduced into the rebellion started for its success.

The army and navy are both to be increased. The blockade ordered by the Government, now extending from New Orleans continuous ly along the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic coast to the Chesapeake Bay, will have the effect completely to crush the manatine trade of the rehels, and starve them at their own fire-sides and altars of treason. This course, on the part of the Government, will be productive of more practical effects than would be the actual destruction of harbors, or the shelling and bombardment of cities and towns along the extended coast of the rebel country. It leaves them just in the possession of their own resources, nothing more, and will teach them in a few the contention, then will the present war of the weeks how insignificant and helpless they are nation, forced on it for self-defence, be barren in reality. The rebel government is evidently uncertain in all that its does. Jeff. Davis is uneasy in his dreams of a crown. While the jealousy and distrust which always mark the councils and operations of treason, are at work among the rebels. The bombastic proclama-. tion in regard to privateering has fallen a dead letter. The government of Europe are beginning to protest against it, so that any assistance the rebels may get in this respect, must come from pitates and robbers like themselves.

Altogether, we regard the position of affairs as both favorable and encouraging to those who are struggling for the maintenance of the law and the def nce of the Union. The only embarrassment in the way of the government, is the conduct and deceit of the Legislature of Maryland. This, however, cannot interfere with any of the plans for the defence of the capitol.

THE PRESUMPTION that the framers and founders of this government would introduce an element into its organization sufficiently powerful to accomplish its destruction, is simply ridiculous. The idea that they would recognize a principle in whose operation there would be a force to sever and scatter these States into angry rivals, jealous of each other's power, and intent on each other's destruction, is to charge our brave forefathers with a want of discrimination and wisdom which all their actions accord to them. Among those who framed the first articles of confederation, the idea of a union was an eternal compact and everlasting bond, to be strengthened by time and made the more necessary as our interests expanded and increased. After the war of the revolution, this security became a great, grand and a glorious truth. A truth exemplified on every battle field, where union alone crowned our army with victory. Those who claim the privilege of secession, on the pitiful pretext that it is a guaranteed right, would exhibit more sense and command more respect in the eves of the world, if they would claim for their rebellion the design of correcting an evil or overthrowing a wrong. Then they could assert the right of revolution with some consistency. But now as they base their rebellion on the right of resuming the sovereignty which they only transferred to a temporary nationality, there seems to be no excuse for their treason. Common sense and reason are alike repugnant to the idea of secession -Self preservation, that should be the first law of nations as well as individuals, is opposed to it, and the events of four weeks prove that the

of this government.

THE WARS OF AMERICA.

The United Colonies and States have been engaged in numerous wars, every one of which wards by walks from the rising to the setting sufficient importance to serve any present parone of the most powerful and warlike nations in the world, was a strange spectacle in the eyes of the statesmen and soldiers of Europeand they were even more confounded, as those same Thirteen Colonies took their place among the governments, and began the solution of the problem of man's ability for self-government. After the Peace of Ghent, and between that period and 1812, the United States were the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. The war of 1812 was no less signal in its victories than that of the revolution. Again the latest telegraphic dispatches received in the United States dictated terms of peace, and again were they made the possessors of innumerable blessings from its results. After that struggle came another long and prosperous period of peace, which was briefly disturbed by a difference with France. But that too ended to the honor and benefit of our government, by the forced liquidation of French debts. Again were we blessed with peace, until forced into a war with Mexico, when again were our armies victorious. In the Mexican war, perhaps, the most stupenduous results were achieved in a physical sense, by the acquisition of immense territory. But aside from this achievement, the valor of our soldiers and the force of our arms, Wore established almost as invincible. We thus hurricaly repeat the warlike inci-

dents in our history, showing the success of our arms and the benefits derived from that success, for the purpose of drawing a comparison between those struggles with a foreign foe and our contest with domestic enemies and traitors. If so much good has resulted from our other wars, should not good flow from the struggle in which we are now engaged? Of this there is no room to question. If the prejudice which exists in the south against the people of the north is broken down-if the intolerance that is manifested in the slave states in an opposition comfited-if the intercourse of the people of the north and south is as free and as general as is the intercourse between the ci izens of the west and the east-if, even these victories are never regret the blood they shed, the toil they underwent, or the time that was lost. Some great good will certainly result from this struggle. It must be for those who are engaged in it to decide what that great good shall consist ofwhether it shall be the humiliation or the overthrow of slavery—whether it shall merely be the vindication of the law without the punishment of the law's violators—or whether it shall be the final and certain establishment of the majesty and force of the American Union, at home as well as abroad. Events, as they progress will show how we are struggling and for what we struggle. If the people have been called from their homes, their avocations and their business, only to intimidate a few ruffians, and leave unsettled the great wrong and cause of both of victories and benefits. But if the wrong is to be humiliated as well as vindicating the law, then will the war which treason has inaugurated, result in the most brilliant victories that freedom ever achieved.

