# Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Friday Afternoon, August 2, 1861.



Forever float that standard sheet ! Where breathes the foe but falls before us W.th 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.

Friday Afternoon, August 2, 1861.

### THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, arrived in Barrisburg to-day, from the federal Capital, and immediately proceeded to his country seat of Locheil. We are not able to announce how long our distinguished fellow citizen will remain among his old friends and neighbors. but it will be gratifying for them to learn that he is in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the immense duties and onerous labors of his official position.

## PAPER CURRENCY TO THE SOLDIERS.

The story in regard to the disbursement of paper money to the Pennsylvania volunteers. originated in the fact that the first payment made to the troops was in accordance with a system in the regular army, namely, placing the sum necessary to pay an entire company in the hands of the captain, by whom it was disbursed to the individual soldier under his command. This sys em was adopted by one of the first regular paymasters who arrived in this city, but he disbursed only silver and gold. while the officers in command are responsible for the paper money payments made to the volunteers, which was stopped as soon as it came to the knowledge of those in authority. We referred to this matter the other day, stating that J. D. Cameron, Esq , had been instrumental in stopping the circulation of paper currency among the troops, but the impression was left that the paper was disbursed directly by the paymaster. Such was not the fact, as he had given the officers gold and silver.

WHILE CONGRESS is discussing the constitu. tionality of its own acts and proceeding, so far as they relate to the rebellion, the rebels are proclaiming everywhere that they consider themselves absolved from all the obligations imposed heretofore upon them by the Constitution. They deny that its injunctions have any force. They protest against its power, and declare that all its provisions are null and void so far as they are concerned. And yet members of Congress insist that these same men shall be protected by that Constitution-that in proceeding to their subjugation or punishment, the spirit and intention of the Constitution must be carefully guarded, and its protection guaranteed to those who seek its destruction.

While it is the policy of those in command of the a my to protect public and private property in the rebel states, and to treat humanly and considerately those of the rebels who are taken prisoners by the federal forces, the conduct of the rebels themselves has invariably been that of savage barbarity towards those of -our officers are cast into prison, and

THE DONATION OF COTTON. The rebel government has been very busy and also very urgent in their appeals to the slavery, and through its success, the facilities for raising cotton are also to be increased. The rebellion is for slavery-slavery is for the welfare of the cotton lords-and cotton, therefore, must be made its influence and means of success. If the confederate traitors can induce the planters in the Atlantic and Gulf states to contribute one half of their cotton crops, they are sanguine of being able to raise a large amount of money in Europe with this stock as collateral

security. This being accomplished, the next achievment must be the breaking down of the blockade, a feat that the governments of Europe are expected to perform, in answer to the lemands of the rebel debtors. The cotton to pay debts will be represented by the traitors as being in their warehouses, but the blockade of their ports by a foreign foe prevents its shipment for the purpose of satisfying their creditors. This is of course a very shrewd style of diplomatic engineering, by which the southern rebellion is to be sustained by the manufacturing interests of England and France, but the test is yet to be made, whether they will be able to defraud the planters to the extent they contemplate, and even when they have sucsucceeded in such a fraud, whether they can

induce European capitalists to advance money on so uncertain a security. The rebels never hoped to succeed by a fair fight. They never dreamed of bringing their rebellion to a successful close by their own struggles. It is by tricks such as these that they hope to accomplish the destruction of the American Union, and the consequent overthrow of the general principles of civiland religious liberty. If they can embroil any of the powers of Europe in the fight, their intention is to shirk the responsibility they have assumed, escape the danger of the war, and leave the contest entirely to the federal government and any such of the European powers they may be able to embroil in the war.

In this connection there is another point, which the people or the traitors of the south have never fully considered. The shipping interest in Europe does not depend on cotton freight for prosperity, that trade being confined entirely to the American merchant marine. France or England have neither of them the tonnage afloat to engage in the carrying of cotton; their ships are devoted to other and more profitable business, so that if the blockade were forced, the cotton would still remain to rot in southero warehouses, owing to a lack of ships to carry it abroad. Heretofore that business has been

monopolized by the shippers of the north, so that even now the traitors are dependant or the men with whom they are at war to carry their cotton to a foreign market, for the purpose of affording them means of sustenance and relief. Here is a great obstacle for the rebellion to overcome. Where are the rebels to obtain ships to carry their cotton to Europe? Let them break the blockade. Their ports of entry are virtually abolished, and we, the legitimate power in this government, can defy a foreign ship to enter a single southern port for trade or freight.

