

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

HARRISBURG PA

Monday Morning, July 15, 1861.

THE FIFTEEN REGIMENTS.

A rumor, originating in an irresponsible source, having become current that the Fifteen War Department, we are authorized in stating Republican administration, as is Jeff Davishimthat it is without foundation in truth. On the self. No opportunity is missed to exhibit this contrary, the Secretary of War is anxious for treason in words, and cowardice only prevents Col. John A. Wright has been despatched to of these regiments.

In this connection we deem it just and proper to state that the organization of these regiments has been entirely under the control and supervision of Gen. McCall, who rests his reputation as a soldier on their perfection and efficiency. When once in service, the men composing the fifteen different regiments will zealously and gallantly uphold the honor of the state that has sent them forward at the summons of the War Department, to assist in maintaining the integrity and perpetuity of the American Union'

THE HEALTH OF GOV. CURTIN. Since the commencement of hostilities by the southern rebels against the federal government, the labors of the Governor of Pennsylvania have been of the most harrassing and responsible character. He has labored with zeal and all his might, in the organization of the quota of military force demanded from the state, and the public need not be surprised that under the immense pressure of all this business, immeasurably transcending in importance that involved the health and the strength of the Executive should be severely tested. The physicians of that he cannot retain his health and continue to give the undivided attention to official business that has so far marked his term, and therefore they have decided that he must seek relaxation and repose, or utterly sink with a shattered constitution. In obedience to this opinion, it is the intention of the Governor to seek the rest necessary for a full regaining of his health, and therefore his absence from the Executive chamber will be accounted for during the coming week or thereafter for a limited period.

THE CENTRE COUNTY PRISONERS.

The capture of a number of volunteers from Centre county and vicinity, by a marauding Patriot sanctum on their persons. party of Virginia rebels, having given rise to much conjection and speculation, the following additional information from the West Chester fication to the friends of parties concerned:

be trying to get into the rear of the Federal army, and den. Negley's brigade was ordered to take a diverging road, about two miles from Falling Waters, to intercept them. A part of company I was thrown out in advance, and while waiting in a piece of woods for the brigade to come up, they saw a squadron of cavalry, one hundred or more, belonging to the enemy, which the thought were our own men, there being no perceptible difference in uniform. They were careless, and their Captain much to blame; for, being entirely off their guard, so much so as to lay their arms on the ground, while some of them actually let down the fence for the cavalry to pass over

the dastard villain who commanded the troopers shot down the man who let the fence down for him! This man is Bob Swan, a Marylander, who murdered Sprigg at Cumberland eight or ten years ago. He is a great scoundrel. Our men were completely taken by surprise, and sprung to their guns, while the cavalry dashed in among them. Forty men were cut off from their arms and made prisoners; the rest of our men discharged their muskets, and fell back upon the main body, while the troops hurried off them the ranks. No man can become were lifted in front of the riders and carried off.
This occurred quite early in the day, and they brought their prisoners through Martinsburg in advance of the retreating rebel troops. Our men were tied with their hands behind, in couples. Some of the citizens here gave them food. They were greatly distressed by the forced march they had made. When notice of the capture reached the Federal camp, Major the capture reached the Federal camp, Major Given solicited and obtained permission to head a party to rescue the prisoners. He made pur-suit and fortunately came upon the retreating party, liberated the prisoners and captured eight or ten of the rebels. Our townsman, James Donelly, gives a brief account of it in a letter to his family.

House of Representatives, one day this week, than one young man, whose upper lip ment in the work in which they had engaged that the gallows were waiting for traitors. This will is scarcely shaded with the down of never shrank from the responsibility they had be good news to the loyal men who are now in eighteen summers, has only to have a assumed, or quieted before the foe whose anly be asked to contend with them any further forward on his nose, to make him the most ter-The gallows should be the fate of every secret envy such their epaulets and gold bands. We wine, braving the piercing cold of Valley

THE APOLOGISTS OF TREASON. In this morning's Patriot and Union there is a paragraph calling attention to an article from he New York World, which fairly exposes the disunion tendencies of the New York Tribune. The Patriot seems to be hugely gratified with this expose, and suffers itself to show this gratification in the paragraph alluded to, but in the same column its editors indulge in the very spirit they applaud the World for condemning in the Tribune. In a labored article, so far as

in its approvals, the Patriot endorses the conduct of the traitor Vallandigham, and asserts that his treason was only a defence of the lib. erty of speech. It goes even further than this, by characterizing the virtuous indignation of our gallant soldiers, who repulsed the traitor Vallandigham from the encampments near Washington city, as brutal and outrageous conduct. We submit to the candid men of this community, the men who daily read the Patriot and Union, whether that sheet, its editors, and abettors, are not as guilty of treason, as guilty of Regiments now organizing in Pennsylvania, as open hostility to the peace and prosperity of a reserve corps, would not be accepted by the this nation as guarded and represented by a

its arguments are concerned, but spontaneous

the immediate mustering into service of this the same parties from practicing in deeds that torce, and has intimated such a desire to Gov. in which they indulge by hopes and prayers. Curtin. In compliance with this intimation, We submit to the people of the capital of Pennsylvania whether the Patriot has not from the Washington, where he is now engaged in assist. beginning of this contest for the Union, given ing in the preparation necessary to the reception its sympathy to the rebels by embarrassing and denouncing the action of the government, by misrepresenting the military policy of the ad ministration, and by coolly and artfully ridiculing the common soldier as a brute or an assassin. The article in this morning's issue proves all that we assert, without referring to an article in yesterday's issue of the same sheet, in which the editors indulge in a peculiar and the message the pretext of again proving an

in its treasonable loving liberty of speech.

In the case of Vallandigham, the traitor representative from Ohio, the whole Union has dorsing his conduct. Vallandigham is one of its readings of the Patriot and Union. the men whom the Patrist defends and represents, and who declare that this war is unrighteous, unjust and unmanly. They assert that thing which has so strikingly displayed public the government has no right to take up arms | confidence in the Government and its financial for the purpose of its own preservation—that administration, in the great struggle for which in any past administration of this state, that the law can be vindicated without a resort to arms—that armed rebellion should be soothed as the promptness with which the sum of five and allayed by the sweet compromises peculiar Gov. Curtin have expressed to him the opinion to the diplomacy of the Democratic party, and of the Treasury in New York on Tuesday last, that wherever the armies of the government march, they are guilty of invasion, and whereever they strike a blow at treason, they are equally guilty of aggression. This is the constant cry of such sympathisers with treason as arms, that they should return the property they have stolen from the legitimate government, and give up their leaders to justice. Such proposition would involve the Democratic party in ruin, and criminate all of its southern leaders, if it did not at the same time implicate by confession those who have the odor of the

The mere written or printed word of the Patriot and Union for or against this contest for law and order is of no importance in this com-Village Record may be of importance and grati-munity. They can do no harm by an eternity of Capture and Recapture.—Gallent Act of Major is in the disgrace to the capital of Pennsylvania Given.—After Gen. Patterson's battle at Falling which such a sheet creates abroad, and against utterance in favor of treason. But the danger community, as was shown when the indignation of our honest citizens only recently almost burst against them in violence, and when they were only saved from the castigation of the masses by an appeal for the protection of the authorities. It would seem now that they are invoking fresh indignation by an indulgence in Vallandingham's freedom of speech—a freedom that levels epithet at the justice of the defence of the Union, the valor of our soldiers, the Our men did not discover their mistake until patriotism of our rulers, and the loyalty of the nasses. God knows that such traitors are presuming on the patience of the people. When

off their prisoners. Our men, however, emptied three-saddles and captured two horses. One of a really good soldier unless he first accomplish the troopers was killed and left; the others himself as a gentleman, by which we mean, a really good soldier, unless he first accomplish that he must regard and respect the feelings of others as in all respects equal to his own. Hardee says nothing on this subject, and therefore, doubtless, the aspirant for military honors who is elevated from social life, perhaps taken from behind a counter, where he wielded the yard-stick, or more probably dug out of the musty records of a lawyer's office, imagines that the first qualification of an officer in command is the assumption of an overbearing and tyranical demeanor towards those whom he civil liberty and religious right—with danger deems his inferiors. If this is the prerogative and death before them wherever their march of a military officer, may heaven save us was directed, the fathers and patriots and sol-Tonic HICKMAN declared on the floor of the from his control. But this is not all. More diers of the revolution never heaitated for a mo-

arms to suppress rebellion, and who are so far gilded strap on his shoulders and a ger they had invoked by declaring themselves the superiors of traitors that they should scarce- jaunty blue cap with a gold band, set endowed with the inalienable rights of life, than to capture and hang them. The gallows rible young man, in his own imagination, that the quiet plains of Lexington to Bunker should be the fixed and unalterable doom of is seen on promenade, to ogle the ladies and Hill, our fathers nobly battled for these rights. every traitor caught with arms in his hands. frown on hapless dry goods clerks who vainly They struggled on to Trenton, to Brandysympathiser detected in giving aid and comfort, which constitution of operation against the rail tons, completely obliterate the crime by entirely exterminating the criminals. The gallows and an analysis of the army. As a peace offering, the army and navy and real ignorance, the gallows will prove permanent in every respect, the original should be borned in the army. As a peace offering, the gallows will prove permanent in every respect, the original should be permanent or gallows will prove permanent in every respect, the original should be permanent in every respect, the origination originate from the exhibition of such here the provision of freedom became et sympathiser detected in giving aid and comfort submit to the reader whether such is not too Forge, the heat and disease of Yorktown

the class to which we refer now occupy, were would say were it possible for him once more not all won in honorable competition or strug- to return to the shores of the Potomac and The Skirmish between Thirty Zouaves gle for the good of the country. They were there behold the army of traitors, entrenched that a dozen other men as good as themselves Union which he devoted the best years of his TWO REBEL OFFICERS KILLED gracefully adorn. Sensible men are never inflated with eleva

tion. This is the fact particularly with men who profess and have a martial disposition, so the fathers of the revolution were they again confeder that those who act otherwise must not blame old fashioned civilians like ourselves if we set them down as up-starts, disgracing alike the uniform they wear and the country that furnished them with money to pay the tailor for its making. Neither are we prepared to submit to the despotism of a military rule in the government, the streets or the society we are daily compelled to enter in the pursuit of our legitimate business. We therefore suggest, for the benefit of the young men who are just now appearing for the first time in the glory of gold bands, epauletts and steel, that a chapter on civility and courteous breeding be inserted in the next edition of Hardee. It will save the general public from annoyance, and shield the army and navy from the most silly and ridiculous as well as disgraceful conduct.

THE CREDIT OF THE NATION.

When the administration resolved to rescue the country from rebellion, the croakers and traitors of the Breckinridge school, of which the Patriot and Union is the organ in this locality, raised the cry that the business and moneyed men of the nation were opposed to the warthat the masses would not sustain it—that men would not enlist, because it was Lincoln's war —and that the credit of the government was so cowardly attack on the President, making a far destroyed by the war policy, as to prevent the feigned criticism on the syntax and prosody of possibility of raising sufficient money to maintain a brigade. These were the arguments used antagonism to a government which protects it to cripple the administration. As these failed, and men and money were devoted to the gov ernment in unprecedented numbers and amounts, the men who urged a want of confidence in the pronounced judgment against him, save the war, threw off their masks, and exhibited themsympathisers with the Breckinridge school of selves as bold and undisguised traitors. If this traitors, who persist, like the Patriot, in en- is not the case, this community is mistaken in

> On the subject of the credit of the nation the National Intelligencer has never seen anyit is embarked for the Union and Constitution million dollars was advanced to the Secretary in response to a call for that sum-on such liberal terms, too, in the face of the great loan was left on board, and a tug has been sent down of two hundred and fifty millions about to be to tow her up. There seems to be no doubt, anthorized by Congress. authorized by Congress.

It was after business hours on Monday, the the Patriot. They do not urge, as a means of 8th inst., that Secretary Chase sent the followpeace, that the rebels should lay down their ing telegraphic dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer at New York:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1861. John J. Cisco, New York, will issue six per cent. Treasury notes, at sixty days, to amount of five millions dollars for five millions in coin. Please make arrangements forth with.

> S. P. CHASE. The dispatch was received the following morn ing, and Mr. Cisco immediately called a meeting of the leading bank officers and started a subscription, and before the close of business hours of the same day the following dispatches were sent to the Secretary, and reached. Wash ington before he had left the department for dinner:

NEW YORK, July 9: 1861 To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasurer.
I have obtained the subscription for the entire amount of five millions. Over three millions have already been paid in.

JOHN J. CISCO. New York, July 9, 1861. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:
The five millions are secured.

JOHN A. STEVENS,
President of the Bank of Commerce.

We doubt whether the history of the department shows an instance of similar dispatch in negotiations, and we take it, from this display of confidence, that the moneyed men of the loyal states, do not, like Vallandigham and his apologist the Patriot and Union, regard this contest for law and order, as unholy and unjust.

WHAT WOULD THE MEN OF THE PAST DO, WERE it possible for them to return to a stage of action which they once enobled with their deeds and their presence? What would Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton and Adams do. were they summoned from the tomb, and asked to participate in the struggle which is raging for and against the United States? Eighty-five years since these men were in the midst of their struggle for the creation of the very Unior which one portion of the American people are now eagerly clamoring to destroy, while another is as strenuously battling for its maintenance. Through heat and cold—in the face of well disciplined troops and with scarcely any credit—with a wild and unexplored territory on their northern, western and southern borders, filled with a savage foe ready to take uparms against the authority, to commit them in their struggle for independence, for civil liberty and religious right—with danger and death before them wherever their march and death before them wherever their march was directed, the fathers and patriots and sol-Through heat and cold-in the face of well liberty and the pursuit of happiness. From

The positions which most of the young men of the rebel States to answer what Washington FROM FORTRESS MONROE. bestowed as patronage, in the face of the fact and sworn in bitter hostility to a land and were applicants for the same places, and that life in rescuing from tyranny and perpetuating their loss would affect only the circle which in harmony. Those who are contending for the their anxious and accomplished mammas so permanency of the Union have nothing to do with the responsibility that struggle involvesthey have nothing to do with answering the questions as to what would be the course of in our midst, either the spectators of our strife or the participants in our broils. That the men troops a few days ago near Newport News. of the past would condemn the efforts to des-troy the Union, there is proof in what they did Derussey of the United States engineers at old to show what they would do were they back to Point. Union. The same hands that fashioned and reared our fabric of government would also made and shield it from destruction, were it made to supply the post with water. possible for them to be raised in this struggle.

ARREST OF POTOMAC PIRATES

Attempts to Seize a Steamer Foiled THE PIRATE SCHOONER SEIZED

A Fight at Cambridge, Maryland

BALTIMORE, July 12. Another bold plot to seize one of our river

here for her usual trip to Annapolis, West for Virginia, and awaited his chance to get cambridge and Easton, and on returning this among his friends by desertion. An opportunity upon the charge of piracy, having, as is alleged, been concerned in the seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas. The pioneer lett Cambridge this afternoon. The prisoners came to Cambridge in a cance, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, having with them a large box filled with carbines, Colt's revolvers, cutlasses, sabres, bayonate cartridge boxes, buck-shot, etc. The circular arrival from down the river brings information regiment of rebel troops had encamped bines, Colt's revolvers, cutlasses, sabres, bayonets, cartridge boxes, buck-shot, etc. The circumstances being suspicious, they were arrested by the civil authorities, and taken into custody by a platoon of the Dorchester Home Guards who had charge of them till they reached the fort. Two of the prisoners were recognized as Baltimoreans, and are said to have belonged to Col. Thomas' expedition.

BALTIMORE, July 12. The steamer Arrow, which left here yestersearch for the pirate schooner, and found her aground on a shoal off Egg Neck Narrows. She had been abandoned by the crew. A guard as to seize the steamer Chester.

When the steamer Pioneer left Cambridge, a rominent secessionist, on the wharf, gave three cheers for Jeff. Davis, which was the signal for regular free fight between the secessionists and the Union men there gathered. Pistols and bowie knives were freely used, and it is the pinion of some of the passengers that several parties systained serious injury. wharf at the time.

The Battle at Monroe, Missouri, TWELVE HUNDRED REBELS ROUTED. A GUN CAPTURED.

Twenty or Thirty Rebels Killed.

LED ON THE UNION

CHICAGO, July 12. Three companies, sent to the relief of Colonel Smith, at Monroe, Missouri, returned last night to Hannibal, and report the road unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe. On arriving at the latter place, they formed a junction with Col. Smith's force, which was entrenched in the Academy buildings. The rebels, 1,200 strong,

artillery was of longer range, and did consider able execution.

The fight lasted until dusk, and the last shot gun, and a large number of keepeny's prisoners, one different States to ioin General Washington, July 18.

Washington, July 18.

Washington, July 18.

There are twenty-five regiments now en route, or preparing for an immediate forward march to Washington. This is exclusive of the movement now going on, of troops from the gun, and a large number of keepengage. gun, and a large number of horses. twenty or thirty rebels were killed. Not one man on our side was killed, although several

Col. Smith is determined to shoot some or the most prominent rebels. Gen. Tom Harris, the rebel leader, escaped.

were severely wounded.

LAWLESS OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, July 12. Colonel McNeill publishes a proclamation t the people of Missouri, stating that the suppres sion of the State Journal was in consequence of its giving aid and comfort to those in active re

ing the Federal authority in the State.

The Clinton county (Mo.) Journal, published by the printers in Major Sturgis' command. states that outrages are being committed along the western border of Missouri by lawless ban ditti, led on by Montgomery and Jarrison: It is also authorized to state that they are acting without the authority or sanction of the United States, and will be treated as outlaws by all good citizens and soldiers, wherever found.

A REBEL NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

Sr. Louis, July 12. About 400 men of Colonel McNeil's regimen

and One Hundred and Fifty Rebels.

TRIAL OF COLONEL ALLEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13. The United States Frigate towed up last evening proved to be the St. Lawrence. The confederates confess to the loss of two officers killed in the encounter of thirty of Hawkins' Zouaves with a hundred and fifty of their

One of Normansby's evaporators is being put test their old allegiance and devotion to the in operation at Fortress Monroe, which will pro

made to supply the post with water.

The expenination of Col. Allen, for disregarding Gen. Butler's safe guard, began yesterday Lieut. Lodie is Judge Advocate. Col. Allen denies the authenticity of nearly all the papers produced, as also the validity of the testimony. if the Colonel is really guilty of permitting the fedredations charged against him, it is to be hoped he will be punished to the full extent.

An immense volume of smoke is rising from Sewell's Point, probably from burning timber

A DESERTER FROM THE ENEMY.

The Rebel Force at Fairfax and Acquia

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.

A deserter from the secession army was Another bold plot to seize one of our river steamers by the rebels has just transpired. The steamer Chester, as before stated, was sent by the Government, a few days since, down the bay, in search for a schooner fitted out by Col. Thomas, the French lady, but returned unsue cessful.

Yesterday morning, the steamer Pioneer left to a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession, he entered the Sixth to indicate the control of a storm of secession army was a top difference will be allowed. All parkets the difference will be allowed. All park here for her usual trip to Annapolis, West for Virginia, and awaited his chance to get that a regiment of rebel troops had encamped

> HEALTH OF GENERAL SCOTT. Washington, July 13.

In the vicinity of Acquis creek.

The public will be glad to hear that the veteran soldier is in excellent health. Close application to business gives him a buoyancy of spirits, and is evidently favorable to his day with a detachment of troops, made another health; both of body and mind. Never, since the General made up his mind to settle the seossion question by a rigid enforcement of Federal obligations, has he been more thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of this course than at present. He believes that the war will be short, but thorough, without a great loss of life, but resulting in a complete restoration of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS ACCEPTED.

WABHINGTON, July 13. The regiments of Colonel Morehead and Colonel Dare—the former at Baltimore, the latter at Martingburg—have, through the good office of Judge Kally, hoth been accepted "for the war." No better evidence is required of the loyalty and patriotism of the Keystone State than to see her three-months soldiers coming forward in whole regiments and offering for three years or the war. Colonel Dare's re-giment will be commanded by Lieut. Colonel BOUNEY:

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The movement of troops across the river continues. The newspapers, some days since, in put the force required across the river at 40,000, but the veteran at the head of the army has already a larger force than that over in Virgi nia, and their number is constantly increasing.

REQUISITION FOR THE FIFTEEN PENN SYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 13 It is stated here that the War Department were grouped over the prairie, out of reach of has made a requisition on Governor Curtin for Col. Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of arthe lifteen regiments of Pennsylvania troops tillery, which were brought to bear, but the now encamped at Easton, West Chester, Harrisdistance was so great that the balls were almost burg, Pittaburg, and the other camps of instruction in the State.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 13. pletaly movement now going on, of troops from the ris, one different States to join Generals Patterson, About M'Clellan and Butler.

PAPER CORRESPONDENT.

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF A NEWS-

MARTINEBURG, July 12.

All is quiet in the camp. Samuel J. Rea, a well-known correspondent, has been arrested by order of Gen. Patterson, probably to prevent communication with the Eastern press. All accept to him is desired. cess to him is denied.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

rer will by an lossing.

Parties wishing the proscription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York,

New Advertisements.

oct81-wly

GENTS BALMORAL WALKING SHOES FOR the Military, at the Philadelphia shee Store, No. 38% Market street.

J. C. KIMBALL.

gallows will prove permanent in every respect, and we thank John Hickman for having an enced the fact of such a purification being in educated, fed and clothed at the public expense, combats? We leave those to answer who are engaged in the damning work of essaying to make the public expense, and glorious by their own are engaged in the damning work of essaying to make the public expense, and glorious by their own are engaged in the damning work of essaying to make the public expense, and glorious by their own combats? We leave those to answer who are engaged in the damning work of essaying to make the public expense, and glorious by their own to play the braggart, the tyrant or the engaged in the damning work of essaying to make the public expense.

Advices received here freport that the Fire procedure and practice, or derived from the engaged in the damning work of essaying to make the public expense.

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New Advertisments.

ARMY SUPPLIES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 12, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at the until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the fun of July, 1861, for the following Army S. deliverable at the State Military Store, burg, in quantities as required. Said proto be publicly opened at the time at named, and the successful bidders to nounced as soon thereafter as convenient right being reserved by the State to increase diminish the number and quantity of said

One thousand common tents, army bain poles, pins, &c., complete.
One hundred wall tents, army pattern pins, flies, &c., complete.

One thousand axe handles, hickory. One thousand pick handles, hickory Twenty bugles, for mounted artiller, One thousand and ten stable frocks It is desirable that all the above articles

of domestic manufacture, and when any them are furnished by the United States to same must conform in all respects to the same standard pattern in the United States master's office and military store, Philade Ten per cent of the amount of each to be retained as a forfeiture until the is completed. The above articles being ed for immediate use, the time of deliv. be considered in awarding contracts. Constructs to state in their proposals the time the goods can be delivered, and the specia livery of such articles as are needed wi

sidered in awarding the contract.

bidders to give bonds with two approved ... rities. Every proposal to be endorsed, Proposal Army Supplies. July 20th, 1861. All supplies contracted for under those posals to be delivered at the Military : house in the city of Harrisburg, unless wise directed, free of all charge for freigh ing or dravage, unless freight to place. ery is greater than to Harrisburg, in which the difference will be allowed. All package an invoice of contents, enclosed, embracing

R. C. HALE Q. M. Gen. P. V jy12-d6t. HENRY C. SHAFFER. DAPER HANGER, Front street, se dour above Walnut street. All orders aded to.

Paper hung for 15 cents per roll or piece

RENCE MUSTARD, English and mostic Pickles, (by the dozen and the pickles) mestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred, falled Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and Conditioners of thirtion my 14

DUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is here given that letters testamentary on the cs ato-B. R. Waugh, late of the city of Harrisburg ba-county, deceased, having been duty granted to the sorthers who reside in said city, all persons its claims or demands against the estate of said de-are hereby requested to make known the same-subscribers without delay.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSION RSS OF THE BRS of Damphin country, in pursuance of an Anthe General Assembly of the Commonwealth of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of the sylvania, approved the 16th day of slay, 1861. Anthe sylvania, approved the 16th day of slay, 1861. Anthe sylvania of the following the preventage of the families of Volunteers during the preventage, of the families of Volunteers during the preventage of the families of Volunteers during the preventage along to the amount of as no not exceeding ten thousand collars, for which bonds will be issued for a term not exceeding ten thousand to the same of the same of the preventage of th THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSION

Attest-Joseph Miller, Clerk.

mriji isa POWER'S DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

o the taste.
Every soldier should procure a bottle of this value medicine before they take up their line of march.

C. A. BANNVART'S, Drug Stor-Harrisburg

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 100 MEN for Mounted Artillery ser-liotel, Market street, near the Pennsylvania Rath & C. T. Ca MPBELL.

Maj. Commanding Artillery at Camp Cur-

NEW COAL OFFICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having outered

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered to to the COAL TRADE in this city, would respect solicit the patronage of the citizens. I will keep on Coal of all sizes, from the most celebrated and apprince, which will be delivered to any part of the free from dirt and other impurities. Full Will GUARAMTEED. COAL FOR SALE BY THE BOAT LOAD. LOAD OR SHOLE NO. Persons purchasing by the load of Car Load will receive 2,240 pounds to the Tou. Offic: No. 74 Market street, second door from levery alle, Yard on the Canal, icts of North street ders lot at either place will receive prompt attention and the Canal coal of the C

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A Large and thoroughly complete stock of BIBLES, COMPRISING EVERY VARIATION n the Smallest Pocket to the largest sized and

FAMILY BIBLES. Has just been purchased and received from the Prade Sales. Having purchased these at EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

they will be sold at a very small advance.

Please call and examine the stock at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMEN LADIES' TRAVELLING

SHOPPING BAGS

At all prices, for sale at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKS TONE

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