rorever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Free dom's banner streaming o'er us

HARRISBURG, PA

Saturday Afternoon, June 8, 1861.

JOHN P. SANDERSON. We have purposely avoided referring to the appointment of John P. Sanderson as Lieutenant Colonel in the United States army, to give his friends the opportunity of expressing their own frank gratification at the fact, and allow his enemies to expend their rage and envy for his well earned and better merited success. His friends believe that he is fully competent to discharge the duties which his position imposeswhile no man who knows John P. Sanderson will hesitate to express the utmost confidence in his ability to assume and maintain every responsibility which a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the United States army creates. Those who think otherwise are those who entertain prejudices against the man, formed by political differences and disappointments-created, too, as much by the fact that what they envy they cannot reach by force of their own individual abilities, as Lieutenant Colonel Sanderson himself has done. We might as well add another truth for this opposition. It can be traced to the fact that the newly created officer could not discover in the pretensions of John C. Fremont to the Presidency those claims which made him so superior in the eyes of othersyet while he opposed Col. Fremont in the memorable campaign of '56-he never forgot his dignity as a man, or his devotion to those great principles of Republicanism which have since awakened the energies of this nation to new efforts of progress and fresh aspirations of improvement and elevation.

Whatever the enemies of John P. Sanderson may declare in objection to his appointment, the people will hail it with satisfaction. He is an earnest, honest, persevering and courageous man-a gentleman in manner and educationin heart and soul, a loyal American citizenwith sufficient strength of will and integrity of purpose, not only to make a gallant officer, but a brave and chivalrous soldier. We are perfectly willing to trust the reputation of the country and the fame of the army in the hands of such men as John P. Sanderson, and so also are a large majority of the men who know him.

## JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

The friends of this gentlemen throughout the state of Pennsylvania, and they are numerous, will be pained to learn that his health is giving way under the heavy persecution he is comhe is quietly pursuing his agricultural labors on | never shone before. his farm near Richmond, Virginia, he is constantly beset by his enemies, who demonstrate their hatred of him, by the most brutal acts and conduct. Mr. Botts rarely visits Richmond-indeed he seldom leaves his plantation, unless it is on some errand of mercy to succor or defend a Union man who has fallen under the ban of the traitors. When he does make his appear-fully and well. Next to Lieut. General Scott the traitors. When he does make his appearance in Richmond, he is followed through the streets by a drunken mob—insulted at his hotel, in our army. He entered the service from enced either by the possession of or disappoint.

The steamer State of Georgia, from Fort Monroe last night, brings intelligence of the arrival of the Tenth regiment of New York. and even interrupted at the table, by those Virginia as a Lieutenant of Infantry, in March, who hate him because he loves and proclaims the universality of freedom. From several sources we learn that Richmond has become a perfect bellam—and not only Mr. Botts, but all who are even suspected of entertaining Union sentiments. Are rudely and heavelly all who are even suspected of entertaining for ten years faithful service in May, 1827; r ro-Union sentiments, are rudely and brutally moted to the Lieutenant-colonelcy of the treated. Men born in Virginia, who have Fourth Infantry, in November, 1839; distinbeen living elsewhere and returning to the land of their birth, are arrested, examined, and if not able to disprove the charges trumped up against them, are imprisoned and fined, or subjected to the will, fury and caprice of drunken a Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at the mobs and magistrates.

-Virginia, once the mother of statesmen, has become the breeder of traitors and assas- del Rey, and also at the city of Mexico, where sins. The glory that was once bestowed upon he was severely wounded. He led the Fourth her by a patient and a confiding people, has Infantry in every battle in Mexico except been turned into a source of shame to the Buena Vista. His rapid promotion shows in whole nation—her statesmen have become the what manner he served his country, and history prey of her passions—her people seem mad will have a fair page for him in the future acwith drunken zeal for the perpetration of wrongs -and the only safety for herself and neighbors, is through the strengthening influence of gunpowder purgatives, administered in large and small doses, by Coiumbiads and Minie rifles.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS S. BELL. This eminent and distinguished politician and jurist, died in Philadelphia last Thursday, from the effects of a cancer, with which he had been suffering for a long time. Judge Bell was born in that city in 1801, studied law with the Hon. James Porter, at Easton, and settled in West Chester, where he practised and presided as a lawyer and a judge with great Heights, on Kalorama Hill, on the heights ability and deserved distinction. He served as facing the President's House, on Meredian Hill, a member of the Constitutional Convention in on Seventh street Park, on the hill at Ecking-1858. In the same year he received a certificate of election as Ssate Senator from the Capitol Hill, at the Navy Yard, and on Asylum Chester and Montgomery district, and was an Hill. Casting then his eye across the river to active member of that body during the memorable and exciting scenes of the Buck-shot occupied by Mr. Bell, after a spirited contest, to his competitor, Mr. Brooks. On the death practice of the law. Soon after, he was ap and the whole can be under arms at ten pointed President Judge of the Court of Comminutes' notice. mon Pleas at Easton, by Gov. Pollock. He retained that position but for a short time, and in 1857 he was elected State Senator from Del-

WORTH ALL IT COSTS.

