Daily Telegraph.

OUR PLATFORM

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 6, 1861.

LOYAL CITIZENS OF REBEL STATES.

It is the intention of the government to sustain the loyal citizens of rebel states, in their efforts to rescue their state authority from the hands of treason. This will be done in the case of the people of north-western Virginia who are now so nobly struggling to re-organize the legitimate government of that commonwealth, which was usurped by the rebels taking entire possession of the archives, finances, and resources of the Old Dominion. Such aid will be in the shape of recognition and assistance in upholding law and preserving order. It is also the fixed determination of the federal government to sustain and protect in their constitutional and legal rights all those citizens of Tennessee who, in their devotion to the Union, are now struggling to wrest their state government from the hands of its unconstitutional rulers, and that it will defend all loyal states against parts thereof claiming to have seceded, and thus will afford them every protection "against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion, and rebellion."

The government will furnish the loyal citizens of such states with all the means necessary for their protection and preservation, and, if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and oppressors, will speedily come to their aid, with men and arms, in defending and sustaining the constituted authorities of the United States.

A PLEASANT THEORY, long cultivated and cherished at the south, is, that on a field of battle, the northern are the inferiors of the southern people. This theory originated with the chivalry themselves, and is part of the fruit of that inordinate vanity which has imbued them with the idea that they are lineally descended heroes from the Gods. But the theory is fast disappearing before the sturdy blows of the federal troops, who are proving to the chivalry that in the art of war northern mechanics excel as they do in the arts and the accomplishments of peace. In battle, the chivalry are hasty, when they feel certain that the foes they seek to encounter are, numerically, their inferiors; but when they become convinced that their enemy is an equal, they either leave the field in dismay, or refuse to fight in feigned disregard. In this manner the chivalry escape the odium of the inferiority with which they are fast becoming impressed.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STAR.—Yesterday another star was added to our national flag, representing the state of Kansas, which was admitted into the Union on the 28th of last January. This is in accordance with an act of Congress, passed April 4, eighteen hundred and eighteen, which runs thus: "On the admission of a new state into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission." It is fitting that, while we mourn the temporary loss—for we cannot call it a permanent one—of eleven of our family of states, a new one, representative alike of freedom and progress, should enroll its name on the old family register. Others there are to come, but none, we trust, will encounter such difficulties in the way as did Kansas. She asked for admission when the nation was at peace and she alone distracted by internal troubles; she has gained entrance only when she was at peace and the nation at war.

THE FALLACIES OF SECESSION.—Much has been well said and learnedly written to expose the fallacies by which it is sought to deduce from the political relations of the states under the constitution a right of "peaceful secession" from the Union. But it may be doubted whether, after all that has been elaborated on the subject, a great deal has been added, by way of strong and terse statement, to the following exposure of its essential contradictions, as made by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States more than thirty years ago:

Secession, as a revolutionary right, is intelligible. As a right to be proclaimed in *the midst of civil commotions and asserted at the head of armies*, I can understand it; but as a practical right, existing under the Constitution and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to be nothing but an absurdity, for it supposes resistance to government under the authority of government itself; it supposes dismemberment without violating the principles of Union; it supposes opposition to law without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government without revolution.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF UTAH RESIGNED.—A few days since we published the news of Governor Cumming's departure from Salt Lake City for the south. It now appears that Secretary Wootton, left as Acting Governor in Cumming's absence, has resigned. A letter to that effect, dated June 5th, has been received at Washington.

WANT OF OIL SOUTH.—There is apprehension of the want of oil for railroads and machinery in the Southern States, and a Memphis paper recommends the appointment of scavengers to collect the grease in the camps, which would otherwise be lost. The want of oil will entail serious trouble.

ADDRESS

OF

REV. DR. CHARLES A. HAY,

DELIVERED

Before the People of Harrisburg,

JULY 4TH, 1861.

(Published by Request.)

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

I congratulate you, this day, upon the fact that the Star-Spangled Banner still floats over us; that, though ruthless hands have insulted it, though American bullets have pierced it, though American tongues have derided it, though traitors have trailed it in the dust and trampled upon it, striving to extinguish the glorious nationality of which it is the sacred emblem, honored by all men from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same; I congratulate you that, despite all this, hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic warriors are this day in the field to vindicate its honor and to defend it against every foe. I rejoice, with you, to-day, that the fiat has gone forth that this flag shall be unfurled upon every hill-top and greeted in every valley from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico!