It is to be proven whether all these plans will succeed. The great dependence which the south has placed on the cotton will fail them when most they desire to rely on its power. There are other interests in England and France than those growing out of a connection with the production of cotton-and even if they were the federal army who become their prisoners of not, the governments of the old world are not war. Our soldiers are compelled to labor with so anxious to recognize a band of rebels as legitimate to rule any people. Time will prove pulpit was silenced, and preachers publicly de (Ohio,) the resolution was tabled.

TREASON IN HIGH AND LOW PLACES. Whatever may now be said of the movements of the American people to suppress rebeliion cotton planters to donate such quantities of and punish treason, the future historian of our their productions as they can spare, as a contri- own times, will either be compelled to applaud bution to assist in defraying the expenses of the discrimination which is made between treathe rebellion. They argue that the rebellion is son in high and low places, or he will condemn to promote the interests of the institution of the partiality and neglect of the government that permits itself to be assailed in its own council chambers, by those who are daily engaged in giving aid and comfort to the common enemies of human freedom, and who are the only open, official and contending advocates of human slavery in the world. The history of no government that ever struggled for self-preservation, presented a spectacle such as ours presents in its attitudes towards its enemies.-On the one hand we are marshaling armies at the most stupenduous expenditure of moneyblockading or abolishing ports of entry-suspending the postal system-closing sub-trea suries, investing with armies the people of cersuries, investing with armies the people of cer-tain districts, and yet in the face of all these stern facts of war, we permit our enemies to be represented in the highest branches of our lerislature. Who will not admit that this is to drive the invaders from the State, and enasingular and inconsistent conduct, when com- ble her people to regain their rights so ruthpared with our other practices? Who will not lessly taken away by forces who march under doubt the policy of permitting such traitors as John C. Breckenridge to retain seats in the Se-

no quarters to those taken in arms. nate, while they are openly engaged in denouncing the policy of the government. If it is wise and judicious and patriotic to do so, it is equally the reverse in every particular to arm and equip thousands of men to fight for the suppression of

rebellion. If the policy of recognizing one traitor is corrrect, the practice of taking all by the hand should at once be adopted, because, we know of nothing in justice or common reason which give to the criminal deceit and deliberation of John C. Breckenridge, any more merit in the eyes of the American people than the apostacy and treason, murder and larceny of Jeff. Davis possess in the estimation of the same class of men. He is the open defender of the rebels, whenever Congress attempts to pass a law for the suppression of the rebellion. He has a vote and a voice in the transaction of the

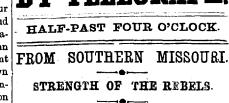
confidential business of the government, and is and it was passed. Mr. WILSON, (Mass.) from the Committee on the enemy as he is ardent and willing to defend that enemy. We are to be pitied by all the

governments of the world, as long as such men are tolerated in the business of our own government.

This rebellion will never be suppressed until the legitimate government of the Union learns to appreciate its own power and dignity, and is He moved to amend it so as to permit the able to e-tima e the fraud and extent of the House to adjourn on Saturday, and the Senate able to e-tima e the fraud and extent of the treason with which it is contending. The idea of discussing Constitutional perogatives and law with traitors is simply ridiculous. It is equally preposterous to suffer treason to be represented in our legislature. But of this the the sincerity of that same body, however great its power and renowned its purity, when it perself scorns the men who tolerate him in his present conduct. He tells th m so every day in his specches. He tells the country that their legislature is a fraud, the laws they make unconstitutional, and their efforts to surpress rebellion nothing more or less than the attacks of usurpers and tyrants on a peo, le struggling to be free. And yet he is tolerated. We blush

Senate. REACTION IN THE SOUTH.