War is an expensive luxury. However humanely and discreetly waged, it is a serious drain upon the life of a nation. We shall come out of the present struggle impoverished in many ways. With the best success, we shall sacrifice thousands of lives. We shall feel the bruises of the conflict for years after the rebellion has been crushed and peace has been restored. Thousands of fortunes will be wrecked -thousands of homes will be made desolatethousands of bright careers will be arrested. The mourners will go about the streets. There will be sorrow and anguish-there will be despair that no human sympathy can assuagein many a gentle bosom. The wrecks will lie thick around us-the charred and battered ruins of high hopes and sublime endeavors will attest how severe has been the trial through which the country has passed.

Will it pay the cost? Yes-a hundredthousand fold-if we come out of the struggle conquerers! If we succeed in crushing out this miserable rebellion—if we exterminate the fatal heresy of secession—if we shall be able to teach treason such a lesson as history will never weary of rehearsing-if we shall succeed in convincing the world that have a government strong enough, vigorous enough, determined enough, to evercome all combinations and at tacks, whether from conspiracies within or invasions from without; if we shall be able to impress christendom with the conviction that our western empire is built upon a rock, which no convulsion can shake and no tempests undermineif we shall beable to do this, and do it effectively, the war, no matter how long or how desperately waged, will be the cheapest enterprise upon which the nation ever embarked. Every drop of blood that has been shed—every dollar that has been expended—every purpose that has been baulked and hope that has been crushedgoes to make up the life of a great people. We shall resume the calm pursuits of peace, chastened by the trial through which we have passed-purified by the affliction with which we have been visited. We shall find ourselves elevated to a higher moral plane, and quickened by noble impulses to the performance of nobler deeds. We shall find ourselves purer, more self-reliant, more self-poised, more able to grapple with future issues, and avoid future dangers. We shall find ourselves less bound up in selfishness, less the slaves of toil and business, less grovelling in our tastes, less early in our aspirations.

The successful termination of the war wil be the dawn of a new era in the history of the country. The Republic will enter upon a new stage of its career. The public heart will throb with more generous pulsations. Broader, higher, nobler issues will engage the attention of statesmen. A loftler standard of public morality will prevail. A better class of public teachers will come upon the stage. Purer aims and more exalted conceptions of truth and justice will animate the people. The sterling metal of our western life purified as it were by fire—abstracted from the dross that has so long pelled to bear for his sentiments, and that while tarnished its lustre—will shine out as it has

> BREVET-BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GARLAND, of the United States army, departed this life in peace, and we might say, obscurity, on the night of Wednesday last, in the city of New York, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born in the State of Virginia, and died a true patriot, having served his country faithguished himself in the Florida war under gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma ; breveted battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in 1846; was distinguished at the storming of El Molino counts of our country's wars.

THE MILITARY CIRCLE AROUND WASHINGTON. The forces that have hitherto been protecting Washington from within, are now guarding it from without. On the heights which surround the city, there is now a chain of camps forming a great circle of fifty miles in circumference. They are at distances from each other varying from half a mile to three miles. Standing on the dome of the Capitol and looking around on the Maryland side, the observer will see a succession of groups of white tents dotting the sides and summits of the hills; on Georgetown ton, on the hill at the Soldier's Home, on the Virginia shore, he will see the same circle continued and prolonged by successive camps war. An error in the returns gave the seat near Alexandria, at Four-Mile Run, at Roach's Spring, on the hill overlooking the Long Bridge at Arlington House, and two or three more at intervals along Arlington Heights, of Judge Darlington, at that time President more at intervals along Arlington Heights, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, the thus carrying the circle clear round again to deceased was appointed his successor. In 1846 Georgetown. The enemy who advances a step Governor Shunk elevated him to a seat on the inside of this circle falls into a trap. A signal bench of the Supreme Court. After the expigun from any one of the camps will be instantly ration of his term in 1851, he returned to the taken up and repeated around the entire wing,

