Haily Telegraph.



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

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-ANI THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, August 5, 1861.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S ORDERS. The conduct of Gen. Patterson has already been referred to in the TELEGRAPH, and we have frankly declared our disapproval of the course by which, it seems to us, he assisted in producing the disasters which overtook the struggles of our army at Bull Run. Since then the country has been divided on the subject, with the force of public opinion against Gen. Patterson. If he is innocent he should demand a Court of Inquiry. This he can do, while, being now out of service, he could not demand and receive a trial by a Court Martial. If he is innocent he must prove himself such, because his conduct only has given rise to the dreadful suspicions which now attach to himself. In regard to his orders the fact has been well-established that he was to attack Johnson, if strong enough: if not to cut him off from Beauregard, to worry him at any rate, and, if out generaled, to reinforce Gen. McDowell. How signally he failed to obey these orders is known to all

The New York Times, in one of its despatches from Washington last week, referred to this matter as follows:

The official dispatches to Gen. Patterson will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull Run is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed-first, to engage and defeat Johnson; second, if unable to engage Johnson, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with Beauregard's; third, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harrass Johnson in front, and keep him before Winchester; fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Washington and join McDowell, as soon as Johnson could join Beauregard. It will be seen that Gen. Patterson disregarded each of these orders, and that, had he obeyed either, he would have prevented the disaster at Bull Run, and at once have utterly destroyed the rebellion, or removed the seat of war beyond the confines of

-When Gen. Patterson or his friends are able and do refute such statements as these, we will give them the benefit of the refutation, but until this is done, the General is bound to be regarded as having neglected to do his duty, and thus drenched the first great battlefield for the an errand of mercy, he was seized and detained. Union with the blood of Union men.

DEATH OF BISHOP BOWMAN.

A painful rumor was current in this city, and which has since been corroborated, that Rev. Samuel Bowman, one of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church, had died very suddenly in the northwestern part of the state, where he by this rebellion. On these subjects, the revwas traveling and visiting the parishes of his erend gentleman was perfectly silent, and seemthe cause of his sudden death, which of itself American journalism and that portion of the has cast a gloom over the people. of the state capital, where the Bishop was both esteemed and beloved for his Christian virtues, personal his friends. If he was, he did not please our accomplishments and professional dignity and God, the God of Liberty and Justice—the God learning. For more than a quarter of a cen. that has watched the growth and progress of tury, we believe, he was the rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, in the city of Lancaster, where he had gathered around him a congregation unsurpassed in extent, devotion and learning, by any other parish of its dimensions in the country, and as an evidence of the strength of devotion between the Bishop and his old congregation, they would not give up more enlarged duties.

Bishop Bowman was an eminent scholar, a learned divine, and a Christian man of most preacher would have been arrested as a traitor, exemplary character and unblemished reputa- and convicted of treason without much cere tion. He was the friend of the poor, the counsellor of the rich, the admonisher of the erring, and the prayerful sympathiser with the repentant. From a position of lofty responsibility and individual assault and prejudice. The merit and distinguished eminence, he regarded the of our cause makes it invulnerable to the athumblest man in the church as his equal while tacks of those who do not sympathise with our he would acknowledge no superiority or struggles—but the measure of our patience has exclusiveness in the circles of a Christian broth. a limit beyond which forbearance may cease to erhood, save that which was achieved by a test | be a virtue, those who test it most, will of faith, or a practice of good works and holy some day most experience. precepts. In the death of Bishop Bowman, the Episcopal church has lost a representative whose gard to the preachers of Harrisburg may not be labors had distinguished its already world-wide out of place. With this exception, they have in his column. He occupies Harper's Ferry reputation, and added to religion at least the all manifested a devotion to the success of the glory of the sincerity and the success of one cause of their country commendable alike to Ninth, which are quartered in what shelter is man's devotion to religion.

