

Printing Boot that stands Where breathes the foe but falls before rdom's sail beneath our feet, And Proplems panner attenuiting o'et me

BARKISBURGO PAGM

Wednesday Morning, September 18, 1861

THE COUNTY CONVENTION. We publish on another page the proceedings

ARMS FOR THE STATE.

Among the gratifying features of the military organization of the state, is the success attending the collection, altering and repairing of arms. This business has been partly under Me superiotendence of Major O H. Wheeler who has been successfully engaged in its prosecution, until the Arsenal here is supplied with the very hest description of arms, while the contributions making from other sources, go far to swell this number to a very large and repectable amount. This morning we learned at the proper department that there had been shipped from New York yesterday, five thousand minarets and one thousand Springfield rifles. These weapons are represented to be in the most perfect condition, and will arive here during the evening. In addition to these there were six hundred and fifty rifles shipped from Pitts burg to the city yesterday, which will also ar rive during the afternoon or to-morrow. In further addition, there are one thousand rifles now ready at H. E. Lemons' manufactory, Lancaster city, which can be shipped to this city in A very few hours. All these, together, amount er to then food theka gives tagen

Added to these there are at present in the state arsenal in this city, fifteen hundred rifles in a finished condition, which, together with the 7,660 muskets and rifles about being shipped to Harrisburg, and stored with the manufac turers, amount in the aggregate to the very respectable number of nine thousand, one hundred and fifty rifles and muskets at the command of the ithorities of the state of Pennsylvania, imme distely to arm the forces she is raising to contribute to the support of the general govern ment. Besides those on hand, the agents of the Adjusant General's department are constantly engaged in collecting and repairing the arms which have by any means become scattered or 'hjured.' So that in this particular branch to the federal government, is without a rival states, bluos years

di wasaki 🗆 William to THE HIGHER LAW.

When a prominent American statesman once proclaimed that there was a higher law than that enacted by man, and that a doctrine still purer and nobler than that taught by the Constitution could be inculcated, he was immedistely denounced as a fanatic, and execrated in public and private as a dangerous agitator .-This declaration looked to an argument against the institution of slavery. It was claimed that however man might desire the bondage of his fellow man, Heaven had decreed his general and individual freedom. His normal condition was free, and therefore no law could be estab lished that would meet Divine approval which fixed him as a slave to the service of another. If it was done, the perpetrator made himself nable to God for a violation of one of His wisest decrees—and because this declaration was made, and the great truth insisted upon that there was a higher law than that fixed by man, an American statesman, as we have al To His Excellency Andrew G. Ourtin, Governor: ready written, was denounced as a fanatic and an agitator. But times and circumstances have changed since this declaration and these charges and as winter is now approaching we take the were made, and the Constitution and laws which were made, and the Constitution and laws which we would be pleased to learn from you were then claimed as purer and more potential than the laws or decrees of God, have suddenly fallen to insignificance far below the most insignificant decree of man. The very men who desounced a prominent Republican for advocating the higher law of God as superior to that of the federal government, now claim that the laws of their states are more binding upon them than the laws of the nation, and that they owe Egreater allegiance to the government of their commonwealths than they do to the government of the United States. What is this but the doctrine of Divine justification degraded far below the level of any justification which man ever assumed for a mean and dastardly crime It is one of the evidences of the inconsistencies of this rebellion, that has already become of a character to merit the scorn and contempt of volunteer force now in the service of the fedthe divilized governments of Christendom. This eral government, and the Quartermaster General is the higher law of the south. This is the Thomas of the south of doctrine of the slave holder's rebellion, that the and of all the loyal states have exhausted the rules and requirements and the safety of a cot- market, and I answer that the women of Pennthe or sagar plantation are paramount to either sylvania can render assistance in this respect.

Our people, accustomed as they are to comthe place of the perpetuity of this nation, and fort and protection at home, when absent and on this principle, they claim that the laws of engaged in the sacred work of quelling treason