BRIG. GEN. E. C. WILLIAMS is very highly

The Brownsville Weekly Clipper, in alluding to the alleged frauds on the military fund of the State, thus justly refers to Gov. Curtin. We join the Clipper, as does every man who knows Andrew G. Curtin, in the belief that the invesexpend hundreds of millions of treasure and tigation about to be had will result in his full and complete vindication from all the charge which suspicion and malevolence have brought Western United States Troops Oragainst his administration :

We believe our readers have known us lone and well enough to believe us when we say, that, were we satisfied an intentional fraud had been practiced by our own father, upon the brave men who have gone forth to battle for the preservation of our common flag, we would not spare him. Of course, then, we would not spare Gov. Curtin, if we thought him guilty of any intentional complicity with the heartless scoundrels who have defrauded our soldiers in the matter of clothing, blankets, &c. We are, however, fully satisfied that the investigation into these alleged frauds, which is now on foot, will prove the Governor to have been entirely innocent of any connection with these stupen dous rascalities; and, moreover, that as soon as the facts came tangibly to his knowledge, he dismissed all suspicious contractors, repudiated their contracts, and instituted the investiga tion now in progress. Hold up, therefore, till you hear the report of the investigating committee, and in the mean time, mark our pre-

mittee, and in the mean time, mark our pre-diction—the Governor will come out of the furnace without the singing of a single hair of his head. Again, the Harrisburg Telegraph, in speaking of the recent allusions made by the Governor's enemies to his personal habits, pronounces them base and malicious slanders, and cites the testimony of the entire community of Harrisburg in proof of its assertion.

The National Vidette, of Jersey Shore, adds its testimony in favor of Gov. Curtin in the following language:

The only complaint that has any real ground is that of fraud in furnishing uniforms. We believe that great wrong has been done to the Governor is not responsible for this. If it be It is rumored that the War Department has Governor is not responsible for this. If it be true that some of the parties entrusted with pointed a commission composed of three gen- life Beauregard is living, he is undoubtedly by themen whose reputation for honesty and integrity stand equal to any equal number in the State is he more likely to be than at the Juncstate, to investigate these transactions, and if any frauds are discovered he will use all the power he has to remedy them. Can he do few thousand troops in his recent tour through more?

Gov. Curtin has had a harder task to perform but no combined effort could concentrate any

no military organization worthy of the name, he has created an army that, notwithstanding all that has been said about it, will soon equal in efficiency any in the field. There is no state in which greater difficulties had to be overcome first filled up.

near as many men as we have, and that their citizens have been more liberal than ours. Michigan has, we believe, but one regiment yet in the field, and that was equipped by private enteprise. We need not remark that it takes more time and labor to clothe twenty regiment. more time and labor to clothe twenty regi-ments than it does to clothe one. We believe it is a fact that while New York city has equipped a dozen regiments by private enterprise there has not a single regiment been equipped by the citizens of this state.

We ask our readers to ponder these facts and then ask themselves if these assaults on the state administration are not unjust. Traitors and cowards are ready to seize upon any pretext to embarrass the government, and give aid to rebellion, but loyal citizens will at least sus-pend their judgment until they know the facts.

declare in his tavor, will be sustained by the legal vindication that awaits him.

A writer in the Brie Gazette also defends Governor Curtin at length, in the course of which Colonel Wm. J. Worth; breveted a Colonel for he makes the following truthful observations The rush to arms in Pennsylvania was without a parallel in history. Governor Curtin was overwhelmed with offers of men in companies and regiments far exceeding his own calcula-tions, and from that time to this, he has used every moment in organizing, uniforming, equipping and transporting twenty-five regiments who are now in the service of the United States. These regiments were unclothed and unarmed—they numbered 18,750 men—and yet in the short space of about five weeks they were ready for service, and sent to their destination. In the performance of these active duties, requiring talent and skill, and no small amount of patience and endurance, there must necessarily e some mistakes made, and some things not done as they should have been. But, in all this, the Governor has been faithful to his own duties, and his high position, and I am sur-prised to find some of our citizens disposed to find fault with him because some contractor has not fulfilled his contract properly, or some commissariat has neglected, in some instances to supply wholesome provisions. These mat-ters are all wrong, and no one condemns them more severely than Gov. Curtin, who has taken

We have heard many complaints against the Governor of this State, and after carefully hearin of the pros and cons of the dissatisfied have come to the conclusion that our worthy Executive is "more sinned against than sinning." The fault is not with the Governor, but those whom he unfortunately reposed constitutions that our worthy but those whom he unfortunately reposed constitutions and the federal Traces.

ernment the policy of establishing a national ar-Brie. Gen. E. C. Williams is very highly mory in that locality. Hen. J. K. Morchead, complimented by the Philadelphia North American, for his efficiency and skill as a disciplinarian leads in this movement, and seems determined. The rebel pickets still occupy the position opmory in that locality. Hon. J. K. Morehead.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

dered to Washington.

