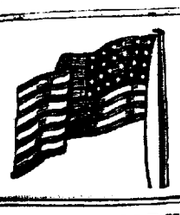
Daily Telegraph.



OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Morning, July 23, 1861.

DEATH OF COL. JAMES CAMERON.

In the midst of the congratulation and enthusiasm created by the triumph of the federal forces yesterday, during the battle of Bull's Run, the announcement of the death of Col. James Cameron, of the New York Seventy-ninth (Highland) Regiment, cast a deep gloom over the city of Harrisburg, and filled the hearts of his friends and relatives here with that poignant sorrow felt only when the gallant and the brave are cut down while serving their country and their race.

Col. Cameron was a native of Pennsylvania, the next oldest brother of the Secretary of War. He was born, we believe, in Maytown, Lancaster county, learned the printing business, and studied law with Ex-President Buchanan in Lancaster city. In the profession of the law, he had but little taste or inclination for its dull routine of business, but was particularly brilliant and powerful as a journalist, in which capacity, had he directed the energies that he afterwards brought to bear in positions where it was not possible for him to gain distinction, no man in this country could have boasted a fairer reputation than that which James Cameron might have achieved with his pen. During Governor Porter's administration, Col. Cameron was appointed superintendent of motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and after serving in that position for several years, he retired to a farm in Northumberland county. There he lived and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors, both for the integrity of his purpose and the hospitality and generosity of his character. When the war of rebellion was inugurated, he left the retraet of his home, to serve his country, and was chosen almost unanimously as the Colonel of the New York Seventy-ninth regiment.

The blow or the bullet which dealt death to Col. Cameron, deprived the country of one who adored its glory and was devoted to its prosperity and perpetuity. He was an American in all his impulses—while all his impulses were frank, brave and independent. Those who knew him best, will not refuse to yield to his memory this just meed of praise; and even those who were the least acquainted with the man, will admit that in James Cameron there were mingled those qualifications of head and heart which are essential in the character of a gentleman and a soldier.

THEY WON'T SURRENDER.

The accounts which occasionally reach us from private sources in the south, and which we glean in conversation with those who are either directly from, or sympathize with the rebels, are sometimes calculated to lead us to the belief that the south will never surrender—that the rebels who are now in arms will never yield, but, fighting from trench to trench, and out of one ditch into another, they will struggle until the last man has been left to offer his life an unholy sacrifice to a still more unholy cause. This is part of the braggadocia that has distinguished the leaders of southern faction and society, ever since they stopped to catch their breath at the Bladensburg races, and is repeated now as they recover from each of the ignoble retreats they are daily making before the advancing columns of the federal forces. But suppose it is true, and admit that the rebels are determined to fight unto the death, it neither alters the merits of the contest, or invests the traitors with any peculiar merit themselves. Because they are determined is no reason that they are right. It is no evidence that their cause is a just one if they persist in their array of hostility to the government. The contrary in both cases, has been the result of the deliberation of the world, and the longer and more persistently the rebels resist the efforts of the government to restore the peace of the country, the more odious they become in the sight of the world, and the more amenable they make themselves to the stern demands and retributions of justice.

That the men who are engaged as leaders in this rebellion will fight unto the bitter end, or that they will never again yield their allegiance to the government they have insulted, we have no doubt. *They are eternally damned. They can never again assume or invest themselves with the dignity and respectability of American citizens*, and therefore of course are determined to contest the last refuge of treason with the advance of the force of justice, and die in a trench or a ditch, if they cannot escape as vagabonds to roam the earth, rather than yield, to be punished on the gallows as their crimes deserve.—In either case the country will be benefitted by the result. If these desperate men contend until they are at length conquered and slaughtered, the country will be the gainer. If they are captured and hung, the country again will be benefitted. But if they escape, they go to infect other lands with their lunacy and postpone the doom that is soon to be their end in any clime.