Patriot this morning, by attempting to take the bued with grace and eloquence from God him-TELEGRAPH to task for stating information de-self, if we may judge by the fervor of their aprived from his superiors, must be bending be- peals and the sincerity of their solicitude for neath the weight of his epaulettes, or he is just their country both of their adoption, and their recovering from a bender produced by potations | birth. Shrines and altars have been divested of lager, and if both these suspicions are un- of their differences in creeds—the Catholic and founded, he is one of those myths which so the Methodist have joined hands—the sternoften take possession of the brains of the editors Presbyterian with his undaunted spirit and other side, and the reception of the enemy left real object is not to attack Cairo, or Bird's of the Patriot, to trouble their slumbers and frank avowals, stands shoulder to shoulder to Doubleday's and Perkins' batteries. Our Point, but to make a desperate attempt to semislead their readers. When this Lieutenant with the equally indomitable Lutherian, each informant expresses the utmost confidence in forcetting his sect in the simple thought of their G. Barber ability to remules the arrangement of the confidence of the confidenc learns that important information is not given forgetting his sect in the simple thought of their Gen. Banks' ability to repulse the enemy, another at Pocahontas, Ark., under the comto officers of his grade, he will cease to be astonished at a great many items he reads. However, we congratulate the public on the evidence ever, we congratulate the public on the evidence of the substitution of t of enterprise as displayed by the Lieutenant and the Patriot in the production and publication of crown our banners with success in our efforts the Patriot in the production and publication of crown our banners with success in our efforts column, showing a sagacity equal to the most points, and to menace Gen. Lyon in the south the communication referred to in this para- against the propagandism and the defence of experienced commanders in the field. graph. It was prodigeous!

will adjourn to-morrow.

In response to an invitation given in the columns of the TELEGRAPH, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church was filled with a respectable audience last evening, to listen to a "Sermon on the state of the Union," preached by Rev. Mr. Leacock. Among those present we noticed press or the rostrum. many of our most prominent citizens, with members of all congregations, who doubtless assembled with a patriotic as well as a Christian desire to hear a word spoken in defence of our bleeding and distracted country. If they were not mistaken in the anticipation which was to satisfy this desire, then are we mistaken in their devotion to their country, or the solicitude which should fill the hearts of all true men for the success of constitutional liberty in this the darkest hour of its peril. The Reverend gentleman instead of preaching a sermon on the state of the Union, indulged in a tirade against the authorities of the land, which was only preserved from being coarse and vulgar by the place in which it was pronounced, and the arrogance with which it connected the speaker's prejudices with the duties of men generally to their God and their country. He denounced Gen. McDowell for fighting on Sunday, neglecting to mention that the fight was forced on the federal troops—that it was made absolutely necessary-and even going so far as to make our disaster on that occation the pretext for a congratulation, in our opinion, which either stamps the preacher as an arrant traitor or a prejudiced knave. We are bound to call things by their right names, when our free institutions and our country are in danger, and it is little difference to us whether treason is fulminated from the pulpit or the rostrum, whether it is concealed beneath clerical robes or in the barrels of a revolver, because we deem it our duty to denounce, to expose, and to hold it up to the scorn, the contempt and the suppression of the people when it endangers with its venom and its death blow, all that we hold dear and honorable in our country

and our countrymen. On the subject of our national difficulties. Rev. Mr. Leacock had not a single word to utter against the rebels. He did not mention the names of any of those engaged in the rebellion—he did not say that it was waged to perpetuate slavery at the expense of civil and religious liberty, but contented himself with each instantly and thoroughly available to all. ssailing Gen. Scott, that he has fought and country and his country's God, because if there is a struggle which God does sanction in the efforts of man, it is that which is made for liberty against slavery. Why did not Mr. Rev. Leacock proclaim this truth? Why did the free citizens whom he had invited to hear him, that the rebellion was urged to sustain slavery? We will answer, because he was born in Cuba, raised and educated in the south, and therefore imbued with prejudices in favor of the horrible and monstrous crimes which now make a hell of Cuba and devils of the slavery propaganda of the south. He did not declare from his pulpit what he knew to be true, that the leaders of the rebellion at the south were practicing barbarisms not only in the prosecu-