RETURN OF PALMER'S RECONNOITER-ING CORPS.

The Rebel Force and Batteries at Acquia Creek,

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Ubiquitous Beauregard

Col. James Cameron Tendered the Command of the Highland Regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

There is military anthority for stating that the First regiment of Cavalry, and Second re-giment of Dragoons, of the U.S. army, have been ordered from the department of the west to this neighborhood.

Capt. Palmer's corps of Topographical engi neers has returned from a reconnoisterance of several points on the Potomac river. He land ed at several points on the Virginia side, attended by two officers and twenty marines, proceeded to a considerable distance in the neighborhood of the White House, landing where a company of about sixty rebels had made their appear

ance a few days before.

At Acquia Creek two small batteries, with some 500 or 600 men were distinctly seen by

received information to-day that 60,000 troops have been centred at Manassas Junction, the duty of purchasing the uniforms have been have been centred at Manassas Junction guilty of fraud, we do not see how any blame gathered from Harper's Ferry, Richmond, &c. will fructify into future blessings. We shall can be attached to the Governor. He has apemerge from the conflict stronger in all that pointed a commission composed of three genIf Beauregard is living, he is undoubtedly by

than any Governor who ever presided over this such number at the Junction without the fact commonwealth since it had an existence. With being known. Again, Norfolk requires a large no military organization worthy of the name, concentration of their forces, where they hourly anticipate a movement on the part of Gen.

Yesterday, Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, com in which greater difficulties had to be overcome than in Pennsylvania. Her dough-faces had succeeded in staving off all preparations until the war was upon us; and when the call for sixteen regiments was received, overything had to be done in haste, and it would be astonishing if no mistakes had been made. But notwithstanding all the difficulties, Pennsylvanians withstanding all the difficulties, Pennsylvanians that clan, and the men wear the Cameronian were first in Washington, and her quota was plaid, the appointment of Col. Cameron is first filled up.

Comparisons have been made between our regiments in Washington and those from Michigan. Rhode Island, and other states to the igan, Rhode Island, and other states, to the disadvantage of our own. It should be remembered, however, that those states have not ceptance. He visits the regiment at the George-town College to-day, where he will be received

## Later from Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of the Tenth New York Regiment.

A Zouave Accidentally meghot.

All Quiet at the Fortress.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY

REPORT OF A SECESSIONIST.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL TROOPS

Preparations for an Attack.

FREDERICK, June 8. An intelligent gentleman from Harper's Ferry, recently, reports that Jeff. Davis was expected there to-morrow, to complete the state of preparations for an attack, which is eagerly expected. He represents that indica-tions are not at all favorable for an evacuation. New troops are constantly arriving. Fifteen hundred reached there last night from the interior of Virginia.

Provisions were abundant, and the men cheerful. The strictest discipline is maintained.
Our informant was not allowed to speak to
the soldiers except in the presence of officers. ANOTHER AND DIFFERENT REPORT.

to supply wholesome provisions. These matters are all wrong, and no one condemns them more severely than Gov. Curtin, who has taken means to remedy the past and furnish security for the future.

The Clarion Independent Journal adds its testimony in favor of the Governor, and seems to think, while others may prove guilty, he will be fully vindicated by this investigation.

A Baltimore deserter from Harper's Farry has arrived here. He says there is no discipline, the men only half armed, and that food is only obtained by scramble, fight or foraging. Half of the force are watching the opportunity to desert, and he ridicules the idea of their being in condition to repel the force now approaching from Chambersburg. He BAITTMORE, June 8.

Movement of the Rebels.

HAGERSTOWN, June 8.

men unworthy of the trust, but who were represented as houest. Everything will be closely scrutinized, and we are fully satisfied that Gov. Curtin will come out of the fire unscathed.

The Proper of Petersuage are holding mass meetings for the purpose of urging on the gov.

The Proper of Petersuage are holding mass meetings for the purpose of urging on the gov. liamsport road. Another column will be push

aware and Chester. This useful career was ended on Thursday last, amid the sorrow of his friends and the regrets of the community.