The masses of the south, those who have no interest in the institution of slavery, and who have been forced into this rebellion by mob violence, are not so anxious to prolong the contest from ditch to ditch, nor have they yet proven their willingness to die facing the fire of the federal troops. The people of the south who have not been forced have been deluded into this fight, so that whatever may be the determination of the leaders, the people cannot much longer resist the appeals of truth, and continue in a cause that must be disastrous to them under any circumstances. Those who have been forced into, will desert the rebel ranks when an opportunity is afforded. Those who have been deluded, are daily being informed, that the object of the movement of the government is not to oppress, to disgrace or destroy them or their interests, and learning these truths, the course they will pursue will be that of turning their arms upon their real enemies and foes of the south, the Breckinridges, Davises and other leaders in the rebellion.

SOME of our secession sympathizing journals are still harping upon the desperate straits to which the war must soon reduce the North, if it is continued. They need not distress themselves. As we said in substance the other day, we have too much money, too much food, too much energy, too much intelligence, too much good sense, to allow this civil war to beggar us. We have experienced too many financial panics and monetary disasters to permit this interruption of commerce and trade to starve us out, or frighten us into national disgrace. Those who harp upon the hard times, for the sake of procuring peace at the cost of the Union, are the cowards of the nation, the poltroons of the Republic. We have passed the worst of the crisis. The rebellion has spent its force. The Government has only to sustain the army it has in the field, and it will soon restore the commerce of the country. As it advances it will revive trade, re-open markets, assist industry into prosperity, and cheer up the whole people. The best and surest way to restore our wonted activity and prosperity is, to push on the war—push it vigorously—push it rapidly to the end. If this is done, the dull times will soon be over, and trade move on with its wonted vigor.

THE CUSTOM IN THE ARMY AND NAVY of those who were educated at the public expense, resigning whenever an opportunity better than that found in the service to make money was offered, has long been a subject of serious annoyance to the country thus ungratefully treated, as well as conduct, so far as honor is concerned, of the most questionable character on the part of those thus throwing up their commissions, that pride, the love of gain, or the anger of disappointment may dictate. Every boy educated at West Point, is morally and legally (we think) bound to serve in the capacity for which he was trained and skilled, at the expense of the people, and when that boy after arriving at manhood, seeks some other sphere of occupation, he does so with this obligation still resting on him, and is jusuly liable to be called upon at any moment of danger to his country, to render the service which the expense of his education makes obligatory on himself, and which patriotism dictates as the duty of every loyal citizen. Congress also has some disposition to reform this evil of resigning, by making it fairly understood before any resignation of an officer either in the army or navy can be accepted, that, in case of war or rebellion, such officer shall obey the summons of the President, to serve in such capacity and for such a term as he may see fit to designate. To accomplish this, a resolution has been offered in Congress, which should be passed without delay.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PAY DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, July, 22, 1861.

George Bergner, Esq., Proprietor and Publisher of the Pennsylvania Telegraph:

Dear Sir—I have been shown the TELEGRAPH of the afternoon of the 20th inst., and learn that many consider the closing paragraph of the editorial therein, entitled "The Returning Volunteers—their Pay and Re-enlistment," to have been intended to apply to this Department and myself. I cannot see what connection there can be between the payment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps *which belongs to this department*, and the returning volunteers, who are to be paid by the *United States Government*; and I therefore presume there must be a misunderstanding upon the part of those who consider that this department is alluded to in your remarks. If they are in error, it is right that the impression which has been made should be corrected, and in either respect justice to the State administration and myself makes it proper for me to state a few facts in connection with the department, as its operation and acts do not seem to be generally understood.

In June last his Excellency Governor Curtin telegraphed to me at Easton that I had been appointed Paymaster General, and I was requested to report myself here immediately. Although this summons was wholly unexpected and unlooked for, I promptly complied, and from Harrisburg proceeded to Washington, to the office of the Paymaster General of the United States, to procure information as to the character and details of the duties of the office. Paymaster General Seward was very courteous and obliging, and besides giving me the information I desired, gave me also copies of the blanks in use. I returned to Harrisburg, altered these blanks to suit the State service, and handed them to the State Printer, requesting all dispatch. They were promised by July 1st, and upon that day most of them were received. I immediately commenced distributing them, with the information that payment would be made up to that date.

