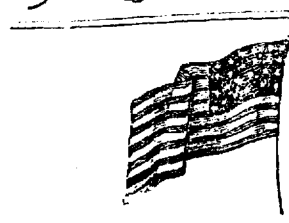
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, July 31, 1861.

WHO COMMENCED THE WAR? This question is being discussed in the United States Senate. If it is for the purpose of allowing Senators the privilege of expressing their patriotic sentiments, there can be no objection, although the time consumed in the discussion could be better appropriated. If it is to decide the question for the satisfaction of any particular class of people, the time is uselessly consumed, and the arguments used all wasted on the people who hear or are to read the discussion. The history of the rebellion proves as clearly who commenced the assault, as it proves its objects and designs. South Carolina seceded, and at once commenced besieging the forts in Charleston harbor. When Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and sought a stronghold in Fort Sumter, the war was commenced by the rebels, who attacked the latter fort, reduced it, sought the disgrace of our flag by insisting on the unconditional surrender of those who were engaged in the defence of the laws by protecting that fort, and thus commenced the war on the federal authority. After the gallant Anderson and his comrades had been removed to the ships of the Union, Jeff. Davis, the rebel President, announced the victory by summoning a hundred thousand rebels to his standard, and proclaiming that the war had been commenced by the traitors, who had gained the first victory.

This is the history of the rebel movement in its assault on the government, but who cares now as to the party who struck the first blow. We know that for thirty years the treason that [illegible] being matured in the clan of the ultra democratic school, has since proven that the zeal with which the south clung to the democratic organization of the north, was for the purpose of gaining power and possessing themselves of resources to back up and sustain the rebellion in which they are now engaged. The south has been striking blows at the Union for forty years. Its free trade tendencies were part of its mean programme. The war with Mexico was a step in the grand drama. Its previous annexation of Texas was to gain an ascendancy in the Senate. *The election of James Buchanan was the last act in the dastardly conspiracy.* Yet in the face of all this—with the smell of nullification in its nostrils and the blood of loyal men on its hands, the south proclaims that the federal authorities struck the first blow. If they did, they had cause for doing so—but as they did not, they have double cause for pushing forward their operations for the suppression of this rebellion. Nothing under Heaven but a total annihilation of those who are engaged in it, will destroy the rebellion. Let this be remembered, while we are remembering those who struck the first rebellious blow at the American Union.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS expresses a thought to which our readers will joyfully respond, when it declares that the northern people are about recovered from the affrighting news, a week old to-day. Nothing is really lost, it is well reasoned, except some of the material of war, and the little damage to the *morale* of the army; but the lesson taught, it is seen, infinitely counterbalances all the losses. War, now, is admitted to be the work of soldiers, not of the Republican party, alone, but of all parties, under the inspiration of soldiers. The cry is universal for better officers, better leaders, more discipline,—for order, ORDER, ORDER, out of chaos, and that order is coming. There is no want of men, and there will be no want of money, if the Congressional politicians will but dare to impose the taxes. Everybody understands now, war is a costly luxury, that must be dearly paid for, and hence everybody sees the necessity of taxation. Disaster has made the country willing to submit to taxation. This disaster is, indeed, in every way, just such a purification as the country needed—and which, without such a lesson, would have left the reason, the sense, the logic of the country under the wild control of its mad, and of its blind men.

CAPTAIN MAURY, former superintendent of the Washington Observatory, is now engaged in planting in the beds of the various southern streams and harbors leading to southern cities, the most destructive submarine batteries, for the purpose of protecting the rebels from the approach of the federal ships-of-war. In many instances, these batteries are so constructed as to be sufficiently powerful to destroy the strongest iron-plated vessels, and in others they are of a character that will hereafter obstruct some of the best harbors in the world. This same Maury, and his family before him, have been the pets of this government for many years. His father was an old gambler and lottery ticket vender in Washington city, where he amassed a large property by his swindle, while his traitor son has succeeded in drawing large sums of money from the federal treasury for services of a kind that were of no benefit to any one but himself. At the very first hour of danger he deserted his country and joined the rebels. The education which the republic gave him, he is devoting to the destruction of republican principles. But this is only another illustration of the chivalry which was exalted by the dough-faces of the north.

GEN. SCOTT—LET HIM ALONE.

After Gen. Scott had completed the Mexican campaign, he was esteemed by his countrymen as one of the greatest captains of the age. When he entered on that campaign, he was annoyed and irritated by the then Secretary of War, William L. Marcy, who insisted on dictating to the veteran soldier, abridging his command by refusing to approve of his actions, and in many ways contributing to the annoyance of the hero when he should have been left to the free exercise of a military judgment and tact for which he is celebrated all the world over. Out of that campaign Gen. Scott emerged full of honor and glory, yet chafed and humiliated in his own estimation, by reason of the doubts sent forth in regard to his ability by the correspondence in which he was compelled to engage with the War Department, in order to defend himself as a man and maintain his position as a soldier. At that time the present Secretary of War occupied a chair in the United States Senate, and was among the most ardent and independent defenders of Gen. Scott, insisting that the Cabinet of James K. Polk had transcended its prerogatives as a body when it proposed to interfere with the plans and purposes of the Lieutenant General, and subjected the individual members thereof, who had become notorious before the country by this interference, to the severest castigation and censure.

Since the commencement of this rebellion there has evidently been a disposition to interfere too much with the duties and plans of Gen. Scott. The press of the country review his opinions as they would the last novel of some flash writer, or they criticise his movements as the *ton* of fashionable circles do that of the last dancer, equestrian, or loud mouthed tragedian. In some respects, there seems to be no deference paid either to the age, the superior ability or vast experience of the veteran chief. Those who occupy places in civil life, a little elevated above him in power, at once presume on wielding such power to show the world that *they* can direct a hero—to satisfy themselves that they are in command, and to use it as much as possible for their own vain glorification and embellishment. But while they are guilty of such indiscretion, the country and not Gen. Scott, suffers. The world understands the old hero too well not to know when he is directed or when he himself directs. The people of this country have been benefitted and vindicated by his valor, not to distinguish when that valor is bound down by the opinions and presumptive orders of others in civil position, and when it is permitted to exercise its own judgments, and enter on a contest relying alone upon its own strength and endurance. Surely there would be no yielding of authority on the part of those in the authority, too, that no doubt the policy and an officer whose life and labor and love have been consecrated to the single purpose of upholding the American character in the American arms, and maintaining the American credit and integrity on the battle field with our enemies. We educate men and boys to render them perfect for this purpose. We make the army a school of strict discipline, that it may become of stern and deliberate influence. We grade its promotions in order to banish anything like favoritism—and in times of peace insist on keeping in the service a large number of officers and men, actively engaged in perfecting themselves in the science of war, that when the hour of practice and necessity arrives, there may be that in possession of the country on which we can rely for the protection of our rights and interests abroad as well as at home. Through all these grades and instructions and this vast experience combined Winfield Scott has risen to his present position. If he is not able to command armies and direct campaigns, who is more proficient? If after what he has endured, the service he rendered his country and the wounds on his body received in its defence, he is not to be trusted, in whom shall we repose our confidence? Alas, that circumstances of any kind should occur to render even the propounding of such questions necessary to maintain an argument, because if it becomes part of the policy of any set of men in authority to doubt the wisdom or the patriotism of Winfield Scott, a more terrible doubt will seize upon the minds of the American people, and perhaps lead them in madness from their devotion to the cause of their country.

We are no zealous or enthusiastic adulator of Winfield Scott, simply because we despise the principle of man worship. We do not desire, either, to force him upon the reader as immaculate and immortal in the flesh. But we do protest against interference with his plans, or any dictation to him either officially or by the force which is derived by exciting public opinion. *Let him alone*, AND HE WILL DO HIS DUTY. Let civilians now leave the Great Captain of the age to mature and execute his great plans of strategy and battle. The embarrassing interference and suggestions of the civil power is impolitic when only a contest of arms can adjust a difficulty. The advice of newspapers and of correspondents is contemptible. They know nothing of the science of war—nothing of the necessities of war—nothing of the plan of campaign; and yet, in the abundance of their folly, they persistently attack the Commander-in-Chief, and madly cry out, "on to Richmond!" It is to be hoped that we are done with this *"gasconade"* and that the second movement of the grand army will be the matured plan of Gen. Scott; when his columns are united and the *broad breast of the Republic is presented to the enemy.*

If the people in the cotton states refuse to obey the laws, and make it necessary to quarter an army in their midst to enforce such obedience, the cotton crops must and will be devoted to defray the cost of feeding, clothing and maintaining in every military necessity, such an armed force. Like the culprit who is sent to the penitentiary, and who is compelled to support himself, the traitors will be compelled to supply the means of securing their own punishment and recall to allegiance. Their cotton and sugar plantations will be ample for such a purpose. They will not only be able to do this, but compelled to practice economy themselves, they will learn prudence by necessity, and perhaps become hereafter what the people of the free states now are, great and prosperous. At all events, they need give themselves no trouble in regard to the mode or the manner of supporting an army, whose presence is made necessary to sustain the law by their own acts of treason and vandalism. The soil of freedom may as well support loyal troops as disloyal citizens. And this will be the result of this rebellion against freedom.

THE BRECKINRIDGE ORGANS with the ex-Vice President and secret traitor himself, have lately become very anxious that the Constitution shall not be violated, and that Mr. Lincoln particularly, while making every effort that a patriot and statesman can devise, should be strictly kept within the limit and the provisions of the Constitution. The rebels, even while trampling upon the Constitution, defying its responsibilities and scorning its injunctions, must yet enjoy all its protections, if we believe these saintly Breckinridge apologists of treason of the *Patriot and Union* ilk—and after the Constitution has been vindicated, the war must end. That is the rub—end the war, relieve treason of the necessity of battling for its wrongs, and we please its sympathisers in the north. How is this Constitution to be vindicated but by vigorously pushing the war to its most rigorous extremities. The rebels themselves have repudiated that instrument of our compact. They have utterly rejected all its provisions—and leave the loyal men of the nation the plain choice of either acknowledging their monstrous claims, or contending until one or the other are conquered in the fight. In such a contest, we should like to know when the Constitution will be vindicated, unless it is by the utter crushing out of traitors, treason and its sympathisers. And it is about time that this sickly hue and cry about the Constitution being in danger were hushed. Those who are so solicitous for the Constitution, are never so eloquent in their hypocritical defence, as when they make its vindication the excuse for an assault on the President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY ATLAS, edited by a roaring Democrat of the school that formerly stood up so bravely for the southern chivalry, thus notices an occurrence of the battle of Bull Run for alluding to which we stirred up the ire of some of the particular friends of the party concerned in this city. As they did not approve our plain Republican [illegible] let them peruse and ponder this Democratic description of the race:

A Washington letter writer says there was a general foot race on the field of battle, which should be recorded in all sporting journals. It was between a representative of the New York *Herald* and Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania. These gents took the lead in the race from Bull Run to Centerville, and kept it the whole distance, the Senator slightly in the rear. Time 9½ minutes. Distance, 2 miles.

—This paragraph may also afford our friends on the corner of the alley another opportunity for a hypocritical whine and protest. As such, they are welcome to its benefits.

TWENTY THOUSAND RIFLES.—The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, now due at New York, has on board twenty thousand rifles of the Austrian pattern, said to be the best rifle ever made. Fourteen thousand of them are for the state of Pennsylvania, and the balance for New York.—*Phila. Inquirer, July 31st.*

On enquiring at the proper department, we learn that the *state* of Pennsylvania has not authorized the importation of rifles from Hamburg, or any other weapons from any city in Europe.

IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY to contribute a full share of support to the rebellion, the people of the city of Memphis have suspended their public schools.

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. Dock and Pear streets, Philadelphia.
april16-3m

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 it. 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, 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," southeast corner Frederick and Baltimore streets, by Mr. J. C. Given.—*Baltimore Clipper.* Sold by all good Druggists. jy13-d&w6m

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-w1y

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

Southern Journals and Statesmen are constantly asserting that even if the federal authorities succeed in re-establishing their power in the rebel states, it can only be maintained at an immense cost to the government. We may succeed in conquering the rebels, they themselves admit, but they assert as positively that to hold them in subjection will be "a labor not anticipated in the Lincoln programme of war." These journalists and Statesmen forget that it is a part of the construction of the law of nations to make the people of a conquered province pay the expense of their subjugation, so that if the southern rebels choose to place themselves in such a position, they must also submit to the taxes which it imposes to defray the expenses which their turbulence creates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

XXXVIIth Congress—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

HOUSE.—The Committee on military affairs, reported a bill adding to the West Point cadets a number equal to that of the Senators and Representatives from the States, on the recommendation of members of Congress, as prescribed by the former law. When districts neglect to send Representatives to Congress the President shall fill the vacancies, corresponding with the representatives of such districts. All the cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the military academy, shall swear to support the Constitution and bear true allegiance to the national government, maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or country whatever, and that they will obey all orders of their superior officers. Any cadet refusing to take the oath to be dismissed from the academy.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said the proposed oath was such as ought not to be required of any free citizen. It required him to renounce the allegiance he bears by birth or adoption to his State. He was surprised at the proposition. Besides the bill increased the power of the President, and authorized him to select cadets not from Congressional districts, but from any portion of the United States. He wished it to go on the record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to a passage without debate.

Mr. OLIN claimed the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to make an inquiry.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected. He was precluded from explaining his views. Let there be an equality of rights.

Mr. OLIN, resuming, said he did not suppose that this bill would require a discussion. The remarks of the gentleman from Ohio was in keeping with his course here. The bill did not require any man to renounce his allegiance to his State, and interferes with it in no way, but it did provide for what the Constitution demands, namely: That he shall bear true allegiance to the United States. The delusion of State Sovereignty and State allegiance was the argument of traitors and rebels who had set themselves up in defiance to the Federal Government. If the oath grated heavy on the gentleman's conscience, he should have no objection to see it applied to him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to respond, but met with cries of "order! order!" from the Republican side. He however called on the speaker to suppress such personalities, especially in this case, where he was denied the right of reply.

Mr. OLIN said the gentleman could make no reply while he was on the floor.

Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.,) ineffectually moved to table the bill, which was subsequently passed.

Mr. SPAULDING, (N. Y.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, that with the Senate's concurrence both houses shall close their present session on Friday next at noon.

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill for the temporary increase of the number of acting midshipmen at the naval academy. He explained that the effect of the bill would be to add one hundred and eighty-four pupils, there being one hundred and twenty vacancies from disloyal States.

Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) opposed the bill. The bill was passed.

SENATE.—The joint resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE (Md.) said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing [illegible] He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity, and this was very important to the State of Maryland, both from its geographical position and its interest, even if there was no patriotism there, and that was the feeling in that State to-day; yet he thought the State had been subjected to a position of oppression, and he was not willing to sanction acts in violation of the principles of civil liberty. He referred to and spoke at some length on the sanctity of the right of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in this State with no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base, unprincipled scoundrels, to gratify private malignity on loyal and respectable individuals.

The provision of the writ of habeas corpus was put in the constitution as a special guard against tyranny. He contended that the President had no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that power was confined to Congress.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

No Rebel Troops at Winchester or Charlestown.

General Johnson at Manassas.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

Advices from Harper's Ferry state that none of Johnson's troops had returned to Winchester or Charlestown up to yesterday. One rebel regiment of Loudon county volunteers have returned to Leesburg, and reported that two more are on their way thither from Manassas.

At the last accounts General Johnson was still at Manassas. General Lee has been assigned to the command on the Upper Potomac, in place of General Wise, and is to unite his force with the remains of the late General Garnett's command, for a movement against Rosencranz.

The Second Rhode Island battery is to take the place of the First, whose time expires on the 2d of August.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments have arrived here.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, July 30.

The report that the confederates had given the troops at Newport News a notice to quit appears to have been incorrect. Their flag of truce was for another purpose.

A lieutenant of the Naval Brigade, who accompanied it from Hampton to Newport News, reports that there is a large body of secessionists near New Market bridge. The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the Fortress, and the regiment of mounted riflemen expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

Major Whitmore has been succeeded in command of the Naval Brigade by Capt. Holliday.

On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore with Duryea's regiment on Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were arrested by the police and placed in custody, at the instance of the Colonel. Among the troops taken to Fortress Monroe by the steamer Pocohontas were 150 of the 18th Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Captain John Miller.

COL. M'CLERNAND TO BE APPOINTED A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The Douglas democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that although their party has largely contributed volunteers for the war they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated in part by the selection of Colonel M'Clernand, of Illinois, a member of the House, as Brigadier General.

BRIGADIER AND MAJOR GENERALS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The full Pennsylvania delegation in Congress met yesterday afternoon, in accordance with the President's suggestion, and recommended the following named gentlemen for the post of brigadier generals from your State: Col. Heintzleman, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Colonel Andrew Porter, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Colonel William B. Franklin, of York, from the regular army; Colonel W. N. Montgomery, of Bucks; Colonel R. H. Rush, of Philadelphia, formerly of the regular army; Colonel J. T. Reynolds, of Lancaster, from the regular army; Major Sturges, of Luzerne, and Colonel McLean, of Erie. Every one of the gentlemen above named has had a regular military education, and will reflect not only credit upon the gentlemen recommending them, but also on the Keystone State.

Every Pennsylvanian will be glad to learn that General George A. McCall, of Chester county, and General George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, will be made major generals for the war.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Capt. Morris, of New York has been ordered to the command of the new steamer Pensaloca, which is being rapidly hurried to completion at the Washington Navy Yard, and will be ready for her trial trip during the next two weeks.

Capt Fox, the high efficient and popular Chief clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the recent law creating that office.

NEW ENGLAND SHARP SHOOTERS.

BOSTON, July 30.

Orders have been issued for organizing a company of sharp shooters for Berdan's regiment. It is understood that a similar company will be raised in Maine.

CASE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons for the arrest and imprisonment of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, but the President declines to furnish the information, deeming it incompatible with the public interests.

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 MAYFAIR, Esq., [illegible] county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid [illegible] envelope.
dul9-3md

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!
The Original and Best in the World.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown and Black, without injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Address
CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor,
e6-d&wlang 81 Barclay street, New York.

W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE has no equal—instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor,
[illegible] Y

Died.

In this city, at the residence of Mrs. Small, in Chestnut street, GREGG NEFF, of Centre county.

The deceased was a volunteer in the army that lately returned from the south, where he had contracted a disease which has resulted thus fatally. He was young in years, but of a most gallant and fearless disposition, loving his country as he did his God, and serving both zealously earnestly and with all the faith and power of an ardent soldier of freedom. During his sickness in this city, his only solicitude seemed to be for his country. For that he prayed, beseeching Heaven's interposition in behalf of those who were struggling that we might be permitted to continue free as a people and great and powerful as a government. The hope and desire of the dying soldier in this particular was of a character that evinced his love of liberty, his devotion to his nation, and the intensity and earnestness of his character.

The young soldier was most tenderly nursed and cared for by the lady at whose house he died. To these attentions the wife of Governor Curtin also contributed, and was present at the bedside of the dying soldier, ministering to his wants until his last departing breath faintly knelled the truth of his death.

There are a venerable father and mother in Centre county, to whom the assurance that their only son contributed his life to the service of his country, amid the blessings and attentions and tears of those who also feel as mothers, must be a soothing consolation when the sad news of his death reached them in their mountain home.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK is wanted at the White Hall hotel. Reference required. To one that will suit good wages will be paid. jy30-d3t

$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the return of a POCKET BOOK, lost this morning, containing money, railway passes and other papers—to this office. [jy30 2tmae*] O. M. IRVINE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR!

To the Citizens of Harrisburg:

The large number of strangers now concentrated here has given rise to apprehensions of disorder and danger. It becomes my duty to exercise the discretionary power with which I am invested, in such way as to prevent if possible the realization of their fears. I therefore direct all persons engaged in the sale of MALT, BREWED or SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS TO CLOSE THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS ENTIRELY. This order shall remain in force until it shall be revoked by me. I also notify all to whom this proclamation is specially directed, that if it should not be obeyed, or if liquor should be furnished to any minor or person under the influence of liquor, that they shall be proceeded against strictly and the full penalties of the law enforced against them, and also that steps shall be taken to revoke the license of those offending. In order to carry out this proclamation the Police have received positive directions to report every violation of its provisions.

WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.
Harrisburg, July 26, 1861-dtf

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

MERINOES, Plain and Figured.
CASHMERES, Plain and Figured.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, Extra Styles and Quality.
BROCA LONG SHAWLS, different prices.
FINE STOCK OF BLANKET SHAWLS.
The prices in all the above Goods, on examination, will be found "lower than ever!" at
CATHCART'S,
ap24 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

FOR RENT.—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Pennsylvania Avenue, above Cumberland street, city of Harrisburg. Apply to
jy24 1y E. D. RUTHERFORD.

New Advertisements.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

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

GLASGOW, Saturday August [illegible]; CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday August 10; KANGAROO, Saturday August 17; and every Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN.........$75 00 | STEERAGE [illegible]
do to London......$80 00 | do [illegible]
Steerage Return Tickets, good for [illegible]
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, [illegible]; Steerage from Liverpool $40 00; [illegible] $30 00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent,
jy22-tf 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, [illegible]

MESS BEEF AND PORK.—A prime lot of twenty-five barrels for sale [illegible]
J. W[illegible]
jy26 6td

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, GLASS, IVORY, CHINA, MARBLE, PORCELAIN, ALABASTER, BONE, CORAL, &c., &c., &c.
The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water.

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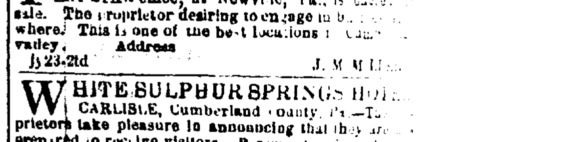

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