WILL OUR DIFFICULTIES be settled by a comthe country \$500,000,000, and to suppose after such an expenditure, that the people would listen to any proposition of compromise, is simply to presume that the people are too ignorant to understand their own interests, or too usane to comprehend, and insist on their own rights. We have nothing that will suffer compromise in this crisis. Our honor as a free, peaceable and law abiding people has been attacked, and surely no one in his senses will propose the compromising of the integrity and independence of the freemen of the loyal states. Our laws have been trampled on and violated by a band of assassins, who, under the justification of in Washington, with arms in their hands, a new and implous oath of allegiance, seek the ready to die, if necessary, to maintain the subversion of the liberties of one portion of the American people, that they may the better rele, was among a gallant party of young men enslave all classes. To these, the bold invaders who recently crossed into Virginia, from Washof constitutional law and order—the spoliators ington, and captured a rebel steamer loaded of the public property—the threatened incendiaries of the capital, and the murderers of our bravest soldiers-to such as these, the offer of the Democrat, because Republicans are acof conciliation would be the act of suicide, from which compromise would speedily hurry the the poor victim to eternal death and disgrace. The governments of the loyal states that have poured out their money and their men not fight against his state, Virginia, and he at the bidding of the Federal authorities, will not be satisfied with any further diplomacy in the general government, with its perfect milithe settlement of these difficulties. The peothe settlement of these difficulties. The people of these states, who are now marching forward to the defence of the Federal capital have an object beyond its protection. They seek also the vindication of the law, and that can only be accomplished by the punishment of the traitors. Vengeance belongs to Heaven would it be worth preserving if it could. You may out, maim, kill and destroy; you may -but man can seek and demand reparation from sweep down battallions with your artillery; you man. The just punishment that has been may block up commerce with your fleets; you meted out to common criminals must not be withheld from common traitors. So let it be may starve out the thousands of the enemies of government; you may overrup but you cannot subjugate the United South; and if you declared by the people of the loyal states—let could do all this, you could not do it without it be inscribed on every banner consecrated to inflicting an equal amount of misery upon those liberty and around which freemen rally, that long as there was a plank to stand upon by the the laws of the country will never again be respected, the side of the Union, the Constitution and the

To-Morrow, May 5, the twenty day's grace allowed to the Rebels by the President's Proc American people will not permit the principle lamation will expire. We may confidently exto be engrafted on the present or future policy pect soon to hear of active operations against an effort now, on either side, to cut each other's

overthrow, are brought to a complete and final pun-

Some of the Northern press yet sympathizing with the rebels are constantly harping against resulted in their benefit. The old wars of the the use of force by the government in suppres-Colonies with the Indians, brought them many sing the rebellion at the South. Public propera 'patch' of land which was measured after- ty must be reclaimed, forts repossessed, the law put in operation, and the judiciary expectof the sun. But none of those wars were of ed to perform their functions and discharge their duties, but no force must be used by the Bay, is 62 miles from Philadelphia. At this ticular reference. The first general conflict, the Federal Government while it attempts to acrevolutionary struggle, dates our real existence complish these desirable and necessary purposes. as a nation. In that struggle was laid the Surely we have learned sufficient already that foundations of the government. All that we the intention of those who cry against the use are we owe to those who then believed that of force is to aid those who are using force to they were fighting for principles that would cripple and destroy the Federal Government. survive forever in the developments of a great The cry against the arming of negroes in the people. That war was a success. Thirteen in. North is raised to give time to those who are significant Colonies dictating terms of peace to arming thousands of the most ignorant and irresponsible beings on the face of the earth, exciting their passions by the most horrible stories of Northern barbarity towards the African, and playing on their fears by threats of such punishments as they are so much accustomed to suffer. We are to use no force while the border States have been and are daily consolidating their strength-playing into the hands of the traitors by appeals to the magnanimity of the governments and people of the North, and taking advantage of every act of confidence and respect which the authorities at Washington have extended to their appeals and paid to their promises

This condition of affairs, we are happy to believe, will no longer be tolerated by the government and people. Force is about to meet force. Treason will not be called on to surrender. Force will compel its obedience, and force alone will be used in bringing back the rebels to their duty and their responsibility. The idea that after we have conquered obedience we cannot maintain peace, is only sympathy for treason, which dare not be expressed in open language. The idea that this government is incapable of sustaining its own authority, that we are too weak to enforce our own laws that eighteen millions cannot establish and secure peace and order against 'the rebellion of eight millions of men, is too fallacious for consideration.

