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WERRLY AND SEMI-WERRLY TREGRAPH.

The TREEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the lossesion of the Legislature, and weekly during the amander of the year, and furnished to subscribers at intercollowing rates, viz:

12 00 seven 12 00 seven 15 00

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. It subscribers order the discontinuance of their news-ners, the publisher may continue to send them until

pers, the countemer may common to send them out, arreariges are paid 1 subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspanion the office to which they are directed, they are suitable until they have settled the bills and ordered discontinued.

p W. Gross & Co.,



W. GROSS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 19

MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE-KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS.

We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your atention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

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PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES

selected from the best manufacturers and Per namers of Europe and this country. Being very large dealers in PAINTS, WHITE LEAD.

LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S_ COLORS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, COLORS AND BRONZES OF ALL KINDS.



We respectfully invite a call, feeling, confi dent that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction

TEETH! TEETH!!

JONE'S AND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH.

PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR

RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors. Saponifier and Concentrated Lye! Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sel as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS,

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS.

ose of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know not in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in g sod condition.

the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long ex perience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the structure; the projections back and front, totrade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish as well as can be discovered from the county

anything appertaining to our business, on the best of terms.

Thankful for the liberel patronage bestowed on our house we hope by strict attention to the strict attention to on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of

PURE DRUGS

at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the a discrimnating public.

Pennsylvania Est

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE

VOL XV.

HARRISBURG, PA TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27, 1861

NO. 100.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CHARGE OF JUDGE PEARSON.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Permit me to congratulate you on our first

neeting in this beautiful, spacious and commolious court room. It contrasts most favorably with the contracted and ill planed structures heretofore used in our county, and probably a better room for public accommodation cannot e found in the State of Pennsylvania. The great size will permit all to enter wno have business to transact or even curiosity to gratify; and the vast number of convenient seats, with abundance of light and ventilation, will enable all to remain in comfort. Not only is the bar large and conveniently arranged, but that portion of the room allotted to the general audience is still more extended. We deem it to be the right and privilege of the tax-payers of the county, when brought to the seat of justice for the transaction of business, to receive proper accommodations; and when seats are provided for all, there is no excuse for that constant confusion which is created in an assembly by mul-titudes moving to and fro. But it is not to the court-room alone that we desire to direct your attention; the whole building is constructed with a view both to architectural beauty and reportion, and to convenience and fitness for the purpose of its erection. You will find the offices large, commodious and well-arranged, with abundance of book and paper cases for keeping the records and other public documents. They are said to be entirely fire-proof, thus securing all the papers of the county from the danger of destruction in the event of a conflagration. The room set apart for the use of the grand jury is spacious, comfortable, well lighted and ventilated, with chambers at each side for the accommodation of male and female witnesses, so that the public business need not be delayed, as heretotore, whilst your messenger is hunting them through the court-room and the neighboring taverns. There are some four or five well-planed traverse jury rooms, with accommodations to render those persons com-

On the second story of the building a room has been prepared in which it is expected that all the argument courts will be held, thus sav-ing a very considerable expense to the county in heating and cleaning the large court room A chamber has been prepared, in convenient proximity to this court room, for the accommodation of female witnesses, during the time they are in attendance on the court, and another adjoining the bar, for the use of the members thereof, when not engaged in the trial of causes, where they can comfortably confer with each other and with their clients on matters of business, without interrupting that which is under investigation here. The constant flow of conversation within the bar has a strong tendency to encourage the whole audience in like habits, and thus the court room, which should be as orderly and quiet as a church, is rendered little better than a public ber room. It is expected that a law library will, in the course of time, be placed in the consultation room for the use of the court and bar when engaged in the trial of causes. Within the extensive walls of this building, you will perceive, are rooms set apart for city purposes, in one of which the city coun-cil meets; another, rendered fire and thief-proof, s occupied by the city treasurer, and a third by the city surveyor, and within the vaults under the building are strong cells, intended as places of temporary confinement for city prisoners and vagrants held in custody by the Mayor and Al-

fortable who are often necessarily confined for long periods in the dicision of difficult causes.