We have not met, however, to-day, as we have often met before, on the anniversary of our national independence, with hearts full of unmingled joy and exultation. It has been our custom, on such occasions, gratefully to review the past of our national history, recounting the brave deeds of our fathers in wresting this fair land from the grasp of a foreign oppressor; tracing, through the eventful progress of the Revolution, the merciful interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of our righteous cause; congratulating ourselves upon the amazing progress our nation had made in all that constitutes national greatness; and looking forward with glowing anticipation into a future bright with visions of unprecedented splendor and glory.

This day we look back, indeed, with more grateful reverence than ever before upon the hallowed scenes of the past; but, when we turn our eyes upon the present, we behold a gloomy cloud hovering over our horizon; and, as we attempt to look into the near future, our soul shrinks with horror from the gory vision that starts up before our view—brother shedding brother's blood! Great God! And has it come to this! War, unnatural, fratricidal war, stalking through the land!

But a year ago, and who would have believed it possible that such a scene could be witnessed on American soil! Had it been foretold that some foreign despotism, or perhaps the leagued monarchies of the old world, envious and jealous of our prosperity, irritated by the annoying contrast between our people and their own, would resolve upon our destruction, and come down upon our shores, to lay waste our fields, tear up our railways, bombard our cities, &c., we might, indeed, have smiled at their folly, and recalled with quiet satisfaction the reception that our nation, in its infancy, and again in its early youth, gave to such insane attempts. Yet, we could not fail to see that the very fact of our continued existence, as a Republic of freemen, and our unequalled progress in all the elements of national greatness, must naturally excite feelings of jealousy and envy in the minds of those who dread the influence of such an example upon those whom they hold in subjection.

Or, had it been foretold that our nation, thirsting for gain and for glory, would buckle on its armor and wage a war of aggression upon surrounding States, and plead, in extenuation, some such impulse as "manifest destiny," that was urging it irresistibly forward in the march of conquest, until from the Isthmus to the icebergs, all is ours; for this, even, we could have conceived some ground of possibility, for the elements of such marauding filibusterism are confessedly rife in our midst.

But who could have believed that this day would present to our view the startling spectacle of a huge organized rebellion against the existing government, embracing nearly one-third of the States, and desperately striving to inveigle still more within the meshes of its crimson crime and folly! That our own fellow-citizens, sharing with ourselves the glorious memories of the past, the bounties of the present, the inestimable privileges of the freest and most beneficent government on earth, and the bright hopes of a still more resplendent future, that these should allow themselves, in such numbers, to be cajoled or driven to assume an attitude of open defiance to the duly constituted authorities of the nation, and combine in an insane attempt to undermine and destroy the very foundation upon which our political fabric rests; this surely would have been deemed incredible.

Nevertheless, the stern and terrible reality stares us in the face! A wide-spread rebellion has arrayed millions of our people in open antagonism to the loyal masses of the nation, and opposing hosts are even now marshaling themselves for the conflict that is to decide whether we shall continue *a nation*, or be rent into fragments and ruined.

And upon what pretence has this unnatural and wicked war been inaugurated? What charges have these rebels in arms to bring against the government they are seeking to destroy?

They answer, "We are seeking to maintain our rights, and defend ourselves against northern aggression and oppression." They denounce the North as seeking to interfere in their state affairs, and to prevent them from enjoying the privileges to which they claim to be entitled under the constitution. "Mr. Lincoln," they say, "is waging a fanatical war against slavery, and wants to subjugate the South."

But these charges are not susceptible of proof. We challenge them to point to a single letter of the constitution that has been violated to their hurt. The North, so far from trampling upon the rights of the South, has even tolerated an exposition of that constitution in favor of the South, whereby the spirit of that noble instrument has been egregiously misrepresented in the face of the civilized world.

No; there has not been, and there is not now, any desire or intention on the part of the North to interfere in any way with the constitutionally guarded rights of the southern states. It is only by acknowledging and maintaining these that we render our own secure. The constitution, violated in one point, would be powerless in all, and it is therefore the highest interest of every state in the Union to see to it that the rights of every other are duly respected.

The attempt to fasten the blame of this war upon the North must prove a total failure. The South, the guilty South, may as well accept at at once the verdict which impartial history cannot fail to render.