The use of force becomes day by day more imperative. The policy of promptness is demanded by a hundred necessities. If we parley longer with treason, force itself, so far as the government is concerned, may become use-

less and ineffectual. THE BLACK REPUBLICANS are becoming the wful subjects of the still more awful anathemas of our southern cotemporaries. There is something jocund and severe in their use of the term black-somethin actually crushing in its application to that brave party of men in this country who have lared their breasts and heads to the pelting of the storm that is just now won in this contest, those engaged in it will the amalgamationists—but by the application these same accusers are the guilty wretches who Angle Saxon with the inferior African race. If is not without strong probability. we were to write black secessionist, the term because one of the principal evils which is the amalgamation that has gradually and steadily been encouraged and practiced until the race of men in the south, lemon colored and dwarf stalwart men of the free north. We can afford formant could not give the names of the parto he called black republicans as a term of re. ties. Etheridge did not speak. proach because men have suffered more opprobrium for less holy principles than a Republican suffers for his glorious faith by such at tempted contumely. But the guilt which accompanies the reproach to the slave-drivers, burns to his heart, and fills his soul with bit-terness and revenge. Before this rebellion is

THE LEWISTOWN True Democrat styles the Sunday Chronicle, printed in Washington city, promise? No! The rebellion has already cost a Republican paper. Mr. Frysinger, of the Democrat, is, or was, a clerk in Washington, and certainly knows that the Chronicle is an entirely independent journal, but, true to the instincts of the Breckinridge-tory-southernsympathisers in Pennsylvania, he seeks to injure a business enterprise by connecting it with a partizan purpose. He adopts what he considers an opprobrious term, fills it with a mean falsehood, and then gives it credence and circulation. The Chronicle is doing giant service in the cause of the Union-and its editors are not alone content in using the pen in de ence of their country, but they are on guard law. Mr. Sheridan, the publisher of the Chronwith arms. We suppose that it was that daring deed which made him a Republican in the eyes customed to performing such noble actions for

heir country. John Minor Borrs has written a letter to Attorney General Bates, in which he says he canwill not against the Union. He continues: I am satisfied that a contest on the part of command of money, and its credit without limit, backed by eighteen or twenty millions of people, against eight millions, without military organization, is not likely to be of doubtful result in the end; but after that, what then? Can the Union be preserved on such terms, or until those who have sought their final and complete laws. Our streets may run red with blood; our dwellings may be leveled with the earth; our fields may be laid waste; our hearthstones may be made desolate, and then at the last, what end has been gained? Why the government has exhibited its power, which has never been questioned but by the idle, the ignorant and the deluded, and for the display of which **MISCELLANEOUS**

LOCALITIES AND DISTANCES .-- The intense interest with which the movement of our troops is followed, and the present phase of the rebellion, render the following topographical notes of value, in getting a clear idea of the current

Havre de Grace-At the mouth of the Suspoint continuous railroad communication is

interrupted by a ferry.

Annapolis— On the west side of Chesapeake
Bay, about 50 miles from Havre de Grace, 39
miles by rail from Washington.

Annapolis Junction—The junction of the Annapolis branch road with the Washington branch, 19 miles from Annapolis, 20 miles

from Washington city. Fort Monroe-At the junction of James river (northern side) with Chesapeake Bay, about 38 hours steaming from Boston and 24

from New York.
Norfolk—About 12 miles south of Fort Mon-

Cockeysville—Fifteen miles from Baltimore on the railroad to Harrisburg, (being probably the nearest point accessible on the rail to Balti-

more from that direction.)

Baltimore—Ninety eight miles from Philadelphia; 38 from Washington; 95 from Harrisburg; 81 from Harper's Ferry, and 17 from Annapolis Junction.

Fort McHenry is situated at the extremity of a point of land extending from the city in the southwest, and is about two miles and a half by the scale on the coast survey map from the center of Baltimore. Opposite the fort, across the channel, which is here less than a mile in width, is the Lazaretto light-house.

The distance from Washington city to Charleston is 587 miles; Washington to Wilmington, N. C., 278; Washington to Welden, N. C., 216; Richmond to Washington, 130; Wheeling to Baltimore, 379.

A LETTER from Montgomery to the Charleston Mercury speaks of it as highly probable that the Confederate capital will be removed to Rich-General Bragg has asked for 2000 additional

troops, fearing, from the movements of the U.S. troops on Santa Rosa island, an effort to land troops at the city, to attack his army in the rear. The Norfolk Herald makes the number of

troops at Richmond 4000, and at Harper's Ferry 8500; but it says that, by the close of the week, there will be 25,000 in Richmond. In New Orleans the secessionists are said to be forcing the occupants of prisons to enlist. Nothern men are compelled to do so, or run

Louisiana.