It may occur to you that the people of the county at large should not be taxed with the construction of rooms intended mainly for city ccommodation, which is all very true; but the county interests will always be carefully looked and well-being of the city, which is the general seat of justice for the whole, and this sity pays a very large amount of the county taxes without the exaction of rent, the dedication of a county building to city purposes would be both improper and illegal.

Although the plan of the present court house never met my approbation, being more extend-ed and enlarged than is now required by the wants of the community, and more expensive han suits the means of the treasury or the approbation of the tax-payers, yet I am by no means prepared to say that the course pursued by the County Commissioners in constructing a building of sufficient magnitude not only to the good work to the utmost of his power, and meet the wants of the present generation, but of those to come, was either unwise or impoli-

The expenses of the erection will, to a considerable extent, be thrown on posterity, and it may be therefore a work of wisdom and foresight to build the house of such size as to require no enlargement to accommodate a greatly inreased population, such as we may expect to reside in Dauphin county half a century hence should our Government hold together and court nouses be required at that time. No inconsiderable portion of the expense has been incurred in ornamental work, mainly intended for the adornment of the structure. But even that should not be considered a waste of public mon-ey. It must be borne in mind that we reside at the Capital of the State, where persons are collected together from the most distant parts the r superiority, and the advantage they are and places, and our public buildings are seen, examined and imitated by many. Our city is rapidly improving, and with that improvement growing up increased taste in architecture, Thousands can testify to the profit they have so that adornment segmen who can public ediunless we are contented to have our public ediunless where the contented to have our public ediunless whe derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by fices surpassed by private enterprise. And here permit me to say a word as to the comparative cost of this and our old court house, and the abil ity of the people of the county to meet the ex-pense of the present, as compared with the former building. The central portion of the old house was commenced in 1794; and completed about

to \$2,207,840; the amount of tax raised was

\$2,207 24, and there were 1773 taxable inhab-

inhabitants; the property is valued at \$3,279,-690; yielding a county tax of \$16,898 45.

So it would seem that the number of inhabitants, the value of taxable property, and amount of county rates paid by this city at the present time, greatly exceeds the whole population, valuation and taxes assessed in the entire county, including that of Lebanon, in 1795, when the old court house was built. We may also very safely aver that there are more than fifty dollars now in circulation in this county for one at that period. The people, therefore, need not be alarmed at the expense of a building costing about three times that of the old court house.

When we come to examine the amount of bu siness transacted within the walls of the court house then and now, we shall find the disparity equally great. The whole number of charges preferred in the criminal courts in 1795, including all cases sent to the Grand Jury, was 72, of which about 30 were returned true bills. Those in the year 1860 amounted to 315, of which 140 were found true bills, and had to be tried. In that year the number of entries on the civil docket was 399, whilst those of 1860 were 1450. and in 1859 were 1679. The courts in 1795 met but four times a year, and, so far as we can as-certain from the minutes, sat on an average less than one week of a term. We at present hold about twenty weeks of court annually for jury trials, besides the vast deal of time spent in argument courts. So that whether we look to the number of population, the means of the people, the value of property, or the amount of business transacted in our court house and public offices now in comparison with former times, we need not be surprised at the increased size or expense of the present building. It had become a public necessity. We must bear in mind that when it was commenced no one foresaw that the country was about to be plunged into a bloody and expensive war, and could that have been foreseen it would certainly have been the duty of the county officers, as it would have been the wish of this court, and of the people, to have postponed the work; but eventu-ally the wants and necessities of the community would have demanded its erection. As none of us are gifted with foreknowledge, censure should not be thrown on the County Commis-

