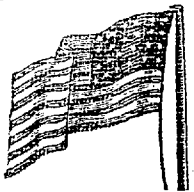


Daily Telegraph.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.  
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.  
HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, June 17, 1861.

JOURNALISM.

In no age or at no history of the world, has any other portion of the transactions and progress of nations, arrived at such a peculiar and startling influence, as that of the Journalism of the United States. It is a lever in the government of the country, before which legislation, congress and cabinets bow with respect and fear—respect for the vast and varied ability engaged in the conducting of these journals, and fear for the ignorance and impudence which too often cling to it for support and maintenance. No one will deny that with the good that has been accomplished by the influence of American journalism, much evil has also been done—an evil growing out of the recklessness of those who control the columns of newspapers, as the willingness and ability of the rich to suborn and corrupt the editorial fraternity with the bribery of money, the promise of place and the flattery of distinction. The large organs of business in the commercial emporiums of the country are the first to look after self, even while they are flattering themselves with the conviction that they are the sole representatives of an honest public opinion in this world. The late crisis proved this fact in relation to the commercial organs of Philadelphia and New York. These same organs were tainted with treason and affected to be moved by justice when they refused to denounce rebellion, simply because they feared that the speculations of the wholesale and retail trade were at stake, and that the rebel states would destroy the cotton and calico aristocracy of their commercial regions. In one week at least two of the principal commercial organs of New York turned from a direct course in favor of the south, to a tack running more directly north. As soon as the merchants of the latter city discovered that one of the impulses and objects of secession was to repudiate the northern indebtedness of its southern advocates and adherents, they lost their love for the chivalrous south—they discovered the worthlessness of a southern trade, and became themselves the most eloquent advocates of coercion. Their organs returned their pipes, changing the measure of their songs from fulsome adulation of the sunny south, to the most sulphuric denunciation of the chivalrous sons of that same sunny land. Reputation done what appeals to patriotism could not accomplish. Long accounts and refusal to pay—the downward tendency of stocks—the abridgement of fashionable luxuries—the curtailment of easy privileges, acted like a charm on the mercantile nabobs of Gotham, who in turn acted on the sentiment of their organs, and both together yielding to the power of an overwhelming public opinion, were forced to become loyal beyond their will, and are now the most bitter among the bitter denouncers of the south. Another class of journalism is that which is constantly pandering to the hopes and fears of the people, by concocting and publishing the most exaggerated statements of facts—the invention of improbabilities, and the use of important state secrets, in order to create a sensation or increase the edition of their paper. Just at this time, the government has suffered immense evil from this class—an evil by which the enemy has been put into the possession of the plans and movements of our military chiefs and organizations, thus enabling that same enemy to escape when he would or should have fallen, had the military confidence been preserved, an easy and a worthless prize into the hands of the government. This system has compelled the government to take charge of all the telegraph batteries along the line of march and operation of the army—and when this order has been fully enforced, we will get rid, first, of the sensation journals, which only excite without satisfying public opinion, because such newspapers cannot exist but at the expense of the government; and, second, the government will be relieved of the embarrassments resulting from a too free abuse of its confidence, by a most flagrant and unjustifiable use of its secret plans and operations. The inflated circulation of such newspapers to which we have alluded, is what has done mischief—and in reality, is what has contributed largely to the creation of our national difficulties. Among the organs of our commercial emporiums, the practice has been common to depreciate northern sentiment, power, influence and courage. The New York Herald became popular in the south, because of its vituperations of the people of the north—and the southern people, forming their opinions from the impressions they caught from these same commercial organs, have been led to the verge of that dark abyss from which it is too late now to rescue themselves.

—We will not attempt to suggest a remedy for the evils growing out of the abuse of the liberty of the press. That there should be some rule of law to regulate and avoid the occurrence of these evils, those who are engaged in the newspaper publishing business themselves admit, because while only a few of the larger and wealthier establishments are engaged in the evil, the entire profession suffers by its practices. Something should and must be done to purge the press of the larger cities, and when that is accomplished, the stream of journalism throughout the country will run clear and

fresh, and the people as well as the government, will resort to it in confidence and respect. The Convention which is shortly to be held in Washington: city will doubtless endeavor to effect this reform; and it such is the object of that meeting of editors and publishers, we trust that they will succeed in every particular.

COTTON AND CIVILIZATION.