Norfolk is effectually blockaded by a fleet of ten ships of war. So is the whole Chesapeake bay. Brilliant opening for Virginian indepen

the risk of lynching. Troops are scarce in

PRESIDENT DAVIS' BODY GUARD. -The Mobile

Register, of the 23d, says: Capt. Sands, of the Mobile Cadets, left yes terday for Montgomery, in obedience, it is said, to a telegraphic summons relating to his com-pany. It is rumored, with what truth we connot say, that President Davis designs to select from the best drilled volunteer companies of the Confederate States, perhaps one from each principal city, to form his guard on assuming the command in chief of the armies of the subsiding. By the black we are supposed to be South. Among the companies that are spoken of for this honor are the Columbus Guards, the Augusta Artillery, the Montgomery True Blues and the Mobile Cadets. We give this rumor have been seeking the pollution of the pure for what it is worth, stating our belief that it

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT PARIS, TENN. - The Memwould be applicable, and the description true, phis Avalanche learns through a gentleman hecause one of the principal evils which is from Memphis, Tenn., that the Hon. Emerson working like a canker in southern society, is

Etheridge went to that place with the intention of delivering a speech. He was met at the edge of the town by a party of gentlemen who told him he could not speak in Paris. Ether-idge entered the place, however, and a difficulty ensued during which one of his friends was formed, disgust the hardy traveler and fatally wounded, and has since died. The in-

JEFFERSON DAVIE' government has made regular requisition for troops in each of the border slave States, and all are engaged in complying with the demand, Kentucky as well as all the rest. The Governor of that State lately

Confederate Commission to Washington suc ceeded perfectly in their great object, viz.: "To gain time for perfecting our (the south) military operations, and rendering ourselves invincible."

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Fremature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of Self Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANEL MAYPHE, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

NOTICE.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Browp's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and s trengthening the veice. See advertisement.

PURIFY THE BLOOD. PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILIS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—
free from all Mineral Poisons.—In cases of Scrotula
Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation
of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing
in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases
by their purifying effects on the blood. Billious Fevers,
fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short,
most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties
No family should be without them, as by their timely
use much suffering and expense may be saved.
Prepared by WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D., New York, and
r sale by all Druggists

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of ali those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the mouthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Govern Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counteriests.

CAUTION.

in all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpita tion of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, hese Pills wil effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, For sale by C. A. Barryon.

For sale by C. A. BANNVART.

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Married.

On the 30th of April, by Rev. James Colder, Mr. Will LIAM O. Cook and Miss Hannah W. Henry, both of Har risburg

New Advertisements

SEWING.

A NY person wishing a good seamstress day or week, will please call at Mr. Nichole, South street and door from Front street, in this city. my3-8td

POTATOES.

1,500 BUSHELS of choice POTA EBY & KUNKEL.

NOTICE.

A CHANCE TO OPERATORS.

THE greatest ever offered in our city Good female operators can find constant employ ment; also, good Collar hands at the best prices. Apply personally from three to four o'clock, P. M., on Saturday and Monday, in Taird street, opposite R. J. Flem lig's Coach Factory.

1AMES A LYNN JAMES A. LYNN.

FOR SALE. Three empty ARKS for sale, very cheap if applied for immediately, by my3-3t EBY & KUNKEL.

DENTISTRY.

B. GEO. W. STINE, graduate of the Baltimore College of Deutal Surgery, having perma nently located in the city of Harrisburg and taken the office formerly occupied by Dr. Gorgas, on Third street, between Market and Walnut, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to perform all operations in the Deutal profession, either surgical or mechanical, in a manner that shall not be surjassed by operators in this or any other city. His mode of inserting artificial teeth is upon the latest improved scientific principles.

Teeth, from one to a tull set, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, Flatina plates or the Vulcanite Base.

I take great pleasure in rocommending the above gen-leman to all my former patients of Harrisburg and vi-inity, and feel confident that he will perform all opera-lons in a scientific manner, from my knowledge of hl. billity. [my3-dtf] F. J. S. GORGAS, D. D. S.

 $\mathbf{R}^{ ext{EVOLVERS}}$ my?-lwd

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for sale at the EAGLE WORK's. THE SOLDIER'S BOOK, M'Kinney's "Our Government," an exposition of the Constitute of the United States, explaining the nature and open of our government, from judicial and authentics. sources. Price \$1 00. For sale a BERGNER'S STORE.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!