When the rebellion first s t up to govern in the south, its influence spread like a prairie conflagration. The press was muzzled, and editors incarcerated in prison who dared to permitted such an arrangement and said that



PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PILLOW, No Quarter to be Shown to the Fed-

eral Troops,

CAIRO, Ill., August 2. Scouts just returned from the South report that the rebels at New Madrid are we larmed.

well drilled, have five batteries of ten pound Recruits for the Rebel Army. field pieces officered by foreigners, and two regi-How they are Sent from Washington.

papers

as in a balance."

has issued a preclamation full of bombast to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention

WASHINGTON, August 2. A letter just received from William Winter.

of Washington, who is now at Richmond, states that recruits for the rehel army are smuggled banners inscribed with "beauty and booty" as the reward of victory, He says he will show town the Maryland shore of the Potomac from h's city; and that they are then taken across the river by vessels in the employ of the enemy, and sent forward to join the army.

New Advertisements

REBEL LOSSES AT STONE BRIDGE.

The Enemy Acknowledging the Bravery

of our Troops.

The best rebel accounts of the battle of Sun-

day at Stone Bridge, published in the Rich-

mond papers, not only admit that the enemy

sustained very heavy losses, but that the fed-

eral troops fought with desperate valor, so that "for an hour the fate of the day was trembling

A rebel afficer writes to his wife in Louisville that "these Yankees fight like incarnate devils."

Partial lists of the rebel casualities show that terrible havoc was made by our artillery and

musketry during the battle. General Wheat's Louisiana battalion lost three hundred men out

WASHINGTON, August 2.

XXXVIIth Congress-Extra Session. SENATE .- Mr. TEN EYCK, (N. J.,) presented the series of resolutions pased by the Legisla-ture of New Jersey, commending the course of



## NEW YORK.

Goods Ordered in the Morning Returned the same Night.

Leave New York at 71 P. M., by the Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Order Goods marked via HOPE EXPRESS CO.,

General Office, 74 Broadway, New York. Branch " 412 For further information enquire of GEO. BERGNER, Agent.

HARRISBURG, August 2, 1861.-dtf.

New York, August 2.
The steamship Northern Light brings the total of \$2,128,000.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (

Harrisburg, August 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS

Mounted Men. 2,000 Sky Blue Kersey pairs of pantaloons for

Infantry. These articles must conform in all respects

tractors will state in their proposals the time

when the goods can be delivered, and their

speedy delivery will be cousidered in awarding

the contract. Samples of the articles proposed to be fur-

Adjutant General.

with the United States Army standard.

Books for the Military! JUST RECIEVED AT BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSIORE, No. 51 Market street. BARDEE'S TACTICS. Rifle and Light Infan'ry Tactics, for the exer-Riffe and Light Infan ry lactics, for the caca-cise and manœuvres of Troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riffemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. By Bre-vet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. HARDEE, U. S.

Miscellaneous.

Vol. I.—Schools of the Soldier and Company Instructions for Skirmishers. Vol. II.—School of the Battalion.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIELD ARTILLERY. 

of four hundred who went into action. This COL. S. COOPER, Adjt. Gen. U. S. A. is their own account, as given in the Richmond

Sir :- The Light Artillery Board assembled by Spec al Orders No 134, of 1856, and Special Orders No. 116, of 1858, has the honor to submit a revised system of L ght Artille y Tactics and Regulations recommended for that arm. WM. H. FRENCH, Bt. Maj. Capt. First Artil-

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

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 Regiment.

Three vols. 18mo. \$3.75. 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 given after the method pointed out therein; and all additions to, or departures from the ex-ercises and manœuvres laid down in this system are positively forbidden. J. R. POINSET F, Secretary of War.

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 Regi-ment Cavalry, U. S. A. Printed by order of the War Department.

One vol. 12mo. \$1.25. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1851.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War. Sir:-H-rewith I have the honor to submit

a system of Bayonet Exercise translated from French by Captain Geo. B. M'Clellan, Corps,

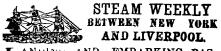
Engineers, U. S. Army. I strongly recommend its being printed for distribution to the Army; and that it made, by regulation, a part of the "System of Instruc-

The inclosed extracts from reports of the Inspector 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.