We alluded on Saturday to the destiny of the south, asserting that the tendency of the rebellion which the advocates of slavery were waging against the existence of the Union, must result in the final overthrow of slavery itself on this continent. We maintained this, while we also asserted that such a result was not among the achievements which the government aimed at while it was struggling to maintain its power and authority. The idea that the south would forever monopolize the cotton market of the world, would be proven, among the results of this very revolution, to be false, a fact which a cotemporary also maintains by declaring that the cotton-clothed world will have to get its material elsewhere than from the southern states for a time; and though this may be felt to be inconvenient, it will be the means of remedying a great evil. The secession states must be prevented from realizing their cotton crop by both a land and water blockade. This is the overruling necessity of war, and will insure a speedier victory over rebellion; but independent of this, the cause of civilization all over the world will be promoted by it. The interior of Africa has been opened of late by remarkable discoveries by intelligent travelers, and it would seem as if the resources of Africa were delayed to these latter ages for the sake of removing American slavery. Africa will soon be the great source of cotton supply. The cotton there grown is reported to be of longer and better staple, more like our Sea Island cotton, than any grown in India. It is now being cultivated by European, chiefly English, capital; and the African laborers are being taught to cultivate the plant with more care. Every year sees an increase of arrivals in English ports of African cotton, and the native African kingdoms and rulers are learning the arts of civilization, and especially that it is more profitable for them to raise and export produce than to sell their countrymen as slaves.

It required the force of a hurricane—in the shape of a civil war like the present, in which the South has forced the North to raise the standard of freedom against the attempted domineering spirit of Southern supremacy—to root up the hold on the world which slavery had got by its cotton products, raised exclusively by slave labor. All Europe is now enlisted against slavery in the most practical way. The cotton manufactories of the world are thrown for a while on their beam ends—the usual sources of supply have been forcibly stopped—that on which they most depended; and new sources must be encouraged. Such sources are within ready reach. Africa and Asia offer these sources; and the civilization of the African and the Indian will be hastened by the turning of hundreds of millions of pounds sterling into the hands of a cotton South American Confederacy.

Slavery will be abated and finally extinguished on this continent, and Africans will rise in freedom and intelligence on their own soil.—This seems to be the certain result of the present God-sent war. Let us therefore rejoice and persevere accordingly. The petty suffering of the day will terminate in a glorious result to this country and to humanity. Slave and free labor cannot long coexist. One must drive out the other. They are like oil and water—impossible to commingle.—The cotton plant, after the bread plant, is most essential to man's civilization. There is no limit to the increase of the consumption of cotton except in that of the race itself. We are a cotton-clothed humanity. Cotton is more suitable for the wants of all than wool or silk, or furs or skins of any kind. Cotton, a vegetable product, is much cheaper to raise and to manufacture than any of the others, which are all animal productions. Cotton the world must have, but it can be obtained in a way consistent with the progress of the world in civilization. Habit and custom in wrong courses are too powerful to change except by violence—by a greater power raised temporarily to overthrow them. The manufacturers of cotton only look to where they can obtain their supplies most readily, cheaply, and steadily, and do not look beyond this point. All or any injustice in the mode of raising the cotton they did not regard. It required, therefore, some storm in the heavens to change this habit and custom. The storm is now raging. The dependence of Europe on a supply of cotton in the southern states is destroyed for ever. The other sources are now being resorted to, and the capital and skill and general power of France and England is being directed to those countries where cotton can be obtained more steadily and more righteously, because raised by free labor.

The northern states of this Republic are therefore fighting the great battle of civilization as well as of freedom and political rights. Immediate action to this was quickened by the domineering spirit of the south, who think it better to reign (if they can) out of the Union than to serve within it.

THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY was anticipated by Gen. Scott, and it is currently believed in official circles in Washington, that the rebels will play the same game at Manassas Gap Junction. It is believed also that Gen. Beauregard, when re-enforced by the retreating troops, will be in command of not more than 80,000 men, of whom many are ill-clad and ill-armed, and many sick, for whom there are small accommodations. They have so little water that it is doled out like provisions.