tion of this war, but in the treatment of our prisoners. He did not say to his audience that when a northern man entered the rebel lines on He did not tell his congregation that citizens of Pennsylvania have been seized and carried off by the rebel hordes who prowl along our borders, that others are now the inmates of loathsome cells in Richmond—and that our national reputation, our individual respectability and personal good names as freemen are all assailed peese. We have not been able to ascertain led to think that by indulging in a tirade against American preachers who are loyal to the American Union, he was serving his God and this nation, and who will accompany it in its struggles with the corruptions of both Cuba aristocracy and modern South American tyranny. If the sermon of Rev. Leacock had been

preached by a chaplain in the Rebel Army, the sentiments and its denunciations would have been applauded as just and truthful. Those who heard it, who are not themselves prejudiced his pastoral care, even while the pressing duties to some degree against the efforts now making of his Bishopric called him to a wider field and by our government to suppress this rebellion, will admit that if like sentiments against the rebels had been preached in a rebel city, the mony or legal formality or difficulty. But here in the free north, we can afford to listen to and tolerate such displays of clerical inconsistency

-While on this subject, a printed word in retheir patriotism. Every pulpit in the city has been consecrated to the defence of our nation-THE LIEUTENANT who plumes himself in the ality-every preacher seems to have been imbeloved country, and all raising their voices should be appear in double the force of the fedinand, it is believed, of McCullough; and an slavery. To the prayers of these reverend

SERMON ON THE STATE OF THE UNION | will not again invite the people of the capital of Pennsylvania to listen to such another attack on a country which we all profess to love, and of whose reputation we are jealous even to retaliation on those who are so audacious as to assail it either through the pulpit, the

AFRICAN SLAVERS IN AMERICAN PORTS.

It is established by a report made to the last Congress that the African slave trade was carried on during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, almost entirely in American vessels and under Gennessee the American flag. From the correspondence of our Consuls in Cuban ports and on the African rial of Alfred Guthrie on the subject of a steam coast, it appears that from 1856 to 1859 a considerable amount of southern capital was embarked in this iniquitous traffic, and many of the most successful vessels were owned in New resolution which he offered some time since, proposing amendments to the Constitution for Orleans and Charleston. These were frequently the adjustment of the present difficulties.

officered by southern men, chiefly South Caromotion was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 24. linians, who were thus, perhaps, preparing themselves to enter vigorously on a branch of commerce which they hoped would be at once opened to them when the destruction of the Union was accomplished and the nations of cation bill, as returned from the House, and Europe had submitted themselves to the rule of House amendments. the mighty King Cotton. But if the most successful vessels in the trade were sent from southern ports, it is a humiliating fact that of the African fleet many were fitted and owned in New York and other of our nothern seaports. It is known that this infamous business was carried on at the north chiefly by foreigners, who found in our busy harbors good opportunities by six hundred citizens of Niagara county, New York, deprecating civil war as leading to disfor concealment, and in the officers of Mr. Bufor concealment, and in the officers of Mr. Bu- union, and asking Congress to pass amendments chanan too often willing confederates. The to the Constitution or call immediately a Napresent administration proposes to break up this tional Convention. He said the petition was business entirely; and for this purpose great names would be sent if Congress continued in care has been exercised in the selection of active session a few days longer. and experienced men for the post of United States Marshal. Hitherto the Marshals of difintended that hereafter there shall be combined and organized action between them. For this committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale, (N. H.,) from the committee on the District of Columbia. purpose we learn that the Secretary of the Interior, to whom the United States Marshals report, has determined to call together in New York all those stationed on our seaboard, there to adopt such measures as may enable them to work in concert and make the knowledge of

Thus we may hope at last to find our own won so many victories on Sunday for his ports cleared of the disgrace, which has so long been theirs, of harboring the greater part of the African slave fleet. With this blow struck on our shores, if Spain can be induced to take energetic measures to prevent the landing of slaves in Cuba, we might even look for a total he not say to the free people of his parish and and speedy extinction of the traffic in human

DIRECT TAXATION.

