

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

HARRIEBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 25, 1861.

THE ELECTION OF HON. HENDRICK B

election for a member of Congress to succeed the lamented Scranton, that Hendrick B. Wright had received and accepted the nomination of of their just obligations of trade or business. It all parties—that he had pledged himself to support the administration of Abraham Lincoln in inhuman oppression, in which the people joinsuppressing the hellish rebellion at the south, ed by pledging their lives, their fortunes and their and on these views he went into the contest and was gloriously elected. In reply to the Democratic committee offering Mr. Wright their support, he distinctly declared that he was the candidate of no particular party, but stood upon an open Union platform, pledged to the purpose of sustaining the government under which we live, and maintaining and vindicating the

laws under all circumstances and in all places. The Republicans of the district offered Mr. Wright their support in the following resolution, passed at their conference:

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Hon. H B. Wright the nomination of this Republican conference as a Union candidate, for whom the people may cast their suffrages in full confidence that he will vigorously sustain the general government in this crisis, and do all in his power to uphold and maintain our nationality, put wn rebellion, and will resist and oppose to the uttermost the establishment and recognition of the confederate states' government.

The principle set forth in this resolution was

As desirable as peace may be, we cannot afwill learn that it can only be done over the slaughtered bodies of northern millions... Nor can they be permitted to have a separate inde-pendent confedent now constitutes the limits of flag should be the motto of every patriot in the land. Better that we should expend all the treasure of the nation and spill the blood of treasure of the nation, and spill the blood of half our people, than sustain the destruction of the fairest fabric of government ever devised

Better that thirty millions of freemen should settle the question whether man has the canacity to govern himself, than to postpone it for the arbitrament of three hundred millions. It provement in all that time has gone forth from is freedom or anarchy—a great republic or a the free states, enriching the territory beyond great despotism. For one I am ready to meet and dispose of the issue now. And such to day is the sentiment and opinion of every friend of the sentiment and liberty in the land. So long therefore as the national character and treasury. The history good men of all parties have but one object in of the revolutionary struggle, has been also the should permit ourselves to be placed in a tile attitude to each other, and thus weaken the moral power of united action?

After such declarations, and the expressed terms of the Union of all parties on Mr. Wright's ment, in the meantime met and liquidated, and election, we are justified in the anticipation provision made for the increase in our power that he will do all in his power to sustain the by a proper regard for the domestic safety in administration. As his election was the result all its relations with a great and powerful cenof a union, we trust that the Union will be tral government. The idea of destroying the benefitted by the result of his services in Con identity of the states was never seriously pro-

We learn from Russell's letters to the London Times, describing his visit to Fort Pickens, &c. that the fort is impregnable, that the rebel doctrine of nullification. That was a clear, force, all told, number only 3,000, and that defined and positive interference with the inthey have no heavy guns, and but few guns of terests of the states, by attempting to make any kind. Their preparations seem to have such interests subservient to the will and behests been vastly overrated. From his report of of a single commonwealth—and out of that in-Bragg's conversation, he appears to be as much | terference we have had a multitude of evils, of a blatherskite as Beauregard. Capt. Adams, of the United States frigate Sabine, has two cal ambition and distrust has culminated in a sons in the rebel army, a daughter acting as rebellion utterly to destroy this government. Vivandiere to the New Orleans regiment, and a plantation in Louisiana.

ALEXANDER L. RUSSEL, Secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Gov. Johnston, has been appointed an aid to the Governor, and detailed for special duty in Harrisburg. Mr. Russel is a gentleman of expein rience and ability. In the discharge of the multifarions duties for which he has been appointed, we anticipate for him the success he schieved in the other important positions he has heretofore filled in the government of this State.

Private advices from Tennessee show that the state authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of five millions for war purposes, and has ordered out an army of fifty-five thousand men. The state bonds are now worth thirtyseven cents on the dollar. To obtain five millions in specie, at this rate, would cost the state twelve and a half millions.

