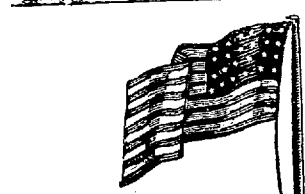


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil 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.

Saturday Afternoon, June 29, 1861.

We had the pleasure of a call this morning from W. Walker, of the *Detroit Free Press*, and J. A. Fairfield, of the *Detroit Daily Inquirer*, both traveling with the Michigan Regiment now encamped beyond the Pennsylvania machine shops, in the capacity of correspondents. We extend to them the freedom of the capital of Pennsylvania and the hospitality of our sanctum.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the confederate states, in a recent labored report, perpetrate the following excellent official joke: "Our late associates in the government of the United States, have seized the whole United States navy, one half of which belongs to us, and design using it against us." The United States government is actually charged with having seized its own ships!

GEN. RUNYON destroyed three hundred dollars worth of rum, owned by persons in the neighborhood of Camp Princeton, N. J., which was kept to sell to his troops. The General is a strict teetotaler.—*Exchange*.

It is a great pity that Gen. Runyon had not an imitator, in this particular, in every officer in the army. Rum and rum-shops are doing more real harm to our troops than are columnades and masked batteries, and we are half of the opinion that the man who sells bad whiskey to a soldier, is as guilty of treason as he who would give him spurious powder, with which to go into battle.

REAL ACTS OF PATRIOTISM are of daily occurrence, but they are not always brought before the public. In the subscriptions to the new loan of this state, to assist in sustaining the federal authority in every commonwealth in the Union, we have had the most conclusive evidence of the patriotism and devotion of the people. One of the noblest among the noble offerings in this particular, is that of J. M. Campbell, of Johnston, Cambria county. He subscribed and has paid to the treasurer of the state, thirty thousand dollars, while he is at the same time serving as a volunteer in the army. This is truly pledging life, fortune and sacred honor in the cause of the country. Let Mr. Campbell's name be passed around.

MR. FINLEY, the baker who has been amusing the public with his cards, charging the Commissary General with duplicity in regard to the bread contract, has himself been caught in his own trap. A few weeks since he alleged he had offered to furnish a loaf of bread weighing nine pounds at eight cents per loaf, but the bid was not accepted, simply because it was made in an irresponsible manner. At the late letting for the same business, Mr. Finley made another bid, in which he offered to furnish three pound loaves of bread for nine cents per loaf. When the Commissary announced to Mr. Finley that his bid was the lowest, he neglected to furnish his bonds, and actually refused to accept the contract, simply because he could not fulfill its obligations. It is well that the public should know and understand these facts, as part of the game to bring the Commissary's Department into discredit.

THE TRAITORS OF VIRGINIA are determined to excel in barbarity and crime all the other barbarism of the southern states. The following oath exhibits the manner in which they force allegiance on those who desire to escape the stigma of treason. Every man who applies for a pass from the rebel Gen. Beauregard, is compelled to swear as follows:

I do solemnly swear, that in leaving the State of Virginia it is not my purpose to take up arms against the confederate states, or any of them; nor will I in any manner wage war upon said confederate states or any of them, nor will I in any manner, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort to their enemies, by information or otherwise. So help me God. And if found in arms against said confederate states, or any of them, or if guilty of a violation of any of the particulars aforesaid, the penalty shall be death.

NAPOLÉON ON SECESSION MORALITY.—The men who are now warring against the government was educated at its expense in many cases, are using against it information which they acquired in its service, and while bound by oath to keep true allegiance, and are fighting with arms and ammunition plundered from government arsenals. They defend all this, as well as their inauguration of civil war, as being honorable and right. It is singular to see how nearly Napoleon—an authority not particularly scrupulous on ethical points—prejudged their breach of faith and of the law of humanity. We quote from Napoleon's "Maxims of War," translated by Colonel D'Aquilar.