Can, for his efficiency and skill as a disciplinarian leads in this movement, and seems determined and seems determined and leads in this movement, and seems determined are seems determined and leads in this movement, and seems determined are seems determined and leads in this movement, and seems determined are seems determined and leads in this movement, and seems determined are seems determ moment's notice.

LATER FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

Rebel Companies at Harper's Ferry PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD! Disbanded.

NUMEROUS DESERTIONS.

Abduction of Two Union Boys

BALTIMORE, June 7.

A correspondent from Williamsport, who has shown himself to be a most careful and truthtul man, states that a number of the Virginia companies at Harper's Ferry have been dis-banded, and that most of the soldiers that went from Berkeley have returned to their homes. A deserter, who had just arrived at Williamsport, declared that the desertions have reduced some of the companies to about one half of their original number.

Two boys of Williamsport, about seventeen years of age, were this morning induced to cross the river by two men, representing themselves as Union men desiring to escape. The moment the boys crossed the river, their boat day) at 5.15 p m. and arrives at West Philade pt. was selved by hidden soldiers and broken to 10.15 p.m. pieces. The boys were then carried off to the rebel camp.

DEPARTURE OF CARL SHURZ.

NEW YORK, June 8. The steamer New York for Bremen and the Edinburg for Liverpool, sailed this morning.— Carl Shurz Minister to Spain and his family

was passengers in the former.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Siecle Paris, the vernment organ of France writes from Tunis, Algiere follows:—

"Our college of Philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Arks, of Lowell, supplies much of the modicibe consumed in this country. His Cherry Peotoral, Pilis, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the stale remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people.—
While the science of Medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it satires a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

We are happy to inform eur readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's Principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors, at E.C. A. Bannvart's, C. K. Keller's, D. W. Gross & Co.'s, J. M. Lutz's, Holman & Co.'s, Armstrong, Harrisburg, and dealers everywhere. "Our college of Philosophers at home, may, and pro-

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LITE PILIS AND PROMIKE SITTERS.—
Free from all Mineral Poissons.—In cases of Scrotula
Ulcars, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation
of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing
in a few days, every vestigs of these loathsome diseases
by their purifying effects on the blood. Billious Fevers,
Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in abort,
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
tvale by all Druggists

#### MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE. JUST FUBLISHED UN THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURK OF SPERMATOR RHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Solt-abase, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D.—Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post pald, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, No 4,586.

New Advertisments.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. AT THE STORE, NO. 12, MARKET SQUARE A LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK

FROM NEW YORK,

Which will be sold within twenty days, consisting in par of the following Goods: Sheetings, Shirting, Limens Table Damask, Towels, Goods for men's wear, Prints Delains, Lawns, Berages, Poll de Chevres, Deboiger, Shawls, Gloves, Hoisory and Yankee Notions, with man other Goods too numerous to mention; together with LOT OF DAMASED GOODS from the late fire in New York, which will be sold on account of the Insuranc Company.

Company.
STORE WILL BE OPENED NEXT MONDAY. L. & J. WILLIAMS, Harrisburg, Pa.



STATE STREET,

OPPOSITE THE BRADY HOUSE. All operations, Surgical and Mechanical scientifically performed. Charges moderate. jes

An excellent article of Com-mercial Note Paper can be had for BERGNER'S CHEAP BUCKS, OKE. TO PUBLISHERS!

THE ADVERTISER having had long experience in the printing, editing, and publishing business, offers his services as book-keeper, local editor of any other situation in a daily newspaper, or other establishment. Can give unexceptional reference. Please address, (giving particulars,)

E.D. B., jef-date "Telegraph Office," Harrisburg, Pa.

Attention! Legislative Guard

The Governor having accepted the services of the "Legislative Guard," the members thereof are hereby notified to report themselves at Camp Curtin, in the city of Harrisburg, on or before the 15th of this month, agreeably to orders from Head Quarters, je6-dtd E. W. DAVIS, Oaptain.

City Property for Sale. A LARGE TWO-STUKY BRIUM HOUSE, and lot of ground, pleasantly located on Front St., between Mulberry street and Washington Avenue.

Also TWO LARGE FIANOS in good condition and of excellent tone. Apply to

C. O. ZIMMER MAN, LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE

C. O. ZIMMER MAN, No. 28, South Second street. LIME FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having embarked in the LIME BUSINESS is prepared to furnish the very best article at short notice, and at the lowest prices for cash. He sells the lime burnt at Columbia and also that burnt at home.