By the United States regulations and practice, as I am informed, the U. S. troops are to be paid every *two months*, if practicable. The State administration, desirous to relieve the members of the Reserve Volunteer Corps, agreed to pay to that date, although the Act of Assembly authorizing the corps was only passed a month and a half previous. To very many of the companies there was not one month's pay due on the 18th of July. The Paymasters appointed are now busily engaged in paying under these instructions.

Although the duties of Paymaster General and Paymaster are very different, yet to aid in economizing the fund appropriated by the Legislature, I agreed, in addition to my other duties, to act as *Paymaster* for a portion of this reserve corps, and have already myself paid off five regiments, and expect to pay another to-day.

The Paymaster General, under the regulations of this department, does not himself, as such, draw any money from the vaults of the treasury for the payment of the troops. Each Paymaster draws upon the warrant of the Governor, to pay the troops assigned to him, and is only entitled to have on hand at any time a portion of the penalty of his bond.

That a department, new as this is, and called into action by the present exigencies, could do more, with the force assigned it, than has been done, I do not believe, and thence I presume there is error in attributing the remarks in your editorial as to delays to it.

In conclusion allow me briefly to recapitulate.

1. This Department is to pay the Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, not *the returning volunteers*.

2. The Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps were being paid before they could rightly ask pay. The State Administration desired to aid them in all proper ways.

3. The Paymaster General here has no authority as such to *check* out money from the vaults of the Treasury for the payment of the troops. Each Paymaster draws the money for payment of the troops assigned him, and can only draw so that his bond continues to protect the State.

4. No delays have occurred in paying beyond what were required to have the duties of this highly responsible office carefully, properly and accurately discharged, and the payments which have been made were before (under the practice of the United States service) the corps had the right to expect them.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
H. D. MAXWELL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Operations at Sewell's Point.

New and Formidable Entrenchments.

OUTRAGES BY SLAVEHOLDERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.

Parades were held at Newport News and Camp Hamilton to-day. A Sunday excursion from Washington to Old Point is becoming popular. The Vermont regiment is to move on Tuesday next. Their time will expire early in August. Max Weber's regiment and remaining Massachusetts companies will be paid off to-morrow. Col. Baker is at Old Point and participated in the parade this afternoon, though not at the head of his regiment.

The Confederates are active at Sewell's Point. New entrenchments can be seen. It is unfortunate that they were not driven from that position weeks ago. A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations. It is ascertained that slaveholders in the vicinity committed many atrocious acts of cruelty upon the contraband who would not go with their masters to the interior or to the Carolinas.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE VICTORY AT BULL'S RUN.

CAPTURE OF THREE BATTERIES.

Rebels Reinforced by Gen. Johnson.

Federal Troops Subsequently Repulsed.

Slaughter on Both Sides Tremendous

Our Loss Two to Three Thousand.

RETREAT TOWARDS WASHINGTON

Sherman's and Carlisle's Batteries Captured by the Enemy.

The Rebel Force Ninety Thousand

TERRIBLE PANIC AMONG OUR TROOPS.

Reoccupation of Potomac Fortifications

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Our troops, after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Washington. The retreat is in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column. Our loss is from two thousand five hundred to three thousand. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

After the latest information was received from Centreville, at half past seven o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage has been tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy towards Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDowell intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House but our forces being in full retreat he could not accomplish the object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them but a still larger portion coming inside of the line of entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion and scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Centreville was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of the troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances the better to facilitate their travel.

Genl. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in good order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strawsburg and other points. The enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statement of the Fire Zouaves they have only about two hundred men left from the slaughter, while the Sixty-ninth New York regiment has suffered frightfully in killed and wounded.

Sherman's, Carlisle's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight seige thirty-two pound rifled cannon. The latter being too cumbrous to remove they were left two miles the other side of Centreville. Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed. The surgeon in attendance there was Frank H. Hamilton.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there, our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented.

General McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plans. It is sufficient that all the provision trains belonging to the United States Government are saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the retreat.

It is supposed here that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may bring. Large rifled cannons and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

An officer just from Virginia at half past ten reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The troops are resuming the occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

Col. Marston, of a New Hampshire regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. Heintzleman was also wounded in the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday it is said that Col. Wilcox, the commanaer of a brigade, was killed. Also, Capt. McCook, brother of Capt. McCook of Ohio.

The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered, inquiring the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving bringing dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the probable events of last night and early this morning.

Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria are suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

CAUSE OF THE PANIC.

The following is an account of the inauguration of the panic which has operated so disastrously to our troops. It receives unusual interest from the subsequent events. All our military operations went on swimmingly, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull Run. The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army and lined the Warrentown road. Their consternation was shared in by the numerous civilians who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if the whole army was in retreat.

Many baggage wagons were emptied of their contents and the horses galloped across the open fields. All the fences were torn down to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by the agitated civilians. The wounded soldiers on the road-side cried for assistance, but the alarm was so great that numbers were passed by.

Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery necessary on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact.

The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up and marched in double quick step in the following order: Col. Einstein's twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards and Blanker's first rifle regiment with its batteries; followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb regiment.

When our courier left at half-past four o'clock P. M., it was in the midst of the excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had had its lines broken and demanded immediate reinforcements. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hill side directly opposite the main battery of the enemy was doing good execution and additional guns were being mounted.

On his arrival at Fairfax Court House our Courier was overtaken by government messengers, who reported that our army was in full retreat toward Centreville. They were followed by less agitated parties who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even in some instances to the regulars, and the lines were thus broken, and that the retirement of our forces across Bull's Run was rendered necessary.

Col. Hunter passed at the same time in a vehicle, wounded. Ayre's battery was also reported as lost. Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had communicated all along the road to Washington.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of Self Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYNAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings county N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid envelope.
delo 3md

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings county, New York.
oct31-wly

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
HOMONY, BEANS,
SAMP, GRITTY,
HOMONY, SHAKER CORN,
SPLIT PEAS, BARLEY,
MARROW FAT BEANS,
WHOLE PEAS, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
ob16 WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened his LUMBER OFFICE, corner of Third street and Blackberry alley, near Herr's Hotel.
Dry Lumber of all kinds and qualities, for sale by
W. F. MURRAY.

The undersigned will sell Horses, Carriages and harness low for cash.

ALSO—Horses and Carriages to hire at the same office.
mar11 FRANK A. MURRAY.

ALDERMAN.
HENRY PEFFER.
OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW,)
NEAR MARKET.
Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth.
CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.
my12 dtf

A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' TRAVELLING
AND
SHOPPING BAGS
At all prices, for sale at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
51 Market Stree

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES of STATIONARY and JEWELRY, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere.—Call or address (stamp enclosed) J. E. BEILEY, 181 Fulton street, No. 154 Court Street, Boston, Mass.
my10-w3t

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive.

THESE PILLS HAVE BEEN USED BY the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it.—Females particularly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage, and the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health—otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1 00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by
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 S. S. STEVENS, Reading, JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, J. L. LEMBERGER, Lebanon, DANIEL H. HIRTSHU, Lancaster; J. A. WOLF, Wrightsville; E. T. MILLER, York; and by one druggist in every city and village in the Union, and by S. D. HOWE, ole 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 unsafe; 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-dwaswly.

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. FARSON & CO.
Cor. Deck and Pear streets, Philadelphia.
april16-3m

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 power 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 4,581, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.
R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States,
14 Broadway, New York,
To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.
Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART.
nov29-dawly

HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Nothing is more becoming to a man or woman than a beautiful luxuriant head of hair, and a woman's beauty is certainly incomplete without a fair complexion, and he or she who neglects these great and important adornments of nature must expect to suffer the mortification of premature baldness, and a wrinkled face and a sallow skin. Nothing is necessary to preserve these essential attractions but the use of Prof Wood's Restorative.—*Louisville Times.*

PROF WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. Wood's, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it, if gray it will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off. This invaluable ingredient is for sale at "Chinaman's Tea Store," south-east corner Frederick and Baltimore streets, by Mr. J. C. Given.—*Baltimore Clipper.* Sold by all good Druggists.
jy13 dawoom

Died.