"Maxim XXI. Nothing can excuse a General who takes advantage of the knowledge acquired in the service of his country, to deliver up her frontier and her towns to foreigners. This is a crime reprobated by every principle of religion, morality, and honor. Note.—Ambitious men, who listening only to their passions are natives of the same land against each other, (under the deceitful pretext of the public good), are still more criminal. For, however arbitrary a government, the institutions that have been consolidated by time, are always preferable to civil war, and to that anarchy which the latter is obliged to create for the justification of its crimes. To be faithful to a sovereign and to respect the established government are the first principles that ought to distinguish a soldier and a man of honor."

THE SOVEREIGN STATES AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A great many newspaper commentaries have been made on the alleged treaty between Gen. McClellan and the Governor of Kentucky, some pro and some con. It was stated at first, that the Administration at Washington disapproved of the diplomacy of McClellan, and immediately afterwards it was asserted that no such arrangement had been entered into between the commander of the western division of the federal forces and the Governor of Kentucky. This, then, explodes the rumor as one of those canards which are daily being manufactured, either to sound public opinion or test the policy of the federal government towards the rebel states on the subject of a compromise, a treaty, or a written agreement or understanding in the settlement of the questions at variance between them. We have no doubt that the south are anxious for some settlement, on a basis that will preserve the honor of which they are so sensitive. But this settlement cannot be achieved by diplomacy, simply because there can be no diplomatic intercourse between a portion of a people in rebellion and the government against which they have rebelled. They cannot be recognized in a correspondence, the government can hold no intercourse with them, receive no communication from them, or in any shape or manner acknowledge their existence in any other position than that of rebels. If such an acknowledgment is made, it would be received by the world as tantamount to a recognition of the rebel government. If our military men can enter into treaties of neutrality, they can also make terms of peace, admit to alliance, pardon criminals, or do any and all of the acts legitimately belonging to the President and his cabinet. This question was settled when it was deemed by the President impolitic to receive the South Carolina commissioners as any other than private gentlemen—and its recurrence now is, as we have stated, only a *ruse* to test the temper of the people, and the disposition of the administration on the subject of a compromise.

There never can be peace made between the government and the rebel states by treaty. The difficulty is beyond the reach of diplomacy. It involves a question of unconditional surrender or vigorous subjection. Two principles are bound to be settled and permanently settled, whether rebellion is stronger than legal authority—whether one or the other shall exist, because both cannot be recognized in the same organization. Either Jeff. Davis must triumph or he must be vanquished, himself and his associates driven out from the country, or arrested and punished as provided for in the laws which they have violated. If the questions involved are settled on any other basis, we will be involving the nation in an embarrassing predicament that will keep it in constant confusion, if not ultimately produce its entire destruction. Those who seek to rule or ruin by the sword, themselves must be rebuked and reclaimed to allegiance by the sword.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE TRAITOR KANE.

Since the arrest of the traitor marshal of police in Baltimore, Kane, we have heard considerable talk of the assumption of power on the part of those who acted in the matter. It is still alleged by some of the dough-faces who lurk in our midst, that the government has violated a sacred constitutional right in deposing Kane, and for the time taking the power out of the hands of the police board of Baltimore. In the face of these allegations, the fact that Kane was in constant communication with the rebels, is persistently kept from the public, in order to create the impression that the government is really depriving communities of their municipal authority, and robbing them of the means of protection and defence.

In order to show the position of this traitor, the following list of weapons concealed in the building occupied by Kane, will show what the design was on the part of those who obeyed his bidding and followed in his footsteps:

- 1 six pound iron gun, with limber only.
- 1 do. do. without limber.
- 2 four pound do.
- 1 tons assorted shot.
- 12 kegs shot for steam gun.
- 120 flint muskets.
- 2 Hall's carbines.
- 8 rifles.
- 8 double barreled shot guns.
- 8 single do.
- 9 horse pistols.
- 65 small do.
- 182 bullet moulds.
- 3 cartridge boxes.
- 8 dirk knives.
- 5 swords.
- 8 kettle drums.
- 1 lot of worm and screw drivers.
- 1 box musket cartridges.
- 33 gun coats.
- 35 rifles.
- 3-12 dozen copper powder flasks.
- 1-12 do. small do.
- 6 muskets.
- 117 canisters.
- 1 lot of flannel bags.
- 12 old muskets.
- 25 Minie muskets.
- 46 Hall's carbines.
- 1 set of slow matches.
- 48 million hat caps.
- 2 kegs ball cartridges.
- 100 rifle do.
- 738 Hall's rifle do.
- 3,162 rounds ball cartridges.
- 6, 620 long ball Minie cartridges.
- 7 canisters of shot.
- A twelve pound cannon ball was also found in the back room, bearing the following inscription:

From Fort Sumpter.—Presented to Colonel George P. Kane, Marshal of Police of Baltimore.

We learn that the entire number of muskets found upon the premises was between 600 and 700, besides 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

After this statement, we presume that the action of the government will be sustained by the loyal people of the country. But so far as the traitors themselves are concerned, or their sympathizers in our own midst, we neither desire or expect approval from them for any of the actions of the government in its attempts to suppress rebellion.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LANDS.

Recruiting rendezvous to be established throughout the states to fill up the regiments for which officers have just been appointed. Congress meets on the 4th of July. The usual inducements for enlistment will, we doubt not, be offered. The American soldier has received 160 acres of land for his services in all former wars. This bounty will again be offered. And this raises a question of much significance. What is to be done with conquered territory? The rebellion is to cost our government untold millions. We do not yet speak of confiscations of private property, though the oppressions and robbery of Union men in rebel states may provoke retaliation. But the property of the states that have recklessly seized the government buildings and money, may be rightfully confiscated. Texas, for example, after its war and other debts were paid by the general government, went out of the Union and is at war with our government. The public domain of Texas, therefore, should become "contraband of war." The rich lands of that state should be owned and occupied by the soldiers who fight for the Union. And such should be the disposition of all public lands in the rebel states. Possibly, in the progress of the war, the rebels may force upon the government the necessity of sub-dividing cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice plantations into 160 acre sections. At any rate, rebels who lord it over broad acres and live chattels may as well look these possibilities in the face!

THE NEW STATE OF VIRGINIA has been regularly recognized by the federal authorities, and Gov. Pierpont is now in daily communication with the administration at Washington. Thus has the glory of the Old Dominion departed. No more united—no more bound up in mutual ties and reciprocal interest, Virginia is divided against herself, her eastern border held and desecrated by traitors, while her loyal citizens in the west cluster together under the old flag, swear by the old banner of the stars and stripes, and pledge themselves in holy vows of allegiance to the government which has a right to demand their assistance and their support. There is something in the history of Virginia that few of us properly understand, notwithstanding that the country has heretofore paid to the Old Dominion the highest meed of praise, and yielded to her in council and debate with a deference to which she was not always entitled. The first settlers of Virginia were dissolute and profligate. They preyed on the natives, stole their property burned their villages, until they became involved in a war with those with whom they had pledged themselves to live on terms of peace. The strange part of the history of Virginia then is, that the people are returning to the impulses and imperfections of their origin, they are assuming the deeds and the disposition of their ancestors, and after long years of flattery and favoritism, the once gallant cavaliers and brilliant gentlemen of Virginia, have loomed up in an hour of great national embarrassment, cowards, cut-throats, thieves and assassins. Surely this is the condition of Eastern Virginia. The people in that region live by treason and subterfuge. They have thrown off the disguise of chivalry, and present themselves in the garb and character of the common felon, making might the arbiter of right, judging men by their weakness, and trampling on rights alike human and divine.

The division of Virginia will open a new question after the settlement of the difficulties in which we are now involved. The question of supremacy will arise between the two governments, which should be settled by revoking the state constitution of old Virginia, resolving the eastern portion, which is now in rebellion, back to its territorial condition, and keeping it thus subject to the control and government of the federal administration, until its citizens have learned allegiance in the bitter school of repentance and experience. The entire state is an expense to the federal government under its most flattering condition. Its resources and industry are not sufficient to meet its expenses, which are necessarily liquidated by the national treasury, and therefore its compulsory return to its territorial condition, that it may revert to the control and government of the federal authority, seems both feasible, politic and just.