JOHN D. Porrs has been on duty in connection with the state administration for some time past, in charge of the telegraphing and railroad transportation of the government. The labor he discharges is important in every respect, in the performance of which Mr. Potts has already done important service to the state.

THE Secretary of War has informed the Presiin the service of the United States, igalegra sal most kroli

EIGHTY FIVE YEARS since a nation was just and justice. Those who entered on that revoits forts, repudiate their debts or abrogate any was a struggle for human emancipation from sacred honors. Through all the gloomy years of its existence—through the snows of Vally Forge -the heat and disease of Yorktown—the bitter frosts and storms of Trenton—the wild waves the revolution. That thought was for freedom, and that purpose the extension of free institutions over a continent. If above the smoke of Lexington had been seen the

shrines and the persecutions of slavery as they now exist in this government, we doubt if ever another gun had been fired, or another sabre flashed from the scabbard of an American citizen to establish a government for the recognition of such institutions. We doubt if the hardy pioneers from the Merrimac, the Hudson, the Delaware and the Susquehanna would have guard the movements of the rebel forces. It sidered by Gen. Butler. A court martial will pushed their bold enterprises beyond the Mississippi, along the Missouri, out from the Gulf north to be present in Washington on the 4th tinues were warm, the thermometer vesterday of Mexico to the rolling waters of the Rio endorsed by Mr. Wright in a letter in reply, in Grande, or the lofty billows of the mighty Pawhich he distinctly stated that this combat cific, had they, from the beginning of their could not be settled by a compromise, but labors to the end of their bitter strife, that, at all hazards, the administration must dreamed that the result of their struggle would be sustained in its efforts to enforce the laws. be a yet mightier combat to establish and ex-Altogether, then, we can only regard the election the doctrines and the practices of human tion of Mr. Wright as a triumph of the Union bondage and slavery to the land they had men of his district—as a victory of those who freed from a tyrant's grasp and rule. Whathave embarked in this struggle, never to yield ever may be said of the estimation in which until they have rescued the government from slavery was held by the fathers of the revoluthe hands of rebellion. Therefore we have a tion, no correct reader of history will deny that right to expect that Mr. Wright will be true it was not regarded as an evil which the deto the following sentiments, which we find in velopment of society, and the progress of the

his letter of acceptance to the Republican com- government would correct and eventually abolish. Jefferson believed in this ultimate end of slavery; Washington anticipated its final overford to accept it with a dismembered and broken throw by describing it as a dangerous element government. Those men who would destroy it of society, while every great and good man that then wrote, talked or prayed for the success of the infant correction of an evil that then had but a slight influence for weal or woe, but

During those eighty-five years, the progress and the development of the United States have proceeded entirely with one section of these states. Emigration has from the beginning been into and not from the slave states. Imcommon, is there any reason on earth why we history of those eighty-five years, so far as the labors and enterprises of the people of the free states are concerned. Their sources of wealth had to be developed—the expenses of governposed by any statesman north of Mason and Dixon's line; nor was the effort to interfere with the domestic interests of those states either attempted until John C. Calhoun broached the until all that was bad and nefarious in politi-

> In eighty-five years, then, how gloomy is the aspect which the revelations of the present exhibit for our contemplation. We are now in the midst of another great struggle. We still cherish the same Declaration of Independence, which eighty-five years ago this very day was ordered by Congress to be prepared by a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman. We still adore the same Constitution which has so long given us strength and prestige and respectability before the nations of the world. We are prosperous—we are mighty our laws are as much admired abroad as they in the midst of a mighty struggle, in which are ers struggled for the creation and establishment of a nationality—and now we combat for the preservation and maintenance of that same nationality. Then our fathers struggled to undo a yoke that was already about their necks, now we fight against the placing of such a yoke about our own necks. We combat for a country and a principle—the rebels contend for a dogma and a revenge. These are the differences between the revolution of 1776 and the rebel-