PETER BERNHISEL. COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER. Ust received from the mill a fine lot of Nete Paper at \$1 80 per ream at the jes-lwd EaglE WORKS.

HICKORY, OAK AND PINE WOOL CUI TO STOVE OR CORD LENGIE TO SEIT

PURCHASERS ALSO, LOCUST POSTS AND CHESTNUT RAILS CUI TO ORDER. ALSC, STONE AND SAND FOR BUILDING

PURPOSES. Inquire of the subscriber at his residence on the Ridge read, opposite the Good Will Engine House, or at the Yard, corner of Second and Broad streets, West Harrisburg. [my27-tf] G. B. COLE.

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER. WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE MELODEON, VIOLIN and also in the actence of THOROUGH BASS. He will with pleasure wait upon pupils at their homes at any hour destred, or lessons will be given at his residence, in Third street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church. New Advertisements.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1861. The passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad  $\psi_{ab}$ 

pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg Philadelphia as follows :--EASTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg every morning (cr. ) Monday) at 1.15 a. m., and arrives at West Philadepts at 5.10 a. m. TBROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 9.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at

These trains make close connection at Philadelphia with he New York Lines. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, via Mount leaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a.m., and arrives at W Philadelphia at 12.00 noon.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Cobla, leaves Harrisburg at 1.10 p. m., and arrives at itself Philadelphia at 6 25 p. m. Philadelphia at 6 25 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, via Mount leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., connecting at ville with Mall. TRAIN, and arrives at West Philadelphia at Mall. phia at 10.16 p. m.

#### WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelph. 10,20 p m., Harrisburg at 2.85 a. m., Altoona Too m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.00 noon MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a u Harrisburg 1.00 p. m., Altoona, 6.50 p. m., and arrat at Pitisburg at 12.00 midnight.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.20 a. m., Hav-burg 3.35 p. m., Altoona 1.10 p. m., and arrives at leab burg at 12.30 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.36 p. m., Lancaster 6.08 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 11 8.00 p. c. This Train connects at Harrisburg 11 8.00 p. c. This Train connects at Harrisburg, at 8.05 p. m. z. Northern Central Railroad Train for Sunbury, William Port, Lock Haven, Scranton and all points North. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Philadelphia at 4 d. m., Laneaster 7.60 p. m., Mount Joy 8.21 p. m., 7 dethown, 8.87 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at

9.30 p. m. 9.30 p. m.
Attention is called to the fact, that passengers Particle Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., consect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arreval Harriaburg at 9.30, p. m.

BAMUEL D. YOUNG,

Supt. East. Div. Penna, Rafiros Harrisburg, June 7, 1851.—dtf.

### ORDERS NO. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS B. V. CORPS HARRIEBURG, June 5, 1861. I. A Department of Ordnance and a Depart

ment of Transportation and Telegraph will i established at these Head Quarters. II. — will have charge of the Ordnance Department, and Lieut. Col. John A. Wright will in like manner have charge of the Transportation and Telegraph

Department.
III. The chief of the Ordnance Department will receive and receipt for all Ordnance and Ordnance stores required for this corps. It will be his duty to see that all State property placed under his charge and appertaining to his Department is preserved in condition fit for service. He will issue the same only on requisitions countersigned by the Commanding General; and he will perform such other duties as may be assigned him in connection with the Ordance Department.

IV. To Lieut. Col. John A. Wright, thiel of the Transportation and Telegraph Department.

ment, is committed all arrangements a tracts with Railroad and Telegraph companies He will have prepared all necessary forms, and make such arrangements with the different Transportation and Telegraph companies, as will secure a regular and correct settlement of their accounts, and devise and prescribe all regulations requisite to give efficiency to the

V. All orders for the transportation of troops.
will be signed by the Commanding General. The order of the officer in charge of this Department. together with the certificate of the officer is command of the troops, that the service has been performed, will be the proper vouchers for GO EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS. to individuals, will be signed by General McCall or Lieutenant Colonel Wright.

VI. The Chief of Ordnance, Quarter Master General and Commissary General are authoriced to make requisitions for transportation of freight over the railroads of the State, by form prescribed by the Chief of the Transportation and Telegraph Department. Such requisitions with certificate of service performed annexed will be considered a sufficient voucher in the settlement of accounts.

VII. All bills or accounts or service perform ed by railroad or telegraph companies will be forwarded to the Chief of the Department Transportation and Telegraph monthly, and must have his approval before they are paid By order of

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. MCCALL. HENRY A. SCHEETZ, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

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