sioners for commencing when they did. The original contract for the erection of the present building was \$57,012 57, to which exras have been added for preparing the cells for the safe keeping of prisoners, rendering the City Treasurer's office fire proof, and putting the various closets, paper cases, tables,&c., in the offices, with numerous other smaller items, to the amount of \$10,358 56, making in all \$67,-371 12. This does not include the introduction of the gas, price of fixtures, bell, fencing, furniture, paving, &c., amounting in all to about \$5,000 more. These articles were also omitted in estimating the cost of the old court house. Of the legality and fairness of these contracts for building the house, and allowance of extras, we do not present to express any opinion, as much of it is in course of litigation; but we destroyen to carefully examine the whole plantand workmanship of the structure, and we think that you will find the one by no means objectionable, furnishing as it does almost every presessory comport and convenience and the necessary comfort and convenience, and th other of the very best quality generally; there

may be some few exceptions.

The people of the county may perhaps eventually conclude that in the building as it now stands they have received the worth of their money, even if obliged to pay the bills in full according to the contracts. But of that neither you nor we are called upon now to decide, nor would it be prudent for either to express an opinion. It is certainly much cheaper, better built, and more convenient than the Court Houses in most of the neighboring

As the house is neat, clean and well finished the walls, seats, and other portions handsome the commissioners, who must exact a ly painted, varnished and ornamented we sinreasonable rent from the city for the use of cerely hope that every one will abstain from those portions of the building—probably more marking or scraping the walls or wood work, than sufficient to pay the interest on their proportion of the cost. Besides, the people of the in regard to the floors, carpets and matting. It county are deeply interested in the public order can thus be preserved both seemly in appearance, and pleasant and healthy to occupy.

Our nation is now engaged in a bloody, and as we apprehend, protracted war, forced upon it without cause or reason by the so called Confederate States.

It is the bounden duty of the Federal govrnment to use every possible exertion, and strain every nerve, to suppress the rebellion, re-store the Union, and re-establish the Constitu tion over the whole United States, and it is equally the duty of every citizen to contribute owards the support of a benificent, paternal and most indulgent government, in every way that his circumstances will permit; aiding it in most carefully abstaining from uttering a word promulgating a sentiment, or doing an act which may tend to create disorder or anarchy, or in any way strengthen the hands of the ene my, or weaken the power of the government.

It is made highly penal by our laws to carry on any traitorous correspondence with enemies of the United States, or of this State; to furnish them with any article whatever which may aid in the war, whether it be men, money, military stores, food or clothing. It is also high misdemeanor to endeavor to dissuade any person from entering into the military service of the United States, or from joining any vol unteer company or association of this State about to be mustered into service; or to pursuade any one to abandon his flag or with draw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth. Although freedom of speech and liberty of the press are secured by our con stitution and laws, and great latitude is allow ed to the one and the other, yet at a time when the abuse of either may tend to destroy or weaken the government of the country, both are very properly curtailed by legislation. Therefore, if any one by printing, writing or speaking should create disaffection among the oldiers, and induce them to desert their duty, or endeavor to prevent persons from entering the service, they would render themselves ameanable to the law. Should they assist in levying war against the United States, or adhere to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort, even by furnishing any information, they would

be guilty of high treason. In a moral, political and legal point of view it is the duty of every good and loyal citizen, and especially of those conducting the newspaper press, to abstain from doing that which may distract the public council or lead the enemy to believe that we are devided in opinion on the subject of the war, or the necessity of carrying it on with vigor to a final consumma-

itants. This included the present county of Lebanon also. The valuation of property, real and personal, in Lebanon also the valuation of property, real and personal, in Lebanon as the year 1861 is \$13,336,877; and the amounts of county It is said that secret orders exist in our State, having for their object the subversion of the

was valued at \$189,400, paying a county, of a conspiracy; and should be punished. No tax of \$189 40. It now contains 3,184 taxable one has right to attach himself to any occurr. one has right to attach himself to any society, league, or order, which is established for an unlawful purpose, tending to the injury of society.