THE MAJORITY for the Union candidates at dent that there are now 525,000 men enrolled the late Congressional election in Kentucky is is said to be upwards of fifty thousand.

lion of 1861. Horid back from a lie of

THE DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS that have been merging from the gloom and persecution of a shamed into silence on the subject of the war. most bitter, tyranical rule. In the city of and almost forced to give up their sympathies Philadelphia, eighty-five years ago, a body of for treason, are now turning their attention to brave and devoted men were engaged in the another subject, in the agitation of which they calm deliberation of a proposition to cast off can cripple the government equally as seriously FROM FORTRESS MONROE, the voke of tyranny, and assume the indepensation of the control of t the yoke of tyranny, and assume the indepen- as they hoped to do by giving aid and comfort dent attitude and prerogatives of an indepen- to the enemy. In New York city these journals dent nation. The causes of this determination, are busy at the old game of denouncing a prothe object of this purpose, were on the one side, tective tariff. The Journal of Commerce, one of the fixed resolution of England to arrest the most unscrupulous partizan sheets in the the spirit of progress which had been evinced country, notwithstanding its assumed independby the American colonists, and on the other ent purity, is working hard to prove that the the equally established purpose to establish tariff bill passed at the last session of Congress for themselves a government based on equal should be amended and altered in every particuand exact justice, in which the rights of no lar, save only the duty on sugar, and that item class should so far exceed those of another as to should rather be increased than decreased. berender them the titled representatives of gov- cause New York city is largely engaged in reernment, or the exclusive administration of law | fining domestic sugar, and because, also, by a heavy duty on sugar we create a heavy revenue lution knew for what they struggled. They for the southern rebels. This is the real secret swore no oaths to destroy the government from with Sawyer's guns.

On the expressed anxiety on the part of the with Sawyer's guns.

Capt. Dyer, of the ordnance corps, has preferred a charge against Gen. Butler, for perferred a charge against We alluded to the fact, some days before the which to besiege the capital of the mother on sugar. They propose no duty on manufaccountry, steal its ships, possess themselves of tured cotton goods—they exhibit no anxiety for the iron resources and interests of Pennsylvania—they feign to be ignorant of the genius and enterprise of the country, and absolutely declare that if a high duty is not imposed on sugar, an important interest of New York labor will suffer by the neglect.

We have had various pretexts and plans published to the world by this same class of journalists, all of which tended to the support and and dangers of the Delaware-but one justification of treason. They are determined. thought and purpose animated the heroes of if they can, to humble this government, in order to secure the dissolution of the Republican party. Backed by the demagogues and traitors in the south, they intend to secure, in the approaching extra session of Congress, at least the realization of their favorite idea of crushing out when just as their ship load of stores was at northern free labor, while they enhance the slavery interest of the south, and promote their pers from Secretary Cameron, requesting his own purposes in a vile and villainous comproown purposes in a vile and villainous compro- appointment as Sutler. mise of the laws and federal authority. For Col Segar is here endeavoring to procure the this very reason it will be as necessary to watch this very reason it will be as necessary to watch the proceedings of Congress as it will be to The proceedings against them are to be recon of July, as it was important that the city should indicated 101 in the shade. be occupied by an armed force three months ago. The danger from compromise is greater FROM WASHINGTON than the threatened injury from moving bodies

> of rebel assassins. THE IDEA OF KNOCKING AT THE DOOR Of the Democratic party, is a good one, when that party is utterly and completely broken into fragments. When its organization is divided in angry factions—when these factions are antago-nized by jealousy, suspicion and revenge—and when the belligerance of rival ambition has when the belligerance of rival ambition has made of the Democratic party a Pandemonium, it is refreshing to hear people talk of "knocking at the door" of such a household. The hope of the Democratic party consists in compromising our present difficulties. If the traitors are met and punished as they deserve, what THE REBEL ARMY AT WINCHESTER. remains of the ruins and corruptious of the Democratic party, will be forever demolished: Davis, Slidell, Yancy, Toombs, Wise, Hunter, welcomed back to the Union, their positions the compromise will be complete, the disgrace mainder stationed at Bunker Hill, Romney and the country started and the prestice and at points near Charleston. to the country eternal, and the prestige and to the country eternal, and the prestige and At Romney a guerrilla regiment, commanded purposes of rebellion forever established in the by Col. M'Donald, is also stationed. On Sungovernment of the country.