THERE HAS BEEN from the first no disturbance in the cordiality between ourselves and the Continental Powers. With Mexico, from all accounts, official and unofficial, the sympathy is altogether in favor of sustaining our Government, and against yielding support or countenance to the rebellion.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION, on certain occasions and in spasmodic efforts, has been covering Gov. Curtin with a sort of slime which it desired to be received as praise—but which the public regarded as of that fulsome, sickening praise, that damns a man sooner than its bitter revilings could possibly damn him. At the time, we pointed to this fact as significant that the Patriot snuffed plunder in its insipidations of corruption in the military organization of the state, and true to all its instincts and practices, that it was anxious for a share of the pickings. On the principle that they were "Union men," its publishers and editors, (and the latter would form a respectable corps of guard,) hoped to wheedle a Republican administration into the belief that they should be mollified, recognized and admitted to its confidence. We have every reason to believe that the administration has not been convinced of the superior statesmanlike qualities and wisdom of these gentlemen—and therefore on Saturday they retire from their position of general and unreserved approval of the course of Governor Curtin, by giving place to an anonymous communication, in which the Governor is assailed with peculiar brutality and falsehood. After indulging in a strain of the most miserable malignity, charging Governor Curtin with all sorts of sins, extravagances and corruptions, the writer appends an "N. B." to his anathemas, in which he retracts all his charges. The editors of the Patriot could not afford to cancel the "matter" of that communication, after they had learned that it contained a foul and malignant falsehood. It must appear, with the miserable apology appended. It must go in, like the dagger of the assassin, who, when his victim is bleeding at his life pores, deems the reparation of an apology sufficient to amend the destruction of a life-earned reputation. In this connection, we protest against defending the devotion of Gov. Curtin—nor will we permit a word in reply to Gen. Irwin. It is sufficient for us to point out this additional evidence of the unfairness of a journal that has been secretly and openly at work in embarrassing the efforts of every honest and patriotic man to rescue the country from its peril, and punish those who have been the authors of its wrongs. It is the reduction of the ancient Judas Iscariot mode to the less honorable and mean modern style of damaging a holy cause by maligning and traducing the men engaged in its support.

SECESSION TRAITORS, when they are taken prisoners, some of them with their muskets to their shoulders ready to pull the trigger that sends a ball to the heart of a Union man, and others with their hands still reeking with loyal blood, are placed on the parole of honor and sent back to their friends assured that the government will not punish traitors as they deserve. When a newspaper correspondent, however, carried away by his enthusiasm and apprehensive devotion to his suffering country, makes a mistake in the statement of a fact, or allows his enthusiasm to give too bright a hue to a truth, he is threatened with hanging by some of the officials of this same government. (Near distinctions, these between traitors and patriotic enthusiasts.)

POSITION OF THINGS AT MANASSAS.—The Washington Star of Saturday, says:—The impossibility of quartering 30,000 men at Manassas Junction is evident from the fact that there are not only no buildings for hospitals, nor any facilities for erecting them, but there is not sufficient water for one-fourth that number of men. The soil is principally of red slate, and the nearest stream to the Junction is Bull Run, over five miles distant. There are no springs, and when the troops were first stationed there, though small in numbers, the few wells were guarded, and the water served out like provisions. As for washing, that is impossible without a trip of several miles.

OUR NATIONAL EXPENSES.—According to the verbal statement of General Scott last week, there are now under arms and in the pay of the government of the United States 230,000 men. To maintain this army, after its equipment, will require \$1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or \$220,000,000 a year. The navy will require, in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the government, we may safely put down our national expenses at this time at the rate of \$365,000,000 per year.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD has issued a characteristic proclamation to the people of Manassas. Like all the rebel crew, his strong point is lying. He lies about the national troops, lies about their actions, lies about their motives, and crowns the whole by charging the monstrous falsehood that their war-cry is beauty and booty. The fact is, Davis and Beauregard are frightened, and this style of raving is indulged in to conceal from their dupes their own despair.

THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER asserts that the result of the election in that state, for members of Congress, leaves no doubt that a delegation has been selected who will second the efforts of Mr. Lincoln's administration to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. This is good news, but it will require prayer and watching before it can be realized.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has determined to enforce the collection of postage on printed matter hereafter, more strictly than it has been collected heretofore. Personal responsibility will be made on all local postmasters the enforcement of this law.

IT IS SUGGESTED that the federal army celebrate the 4th of July in Richmond. The 4th is a good one, and we hope to see it carried by a sumptuous and enthusiastic celebration the day in the place specified.

APPOINTED.—James Buchanan Henry, a law of ex-President Buchanan, has been appointed United States Commissioner at New York. He was formerly assistant United States district attorney for that district.

General Cadwalader's first division of the corps d'armee of General Patterson passed the Potomac at Williamsport, and on Virginia. The men forded the river.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rebels in Missouri.

Burning of Railroad Bridges.

EIGHT ILLINOIS REGIMENTS NEAR ST. LOUIS.

Arrest of the State Treasurer.

Capture of Jeff. Rogers and \$45,000 of Treasurer's Warrants.

Seizure of a Secession Flag and Capture of Eight Prisoners.

CONCENTRATION OF SECESSION TROOPS.

Reported Repulse of National Troops.

St. Louis, Sunday, June 16.