Scientific and Practical Optician. (Store and Factory 112 South Fourth Chestnut, Philadelphia.)

Chestut, Philadelphia.)

AS arrived in this city and opened an office for a short time for the sale of his celebra tod IMPROVED SPECITACLES, with the finest Periscopic Elliptic Lenses, forming the Concavo-Convex surface, in accordance with the philosophy of Nature, surpassing in purity and transparency any other glasses officred before to the public, producing a clear and distinct sight, rendering ease and comfort in reading the most minute print, affording altogether the BEST HELP FOR THE IMPAIRED VISION, improving, strengthening and restoring the cycsight. These glasses are correctly and carefully suited for every age. STELEOSCOPES in every style.

STELEOSCOPIO VIEWS in a great variety—Sceneries, Statuary and Groups.

ries, Statuary and Groups.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES inserted so as to give them perfect movement with the natural one.

Also, for sale his world renowed MICROSCOPES
TELESCOPES,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the lowest city pric s M. I. FRANKLIN, Optician, office Third street, next door to the Daily Telegraph

POWER'S DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA ANTIDOTE,

For the cure of these distressing maladies. Agreeable o the taste. Every so'dier should procure a bottle of this valuable addicine before they take up their line of march. For

C. A. BANNVART'S, Drug Store, Harrisburg, Pa.

T IEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD terness and revenge. Before this rebellion is ended, our belligrent cousins in the south will learn to love and respect their Republican cousins of the north.

The Lewistown True Democrat styles the Confederate Confederate Counting there he made a speech is made a speech in and on arriving there he made a speech is made a speech in a speech

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA, QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, May 1, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at my office in Harrisburg, up to twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, on TUESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1861, for the whole or part of the following requirement, to be delivered at this place, in such quantities and such times as may be directed by this office. The reservation also being made to increase or reduce the quantities in requirement at prices accepted. The allotment will be made within three days from the above date.

REQUIREMENT. 15,000 Great Coats.

15,000 Army Blouses, Indigo Blue or Cadet

15,000 Pairs Trousers.

15,000 Undress Caps. 30,000 Flaunel or Knit Woolen Shirts. 30,000 Pairs Canton Flannel Drawers. 30,000 Pairs Woolen Stockings.

15,000 Pairs Bootees. All the above to be of the army pattern, and An the above to be of the army pattern, and conform strictly to the regulation; of the United States army, in quality of material and floish. No bid will be received for a less numthe successful bidder will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security for the aithful performance of his contract

R. C. HALE. Quarter Master General P. M. m1-d2t

NEW COAL OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into the COAL TRADE in this city, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens. I will keep on hand Coal of all sizes, from the most celebrated and approved mines, which will be delivered to any part of the city, free from dirt and other impurities. Full Weight Guaranteed. Coal for Sale by the Boat Loap, Car for Sale by the Boat Loap, Car Coal Coal will receive 2.240 pounds to the Ton.

Office No. 74 Market street, second door from Dewberry alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North street. Or ders left at either place will receive prompt attention.

April 200 April 200

LANCASTER BANK NOTES WANTED.

CEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS of the These Pills should not be taken by temales during the notes of the Lancaster Bank, which falled some of bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are sure after the state of the control of the Lancaster Bank, which falled some will be paid. Apply at apply apply at a THIS OFFICE.

SIGN OF THE

Glorious Star Spangled Banner!

NOTHER SUPPLY OF WALL PAPER A NOTHER SUPPLY OF WALL FAREN,
BORDERS, &c., SPLENDID WINDOW BLINDS, to
which we call the attention of our friends, and cordially
invite them to examine our goods and prices.
We are determined to sell cheap. Mind the place.
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
Near the Harrishurg Bridge.

Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

D. W. Gross & Co



D. W. GROSS & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS NO 19

MARKET SITREET HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE.

KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS.

We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your attention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

PRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS

Oils, Varnishes and Glucs, Dye Stuffs, Glass and Putty, Artist Colors and Tools

Pure Ground Spices

Burning Fluid and Alcohol. Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,

Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes Castile Soaps, Sponges and Corks, die., die., die., die., die., die. With a general variety of

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

selected from the best manufacturers and Per fumers of Europe and this country. Being very large dealers in

> LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES. WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S COLORS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES. COLORS AND BRONZES OF ALL KINDS,

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD.



We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction.

TEETH! TEETH!!

JONE'S AND WHITE'S PORCELAIN TEETH. PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR

RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye! Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, [very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS

Those of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know not their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long experience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything appertaining to our business, on the best of terms

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of

PURE DRUGS

at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the favors of a discriminating public.

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