FROM A CORRESPONDENCE with the Secretary of were struck and every preparation made for a War, it appears that the East Pennsylvania march. The orders, were, however, suspended in the country that offered to carry troops and government stores, and receive government bonds in payment. This patriotic offer was accepted by the Secretary of War, and the example thus given by this road is worthy of the emulation of all the other roads in the country, over which the government is or may be compelled to transport troops or stores. It is from the government that all corporations receive their general wreck, so that in the effort to save that government, it becomes the peculiar duty, not only of every individual but every company and corporation in the country, to contribute a share of labor and influence.

Col. C. H. Foster is announced as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of North Carolina. Having made his appointments, he will soon take the stump and prosecute a vigorous canvass. Mr. Foster was the editor of the Norfolk Day Book, and the North Carolina Citizen. and has been a bold and determined advocate of the Union ever since the breaking out of the rebellion. Mr. Foster says that if a few federal regiments were stationed in North Carolina, one in each Congressional District, to protect the Union men there, there would be a full delegation of unconditional Union members elected to Congress from that state on the first Thursday in August next.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, in answer to nu merous inquiries touching the carriage of let ters to the disloyal states by express companies, writes that he has ceased to have any arrangements for the mails thither or thence, seemed to be respected at home—our credit was but that private parties may carry letters, the same among the bankers of Europe as it provided that they do not violate the laws of was with the citizen at home—and yet we are the United States, or the regulations of the last of the Rebel scouts were seen on Thursday. Department, or receive stolen stamps in lieu of involved all that is eacred and dear and valua-ble to us as a people. As was the struggle in the regulation of the intercourse between the 1776 so is the contest in 1861. Then our fath-two sections is under the control of the milli-from the camp or Pinnacle Hill, or from the tary authorities of the country, and that, therefore, it is not the province of the Postmaster General to decide whether the express business shall be continued or not.

THE LAW OF ENLISTMENT. - A recent decision, delivered by Judge Brooks, in the sixth judicial district of New York, is to the effect that a minor may not be enlisted directly into the army of the United States without the written President.

Experiments with Sawyer's Guns.

CHARGE AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

Difficulty About the Suttlership.

## TRIAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24 via BALTIMORE. June 25.—Capt. Smith, of the topographical engineers, was to head an expedition to Buck river this morning, but the weather proved un-favorable. Light draught steamers can go within three miles of Bethel. Gen. Butler visits the Rip Raps again to-day to experiment

mitting Mr. Sawyer to conduct experiments with his gun, there being a clause in the army regulations forbidding the interference, by any

officer, with the ordnance department.

Formidable entrenchments are being thrown up by our troops between Fortress Monroe and

Hampton. Colonels Max Webber and Duryea have obtained permission to increase their regiments

Adjutant Weiss, of the former regiment, and Capt. Kirkpatrick, with Sergeant Agnew, of the latter, will start this evening for New York

for this purpose.

The only exciting topic here is a quarrel about the post of the latter. It appears that people are here both to make money and serve their country. Messrs. Bell and Voorhees, backed by the regiments of New York in gar-rison here, were in a fair way to get the business of regularly appointed sutler for Mr. Moody,

Daily Arrival of Troops-Their Fine Physical Appearance.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Some of the troops arriving justly complain either with twelve hours cooked rations, or to make such arrangements as necessity demands. The fine physical appearance of the troops constantly arriving is a subject of general praise The Second Wisconsin regiment reached here his morning.