Two bridges at Steurgrove and Centralia, on the North Missouri R. R., were burned on Friday night. Col. Solomon's regiment went out on the south west branch of the Pacific R. R., last night, and Col. Brown's regiment, with four pieces of Artillery, followed this P. M.—Three companies of Col. Tallman's regiment, reserve guards, went out north on the Missouri road yesterday to protect the bridges on that route, and co-operate with forces already sent in that direction.

A special dispatch from Jefferson city says: The steamer Louisiana arrived here this morning with Col. Bohanstein's regiment to join a battalion which is now stationed in the Capitol. Judge Morrison, State Treasurer, was also aboard as a prisoner, but has been released. Several tons of sheet lead and large quantity of potatoes and bacon were seized as contraband. Jeff. Rogers, with forty-five thousand dollars and treasurer's warrants, designed in part for the soldiers employed in the South Western expedition last winter, and the steamer McDowell lying opposite here, are also in possession of the Federal forces.

Company I, Col. Brown's regiment, which went out to north Missouri road on Saturday, returned to-night with a secession flag and eight prisoners captured at Wentzville.

Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hours march of St. Louis. A camp of four regiments is also to be stationed at Quincy.

We have undoubted information that there were 2,000 State troops at Booneville yesterday. About half are all well equipped, with quite a number of cannon, and intrenchments were being thrown up.

Troops are constantly arriving, and provision is being made for a determined stand. The secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas border to Booneville, and indications are that they are well provided for a fight.

The reports of a skirmish near Independence, in which the National troops were repulsed, seem to have some probability.

SKIRMISH AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Rebels Put to Flight and Three of Them Wounded.

ANOTHER FIGHT ANTICIPATED.

The Federal Troops Anxious to Avenge the Death of Lieut. Greble.

Experiments with American Rifled Cannon—Brilliant Success.

SENSATION AMONG THE REBELS—A WHITE FLAG DISPLAYED.

Baltimore, June 17.

Commissary Taylor, just arrived from Newport News, reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies were sent out by Col. Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to the rebels. They were fired on by a company of light horse, and three men were wounded. The rebels were evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river, as the rebel steamers come down the river day.

In an attack from that quarter is anticipated. Ware ready for them at Newport News, and a strong battery erected there by the late Lieut. Greble will certainly avenge the death of the Bethel disaster, if an attack is made.

experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon, brought here by the naval brigadier and acted on the ripsaps, was carried into effect last evening, and proved a brilliant success. A rebel battery at Sewell's Point is clearly within the range of this tremendous projectile. Spasms of eleven forty-eight pound shells, shot out of a short distance of the rebel camp, and one of them over their entrenchments, creating a sensation among the rebels. Those near the rebel battery displayed a great flag.

grand parade of six regiments took place yesterday near the Fortress. There is much satisfaction in Col. Allen's regiment and reges have been mutually made by the Col. and the captains of companies.

WAR NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Concentration of Federal Troops at and near Philippi.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AT HEAD QUARTERS.

The Rebels Advancing on Philippi.

AN ATTACK HOURLY EXPECTED.

Colonel Kelly Rapidly Recovering.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT ROMNEY.

CABD FROM COL. WALLACE.

A Steamer Fired into by Seession Rowdies in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

A special despatch from Grafton to the Gazette says that there is a gradual concentration of troops in the direction of Philippi. The "fourteenth Ohio regiment have returned there from Buchanan.

There is a report of a fight having occurred at Buchanan, with considerable loss to the rebels, but it needs confirmation. A number of rifled cannon have arrived at Grafton from Ohio, with a large amount of ammunition.

There is unusual activity at Head Quarters and towards Cheat River, and scouts are constantly making reports from every direction. Col. Kelly is greatly improved and was sitting up.

The rebels at Cheat Mountain Gap are under the command of Gen. Jackson, formerly a Judge at Cumberland. A messenger arrived from Philippi announcing that the scouts have discovered that the rebels are marching towards Philippi, and an attack was expected this morning.

Col. Lewis Wallace telegraphs to the Gazette from Cumberland as follows: "After the fight at Romney, the rebels did not rally and return; they ran 16 miles towards Winchester before they stopped. So far from my retreating, I brought out to the camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, uniforms and medical stores, without leaving anything behind. Their route was total.

"The next day there were several funerals in the town. We killed a captain and a member of the legislature, and took one of their major prisoners. I send you this to stop the unwarranted slanders about my retreat, started by some cowardly scoundrel in Alexandria. My boys are entitled to all the honor; they won it bravely; let them enjoy it; they have not forgotten Buena Vista."