The real cause of this war is nothing else than that which Mr. Stephens lately declared to be the cornerstone of the so-called Southern Confederacy, viz: *Slavery*. Not, however, slavery in itself, for this existed in our government from the beginning. Not slavery, viewed as the fathers of the Republic viewed it, viz: as an evil and a scourge that should as soon as possible be obliterated from our land. But slavery, as treated by a modern race of Statesmen, who have taught their constituents that it is a blessing, instead of a curse, and that it must, at all hazards, not only be perpetuated and secured against all danger of ultimate extinction in the States in which it now exists, but that the Constitution must be so amended as to nationalize the relation of master and slave and recognize it as legal all over the land.

For the last quarter of a century this has been the leading idea of the master minds of the south. As a firmly united and resolute minority in the National Congress they have speedily kept this darling project in view; and (as has been abundantly proven by the testimony of such men as Douglas and Everett,) with the fully formed purpose of destroying the union of the States if they could not completely control the course of National legislation on this subject. Meanwhile, each succeeding census revealed to them the startling fact that the free north was vastly outstripping them in the race of prosperity; that in population, wealth, enterprise, intelligence, in short in *power*, they were fast falling behind those whom they once in some respects excelled and whom they still are fond of deriding. It was becoming painfully manifest that the political influence of these leading southern statesmen, and of the South as a whole, was rapidly waning and that ere long their haughty career would be effectually checked; that the government would henceforth be administered in accordance with the interests of freedom, instead of bending to the behests of an oligarchy of aristocratic slaveholders. The prospect was unendurable; they resolved not to submit to such a state of things, but to cut loose from a connection which they foresaw would become more and more grevious to them so long as they clung to their cherished institution, of human chattelism.

But how to accomplish this purpose, this was the question of questions. By the help of a portion of the people of the North they were still in possession of all the three co-ordinate branches of the government—legislative, executive and judicial. There was not so much as one plausible pretext for an open rupture with the government; and they knew too well the deep-seated love for the Union in the hearts of the masses of the people around them them to venture before them with the naked question of Union or Disunion. In this dilemma they adopted an ingenious expedient to secure an apparent ground for accusing the North of sectionalism and injustice. They deliberately divided one of the great parties of the country and became themselves instrumental in the selection of a Chief Magistrate whose principles were known to be at variance with their own; and who, receiving an overwhelming majority of the suffrages of the North, could be held up as a sectional President and employed as an instrument of arousing the passions of the southern people, and stirring them up to acts of resistance against the government administered by a man thus chosen.

Still, there was no plausible pretext for inaugurating a revolution and openly attempting to throw off their solemnly pledged allegiance to the Federal Government. A cunning expedient, fit to be regarded as a suggestion from the source of all evil, came to their relief. SECESSION!

Secession—a masked battery!—Revolution in disguise!

SECESSION FOR THE SAKE OF SLAVERY, this has inaugurated the war of 1861.

Now, let us briefly examine it in its theory, and in its application.

Consider *the principle itself*. What is it?—It is the assertion of the right, on the part of any State, at any time to renounce its allegiance to the Federal Union and resume all the functions of independent sovereignty.

What an absurdity is this! How preposterous!

To maintain this right under the Constitution is equivalent to the declaration that the framers of this Government deliberately contemplated the contingency of its committing suicide! Nay, more; that they framed the Government with a view to it destruction! And this is asserted in the face of the notorious fact that the original federal compact was set aside and the existing constitution adopted for the special purpose of securing *a more perfect Union!* How wretched must be the cause that is driven to such expedients in attempts at self-justification!

In addition to the absurdity of this principle, consider its flagrant *immorality*. What an utter perversion of the moral sense is implied in the deliberate renunciation of the sacred ties of allegiance, and all the obligations resting upon the citizen in view of his relation to his country! Do we not see in this another sad proof of the tendency of the institution of slavery to debase the moral sense and pervert the judgment so as to render it difficult for those exposed to these influences to appreciate the sacredness of an oath or the force of a logical demonstration?

Consider, too, the inevitable *results* of the application of this principle of secession.

Admit this to be sound theory, and you at once open wide the door for universal anarchy. Every State at once begins to consider whether its interests do not demand the application of the principle to its own case. And, if applicable to States, why not to counties and cities, and even to villages? Where will the line be drawn beyond which this individualism is not to extend?

But look, too, at *the manner in which our southern friends*—must we call them enemies?—*have seen fit to apply this principle.*

If the framers of our noble Constitution had contemplated a dismemberment of this glorious Union it surely will not be pretended, by the wildest disunionist, that they could sanction the *method* recently adopted to accomplish this result.

The facts, the shameful facts, scarcely need recital—they are fresh in the memory of all.

Peaceful, honorable secession, was the theory, how far different has been the practice!