And thus let the glory of the Old Dominion, whose origin was in the wild exploits of untamed and uncontrolled free-booters and adventurers, and whose end seems to be enshrouded in the sanguinary deeds of rebellion, pass away forever, without a sign of regret or an emotion of pain. The glory that was achieved upon her soil, neither sprang from those who first sought homes on that soil, or belongs to those who have since disgraced it with their vandalism and treachery. They have no further share in the home and the memory of Washington. They have forfeited all that was glorious in the past by their present felonies—and Virginia, that was once the mother of statesmen, has become the breeder of thieves and traitors, as little worthy to continue in the sisterhood of states, as she should be permitted to remain as a territory, without the most rigorous vigilance and government.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL of Mississippi pronounces every negotiation, agreement or contract between a person domiciled within the confederate states and an alien enemy, such as those must be deemed who are domiciled in the United States, to be absolutely null and void. No intercourse, other than a hostile one, can be tolerated between the people of the two sections. The remittance of money for any purpose is unlawful and forbidden. This is not the first time that Mississippi has repudiated her debts. The state done so some years ago, and the repudiation was advocated by Jeff. Davis as an act of just protection to its own interests and progress. Yet these are the people who want to govern a nation. Thieves, robbers and assassins assuming to direct the destinies of honorable communities! The honest portion of the southern people, when properly protected by the federal authority, will be expected to repudiate these fellows, or they will be deemed as accessories.

TRIAL AT PITTSBURGH.

The trial of Robert Crowell and John Cunningham, at Pittsburgh, for the murder of David Frew, has resulted in the conviction of Cunningham and the acquittal of Crowell.

DEFUNCT NOTABILITIES.

Revolutions and rebellions cast upon their surface often the most depraved, while they engulf in their wild waves the virtuous and the good. This has been the case to some extent in the present rebellion, but, as a cotemporary observes, in reflecting upon the many distinctions between mere notoriety and greatness amongst men, one cannot but be struck with the revolution that has taken place within the year, in consigning suddenly to apparent oblivion a whole host of brilliant notabilities, who made the world, for the time, ring with their exploits. To certain men this revolution has been more fatal than death itself in nipping high aspirations in the bud, for, let things result as they may, there are a thousand probabilities to one that they will never more be heard of. As some writer remarks—"the men who begin a revolution are not the ones generally who complete it." And so, let us ask what has become of that brilliant Senator from South Carolina, Governor Hammond? where is Mr. Speaker Orr, Senators Iverson and Clay, and to come down to the noisy ones of lesser calibre, Keitt and Roger Pryor?

Time was when their swelling utterances almost kept the world in awe; when the columns of every newspaper were dotted all over with their names, and now, but for a chance disinterment, once in a while, as the hangers on of a new man—General Beauregard—we should not know they were even alive. Others have come up brave usurpers of the hour. Whole hosts of generals flaunt their little hour upon the stage of action, to be extinguished in their turn, making of history a moving panorama whose scenes shift so rapidly that what was a marvel to-day is a mere trifle to-morrow. But will those who have thus put aside substantial greatness in hopes of a greater good—will the Hammonds, and Orres, and Davises, do more in the eyes of wise men than re-enact the old scene from the stories of the Greek fabulist of the "dog and his shadow?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Preparations for a Movement Toward Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 29.

Col. Cass' regiment arrived this morning from Boston, and proceeded to Washington without landing. Their original destination was Fortress Monroe.

The Massachusetts third and fourth regiments are under orders to march to-morrow morning, and will probably entrench themselves beyond Hampton bridge, and form the advance of an important movement toward Yorktown. Their time expires within three weeks. The naval brigade will probably accompany them to Hampton.

N. Bennett, of the 1st Regiment of Vermont, died yesterday at the hospital of typhus fever. His body will be taken home. Over one hundred sick are now in the hospital.