A Guerrilla Regiment of n

FREDERICK, June 25. A Maryland secessionist, direct from Winchester yesterday morning, reports that the main body of the rebel army lately at Harper's Ferry, warmed by Democratic praise, and their hands to the number of about 12,000, are stationed at again joined in an unholy Democratic alliance, the fair grounds near that city, and the re-

day afternoon the troops at Winchester received orders to march at 2 o'clock, and their tents

#### HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT WYANDOTTE. KANEAS CITY, June 24.

A horrible disaster occurred at Wyandotte Kansas, yesterday, about ten o'clock, by the falling in of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, burying all the inmates, forty persons. The buildings were four stories high, situated on the levee, and had been used as the headquarters of the First Regiment of Kansas volunteers. Yesterday Captain Haines, with a the government that all corporations receive their company of forty men, entered the building for vitality. If it is destroyed, the interest of every the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being corporation in the land will be lost amid the received into the United States service, when way, plunging the whole company beneath mass of ruins. A number were instantly killed, and one, a German—name unknown—died soon after being liberated. One man had both legs and arms broken. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss by the destruction of the building is not known.

> DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AT MARTINSBURG BY THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, June 24. The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road arrived here this evening, and reports great destruction of the property of the company by the rebels. Forty-eight locomotives and a large number of gondola and coal cars were surrounded by piles of wood and set on fire. All the perishable portions of the property was consumed, and was damaged perhaps beyond repair. The large hotel there occupied by H. B. Carpenter was with much difficulty saved from the conflagration. A gentleman states, also, that he aud Master Mechanic Edwards were arrested and carried before General Johnson for trying to stop the destruction of property. The agent says there are about 500 rebel troops at Martinsburg and in the vicinity.

THE LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY. HAGERSTOWN, June 24.

The agent of the Associated Press has just returned from Harper's Ferry. The town wears a look of desolation. Scarcely an inhabitant is visible. The Federal troops were there. The The best informed sources there say that a body of 1,500 or 2,000 Confederates are station-Loudon county mountains.

Hugh Brennan a private in company F., Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been arrested for trying to shoot Captain Thos. Smith, last Saturday. He is undergoing cour martial, and will probably be shot.

### MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

GRAFTON, June 24.

Gen. McClellan is actively engaged in per fecting his arrangements, so that his movements will be made expeditiously when every consent of his parent, or guardian, or master; thing is prepared. Prompt and decisive move-but that if he belongs to the militia of the ments may be expected soon. The force under state, he is bound to do military duty in the Gen. McClellan's control is amply sufficient to service of the United States, if he shall be insure a final solution of our troubles in Wesmustered therein in pursuance of a call of the tern Virginia. The guerilla system adopted by President.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, June 24.

A riot occurred here to-day, which cause greater loss of property than at first supposed The attack has been ascertained to have been regularly organized. The rioters marched through the city, forcing their way into a number of banks, demolishing the furniture and throwing the books into the streets. The Zou-aves were finally ordered out, and charged upon the mob, which immediately broke and ran. The streets were thus soon cleared, and guards were stationed at the corners and at each About fifty of the rloters were arrested and confined in jail under a strong guard of Zouaves A number of persons on the streets were injured some of them seriously. This evening the mob are in force in the Second and Sixth wards, where inflammatory speeches are being made They have one cannon, and threaten an attack on the jail to-night, unless their friends are

released. The Governor has proclaimed martial law and telegraphed to Racine and Madison for State troops. They will arrive to-night.
The riot was caused by the action of the bankers on Saturday in throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the banks of this State.

PERILOUS ESCAPE OF A NORTHERN MAN.