Buring the conflict of war courte of justice can generally do little except use their influences to prevent tumult, and preserve order in speciety. We have endeavored since the comspciety. We have endeavored since the com-mencement of the present rebellion to adminisder justice in the usual way, believing that to close the courts as was done in many countres, would greatly add to the agitation, and tend to lived confusion and dismay. The area have inceeded in keeping open both the criminal and dvil side of the court and the politic business has been transacted as has one as the court and the politic business has unusual number of bridges like them.

thrown into our city, both on the going out and return of the volunteers, and considering all the circumstances they have mostly behaved with order and decorum; of course there were many exceptions, arising for the most part from intoxication. But even when exasperated at the detention in receiving their pay, often suffering from want of food, and under the excite ment of intoxicating liquors they showed for the most part the forbeance and love of order for which the people of Pennsylvania are noted

Much praise is due to our citizens for their kindness in supplying the wants of these men and to that it is probable we are mainly indebt

whilst on this subject I wish to direct your attention to the venders of intoxicating liquors throughout the county and more especially in and around Harrisburg. Care in giving out so dangerous an article should be observed at all times, but more especially at the present when the country is filled with newly levied soldiers who with arms in their hands, and unrestrain edby regular military discipline, are most dangerous to the community when in a state of intoxication. It therefore behoves every one entrusted by law with the sale of intoxicating squors, to be strictly on his guard when the city is surrounded with camps, and our streets filled with their wandering inmates. Many of the crimes which will come under your considation at the present term, including murder riot and other violent offences, are justly chargeble to the culpable violation of law by the liquor dealers, who furnished intemperate and intoxicated soldiers with the p tations which rendered them barbarous and desperate. It is your duty to hold these dealers with a strong hand, and a tight rein, and as far as practicable punish every violation of law and infraction of duty on their part. They are engaged in a trafic dangerous to themselves and to the community in which they live, and should ever bear in mind that they will not only be held responsible to the criminal law for furnishing liquor to those in a state of inebriety, or who are habitually intemperate, but will also he civilly answerable in damages for all the injury done to the person or property of any one, by those who they have rendered vol-untary demons. The law holds them equally responsible with the man who does the injury,

r deals the blow.
Just at the time when the public safety demands the greatest care and circumspection on the part of the dealer, is the time they assume he greatest license. We have, it is true, a few ionorable exceptions, but such is the course ursued by those who look more to profit than principle or prudence.

[Here the Court proceeded to define the various offences which were expected to come be fore the grand jury.—Ens.]

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance Administered to Persons Drawing Pensions.

Commandant on the Western Waters.

ARREST OF A CHAPLAIN Richard Wallach, Esq., Elected Mayor of Washington.

Washington, Aug. 26. Orders were forwarded to-day to the U.S. Pension Agents to administer the oath of allegiance to the United States, parallate law of Congress to all persons drawing per-

of the U.S. naval forces in the Western waters, viz: on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

The oath of allegiance is forthwith to be administered to the hired men the Quartermaster's Department.

The Rev. John M. Green, chaplain of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, who acted as the Post Master, is charged with opening letters and abstracting money belonging to the memers of the regiments and other persons.

Richard Wallach, Esq., was this afternoon lected Mayor of Washington by the City Council, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Berrett's involuntary absence. He was forthwith installed.

The navy department has a prompt method of dealing with disloyalists in addition to the similar cases recently mentioned. A. D. Wharton, a midshipman, on board the Seminole, tendered his resignation but he was dismissed from the service and sent to Fort Lafayette. Several soldiers claiming to be British subjects and so represented through Lord Lyons have been discharged from the army.

The Academy of Arts, erected by Mr. Corcoran, is now occupied for government purposes. Military possession was taken to-day.