A large number of contraband of war has come in to-day.

The rebels this morning fired two or three shots from the new battery on James river, directly opposite Newport News.

Among the visitors to Old Point Comfort to-day is Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New York. The weather is intensely hot.

FROM MISSOURI.

Mustering of Home Guards.

Gen. Lyon About to Depart on Another Expedition.

GATHERING OF REBELS.

BIRD'S POINT GUARDED.

BOONEVILLE, June 28.

A party of 180 men have arrived here from Georgetown and Sedalia, Pettis county, for the purpose of being sworn into the United States service as Home Guards, to serve in this State. They are all Americans, and expect to be joined to-morrow by 70 men from the same county. Large bodies of men in Johnson county are preparing to take the same step, and they will be sworn in and receive their arms as soon as possible.

Gen. Lyon is still here, but it is thought he will soon take his departure with a large force. His destination has not been ascertained.

St. Louis, June 28.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* says that hundreds of Missourians, from different parts of the State, are concentrating on the Arkansas border, where they receive arms, furnished from the South, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, to overrun the State.

Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two regiments, and a battalion of flying artillery, and it is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

ARRESTS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, June 29.

Hon. A. T. Lacey, a member of the Legislature of this State, was arrested at Cape Girardeau yesterday, by Colonel Bland, lately sent to that place. The prisoner was placed on board the steamer J. C. Swan, and will probably be brought to this city. Messrs. Newman, Mars, and Allison, were arrested a few days ago at Commerce, Missouri, and taken to Cairo, where they were released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the government.

MORE DISCOVERIES IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

The new police have found, at the eastern police station house, several drums belonging to the Massachusetts regiment, which were taken, with other articles, from their baggage car on the day of the riot. The drums are much broken and defaced, but bear the name of the Massachusetts manufacturer and the name of the owner.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MISSOURI ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 29.

Mr. Morrison, State Treasurer, Mr. Mosely, State Auditor, and Mr. Houston, Register of Lands, took the oath of allegiance to-day, and will enter upon their official duties. The Attorney General, Mr. Nott, declined to take the oath, and he is now a prisoner in the capitol.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The President will not Compromise.

Severe Measures towards the Rebels.

SERENADE TO COL. BLAIR.

A British Ship Runs the Blockade.

The Rebels Furnished with 700 Tons of Powder and 20,000 Stand of Arms.

Capture of a South Carolina Soldier.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

It is understood that the President's message, to be delivered at the extra session of Congress, will take firm ground against the conclusion of any peace with the rebels until they acknowledge the authority of the government. The outrageous conduct of the Virginia rebel convention, in outlawing any citizen of the State, who may take his seat in the Federal Congress, determines the policy of the government to sanction severe measures against the ringleaders of the rebellion.

The arrest of Marshal Kane will be followed up with more vigorous measures toward the traitors of Baltimore, if any symptoms of revolt appear.

The Second New York Regiment, now at Ball's cross roads, will soon change their camp several miles thence. It numbers about 850 men, and one company performing special duty on the Potomac.

W. E. Haskin, of New York, has been appointed an additional paymaster in the army. Col. Blair, member of Congress from Missouri, who will arrive to-night, is to be complimented with a serenade.

A gentleman just arrived here from New Orleans reports that a British ship recently run the blockade and brought to that port several hundred tons of powder and 20,000 stand of arms.

During this morning heavy firing was heard in the neighborhood of Washington, but it was ascertained to be the testing of heavy ordnance.

The South Carolina soldier who was arrested yesterday afternoon near Falls Church, had, like too many of our own troops, imprudently ventured beyond his own lines.

His arms were of the best description. He represents that he is a Massachusetts man by birth, but long a resident in the south. He was at the attack on Fort Sumter. He also states that although money is scarce there is no lack of substantial food in the confederate army.

Owing to the number of affairs which have lately occurred, the military authorities have detailed a number of regulars to patrol the streets during the day as well as the night, for the purpose of arresting disorderly soldiers.