LANDING AND EMBARKING PAS-pool, New York and Faitadelphia Steamship company intend dispatching their full powered Ciyde-built from Stannehim se follows:

Steanships as follows: GLASGOW, Saturday August 3: CITY OF BALTI-MORE, Saturday August 10; KANGAROO, Saturday August 17; and every Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North Hiver. RATES OF PASSAGE.

fares AGP Persons wishing to bring euttheir friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York From: Liverpool or Queenstown; lat Cabin, \$75, \$85 and \$105. Storage from Liverpool \$40 00 From Queenstown, Storage from Laverpoor or or or accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

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imper shable honor of their xample. Mr. Roscon Conking, (N. Y.,) offered th for the dignity and fi mne s of the American

cution of the war.

passed.

write or print a word calculated to cast distrust or disrespect on the cause of secession. The

increase of the corps of engineers and topo-graphical engine rs. The report of the Committee of Conference on the resolution to pay the widow of the late Stephen  $\Lambda$  Douglas was read and agreed to and the resolution was passed. Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved to take

up the resolution of adjournment. Agreed to. when the President may wish afterward. Laid Mr. SIMMONS moved that the Senate meet

hereafter at eleven o'clock A. M. Agreed to. House.-On motion of Mr. Cox (O.) it was Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-tives in Congress assembled, That we acknowledge body in which it is plain it exists, must be the the faithful services and loyal devotion of our at 3 A. M. judge, while the people have a right to judge | soldiers who have fought and fallen in delending our flag, and in vindicating the supremay and majesty of the Republic. Whether success-ful, or compelled by the overwhelming numbers mits the boldest declarations of treason to be or the enemy to resign a victory already won, made in its own presence. Breckinridge him- their graves are honored and history invests their names with unfading re own; and while the national legislature ex, resses the sympathy of the nation for their bereaved families and friends, whom we commend to a generous people, and to the army which is now eager to renew the contest with unyielding courage, the

following : Resolved, That this House, provided the Senate

made to horde with common thieves and cutthroats-while those who enter the lines of treason on errands of mercy to the suffering soldier of freedom, or on missions of humanity to reclaim the bodies of our dead, are seized as spies and intruders, the wretch who conducted them thither released, because he was known to sympathise with treason, while the gentlemen themselves are retained as hostages.

-We do not desire to add curselves to the list of newspapers that assume to advise the government, but we dare ask whether the government deems such a policy of forbearance as is suggested by their treatment of the rebel leaders calculated to satisfy and appease the demands and the indignation of the American people.

and ridiculous tales of the Bull Run battle. The Enquirer says that General Wilson, of Massassuming the disguise of a teamster. Beauregard's chief surgeon reports a loss to the rebel (Md ) Torch Light, however, says a gentleman of in connection with the rebellion. that town had received a letter from a female relative at Winchester, in which the confederate loss is put down at three thousand killed and six thousand wounded.

As THE CASE NOW STANDS, if the southern confederacy was to be "let alone" to-morrow, and granted all the territory included within the boundaries of the fifteen slave states, a war within themselves would be at once begun to establish their own unity. No better definition of the term "secession" could be given, as sigit means war; and every new occurrence connected with its onward march proves the fact.

GENERAL MCCALL, just appointed Brigadier General, will be promoted Major General. He to Washington and placed in his division.

THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT (RESERVE) now in Washington city, was furnished with new and improved weapons on Wednesday last. The men of the regiment are reported to be in excellent health and spirits.

how futile are these as well as are all the calculation of the rebels.

GEN. PATTERSON was serenaded by his personal friends in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday night last. We have no objection to the exuberance or music of those who choose to honor a man whom the army and the country suspect of a gross violation of duty, but we think it was unfortunate for Gen. Patterson and his friends that Benjamin H. Brewster should have been selected to indulge in the fulsome laudation of a welcome speech, as it rather increases the suspicion that has attached to the General, of his sympathy and regard for the traitors in the south. Brewster has always been the counsel of all the slave-catchers that have ever disgraced a free city with their hunt

THE RIGHMOND PAPERS contain exaggerated after human beings, carrying his zeal in such instances to the length of often performing such service without asking or receiving a fee, such achusetts, gave a grand dinner on the field of being his regard and devotion to the institution battle, and only escaped during the retreat by of slavery. Perhaps his reception of Patterson was arranged outside of Philadelphia, by those who are presumed to have been benefitted by his forces of more than three nundred killed and strange strategy while in the enemy's country. over one thousand wounded. The Hagerstown Stranger things than this are daily occurring

supplied with the flag of the Union-the im- ing the storm they have aroused. mortal stars and stripes-which they raised forces. In this manner several loyal regiments says: were deceived, and when completely thrown off their guard by the vile cheat, were fired into by the rebels, who hoisted their own black banner nificant of what it has already done, than that of treason the moment they were safe from assault. This is chivalry as illustrated and practiced by traitors.