It is needless to crowd the Secretary of War by further application for military appointments, as there are no vacancies excepting such as have been received for meritorion, non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Secessionists who hail from this region duation has increased to 10,821. In 1795 the the case they ought to be suppressed, and those town of Harrisburg contained a population of who form, or meet with them, whether they will be taxables, and the whole property within it is clearly do any act of injury or not, are guilty processed. The Calculate mail of July 18th has been received at the calculate mail of July 18th has been received. The Calculate mail of July 18th has been received at the calculate mail of July 18th has been received at the supplier of the supplier mail of July 18th has been received

W. W. In those will become Mayor of Washington, in place of the refiel prisoner Berret. The demand notes of the Treasury Departmen

circulate here to day. There are some the of typhoid fever in the of damage to the indigo. nilitarythispithlight this timed in their

The New Wight Seventy-Whith regiment (the Highardinal one which the inutiny occurred intely, alls been transferred to shother brigade, and has juit marched up the Avenue in good irderii ot aujin

Therefore various rumors about further ar ents of Sectionists, but nothing authoritic.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian. THE ENGLISH PERS ON AMERICAN

AFFAIRS. FARTHER POINT, Aug. 26.

The steamer Hibernian passed here this afternoon with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst, The steamer City of Washington sailed for

New York on the 14th inst., with £5,000 in lady friend of Mrs. Gilpin attempted to accomspecie, and the Teutona from Southampton had plish this object, and, in a carriage, she sucabout £7,000.

directors was adopted, and it was resolved to much politeness, and p omised to take the case £500,000 to £1,000,000.

ing Southampton in relation to the projected hearing from Beauregard, application was made Austrian steamship company made a speech in to Gen. Lee, and he complied with the request which he predicted closes sympathies, com- of the friends of Johnston, and discharged him mercially and politically, between England and from the service. He then joined his mother, Austria

Mr. Roebuch also made a speech extolling the constisutionally efforts of the Emperor of has made his home with Mrs Gilpin. Austria.

The marriage contract between the Princess lice and Prince Leopold of Hesse, was signed at Osborne on the 14th. The weather in England was again unsettled,

and there was considerable rain in some parts. that the most earnest wish of the friends of America must be that the difficulties thus in sight may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

FRANCE.—There is a vague report of a growng coolness between France and Austria, bearng an ominous resemblance to that which preeded the war.

Prince Metternich had taken leave of the Emperor. The latter had gone to the Chalons

Camp. Gen. Santie had also left Paris, and was en route for the Chalons Camp. The Monileur officially confirms the appointment of Bendetti as minister to Italy. Another controversy had sprung up between

France and Switzerland, relative to the arrest of a French subject on disputed territory. The harvest in France was progressing satis-

mixed Italian and French garrison will soon est treason. occupy Rome.

PRUSSIA .- The Independence Belge says that the first act of the New Prussian Ministery will be the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

Austria. - The Emperor received the address of the Hungarian Diet on the 14th inst, and replied to it by a speech in general terms. The dissolution of the Diet is regarded as almost

The position of Austria and Hungary wa daily becoming more alarming. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet adopted by acclamation M. Deak's address.

POLAND.—An important popular demonstration occurred at Dublin, on the 12th inst. The military commander, however, by his energetic Capt. Foot has been ordered to the command liaction, suppressed a conflict without any more serious consequence than that a certain number of persons were wounded.

There was a renewal of the troubles at War saw, and affairs were threatening. The following is a copy of the dispatch sent

out by the steamer City of Washington :-England.—The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

The London Globs denies, by authority, the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report on the subject has been officially received.

The London Times in an editorial shows the financial difficulties which the Washington government will have to encounter. The Time also publishes another letter from Mr. Russe which is generally discouraging for the north. The King of Sweden has arrived in England

on a visit to the Queen. Catharine Hayes, the singer, is dead. The special agents of the Cotton Supply association had reached Egypt and were to have an

interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation. The weather in England had been hot and the harvest was making great progress. Rain

was however falling when the steamer left Liv-

erpool. Baron Ricasoli in a diplomatic circular, expresses the belief that Europe will soon be persuaded of the right of Italy to enter the Italian

territory. Prince Chige has been appointed Papal Nuncio t Paris, eds Tuds a de bisco

Steam Brinting

RAIRS OF ADVERTISING.

one year...
One Square, one day.

one week.

one mouth.

three u outbs.