The following is the apportionment of the tax among all the States, to raise \$20,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the struggle to take measures for the restoration of peace to suppress rebellion. It will be seen that the bill the country. includes all the States, as we stated some time since, so that the burden is not to fall alone on the loyal commonwealths, who are so nobly engaged in this contest:

Maine	\$420,826	00
New Hampshire	218,406	66
Vermont	211,068	00
Massachusetts	804,581	33
Rhode Island	116,963	66
Connecticut	308,214	00
Connecticut	2,603,918	66
New Jersey	450,134	00
Pennsylvania	1,946,719	33
Delaware	74,683	88
Maryland	436,823	33
Virginia	937,550	66
North Carolina	576,194	66
South Carolina		66
Georgia	584,367	33
Alabama	529,313	33
Mississippi	413,084	66
Louisiana	385,886	66
Ohio		33
Kentucky	713,695	83
Tennessee	669,498	00
Indiana.	904,874	33
Illinois		33
Missouri	761,127	83
Kansas	71,743	33
Arkansas	261,886	00
Michigan	401,763	33
Florida	77,522	66
FloridaTexas	355,106	66
Iowa	452,088	00
Wisconsin	519,688	66
California	254,538	66
Minnesota	108,524	00
Oregon	35,140	66
New Mexico	62,648	00
Utah	26,982	00
Washington	7,755	33
Nebraska		00
Nevada		66
Colorado	22,905	33
Dakota	3,241	83
District of Columbia	49,437	83

WHAT A GENTLEMAN SAW AT HAR PER'S FERRY.

Harry Coggshell, direct from Harper's Ferry has given us several items of news of importance, which we print for the benefit of our readers. Gen. Banks has removed the main body of his troops to a ravine about a mile south-east of Harper's Ferry, while Doubleday's battery com- however, is in part discredited. mands Sheppard's Ford, and Perkins' battery commands Leesburg. Gen. Banks has about week, to have about twenty-five thousand mena now with three companies of the Massachusetts afforded by what remains of the government the government work-shops having been destroyed, all labor stopped, while the necessities of life can not be purchased at any price in the

Should the enemy attempt to approach or attack Harper's Ferry from Leesburg or Shep. the workshops would of course retreat to the

HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK

XXXVIIth Congress--Extra Session:

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. King presented the petition of citizen western New York in favor of the establishment of a national armory at the village of

Mr. TRUMBULL, (Ill.,) presented the memofleating battery.

Also, the petition of citizens of Illinois in favor of prosecuting the war with energy.

Mr. SAULSBUBY, (Del.,) moved to take up the

The yeas were as follows: Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Johnson, (Mo.,) Latham, McDougal, Pierce, Polk, Powell, Rice and

Saulsburry. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the confis-

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to Mr. Breckinging called for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the House, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 11, as follows:
NAYS—Breckinridge, Bright, Carlisle, Cowan

Johnson, (Mo.,) Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury. accompanied by a letter stating that many more

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the tariff. It was read and laid on the table; ferent districts have acted separately; but it is also, a bill to incorporate the Washington Pas

> naval affairs, reported a joint resolution au-thorizing Charles J. James to rifle one large cannon and to have it tested, and also to provide for an examination of James' Projectile

> for rifled cannon. Agreed to. Also, a resolution that the salary of Asbury Dickens, late clerk of the Senate be continued

one year. Laid over.
Also, a bill to provide for further enlistments n the navy of the United States. Passed. Mr. Wilson moved to take up the House bill to promote the efficiency of the engineer corps,

everal amendments were made to the bill. Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) moved an amendment to add four dollars per month to the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of volunteers serving for three years. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn with

a view to offer it in a separate bill. Mr. Johnson offered an amendment that Con-gress recommend to the Governors of the several States that delegates be elected by Congressional District to form a general Convention to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, to

Mr. CARLISLE, (Va) said that no man was more in favor of peace than himself, but in the presence of a large army to overthrow the government, he thought it very inopportune. Such an amendment ought not to be offered till such an army was disbanded. He thought that such an amendment, instead of producing

peace, would only prolong civil war.