The New York 10th and 1st New Jersey regiments arrived this morning. The two other New Jersey regiments will arrive to-day.

THE ST. LOUIS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

St. Louis, June 29.

After a session of about ten days and a thorough examination of a great number of witnesses, the coroner's jury rendered the following verdict in the Seventh street shooting affair:

"That the subjects presented to the inquest came to their deaths from gun-shot wounds, inflicted by Minie musket balls, discharged by certain members of companies C, E, F, B and J, of the Second regiment U. S. Reserve corps, whilst marching down Seventh street, on the morning of the 17th inst. The jury further express the opinion that said wounds were inflicted without any provocation or discharge of fire-arms from citizens then present, and without any order to fire having been given by the officers of said companies."

AFFAIRS AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 29.

On Thursday night all was quiet. Seven regiments have left this place, and are now in camp a few miles below on the river. This morning a flag of truce came from the Confederates towards the river.

Lieut. Edler, of Major Doubleday's command, crossed the river to meet the bearer of the flag, who had come with letters to the Colonel of the eighth Pennsylvania regiment. It is understood the letter is from Lieut. Col. Bowman, of said regiment, who was taken prisoner some days since. The purport of the letter is not known. Col. Lamont is making good progress in raising his regiment of Virginia volunteers. He has been much retarded by the withdrawal of the federal forces from the Virginia side.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS THROUGH BALTIMORE.—THE CITY QUIET.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

The Third New Jersey Regiment has just passed through, making the sixth regiment that has passed through the Baltimore in less than twenty-four hours.

The city continues quiet. Many rumors are afloat as to the intended action of the police board but nothing definite as yet.

NOTICE.

Congress.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be averted. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. dolo-d-swawm

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

THE DR. KANE REFRIGERATOR.

THIS superior REFRIGERATOR, together with several other cheaper styles, may be found at the manufactory, at exceedingly low prices. Also, a great variety of WATER COOLERS, of superior finish.

E. S. FARROW & CO.
Cor. Dock and Pear streets, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH CASEY.

CASEY & BROWN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

HAVING associated together in the practice of the Law, will attend faithfully and promptly to all professional business entrusted to their Office in Third street three doors from Market N. B. Consultations in English and German.

FOR RENT.

THE ROOMS now occupied by the Post Office. Possession given on the first of July. Apply to J. H. B. GEORGE W. PORTER.

EMPTY MOLASSES HOGSHEADS.

A large quantity of empty Molasses Barrels, Hogsheads and Meas Casks, for sale by WM. DOCK & CO. my24

New Advertisements.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the return of a UNITED STATES SWORD, taken or stolen from the house of the undersigned, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets.

EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS.

100 LARGE NEW BRIGHT EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS in good condition for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R.R. EXCURSION TICKETS.

Will be issued between all points at

REDUCED FARES.

Good for all Passenger Trains from SATURDAY JUNE 29th to MONDAY JULY 8th, inclusive. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned being appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Hammon, dec'd, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WM. H. BOHL, Administrator.

ESTATE OF WM. H. LOCHMAN, DEC'D.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. H. Lochman, dec'd, will please make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JACOB HOUSE, Administrator.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE.

THE County Commissioners hereby make known, that next WEDNESDAY JULY 3d, 1861 at 5 o'clock A. M., they will sell at public outcry in Brant's City Hall, Harrisburg, among the various articles not here enumerated, the Mill, known as the old Court House Mill, Stone Coal, Stoves and Pipe, "Pleasant home" or Cases to store away papers therein, Desks, Book Cases &c. Terms of sale are cash.

JOHN S. MUSSER, JACOB BEHM, GEORGE W. BEHR, Commissioners.

SPICED SALMON!!

FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put up neatly in five pound cans. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company 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 Wednesday the 3rd day of July, 1861. H. H. SHILLINGFORD, Secretary.

FOR RENT.—A desirable Residence in

Locust, near Front street. Three-story brick, with modern conveniences, as to water, heat and light. For information apply to Dr. W. W. Rutherford. Possession given immediately. JESSE GUT.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows: