

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before Wa'h 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.

Thursday Afternoon, August 1, 1861:

THE SOLDIER AND HIS PAYMENT. The business of paying the returned voluntees is progressing successfully and harmoniously, and the difficulties of last week have been entirely settled by a complete obviation of the errors and neglects then so justly complained of by the soldier. There is no longer any sense in denying that the wrongs and inconveniences growing out of the delay to pay the soldiers, were the result of the negligence and ignorance of the officers in command. To these, of course, there are honorable exceptions, but a careful examination of all the facts, leads us to the conviction that, had the pay rolls all been properly made out, and promptly presented to the proper accounting officers, much of the delay of last week would have been prevented, and itself. by this time all of the volunteers paid off, many of them returned to their homes, many others re-enlisted and again bearing arms under the flag of their country, and all of them well satissied with the service, their commanders and themselves. As it was, however, a bad feelingwas engendered that could have been avoided, and those censured who were entirely faultless in the business, from the fact that they neither had influence or power to control the circumstances which created the wrong.

The Paymaster's Department in the United States Army is necessarily one of the most laborious and responsible in the government. In cality. A single error creates confusion. If confusing an entire regiment, and thus for the neglect of a subordinate officer, in a military company, a department and all its attaches are of the funds for the payment of the troops.-That power is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is again supervised by the auditors of the Treasury Department-and thus, when the whole business is surveyed, we glects of others can do those in authority, who annoy and irritate gallant men who have faithtully served their country.

We trust that the experience of the last ten days, will be a salutory lesson hereafter to those who aspire to command in the volunteer serthe battle field.

perial city, and ever afterwards had to encounter difficulties until disaster and death ended his career. Jeff. Davis is the counterpart of Hannibal. Had he followed the panic stricken troops that fled in terror from Bull Run, to day he might have been indulging in his usual dissipation in Washington city. The capitol of the nation was in his grasp, but he failed to stretch out his hand and possess himself of the conquest, and never again will such an opportunity be presented to the arch-traitor. We allude to this fact only to illustrate the inability and want of military judgment on the part of the rebel chief. He has always been represent ed as a shrewd and sagacious tactician, an able general and a bold leader. He is all these, when he is certain of success, but no man in this country lacks moral courage to a greatel degree than Jefferson Davis. He acts without conviction, and proceeds in all his operations with an impulse that fails the moment it is met and opposed. He is a true type of the southern aristocrat, accustomed to being obeyed, he becomes confused when opposed, plunges into passion when forced to a fair fight, while his jealousy and envy never permit him either to bestow on or receive the confidence of men with whom he is associated.

We think, candidly, that the mistake of the refiel Davis at Bull Run, in not pursuing the federal forces in their panic-stricken flight, turns the destiny of the rebellion entirely on defeat. They now become fugitives themselves. Our treeps understand the operation of a masked battery, and will know hereafter how to attack, reduce, and possess themselves of such points. They will proceed with more caution, too, and make their retreat a lesson for the rebels and themselves that will result favorably to the Union in every battle that may be fought hereafter. It gives the world a better knowledge of the pretensions of Davis. It exhibits his abilities as a leader in their true light, and while we do not desire to underrate the man, it leaves him just exactly in the position in which all who know him personally have long since placed him, namely, in that of a pretender and military ignoramus. There are a dozen officers in the rebel army, any one of whom is the superior of Davis, while there are hundreds more in the ranks who are his equal in every respect. | Cane.

A PRUDENT POLICY OF ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

ebels evinced a lack of prudence, for the want of which same identical quality the people of the loyal states themselves are now suffering. If the citizens of South Carolina had restrained their eagerness to attack Fort Moultrie, and afterwards declined to assault Fort Sumter, perhaps we only mean perhaps in its fullest sense—they might have succeeded in impressing the nations of the world with faith in the integrity and justice of their purposes-but by their haste and evident bloody designs, the truth became startlingly apparent that the intention of those who led in this rebellion was to destroy a good government, that an oligarchy of oppression and tyrany could rise to power on its ruins. There was no wisdom displayed by those who attempt ed to direct the masses they had rallied to the standard of rebellion. There was no proceeding calculated to induce the world to believe that the rebellion was for a high and holy purpose, seeking the redemption of a people from wrong, and the elevation of a nation to a position of respectability and prosperity. The world felt that the reverse in every particular was the object of the southern rebels. Mankind of all governments had nothing to offer that could cheer and animate those engaged in the monstrous movement, simply because they could not disguise the fact, that the issue involved imbraced the safety of the principle of civil and religious liberty throughout the Christian and civilized world; This could not be disguised while the heads and fronts of the rebellion insisted that it was based on the right of one class to enslave another, or the dogma that labor is incapable of self-grovernment—and that the principle of all governments was to estabdistinctions in politics, ranks in society, and exclusiveness in the benefits of government

The lesson and example given by the ill tem per and haste of the southern rebels, were lost on the people of the loyal states, and we were only brought to a sense of the danger we were creating, by a disaster which was in part to be attributed to our own imprudence and impetuosity. We have been brought back to orderwe are beginning to appreciate discipline—we are forced to recognize experience—and the truth is now glaring us in the eyes, that what was riduculed as "red tape," "circumlocution," and "old fogyism," must do the work of the campaign, by disciplining and directing the movements of armies, or we may yield all our intera crisis like the present, we can judge of its ests to our indiscretion, and are thus bound to magnitude by the comparatively small amount | become the prey of our enemies. It is the voof its business that was transacted in this lo- cation of "red tape" laboriously to prepare for every emergency that can possibly arise to the accounts of a company are not properly thwart the great designs of a great undertaking. made out and presented, it has the influence of "Red tape" clears the way of obstacles before which impetuosity deems it glorious to die without having accomplished a single purpose but throwing its life away. If we disrespect this often brought into discredit. Nor has the Sec- influence, we must also cease to respect every retary of War any power over the disbursement | thing that is stamped with learning, order and regulation, and of course when we arrive at such a condition in our public affairs, we are bound to surrender the business of government to this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, anarchy and confusion. We are bound to allow our vest military organization to become a low our vast military organization to become a can discover how much confusion can be created wild mob, that would, in its excesses and licenby carelessness, and how much injury the ne- tiousness, as freely turn its swords and bayonets against, as for the defence of the government, have no control in the premises, as well as if allowed to become intoxicated and corrupted by a looseness of discipline or a want of command.

Under the influence of a re-organization of the army, we already begin to observe a better state of affairs in the ranks, and a healthier vice. It has taught men that there are other condition of confidence between officers and men. duties than those of drilling and disciplining men. The army is to be left alone to its own troops, and that to do justice to all concerned, an work, without regard to outside influence or political dictation. The commands are to be times, watchful of the comfort and interests of reposed in experienced hands, and the details his men, if he expects them to be cheerful and of campaigns are no longer to be made the subobedient to command, or brave and efficient on jects of newspaper discussions, by which the enemy were heretofore informed of our most minute plans. In such an organization, with HANNIBAL once had Rome in his power, but perfect discipline, order, obedience, confidence failed to march and possess himself of the im- and enthusiasm, no one can doubt that the result, in the shortest possible time, will be entirely victorious to the forces of the govern-

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Among the acts of the recent treasonable convention in Virginia was one declaring that any citizen of the commonwealth holding office under the government of the United States should be forever banished from the state and declared an alien and enemy. This act went into force yesterday; and yesterday a number of government clerks at Washington resigned their places, being unwilling to expose themselves to penalties which they felt assured would be promptly executed against them by the rebels, who do not temporize with those they call their enemies.

Meantime, a despatch from St. Louis declares that General Watkins, recently commander of is not stated. the rebel forces in Southeastern Missouri, resigned on Saturday last; and returned to his home. He is a man of wealth, and the news that Congress proposes to pass an act confiscating the property of persons in rebellion against the government, alarmed him.

These two cases prove the wisdom and effipiency of such an act as that which has since then passed both houses of Congress. It is only necessary to see that its provisions are strictly executed, and that immediately, wherever our forces may have restored the authority of the government. A few examples will do wonders in inspiring property-holders in the southern and the dispersal of the reper lorces, Jennison states with caution in their dealings with the and his men robbed some stores of clothing, &c., which he distributed among the troops. in inspiring property-holders in the southern the inevitable penalties of rebellion against the Union, and the aristocratic sympathisers with this mutiny against the people will begin to see cogent reasons for returning to their fidelity.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has given notice that it will accept all regiments offered, provided the men composing such regiments are ready to march in fifteen days after the time they were offered. This acceptance is with the distinct understanding that the department will revoke business and the presentation of an address to the commissions of all officers who may be the people of the State by the Convention, it found incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

NAME FOR THE LOUISIANA RESELS. Sons of - JAMES CT 13

In the inauguration of this rebellion, the

HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE.

Secession attack upon a New York Regiment.

THE REBELS DISPERSED BY A CHARGE OF BAYONETS.

GERMAN REGIMENT ATTACKED.

Nine or Ten of the Secession Rioters Killed and Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1. Last evening while the fifth New York regi ment was passing through this city, and when at the corner of Enson street, a party of Irish secessionists began cheering for Jeff Davis. The cheering was accompanied by a shower of stones that fell among the ranks of the volunteers. The latter not forgetting the murderous riot of the 19th of April, supposed that a repetition of that bloody day was to be enacted. The soldiers acting upon that impulse, immediately fixed their bayonets and charged upon the men who lined the sidewalks. Several shots were also fired, but we could hear of no one being

During the riot a man named Wm. Elliott, one named Flaherty, and one other whose name we could not learn, were arrested by the regi-ment and marched to the depot, the soldiers declaring that they intended to take them to New York as prisoners of war. We afterwards learned that the rioters were released from custody, upon their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. While the riot was in progress, squads of soldiers chased the rioters in all directions at the point of the bayonet. We heard of several persons being injured in this manner, but were unable to trace up the correctness of the report.

[We learn by passengers on the train from Baltimore this afternoon, that this morning an attack was made upon a German regiment by a party of secessionists, who assailed the soldiers with stones. The latter fired into a crowd, killing and wounding nine or ten of the rioters and quickly dispersing them .- ED. TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS WASHINGTON, ABGUST 1.

The following orders have just been pro mulgated. [General Orders No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY. WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

Searches of houses for army traitors or spies and the arrests of offenders in such matters shall only be made in any department by spe cial authority of the commander thereof cent in extreme cases admitting of no delay By command of General Scott. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1861.

[General Orders, No. 18.] It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sa-cred remains of the Father of his Country; but ready been overrun by bands of rebels, who having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings. Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence and leave uninjured not only the tomb but also the house and groves and walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of Signed.

WINFIELD SCOTT. By command:

Western Virginia

Gen. Wise Retreating to Lewisburg.

Destruction of Ganley's Bridge.

CLARKSBURG, VA., July 31. A despatch from General Cox, dated the 29th at Ganley's Bridge General Wiss is retreating to Lewisburg, which, according to intercepted letters, is to be his rallying point.

Ganley's Bridge was entirely destroyed by the recreating rebels, and it will require three days to construct a floating bridge.

General Wise has obstructed the pursuit by felling trees across the road, and also destroyed all the bridges.

General Cox captured one thousand flint-lock mu kets and a small quantity of powder, left behind by the rebels.

THE LATEST. Washington, Appust 1. Up to noon to-day there has been no official verification of the reported fight at Bullstown, received here. The rumor that Wise is retreating is confirmed, but under what circumstances

REBEL OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, July 81. The Conservative has advices from the Osage Indian region, that Mr. Shoemaker, the chief missionary of that tribe, has been compelled to

leave by the secessionists.

A force of one hundred men under Judge Brown, of Humboldt, has left Allen county for the Osage country, to disperse the rebels. The Times says a large body of Pawnees and

Cheyennes are in the vicinity of Marysville, Marshal county, Kansas, and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tampered with by the secessionists in that region.

After the recent skirmish at Harrisville, Mo. which he distributed among the troops. Jennison is not in the United States service, but in this skirmish acted in concert with the Federal

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 31.

applause. After the transaction of some unimportant adjourned until the third Monday in December, unless sooner called together by the new government, as demanded by the public safety. Three hundred kegs of powder and two pieces of cannon were captured near Warsaw, yesterday, and will be sent to St. Louis.

A. 4 - 248 298.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 1. The Cunard steam ship Africa arrived at half past nine o'clock. Her advices are to the 21st ult., but are mainly anticipated by the dispatches obtained from her when passing Cape Race.

The grand opera house at Paris has b burned, causing a loss of one million francs.

Six persons were injured. The English mission has been received at Pekin in a most friendly manner, and there was a prospect of establishing commercial inter-course with China on a commercial inter-

than heretofore.

Advices from Vienna state that Count Morits Esterhazy has been appointed to the Ministry Instructions for Skirmishers. Vol. II.—Scho without a port folio.

Count Qorgach, the new Chancellor of Hungary, has declared his determination to act according to the wishes of the nation and to the

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

Boston, August 1. The steamer Metropolis, from Fall River, for New York, was disabled foon after leaving and Regulations recommended for that arm.

Newport last night, by an accident to her ma- WM. H. FRENCH Rt. Mei. Cant. First Ar. chinery. She was met by the steamer Bay State, which had the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment aboard, and towed back to Fall River. The accident involved no danger whatever to her passengers.

DEVASTATION BY PIRATICAL CRUISERS.

New York, August 1. The surveying schooner Vixen, arrived from the capes of Virginia, reports eleven vessels ashore between Cape Henry and a point ten miles south. Five of them were ships, and all of them more or less stripped of their rigging. They appeared to have gone on recently, and can only be attributed to devastating piratical

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

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

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided from wish to escape redictive.

GRAY, RED. OR BUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a seatiful and Natural Brown and Black, without injury of Hair or Skin.

J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

FIFTERN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been award-

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Ratchefor since 1859, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of bits putrons 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.

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equal—instantaneous in giftet—Scautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the akin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill offect of Bad Dyes, and uvigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor" Sold overywhere. CHA: 3A POLICIA 4 Propriet or dawtagi

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health is a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is auxious 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 Cousamption, Asthma, Broachitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afficted, and spread information which he conceives to be available, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

forer will try una rounce; and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWAFD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, antigs county, New York

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.ree from all Mineral Poisons.—In cases of Sorofula leers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation the Life Modicines is truly astonishing, often removing n a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Billions Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties No family should be without them, as by their tunely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

Prepared by WM. B. MOFFAR, M. D., New York, and all by all Dyspefs. sale by all Druggis st

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 COULERS, of superior finish.

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aprill6-3m

How to Parskeve Brauty.—Nothing is more becoming to a man or woman than a beau iful 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 batdness, 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 — Douisville Times.

Prof Wood's Hair Restorative — Douisville Times.

Prof Wood's Hair Restorative — We have bad 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; hkewise, it gives a: ssy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off This invaluable ingredient is or sale at "Chinaman's Tea Store," south-east corner Frederick and Baitimore streets, by Mr. J. C. Given.—Baltimore Clipper. Sold by all good Druggists.

A CARD TO THE LADIES DR. DUPONOO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

n correcting, regulating, and removing structions, from whatever cause, and i-ways successful as a preven-

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 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 pertait it.—
Females particularly situated, or these apposing them. selves so, are cautiomed against these Pills while in that condition, as they are gure to produce miscarriage, and the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admentice, although their mildness would prevent any mischiel to health—otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price \$1 00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by GHARLES A. BANNYART, 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 aiso by S. S. STEVENS, Reading, JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, J. L. LEGERGER, Lebanon, DANIES H. HEITSH, Lancaster; J. A. WOLL, WRIGHTSHIE, B. T. MILEN, Vork 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 tor conuterfeits. Bry no Gelden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe, As you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your-snoney,) 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 to general price of the pills of any kind unless every box. B. Howe on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills to general properson.

New Advertisments.

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BOOK, containing one or two letters, &c. The
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Market street, by proving proverty and paying for this
Police. TO THE INDEPENDENT AND UNION

YOTERS OF DAUBHIN COUNTY. FOLL W CITIZENS-I offer myself as a Union Independent candidate for the office of Register of Wills of Dauphin county. Should I be so fortonate as to be elect. d, I promise to disobarge the defice of the office with fidelity.

JESSE B. HUMMEL.

Hummelstown, July 31, 1861-01iawto New Advertisements.

Books for the Military TUST RECIEVED AT BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, No. 51 Market street.

BARDEL'S TACTICS. Rifle and Light Infan'ry Tactics, for the exer-Rifle and Light Infan'ry Tacues, for the sacting as cise and manœuvres of Troops when acting as burg, in quantities as required.

Light Infantry or Riflemen. Prepared under to be publicly opened at the time of the sacting and the successful sacting as the sacting spect of establishing commercial inter-with China on a much better footing vet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. HARDEE, U. S.

> Vol. 1.—Schools of the Soldier and Company; of the Battalion

> INSTRUCTIONS IN FIELD ARTILLERY. Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers.

One vol. 8vo. \$2.50. Col. S. Cooper, Adjt. Gen. U. S. A. Sir:—The Light Artillery Board assembled by Special Orders No. 134, of 1856, and Special Orders No. 116, of 1858, has the honor to submit a revised system of Light Artillery Tactics WM. H. FRENCH, Bt. Maj. Capt. First Artil

lery.
WILLIAM F. BARRY, Captain First Artillery.
HENRY J. HUNT, Bt. Maj. Capt. Second Artillery.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

Published by order of the War Department First Part—School of the Trooper; of the Pla-toon and of the Squadron Dismounted Second Part—of the Platoon and of the Squadron Mounted Third Part—Evolutions of a Regi-

Three vols. 18mo \$8.75. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

February 10, 1841. The system of Cavalry Tactics adapted to the organization of Dragoon regiments, having been approved by the President of the United states, is now published for the government of the said service.

Accordingly, instruction in the same will be

M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE. Manual of Bayonet Exercises. Prepared for the use of the Army of the United States. By GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, Capt. First Regiment Cavalry, U. S. A. Printed by order of Twelve thousand Letters A to K include the War Department.

One vol. 12mo. \$1.25. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 81, 1851.

Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War. Sir :- Herewith I have the honor to submit system of Bayonet Exercise translated from French by Captain Geo. B. M'Clellan, Corps,

Engineers, U. S. Army.

I strongly recommend its being printed for distribution to the Army; and that it made, by regulation, a part of the "System of Instruc-The inclosed extracts from reports of the In-

spector General, etc., show the value. I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Approved. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War; January 2, 1852. R JONES, Adjutant General. Any of the above works forwarded by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the published price. Remittance can be made in gold dollars

and postage stamps. Address GEO. BERGNER, Harrisburg, Pa.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Harrisburg, August 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., for furnishing, for the use of the Reserve Volunteer Corps of Penns, Ivania, the following articles of clothing, deliverable at the State Military Store in Harrisburg, free of charge for

freight, boxing and dravage: 2,000 Sky Blue Kersey Overcoats for Infantry. Mounted

Men. ,000 Sky Blue Kersey pairs of Pantaloons for ,000 Sky Blue Kersey pairs of pantaloons for

These articles must conform in all respects with the United States Army sta

Samples of the articles proposed to be furnished will be required with the blds.

E. M. BIDDLE,

Adjutant General. WANTED .- A GOOD COOK is wanted at the White Hall hotel. Reference required:—
ae that will suit good wages will be paid. 1980-63t M ESS BEEF AND PORK.—A prime lot of twenty-five barrels for sale cheap.

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Lali on or address (stamp enclosed.) J L. BALLEY,
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THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarto and School Distionaries for sale at

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Nove-dawly

Proprietors

Miscellaneous.

ARMY SUPPLIES QUARTERMASTER GENERAL + 1777

Harrisbarg, July 2 Scaled Prop sals will consider a until 12 o'cleck, M., on Fight August, 1861, for the following August, 1862, for the State Military substance of the State Mi named, and the successful edders to nounced as soon thereafter as content right being reserved by the State to diminish the number and quantity and

cles : Ten Hospital Tents, with 2ies, pieq, pieq. complete. Sixteen Hundred and Flity Common Term

poles, pins, etc., complete Two Hundred and Fifty Wall Tells poles, pins, etc., complete.
One Hundred Drums, with riages, cases, etc., complete Two Hundred (200) Drum Head. Two Hundred (200) Drum Heads One Hundred Cocoa Fifes.

Ten Thousand Three-pint Cantee . strapped, cotton.
Ten Thousand Haversacks, army statement Ten Thousand Haversacks, enameled Ten thousand Knapsacks, strage, army standard.

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Six hundred Hatchets—handle! Six hundred-Axes-handled. Six hundred Picks-handled Ten Thousand Iin Plates. Ten thousand pairs Knives and Fara-

Ten thousand Tin Cups. Three thousand Mess Pans. One thousand Camp Kettles
Ten thousand Great Coats—Infantiv Ten thousand Blouses, woolen lines One thousand yards sky blue tape (Ten thousand pair Trowsers, footmen Twenty thousand white Domet Fland Twenty thousand pairs of Drawers. Twenty thousand pairs Stockings. One thousand pairs Cavalry Boots

Ten thousand sets of Accourrements Twelve thousand Double Numbers Octob One hundred and thirty Seargents' Sas Ten Thousand Blankets, seven feet by

Ten thousand pairs Bootees.

Ten thousand Forage Caps.

six inches, wool-gray, letters P. V. four inches long, weighing five points.

Forty Ambulance Wagons, of the part the U. S. army, of 4 wheels and 2 wing Forty Hospital or Medical Transportage S. army pattern. Also, Sets of Harness for horses of also:

The Ambulance Wagons, Carts and Here to be subject to the inspection and approximate quality and finish, of the Surgeon General Pennsylvania, whose decision shall be fine conclusive.

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"We have tried it, and find it as useful to our house's
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