IT IS PROPOSED that hereafter when any of the idlers who hang around the portals of power in will then ask that the whole fitteen regiments Washington, seek passes to give them opporof Pennsylvania reserve volunteers be ordered | tunities to witness a battle, the Commander-inthe army whose duy it may become to storm a

another battle with the troops who fell back at the government, who glory in beholding, will much to suppress rebellion as can be accom-Bull Run than with the new levies. He values the additional satisfaction of partici-the experience of one such battle highly. Dating in a battle.

nounced and scourged who presumed to make the sanctity of religion the means of proclaiming the truth, if that proclamation of truth militated against the bloody deed and bloodier designs of treason. Every sentiment, every in-

terest, every hope, and all the strength and resources of a people naturally enthusiastic, were forced into the service of the rebellion, without a word of complaint or a murmur of resistance, simply because madness then ruled the hour, and those whose calmer judgment was against the monstrous purposes of the rebel leaders, were prevented from exercising either the liber ty of speech, or the right of opposing that which they conscientiously regarded as a political, social and religious imposition and wrong. During the progress of the rebellion, however, its developement has exposed its real designs, and

left room, no longer, to doubt that the more it is persisted in the greater the wrong and the larger the augmentation of the evil that is to follow. And this conviction is not only entertained silently by the masses in the south who have so long been prevented from expressing themselves by the mob. It is shared and proclaimed by the press that formerly were ardentclaimed by the press that formerly were aident-this place this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the country between this and the Kanthey now deplore. They do not hesitate to ex-

press the truth that the rebellion cannot be THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN exposed one of the sustained-that the government will eventually most despicable tricks of which cowards could succeed-and that the very men who lead in possibly be guilty. The rebel regiments were the treason are themselves incapable of direct-

The New Orleans Delta, in some late numbers, whenever they found themselves about to be is by no means chary of its contempt for the arrayed in fair fight with any of the federal motives and conduct of the rebel leaders. It

"We have incontrovertibly shown that the men who have managed to get the country into the war, have proved themselves incapable of carrying it safely and honorably through; and that, so far, all which has been done has sprung from the zeal, enthusiasm and generous liberality of the people, while much of the burden, and the performance, too, have been mainly assumed and borne by those who were unconvinced of

the propriety or wisdom of what has been done." If a Republican formulist had made such an announcement, the dough-face sympathis ing Breckinridge organs of the north would Chief shall order all such to be armed and have pronounced the statement a falsehood, placed in the front ranks of the first division of and maintained that the people of the south were united in the present unholy struggle. masked battery or carry by the point of the But as it comes from a journal that has heretobayonet any of the enemy's largest parks of fore advocated the right of secession, and which artillery. By this means, the tourists, Senators has since discovered its wrong, we present it to and Representatives in Congress, with the thout the people of the north as the evidence of a Col LANDERS says that he would rather fight sands of other ex official and present lackeys of healthy re-action in the south, that will do as another battle with the troops who fell back at the government, who glory in beholding, will much to suppress rebellion as can be accom-

total of \$2,128,000.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE Harrisburg, July 31, 1861. }

Men.

The Panama papers of the 24th ult., state that Joseph Scott, the agent of the Vanderblit steamers, had been imprisoned for refusing to pay the taxes demanded by the authorities, but the interference of the commander of the United States brig of war Bainbridge induced WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE

his speedy release. The U. S. steamship Wyoming left Panama until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th nst., for furnishing, for the use of the Reserve on the 6th ult for the coast of Mexico. The British frigate Mersey had arrived at Aspinwall. Volunteer Corps of Penns, Ivania, the following articles of clothing, deliverable at the State Military Store in Harrisburg, free of charge for The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was overhauled and boarded by a south-ern privateer in lat. 24 18, lon. 60 16. freight, boxing and drayage : 2,000 Sky Blue Kersey Overcoats for Infantry.