On the 20th inst., HENRY CRANGLE, son of John and Rebecca Fisher, aged 9 years.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, July 17, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles:

Four thousand Blouses, conforming in all respects with the United States army standard.

Also, four thousand Blue Cloth Army Caps, according to sample furnished at this office.
E. M. BIDDLE,
jy18-dtd Adjutant General.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having embarked in the LIME BUSINESS is prepared to furnish the very best article at short notice, and at the lowest prices for cash. He sells the lime burnt at Columbia and also that burnt at home.
my29-d3m PETER BERNHISEL.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS for headache. A fresh supply received at KELLER'S DRUG STORE, where you can purchase all the saleable Patent Medicines of the day.
91 Market street,
two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

OUR UNION & CONSTITUTION

"OUR GOVERNMENT," by M. M'KINNEY, is a work containing the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, giving the construction of its Terms and Provisions, showing the relations of the several States to the Union and each other, and explaining generally the System of Government of the Country. Price $1 00. Sold, and orders supplied, by him, at Harrisburg, Pa. feb21
Agents for Counties and States wanted.

STAGE LINE
FROM
HARRISBURG TO JONESTOWN
AND RETURN.

THE subscriber would announce that he is running a regular line of stages from this city to Jonestown, Lebanon county, every other day; it leaves Harrisburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings and returns the next day from Jonestown. Passengers and small parcels of goods will be carried at reasonable rates. For further information enquire at Buck's Hotel, Market street.
jy3-3mw WILLIAM YEAGER.

THERMOMETERS!

THERMOMETERS, Ornamental Mantle, Japanese Metal.
THERMOMETERS, do do Bronzed do
THERMOMETERS, Distillers Tin Case, 12 inch.
THERMOMETERS, do Brass Mound Double Scale.
THERMOMETERS, Union Case, 10-12 inch.
THERMOMETERS, Metallic Frame, 8-10 inch.
THERMOMETERS, Black Walnut Case, 10 inch.
THERMOMETERS, Tin Case, 7-8 10 inch.
We have just received a fine lot of THERMOMETER of various styles, and are selling them low.
KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY

100 MEN for Mounted Artillery service. Apply at the Rendezvous at Peter's Hotel, Market street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad.
C. T. CAMPBELL,
Maj. Commanding Artillery at Camp Curtin.
jy16 wtf

NOTICE.—My wife Eliza having left my bed and board, the public are hereby cautioned against trusting her as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
JACOB GARMAN.
Dauphin.

New Advertisements.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY THE 26th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861 at the warehouse formerly occupied by John Wallower & Son, in the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the following goods, wares and merchandize to pay the charges thereon due John Wallower & Son, arising from the transportation, keeping or storage thereof:

PROPERTY	CONSIGNED TO
3 Ploughs,	Hornig &
1 Carriage Pole,	Owner
1 Cooking Range,	S. D. Mow
2 Boxes Mdze,	W. C. Parke
1 Box Carpenter Tools,	G. R. Paredoll
1 Bedstead and Chairs,	A. Fox
1 Box Pamphlets,	Owner
2 Box Household Goods,	Owner
1 Chest Sundries,	Owner
1 Chest Household Goods,	Wm. Brown
1 Cart and 2 Stoves,	Chas. Smith
Lot Broke Stoves and Castings,	Owner
Lot Household Goods,	J. J. [illegible]
1 Chest Bedding,	Owner
1 Stand, 1 Bed, 1 Bedstead, Rocker, 1 Frame,	Mrs. Baker
1 Box Glass Ware,	Owner
1 Separator,	Owner
1 Plough,	Owner
1 Horse Rake, 1 Drill,	Owner
1 Box Sundries,	Bridget Gilmore
1 Box Patterns,	Owner
1 Box Furniture,	Rev. Miller
1 Chest Tools,	Owner
3 Boxes Mdze,	Mrs. M. White
1 Bbl, 1 Half Bbl Liquor, 1 Keg,	Owner
1 Bbl, 1 Clod Breaker &c.,	J. Winebrenner
2 Boxes Paper,	Owner
Bbls Cement,	H. Rupp
Lot Tools &c.,	C. P. Dull
1 Smut Machine,	Owner
1 Lime Spreader,	Eli Fry