Mr. McDougal, (Cal.,) said the passage of such an amendment was not only inopportune but cowardly. The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 29, nays 9. The latter is as follows: Nays.—Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury

The bill was then passed.

Mr. TRUBBULL, (III..) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to appeals in certain land cases in the State of California which which, after amendment, was passed.

GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. ARREST OF A SPY

How the Enemy Get Information .--Friendly Pickets, &c.

OUR ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION. THE MEN ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

SANDY Hook, Md., Aug. 4. A noted Secessionist, a man of wealth and standing, residing near Knoxville, was arrested, but discharged for want of evidence. It was ascertained yesterday, however, through an escaped contraband, that through him or his agency information was frequently transmitted to the rebel army, regarding the strength of our forces and their position. He was accord-ingly re-arrested last night.

A gentleman connected with this division was at the Ford yesterday, thirty-two miles below here, and reports that he witnessed there the interesting spectacle of a Federal and rebel picket meeting midway in the river. They exchanged a Baltimore Sun for a Richmond Enquirer, and, after taking a friendly drink to-gether, exchanged canteens. The rebel picket stated that there were but four regiments at Leesburg, and these were raw militia undergo ing drill and discipline. He also stated that there were no large bodies of rebel troops north of that point or east of the Alleghenies. This

Some of the rebel scouts were seen about a mile and a half from Bolivar yesterday, and it is reported that a mill belonging to a well eighteen thousand men in his command and is known Unionist was burnt by them, about six being reinforced daily, and expects in all this miles above Harper's Ferry, on Thursday night. Major Doubleday's rifled seige guns were successfully experimented recently in the presence of General Banks and staff. Several shot and shell were thrown into the valley opposite the battery with astonishing accuracy.

buildings. The town is completely desolated, PLAN OF THE REBELS IN THE WEST. St. Louis, and not Cairo, the Point of Attack.

St. Louis, Mo., August 3. The Eveneng News learns from a well-informed pard's Ford, the three companies quartered in citizen of south-west Missouri, who possesses peculiar facilities for acquiring knowledge, the plan of the secessionists in that region. Their west by threats to attack him, while the forces raph. It was prodigeous!

Slavery. To the prayers of these reverend gentlemen, we commend the evident tergiver-sation and mistakes of Rev. Leacock, while we chusetts eleventh regiment had been captured and Pocahontas effect a junction at Pilot Knob, and from there march on St. Louis and take it, reinstate Governor Jackson, and, with this city as the base of operations, wrest Missouri from the Federal Government.

Died.

On Saturday the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the nouse of Mrs. Montgomery in Multerry s'reet near Third, Samuel Moore, a private in Company G, Third egiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Minier. His uneral will take place this afternoon.

New Advertisements

ATTENTION ROBERT'S GUARD! FULL attendance is requested this A FULL attendance is requested bits evening Angust 5th, at the armory. By order of the Captain. [Au.5di*] G. Dock, Sectry.

TOR RENT.—The large brick dwelling house now occupied by David Mumma jr. Fsq., on Third street near Market, with an office suitable for an attorney. Possession given first of October next. Enquire at the Prothonotary's office.

WM. MITCHELL. Aug5-dif.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND COUNTER AND SHELVING wanted. Enquire at Aug51t*

BOARDING.

Two or three respectable single gentlemen can obtain good board and leasant apart-ments, with use of bath, gas &c., at No. 5 Locust street, (lately occupied by General Miller) near the river. Au5 dlw*

HEAD QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT PENN'A RESERVE CORPS. Naval School, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1st, 1861.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Michael Nealon, of Philadelphia, Pa., Edward O'Neal, "
Samuel Parker, Lenni, Delaware Co.,
William Dawson, Rockdale, "
"

Members of company F. George Renshaw, of Phænixville, Chester Co., Pa, member of company G.
Lewis Forber, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.