Marriges and Peaths to be charged as regular ad-

Shanghai to June 19th, and Melbourne to June 25th had been telegraphed and was due in England on the 15th. Heavy rains were taking place all over India, and there were complaints

ARREST OF A SECESSION OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.

A young man, named William L. Johnson, a nephew of the rebel General Johnston, was arrested by officers Smith and Taggert, last night, at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, just as he had purchased tickets for Louisville, Ky. Johnston was taken to the Central Station where his baggage was searched and where his merson underwent a strict examination. A number of letters directed to prominent people in the south and a map of the seat of war in Virginia were found. The prisoner was taken to Moyamens-

Johnston is a grandson of Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, of this city. Upon the breaking out of the war he received a Lieutenant's commission in the Confederate army and he was with Beauregard at Manassas. This fact caused much uneasiness to his grandmother, and she determined to procure his discharge, if possible. A ceeded in working her way through both lines. GREAT BRITAIN.—At a general meeting of the and into the rebel camp. Here she had an in-Galway Steamship Company the report of the terview with Beauregard, who received her with ssue stock, increasing the nominal capital from into consideration, and, if possible, to comply with the request of the relative of the young

The Austrian Arch Duke Maximilian in visit- man. After waiting for some time without at Warrentown, Va., and three weeks ago he succeeded in reaching Philadelphia, where he

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 24. Reports to day give information of Hardee's forces withdrawing from Greenville towards Reeve's Ferry where they are fortifying slight-The London Times' City article again expa-ly. Also, to Peaton's Station, nearer the Artiates on the financial difficulties accumulating kansas line. This seems to confirm previous against the American Government, and says reports that the eastern division of the rebols were hastening to join Gen. Pillow.

A strong body of Gen. Thompson's forces is represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT. New York, Aug. 26.

The Bank Statement shows the following results: Increase of loans \$288,465 040; decrease of specie \$3,614 509; decrease of circulation \$317 12; increase of deposits \$26,409 999. The large increase in loans and deposits are the result of the Government negotiations.

EXPULSION OF A TRAITOR.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 26. Wm. Hulsey, hailing from Ithica, New York, actorily, but the wheat crop will be deficent cept the alternative of being rode out on a rail. There are again indications of a solution of He had endeavored to induce parties to take the Roman question. It is reported that a the New York Day Book, and uttered the rank-

SEIZURE OF TRAITOR NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26. The U. S. Marshal, Mr. Murray, seized today, at the office of the American Express Company, six large packages of the Daily News, directed to the agents at Louisville, St. Louis and

MONEY REFUNDED TO ILLINOIS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

New York, Aug. 26.

The Evening Post states that the Governme has refunded to Illinois 40 per cent. of the e penditure of the State in fitting out volunteer which gives the State \$1,100,000.

St. Joseph.

All Work Promised in One Week



PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. 104 Market Street between 4th and 5th,

HABBISBUBG, PA.,

HERE every description of Ladies HERE EVELY MODELS Piece Goods, &c., are leaused and dniehed in the best manner and at 10010 & 00.

JOHN B. BMITH'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE. CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT STS.,

Harrisburg, Pa. LWAYS on hand a large assortment of A LWAYS ON BALL & ISING SENTEMENT OF ABOUTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of the very best sufficient for ladies, gentlemen, and childrens? wear.—
Prices to suit the times. All kinds of WORK MADE TO ORDER in the best style by superior workmen REPAIRING done at short house.

OCTIGATE JOHN E. SMITH, Harrisburg.

City Property for Sale.

LARGETWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE A and lot of ground, pleasantly located on Front St., elween Mulberry street and Washington Avenue. Also TWO LARGE PIANOS in good condition and of ex ellent tone. Apply to

C. O. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28, South Second street.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!