Washington, June 24. Mr. McDonald, a native of Worcester, Massa chusetts, who has been working in Mississippi, escaped, and was three times impressed on his way hither, the last time at Acquia Creek, from which place he fled at great peril, swimming eight miles, and reached the United States steamer Pawnee, at Maryland Point, completely exhausted. He states that the rebels at Acquire Creek were reinforced, and were three thousand strong, and in the late engagement with the Freeborn and Anacosta the Confederates lost

fifty men killed, and as many wounded.

THE MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS.

FREDERICK, June 24. The resolution requiring the Governor to re-turn the State arms to the military companies from whom they were reclaimed, finally passed the Legislature to day.

#### New Advertisements

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE.

NHE County Commissioners hereby make THE County Commissioners hereby make known, that nex WEDNESDAY JULY the 3d, 1861 at 8 o'clock A. M., they will sell at public out-cry in Brant's City Hall, Harrisburg, among the various articles not here inumerated, one Bell, "known as the old Court House Bell;" Stone Coal, Stores and Pipe, "Pigeon holes" or Cases to store away papers therein, Desks, Book Cases &c. Terms of sale are "cath."

JOHN S. MUSSER.

JACOB BEHM.

GEORGE GARVERICH

June 25th 1861.

Commissioners.

June 25th 1861. Patriot and Union insert.j

SPICED SALMON!

FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put WM. DOCK, Jr., &Co.

#### NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MERTING of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Compuny for the election of Directors, and the transaction of
their usual business, will be held at the Telegraph office
of said Company in Harrisburg on Thursday the 18th
day of July, 1861.

H. SHILLINGFORD.
Philadelphia, June 14th, 1861.—td.

Secretary.

FOR RENT.—A desirable Residence in Locust, near Front street. Three-story brick, with modern conveniences, as to water, heat and light. For info mation apply to Dr. W. Rutherford. Possession given immediately. je25-6td.



#### STEAM WEEKLY AND LIVERPOOL.

ov rates.
er information apply at the Company's Office
JNO. G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York,
Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE!

(Near the Harrisburg Bridge.) JUST RECEIVED from the wills a lot of fine COMMERCIAL NOTE Farting, which we will sell at \$1.25 per ream, \$3.50 per ream for NOTE PAPER, decorated with the latest and very handsome emblems and patriotic

\$3.50 for 1000 WHITE ENVELOPES, with national and ariotic emblems, printed in two colors.

Please give us a call. THEO. F. SCHEFFER, je22-d

#### FOR RENT.

THE EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RE-STAURANT in Brant's City Hall Bullding, Harris-burg City, Pa. Apply to JOHN'H. BRANT, burg City, Pa. Apply to jell-d3m\*

CRAB CIDER!!!—Strictly pure, sparkling and sweet—has received a Silver Medal or Diplema at every State Agricultural Fair since 1856. For
sale by jell-d WM. DOOK & CO.

#### MEDICAL BOARD.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 20, 1861.

BY THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, a Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon A. N. McLairn, the Medical Director of the Department of Washington, Surgeon L. A. Edwards, and Assistant Surgeon T. M. GETT. U. S. Army, will convene in this city to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such applicants for the position of Surgeon for a Brigade as may be referred to it by the Secre-

tary of War.

Appointments will be made from among those only who shall be examined and reported as fully qualified by said Board.

The sessions of the Board will be held at No 170 Pennsylvania avenue, (north side,) be tween 17th and 18th streets.

C. A. FINNEY. ie22-d3t Surgeon General.

#### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Dauphin county, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of May, 1861, entitled "An Act to authorize the Commissioners of Dauphin county to appropriate a certain sum of money for the support of the families of Volunteers during the present war," do hereby inform the public that they will make a loan to the amount of a sum not exceeding tent thousand dollars, for which bonds will be Issued for a ferm not exceeding ten years, with coupons attached, for the payment of halfyearly interest, payable at the County Treagury at 6 per cent. Said bonds are to be clear of all taxation. It is therefore hoped that the said amount in bonds of such amounts as the lenders will desire, will be promptly taken by the patristic capitalists or others, with out resorting to special taxation at this time.