A special dispatch to the Commercial from Evansville, says that the steamer Samuel Kirkman, bound to Cincinnati and St. Louis, while backing out of Owensboro, Kentucky, had her flag fired upon by secession rowdies, and completely riddled with bullets. Other damage was done to the boat.

Married.

At Tyrone, Pa., on Saturday last, by the Rev. J. P. Coleman, Lieut. JAMES S. EMMES, U. S. A., to MARY J., daughter of David M. Wagner, at Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN. TO close up the concern the entire stock of SHOES, BOOTS, &c., late of Oliver Bell, man, deceased, in the rooms in the Market Square, will be sold at private sale at COFFEE, and the rooms will be rented to the purchaser if desired. The terms will be made easy. J. H. DITZEL, DAN L. D. BOAS, Agent.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!

Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, and waiting claimants. A Catalogue of the heirs, and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents, in stamps, or two for \$1. Old claims must be presented at once. References—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address: W. W. S. ORBETON & CO., 210, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE

Between Philadelphia and HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, NORTH AND SOUTH. LOCK HAVEN, UNIONTOWN, NORTH BERKSHIRE, JERSEY SHORE, WASHINGTON, SUNBURY, MILLERSBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, MILTON, FRYBURGH, LEHIGH TOWN, MUNCY, LEWISBURG, GEORGETOWN, HALIFAX, DAUPHIN, AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located the Drayage will be at the lowest rates. A Conductor goes through with each train to attend the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the FERRY, WARD & FREED, No. 811 Market Street, Philadelphia, by 6 o'clock P. M. will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight (always) as low as by any other line. Particular attention paid by this line to prompt and speedy delivery of all Harrisburg goods. The undersigned thankful for past patronage hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa. FERRY, WARD & FREED, 811 Market Street, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

All Work Promised in One Week



I. O. A. PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, 104 Market Street between 4th and 5th, HARRISBURG, PA.

WHERE every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Dress Goods, &c., are dyed, cleaned and finished in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. DRESS & CO. Proprietors.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA. IN the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the Banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c.

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE, (NEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.) UNION ENVELOPES. NOTE PAPER, of six different designs, printed in two colors, sold by the thousand and by the ream at City Cash prices.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! MERINOES, Plain and Figured. ORGANS, Plain and Figured. ALL WOOD DELAWARE, the Styles and Quality. BROOK LONG SHAWLS, different prices. FINE STOCK OF BLANKET SHAWLS. The prices in all the above Goods, on examination, will be found "lower than ever."

DENTISTRY. DR. GEO. W. STINE, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having personally 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 dental profession, either surgical or mechanical, in mechanical, in metal, or by the use of operators in this or any other city. He has made of inserting artificial teeth in upon the latest improved scientific principles.

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 professional services shall be given to render satisfaction in his profession. Being an old and tried dentist, he feels confident, in availing the public generally 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 R. Eby, near the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. J. S. GORGAS, D. D. S.

NEW COAL OFFICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into the COAL TRADE in this city, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Harrisburg. 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 at the BOAT LANDING, GAS LOAD OR SINGLE OR. Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will receive 2,400 pounds to the Ton. Office No. 74 Market Street, second door from Dewberry Alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North Street. Orders left at either place will receive prompt attention. JOHN W. HALL, agent.

ROYAL WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY! THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language; also, Worcester's School Dictionaries, Webster's, Folsom's, and School Dictionaries for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

HENRY C. SHAFER, PAPER HANGER, Front Street, second door above Walnut street. All orders punctually attended to. Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece. All work warranted. WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

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

Harrisburg Broom Manufactory. WE DRESS FROM SWEDEN, ST. WAGNER'S BRUSHES sold wholesale and retail 20 cents per dozen, cheaper than can be had elsewhere. Call and examine our stock. J. E. PRICE & CO.

H. L. GODBOLD, PRACTICAL Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, Metronomes, &c., &c., will receive orders in person at WM. GODBOLD'S Music Store, 92 Market Street. All orders left at the above named place, or at the author's office, will meet with prompt attention. First class PIANOS for sale. sep18-dly

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING. THE vast amount of property destroyed annually by lightning ought to be a warning to property holders to secure their buildings. All orders for Lightning Rods left at the auction store of W. BARR, will be attended to. Rods put up in the latest and best style and warranted. J. H. DITZEL

FOR SALE. FROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS, of the following description: C. O. HERRMAN, No. 28 South Second Street.

JELLIES. QUINCE, PEAR, CURRANT, PEACH, APPLE, BLACKBERRY, ORANGE, RASPBERRY. Just received from New York and warranted superior. WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.