A. O. HIESTER,
C. F. MUENCH,
jy10-1d8tw Assignees of Jno. Wallower & Son.

NOTICE.—The Account of A. O. HIESTER, Assignee of ELIAS E. KINZER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 29th day of August, 1861, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
jy17 w3t WM. MITCHELL, Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY THE 17TH DAY OF AUGUST, on the premises: All that certain plantation or tract of land situate in the Township of Lower Swatara, County of Dauphin, about one mile from Mehm's Mill, on the public road leading from said Mill to Galbaugh's Tavern, containing 120 acres of improved land, thereon erected a double log house, frame barn and other out buildings. A well of water at the door. There is on the premises a good orchard of choice fruit. About 75 acres cleared, under good fences and under a high state of cultivation and the balance is well coverd with good timber. Late the estate of Johnathan Fisher, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by
ADAM FISHER and POLLY FISHER, } Administrators.
JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk, O. C.
Harrisburg, July 17, 1861-w6t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, will be exposed to public sale on SATURDAY the THIRD DAY of AUGUST at one o'clock, P. M., at the Public House of D. Baum in Hummelstown in said county, as the property of Christopher Earnest,

A certain tract of land situated in Derry township, Dauphin county Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the centre of the Middletown road, thence by land of Jacob Hummel, dec'd, north seventy four degrees, west forty eight and four tenths perches to a stake; thence by lot of Mary Liebrich, south thirty four degrees, west twenty-nine and eight tenths perches to a stake; thence by lands of said Jacob Hummel, dec'd, south fifty five and one half degrees, east forty-five and four tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing three acres and ninety three perches strict measure—on the following terms and conditions twenty-five per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down, one half the balance on confirmation of sale and the balance with interest on the 1st day of April 1862.
MICHAEL BOMBERGER,
jy10 w3w Trustee of Christopher Earnest.

NOTICE.—The account of Henry Sheaffer, assignee of George Nohrenhold, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 29th day of August, 1861, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
my16 3tw WM. MITCHELL, Prothonotary.

"OUR GOVERNMENT."

"THE unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is now dear to you."—*Washington's Farewell Address.* A nationality is essential to the enduring prosperity of our country. True patriotism must arise from knowledge. It is only a proper understanding of our civil institutions that can induce strong and settled attachment to their principles, and impart ability for their maintenance.

"OUR GOVERNMENT: An explanatory statement of the system of Government of the Country," contains the text of the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitutional provisions of the several States, with their meaning and construction, as determined by judicial authorities and precedent and practice, or derived from standard writers; digested and arranged for popular use. Price $1 00. Sold by
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WM. H. BURROUGHS,
D. C. BURNATT,
jel5 2m Proprietors.

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"OUR GOVERNMENT: An explanatory statement of the system of Government of the Country, &c. A MANUAL FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND POPULAR USE," is a work which, with proper historical notices, gives the construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of those of the several States, as determined by judicial authority, or derived from standard writers, including some references to administrative law and practice, so as to show the actual working of our general system of Government. It is free from speculative opinions, conservative in its tendency, and calculated to cultivate the love of our country. It has been used to a considerable extent, in the EDUCATION OF YOUTH in different States, and is recommended by Jurists, Statesmen and Presidents, and Professors of Colleges.—Price $100. Sold by
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A QUANTITY of Bags, Checks and Ginghams for sale by the dozen and piece, cheap for cash, at the DAUPHIN COUNTY PRISON.
Harrisburg May 8, 1861. my8-3m