Henry G. Bridler, Jacob Hipple, Henry Hipple, Max Karge, Henry Limickuhl, John W. Lamison, Anthony Moore. William McDonald, " William Richey, David Richwine, Jacob Sowers, Plainfield, John Bennett, Papertown, Lewis Long, Carlisle, George Chambers '

John Donnelly, "" Harrison Kelly, "" Hugh Finly, Concord, Franklin Co., Pa. John A. Boyer, Mortonville, Chester Co., Pa. Members of Company H.

David Baker, Papertown, Cumberland Co., Pa. Jacob Boggs, Thornburry Trape " " " George Cramer, Carlisle, " " " " " Thomas Bell, (musician,) Carlisle, Cumberland

Co. Pa..

Members of Company I.

DESERTED from the service of State of Pennsylvania, from the First regiment Pennsylvania Reserve corps, while the said regiment was stationed at Camp Carroll, near Baltimore. No reward is offered or will be paid for their appre-hension, because better men are offering. These men had been well fed, well clothed, and paid on that day. No reason for their desertion can therefore be given, save cowardice; and this notice is only inserted to prevent annovance to recruiting officers, and in order that their fellow-citizens may understand their conduct when they supposed themselves near the enemy. By order of, R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

Colonel commanding. CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Adjutant.

FREIGHT REDUCED!

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Leave New York at 71 P. M., by the Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg at 3 A. M.

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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.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, the Honorable John J.
Pearson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Heister and Hon. Felix Nesser, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the foarth day of Jone. 1861, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the Arm Mon. Day of August Next, being the 26rn day of August Next, being the 26rn day of August Next, being the 26rn day of August 1861, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office anyertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be justified in the proper part of the independence of the United States.

Shekher's Office.

Shekher's Office. J. D. BUAS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE: Harrisburg, July 31, 1861. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has of ened his LUMBER OFFICE, corner of Third sure and Blackberry alley, near Herr's Hotel.

Dec. cumber of all kinds and qualities for sale by W. MCRRAY.

the undersigned will sell Horses, Carriages and har

aLSC -Horses and Carriages to hire at the same office maril FRANK A. MURRAY. FLAGS! FLAGS!!

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES with National designs, LETTER PAPER with a view of city of Harrisburg, printed and for sale at SCHETFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Bridge. Miscellaneous.

LADIES' WINE, SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE Of Cultivated Portugal Elder.



Every Family Should Use. SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE. CELEBRATED for its medical and beneficial qualities as a genuine Stimulant, Tonce, incretic and Sodorific, highly exteemed by eminent physicians, and some of the first families in Europe and SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE

is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is oure, from cultivated Portugal Elder, recommended by Onemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wines in use, and an excell our article for all weak and doblitated persons, and the arei and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefiting ladies and children. and children.
A LADIES' WINE,

hecause it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is almired for its rich peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

None genuine unless the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

is over the cork of each bottle,

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

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Passaic, N. J.
Office 208 Broadway, New York.

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ONLY PREPARATION

WORTHY OF Universal Confidence & Patronage

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testity to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Rostorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few (cetimonials only can be here given; see circular or more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

GRYLLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been recleved, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I but no objection to give it.

nted by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I bid no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because! think it due.—
My ago is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn and inclined to carl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my hed to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four minihs since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color exception dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruf ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wile, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to hersex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the dimiration of their w.v.s to profit by my example, and use if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Woon: Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PBELIO its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at leas this is my experience.—

Believe it all! Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

NEWYORK.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the Mebile Mercury, a strong Southern paper.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. O. J. Woom: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you is giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small; the small holds half a plot, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3. \$3. J. WOOD & CO., Prop. istors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
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