Leading southern politicians, high in official position, abuse the trust they have solemnly sworn to administer with fidelity, and fill the arsenals of the South with national arms and amunition. These are presently seized and turned against the government that owns them. Forts meagerly garrisoned are suddenly seized and customhouses and mints and post-offices are wrested from the possession of the Federal authorities and appropriated to the use of the rebels. Connivance in the department of the navy distributes the vessels of war so as to be of little avail in assisting to maintain the authority of the government. An unarmed vessel, bearing provisions to a feeble garrison in the bay of Charleston is fired upon and compelled to leave the suffering defenders of national property unsupplied with food. Meanwhile state after state is being cajoled or drawn into a position of hostility to the national government and instead of a peaceful secession, we have an armed rebellion assuming more and more formidable proportions from day to day.

Amid all this, the Government is silent. Insult is added to injury but still the sword of retributive justice is withheld. These wayward children, it is vainly hoped, will yet see their folly and repent of their misdeeds.

At length, however, their real purpose became unmistakably apparent. In the frenzy of their madness they open their batteries upon their country's flag. With the unutterable meanness of cowards they assault a feeble garrison, less than one hundreth part of their number and almost starved. They attack it from batteries, the erection of which could have been easily prevented, but which were allowed to go up under the impression that there was at least a spark of chivalry left in the southern heart. But that illusion has now been thoroughly dispelled!

The thunders of this bombardment at length effectually arouse the nation. The fearful truth can no longer be doubted; they are terribly in earnest and resolved to rule or ruin. Their army is marching towards the national capital and they openly boast of their purpose to seize upon the archives of the nation and proclaim themselves the supreme authority in the land.

But hark! A shout is heard, reverberating from Maine to Minnesota, *"To arms! To arms! For the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws!"* By tens of thousands loyal citizens, of all parties and creeds, rush to the rescue; and by one spontaneous outburst of patriotism forever silence the baseless insinuation that the nation's tardiness to seize and chastise the rebels against her authority arose from cowardice or conscious weakness. No; she tarried in mercy, reluctant to strike a blow unless impelled by absolute necessity.

Now, that she has arisen in her might and is steadily preparing to strike a blow that will forever crush the head of treason, and render the theory of secession a hissing and a by-word for all coming generations, she is gravely informed that all the rebels desire is to be *"let alone."* And, if we are correctly informed, there are not wanting those in the loyal States who, willing to purchase present peace at any cost, are suggesting a *compromise with traitors!*—Can this be? What? Fall to bargaining with the man who has cheated and robbed you, who has set fire to your house and is holding the knife to your throat? No! If there's a spark of manhood about you, if you have a heart to protect your property and your family, and save your own life, seize and disarm him, and deliver him to the authorities to be duly punished according to law!

Thank God, we have a President and a Cabinet and a Congress and a venerable Chieftain and a patriotic army, that understand their duty in this momentous crisis and will perform it! *"No compromise with traitors!"* is the watchword in the council chamber and on the tented field. And this, not in the spirit of vengeance, even towards the rebel leaders, much less towards the deluded masses whom they have artfully and wickedly beguiled, or violently forced into this odious and ruinous position of antagonism to the government.—The spirit that animates us is one of virtuous and holy indignation at the spectacle of crimes of unheard of atrocity and a deliberate attempt to extinguish the very life of our nationality, to bequeath a heritage of hopeless anarchy to our children. Any compromise whatever, wrested from us by armed rebels under circumstances like these, would not only utterly fail to secure any real or enduring peace; but as a vast premium for villainy, it would inaugurate a system of political terrorism that would forever put the law-abiding citizen at the mercy of the political demagogue; it would in fact be a virtual acknowledgment of the principle of secession, which we have seen to be utterly inconsistent with the principles of a sound morality or stable government.

No; we demand of those who have taken up arms against the government,

First, That they lay down these arms and return to their allegiance.

Secondly, That they deliver up the infamous traitors who have instigated and organized this rebellion, that they may be summarily punished, as a fearful warning for all coming time.

Thirdly, That with their own hands, in token of their sincere and honest recognition of the national authority, they tear down the emblems of rebellion and run up the Stars and Stripes on every arsenal, fort, custom house—wherever, in short, they have insulted them.

Fourthly, That, in returning to their allegiance, the seceded states furnish satisfactory guarantees that hereafter no loyal citizen of the United States shall be molested for his opinions within their limits, but that speech and the press shall be as free in South Carolina as in Massachusetts; and

Fifthly, That the costs of this war shall fall upon those who have occasioned it. And here we shall not be at all sorry to learn that, in order to accomplish this, it may be necessary to parcel out the immense confiscated estates of the rebel leaders, among our industrious Germans, who would teach their southern neighbors a better system of agriculture; among our enterprising Yankees, who would carry the free press, the free school, the cotton mill, and all sorts of useful notions, to wake up the dormant energies of the Old Dominion;—in short, we would not regret a liberal infusion of northern industry and *civilization*, as a wholesome leaven, a real blessing to the South. Thus we would return good for evil.

These demands, with perhaps a few more that do not just now occur to us, we intend *shall be complied with*. We are not, indeed, unmindful of the scriptural injunction; "let not him that putteth on the harness boast himself as he that taketh it off;"—nor of that other declaration: "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." We know it is in the power of God, the God of nations, to confound the counsels of the prudent and to break the power of the mighty; but in the present case we see arrayed on our side, not only superior numbers, superior resources, favorable geographical position, &c., but so unmistakbly the cause of truth and right, of justice and mercy, of legitimate government and social order, that we cannot doubt that the arm of the Lord will be outstretched in our behalf. And if God be for us, who can be against us?

But God will not give us a miraculous triumph. To attain our ends we must all do our duty.

A word to you, citizen soldiers! We congratulate you upon being identified with an army in some respects superior to any that has ever gone forth to the field of battle. Never, perhaps, since the world began, was so large an army so suddenly collected together and so rapidly prepared for active service. Never, perhaps, was there an army containing so large a proportion of general intelligence, of skill, of individual energy and capacity. Surely never an army clad in the panoply of a more righteous cause than that for which you are contending.

Remember, the eyes of a nation are upon you! More important issues then those of the days of the Revolution are now at stake. Our fathers inaugurated the experiment of a purely Republican Democracy, we are about putting it to the final test. If our vessel of state can outride this storm we shall have no fears of her safety in any other. Our trust is in *God and in your right arm.* Upheld by this confidence we behold a bright and cheerful future stretching out before us, and are already expecting soon to see the gloomy cloud that now overshadows us drifting away and leaving us to bask in the sunshine of peace and of unprecedented prosperity. To you all, let me say, in the language of a minister of the gospel to his son in the ranks, as he bade him farewell: "Do your duty to God—that will be your duty to your country!"

My fellow-citizens—a parting word to you. We have our part to perform in this great struggle! Let not our lips utter a word that can be construed into sympathy with treason. Let us speak for the *Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws!* Talking, indeed, will not complish much for the national cause; but, words have their weight and should not be rashly thrown into the scale of injustice when such vast issues are at stake.

Again—let us cheerfully pay our part of the immediate expenses incurred thro' the war. It is not to be alarmed at the mention of the great sums expended for arms, ammunition, &c., if these do not pass out of the country—they merely change hands. The rich, upon whom its burden will principally fall, have proportionally much at stake, and can well afford to give liberally for securing the stability of the Government, without which none of their property would be secure.

Let us, with cheerful readiness, liberally provide for the families of the absent volunteers, and thus give practical proof of our desire to share in the burdens of a struggle which is to give our now distracted country more firmly united and more prosperous than ever.

Let us, above all, reverently look up to the Foreign Disposer of human events, and, acknowledging our desert of chastisement, as a people, in consequence of our national sins, humbly pray that we may soon be delivered from the fearful scourge of a fratricidal war. Let us earnestly invoke the divine blessing on the President of the United States and his counsellors, upon our venerable Chieftain whom the Lord has preserved "for such a time as this," and upon the National Congress at this hour assembling and just about to assume the responsibility of passing judgment upon the policy of the present administration and of deciding what shall be the future conduct of this war. May the God of our fathers be with them, and make them overflowing with heavenly gifts, and make them equal to the crisis they are called upon to meet.

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CHARLES A. BANNVART, Druggist,

No. 2 Jones Row, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Ladies," by sending him $1 00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of observation to any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of postage" by mail. Sold also by R. S. SHOWERS, Reading, JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, J. L. LEMBERGER, Lebanon, DANIEL H. HERSHEY, Lancaster; J. A. WOLF, Wrightsville; M. T. MULER, York; and by one druggist in every city and village in the Union, and by S. D. HOWE, the proprietor, New York.

N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and must be; therefore, as you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money,) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited.

de3-dwawly.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive powers of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one druggist in every town in the United States.

R. R. HUTCHINGS,

General Agent for the United States,

16 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART.

dw29-daw1y.

Died.

In this city, on the 2d inst., Mr. ABRAHAM [illegible] aged 77 years and 11 days.

New Advertisements

WANTED.—Two or three good smiths and several wagon makers at Harrisburg Car Works.

NOTICE.—Dr. JOHN A. M'CLAIN having been declared by the court of Dauphin county a habitual drunkard, all persons are cautioned not to give or sell him liquor, as the law will be enforced against them. ROBERT L. MCCLAIN,

jy3-d3t Committee of John A. McClain.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!

A Necessity in Every Household.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

American Cement Glue.

The Strongest Glue in the World!

FOR CEMENTING WOOD, LEATHER, IVORY, CHINA, MARBLE, CILAIN, ALABASTER, BONE, CORAL, &c., &c., &c.

The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water.

EXTRACTS

"Every housekeeper should have Crosley's American Cement Glue."—

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—Express.

"It is always ready; this commends it."—N. Y. INDEPENDENT.

"We have tried it, and find it true to its word, water."—WILKES SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers. TERMS CASH.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY

(Sole Manufactures.)

78 WILLIAM STREET,

(Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK.

jy3-d1y

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the return of a UNITED STATES SWORD stolen from the hotel of the undersigned, corner Chestnut and Fourth streets.

jy1-d3t* LAZARUS [illegible]

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.

June 27th, 1861-d8t

SPICED SALMON!!

FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put up neatly in five pound cans.

Je25. WM. DOCK, JR.

WORCESTER'S

ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY

THE best defining and pronouncing dictionary of the English language; Also, Webster's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial and School Dictionaries for sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

ap13-tf

HENRY C. SHAFFER,

PAPER HANGER, Front street, second door above Walnut street. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece. Work warranted.

Horse and Carriages for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers at PRIVATE SALE the HORSE and TWO CARRIAGES of Doctor Orth, deceased. The horse is a dark bay, seven years old. One carriage is new and well adapted for a family, as it has a stand top and a small seat in front for children. The other carriage is a low swung rockaway, very convenient for aged persons. The horse and carriages can be seen at the residence of the subscriber on Front street, Harrisburg.

je22-d MARTHA C. ORTH, Executrix.

WANTED,—AGENTS TO SELL PAPER HANGINGS and JEWELRY, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed.) J. I. BAILEY & CO.,

m28-3md No. 154 Court Street, Boston.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, June 22, 1861.

In accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act passed the 16th of May, 1861, entitled an Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State, the Governor, Commander-in-chief, makes the following rules and regulations relating to the organized militia of the military force of this Commonwealth now or hereafter to be called into the service of the State or the United States.

REGULATIONS.

I. The commander of the regiment will appoint the Adjutant from the subalterns of the regiment. He will also appoint the non-commissioned staff of the regiment. He will nominate the regimental Quarter Master from the subalterns of the regiment to the Governor for approval and appointment.

II. In cases of vacancy, the commander of a regiment may make a temporary appointment of Quarter Master. The commander of a regiment may also suspend a Quarter Master, and make a temporary appointment, reporting such suspensions and the reasons thereof forthwith to the proper authority, and all temporary appointments shall continue until a decision shall be made from Headquarters.

These regulations shall be in force until further orders. By order of the Governor,

Commander-in Chief.

E. M. BIDDLE,

Adjutant General.

City Property for Sale.

A LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot of ground, pleasantly located on Front, between Mulberry street and Washington Avenue. Also TWO LARGE PIANOS in good condition and excellent tone. Apply to

C. O. ZIMMERMAN,

No. 28, South Second street.

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 receive a loan to the amount of a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for which bonds will be issued for a term not exceeding ten years, with coupons attached, for the payment of half yearly interest, payable at the County Treasury, at 6 per cent. Said bonds are to be clear of all taxation. It is therefore hoped that the said amount in bonds or such amounts as the lenders will desire, will be promptly taken by the patriotic capitalists of others, without resorting to special taxation at this time.

JOHN S. MUSSER,

JACOB BEHM,

GEO. GARVERICH, } Commissioners.

Attest—JOSEPH MILLER, Clerk.

m29-4w

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

EXTRA FINE POINTED

GOLD PENS

OF NEWTON'S (formerly Bagley's) manufacture, warranted to be the best in market, the finest pointed, most durable and as cheap as any in market, for sale, with a variety of Gold and Silver Cases of various sizes and prices, at

SHUMAN'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,

51 Market street.