JOHN S. MUSSER,
JACOB BEHM,
GEO. GARVERICE,

Attest—Joseph Miles, Glerk. my29-daw THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSION

my20-daw Attest-Joseph Miller, Clerk.

gether with several other cheaper styles, may be found at the manufactory, at exceedingly low prices.

Also, a great variety of WATER COOLERS, of superior for the cooling of the cooling

E. S. FARSON & 60. Cor. Dock and Poar streets, Philadelphia.

#### New Advertisments.

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby cautioned not to harbor or trust my wife, ANN ELLEN GIBSON, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. Je21 d8t\* WM. G. GIBSON.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE. WING to the itl-health of the undersigned and a desire to close business, he offers for sale his entire stock of GROCERISS, QUEENSWARE, &c., with a lease of the building for three or five years.

W. WEAVER, Agent, je21-d4t

Corner Sixth and Wainut Streets.

SAVE THE PER CENTAGE. THE time for paying CITY TAXES has been extended to the last day of this month. On the 21st of July the semi-annual interest falls due, and the abatement can therefore not be after SATURDAY, the 30th instant. The Treasurer's office is up stated in the new Corrt House—entrance to the same can be had from the alley in the middle door. All persons desiring to save the five per cont. will please call at once.

je20d A. W. WATEON, Treasurer.

#### REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FUUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethe church. Thankfull for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it.

#### Harrisburg Broom Manufactory.

VC DUCKS FROM FRONT ST., IN WALNUT BRI CMS soid wholesale and retail 20 per cent, cheater than can be had also when per cent, eneaper than can be had elsewhere. nd examine our stock. J. E. PRICE & CO.

### H. L. GODBOLD

PRACTICAL Tuner and Repairer of Planos, Melodeons, &c., &c., will receive orders in uture at WM. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 92 Market street il orders left at the above named place, or at the Bueh ler ouse, will meet with prompt attention. First class PIANOS to sale.

FOR SALE. FROM One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONDS. Enquire of C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28 SouthSecond etreet.

## JELLIES.

PEAR,

PEACH. CURRANT. PLE, BLACKBERRY, ORANGE, RASPBERRY. APPLÉ. Just received from New York and warranted super-ne. [feb26] Wm. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

#### WORCESTER'S

**ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY!** THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; Also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarte and School Dictionaries for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, ap13-ti

HENRY C. SHAFFER, DAPER HANGER, Front street, second

door above Walnut street. All orders punctually ended to. Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece. All my9-dif

### SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE.

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

Also, Flags, Union Breast rins, Eagles, Union Rings and Badges at very low prices. Call at my8

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

### ALDERMAN.

HENRY PEFFER.

OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW.) NEAR MARKET. Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth. CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

## FLAGS! FLAGS!!

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES with National designs, LETTER PAPER with a view of the city of Harrisb arg, printed and for sale at SOHKFEEN'S BOOKSTORE, at 24 Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

#### JOHN WALLOWER, JR., Agt. GENERAL FORWARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANT. GUODS AND MERCHANDISE promptly forwarded by Philadelphia and Reading, Northern Contral, Cumberland Valley and Pennsylvania Kailroads,

Central, Cumperiand values and Canal.

HAULING AND DRAYING to and from all parts of the city to the different Railroad depots will be done at the very lowest rates.

FAMILIES removing will be promptly attended to. Orders and at Brant's European Hotel, or at the store of R. S. Zollinger, will reserve prempt attention. Consignments of freight respectfully solicited.

JOHN WALLOWER JR., Agt., app. Office Reading Depot.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN is solicited to our very large assortment of UNDERSHUME AND DRAWERS of every size and quality. Genus, Jouvin Kid Gloves, best article manufactured. All the different kinds of Winter Gloves.

Largest assortment of Hosinav in the city.

CRAVAIS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Ready Hemmed and everything in Genus' wear, at CATHCART'S.

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