Advices from Valparaiso to July 3d bring no 2.000 important news. 2,000 Sky Blue Kersey pairs of Pantaloons for

## REBEL OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI. JEFFERSON CITY, August 2.

The Missouri and Western telegraph compa ny commence taking down their wires west of state of the country between this and the An-sas border. It is found impossible to protect the company's property, which is being rapid y destroyed by lawless persons who roam unre-strained throughout that portion of the State. Despatches going to Kansas City, Mo., and to points in Kansas and Nebraska will go nereafter

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

The large number of regiments recently ar

rived from Pennsylvania is a stirring tribute to the patriotism of that State. They were visited

yesterday afternoon at their encampments by a

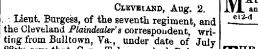
party of influential citizens from your State,

and their line condition was the general theme

of remark, reflecting, as it does, credit alike

upon officers and men.

ni.hed will be required with the bids. E M. BIDDLE, al-dtd via Quincy, with but little delay. CIDER !!! VINEGAR !!! GOV. WISE COMPLETELY SURROUNDED



WASHINGTON, August 2.

ADE from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to bestrictly pure, wM. DOOK & CO. NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED has opened his Derry elley, near Herr's Hotel. Bre Lumber of all kinds and qualities. for sile by W. MUBRAY. 28th; says that Gen. Tyler reached Bulliown that day and found that the rebels had fled Gen. Tyler advanced to Flatwoods, but the rebels still fled. Hearing there that Gen. Cox had driven Gov. Wise from Charlestown, Gen Tyler considered Gov. Wise completely sur-

fhe undersigned will sell Horses, Carriages and ban

ALSO-Horses and Carriages to hire at the same office marii FRANK A. HIVRAY WANTED.-ATENTSTUSELL PACK-

V AGES of SIGILONAR v and JEWELRY, a tri-ss one third less than can be purchased elsewhere... all on or address (stamp ecclose 1.) J L. BAILEY, n123-3md No. 164 Court Street, Boston, Max

W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE has no equal-instantaneous in effect. Beaufului Black or Vatural Brewn-no stating the skin or injuring the Hair-remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and uvigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless sigued "W. A. Batchelor " Sold everywhere. OHAS. BATCHELOA, Prouriet or itawing! Statistics to the Y

REBEL FORCE AT BIRD'S POINT.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York. Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg. 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, POR-CILAIN, ALABASTER, BONE, CORAL, &c., &c., &c. The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water. "it is always ready.; this commands ... to every body." "It is a ways ready.; iniscommends ... to every body." "We have ried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."---WILKAS SP.RIT OF THE T.MES. Price 25 Cents per Bottle. Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers. TERM. UASH. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeeprs generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY, (Sole Man mactures,) 78 William Street, (Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK. jy8-d1y

PEIPHER'S DAILY ALINE! Between Philadelphia LOCK HAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WILLIAMSPORT, MUNCY, UNIONTOWN, WATSONTOWN, MILTON, ILWIBBURG, NORTHUEBERLAND, :UNDERY, IEVORTON, GEORGRIDOWN, DIRENSTOWN, WILLERS-BURG, HALIFAT, DAUPHIN, AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Deput being centrality located the Drayage will be at the low-strates. A Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the safe delivered at the Depot of

all goods currested to the hat. Goods delivered at the Depot of FREED, WARD & FREED, No. 811 Mark et Steet, Phila-deiphia, by 6 o'clock P. M., will be c-livered in Harrieburg the next moroun. Freight (alw (ys) as low as by any other ine. Particular attention paid by this has to prompt and speedy delivery of al Harrisbur oods. The undersigned thankful for past patro: he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continu. nue of the same. Philadelphia and Reading op M. Frot of Market strot. Herisburg.

## WORCESTER'S

ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY

THE best defining and pronouncing Dic-tionary of the English language ; Also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarte and School Dictionaries for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, ap13-tt Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

rounded.