The land of a meson in the same over again smange to say, cataped ontirely unharmed. INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The policy which it became necessary for the government to adopt in order to sustain its authority, that of levying a tax, is being more fully understood and appreciated as its great necessities become apparent to the discrimination and judgment of the people. When Congress became convinced that such a plan only could supply the government with the necessary resources to carry on this war, its next great duty seemed to be the levied of this tax, so as to keep its burdens from the laboring classes of the communities, and make capital sustain a government to which it has ever been most indebted for its increase and accumulation. This the law has fairly done, but there is a chance of a great imposition being practiced in quarter which the law cannot reach or prevent, and which, if indulged in, will be the means of imposing great burdens on a class of men whom this law of taxation to support the war designed to protect and exonerate. We allude to the landlords of all our larger, towns and cities. This class of people are generally disposed to make their property pay the very highest rates of interests, by rent charges which, of the People's Union County Convention of if levied on the capital invested in their proper-Dauphin county, which assembled in the Court ties, would be nothing more or less than House in this city this morning and adjourned usury. To these there, may be and doubthis afternoon. The proceedings were marked tless are many honorable, exceptions, but this afternoon. The proceedings were marked bless are many honorable, exceptions, but were placed around the wrists of the editor—with a deliberation and unanimity becoming of still this class of speculators have it in He raved and stormed, and declared that he the importance of the objects of the assembly, their power to throw their just share of while the resolutions put forth breath the true the burden of this war on another portion spirit of the people in the loyal states. At the of our citizens who are least able to carry it, and hour of going to press we had neither time or in whose behalf we write this article. Rents space to refer to the nominations. That portion in all the cities and towns of the state are al of the proceedings will claim our attention to ready too high, and the landlord who attempts to raise them because his taxes have been in creased, will not only be lacking in patriotism but in a moral sense will be guilty of a sort of usury, which the indignation of the community should visit with the severest condemna tion. Aside from the war expenses, the system of rentals is nothing more than a mode many capitalists have of compelling their tenants to pay their taxes, and yet these same landlords become exceedingly eloquent when their names appear on the assessor's list with swelling amounts of taxes attached to them. Deluded people believe that such amounts are deducted from a fair interest on their money invested in property, in the shape of rents, but when these ents are rated, and the interest on the capital computed, it is generally discovered that the tenant pays interest, taxes, and a sinking fund for wear and tear of the property thus occupied!

We direct the attention of the public to this matter, in order to guard them against imposition and oppression during the next year. Tenants should publicly protest whenever either is attempted, and the landlords who seek to make the raising of their rents the means of escaping their share, of the burdens of this struggle, deserve not only to be exposed, but to

BLANKETS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LADIES AND THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following correspondence between the ladies of Lewisburg, Union county, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, is of great interest and importance at this particular juncture. when it is known that the Quarter Master's Department is seriously deficient in the article of blankets. The market in the east has been completely drained of such goods, while the manufacturers almost everywhere are now wholly engaged with labor to fill up the orders of the general government. Under these circumstances the state of Pennsylvania can do no better than accept the offer of the ladies in the rocks about a mile below the Suspensio Pennsylvania, as in all her other relations of the commonwealth to supply this de Bridge, some thirty feet from the top of the ciency, while the work which the ladies thus assume is alike benefitting their station, their hold of the ladder and was precipitated over the patriotism and their regard for their fathers, rocks to the depths below, a distance of one brothers, husbands and sons who have gone the water, but on the rocky shelf, nearly on a the limits of the state to contend with treason on the banks of the Potomac.

ties in the state, after they have been collected and sent to such places by committees hereafter to be appointed. These committees should be formed in cities, boroughs, towns and townships, and every housekeeper appealed to for a contribution. In the state there is scarcely a family but what can contribute a single blanket, while hundreds of others can contribute even nore. Admitting this, there must be no delay in collecting and forwarding these contributions, while it becomes the press and the people to second the patriotic efforts of the ladies by immediate action on the subject.

We append the correspondence, for which we

ask the attention of the public :--LEWISBURG, Sept. 14, 1861. SIR: We have heard with much regret that there is a deficiency of blankets for our soldiers,

whether the women of Pennsylvania can render whether the women or remspivants can render you any assistance in this respect, as they all desire the comfort of the soldiers, among whom are their husbands, sons and brothers, who have gone into the service of their country, should be effectually cared for.

Very Respectfully ELLEN CAMERON, E. M. WOLFE. ELIZABETH RITTER, HENRIETTA G. GEDDES, C. C. STRAWBRIDGE, MARGARET REBER, JANE M. GEDDES, MARY POLLOCK,

edi wi sahban

A. C. CHOSSGEOVE, S. M. DICKER, JANE MCCLURE A. M. RAUDOLPHE, SABAH J. WALLS, KATE M. McLAUGHLIN CATHARINE M. SLIFER

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, 16th Sept., 1861. Ladies: -Your very kind and patriotic letter

fust as possible.

comes to us when the most pressing demands are made on the state for large additions to our

cate is paramount to that which they owe the sette is parameters. This is higher law in its the possible to give them! and it is the reference in according to give them! and it is the reference in the possible to give them! and it is the reference in the possible to give them! and it is the reference in the possible to give them!

ous gift of blankets which you have set the example of offering—an example which will, so doubt, be largely emulated.

I leave you to arrange the details with Gen.

B. C. Hale, Quartermaster General, and trust

that whatever contributions are made will be forwarded without delay, as ten thousand of our people are expected to leave the state for the seat of war this week.

Assuming that you truly represent the thought-fulness, fidelity, and patriotism of the women of Pennsylvania, I thank you for your letter. Truly and respectfully,

A. G. CURTIN. A New York Editor Arrested.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning Marshall Murray, accompanied by officers Smith and Devoe and duputies Lee and McKay, paid a visit to Mr. McMasters, late editor of the man's Journal, and now editor of a seditious publication styled the Freeman's Appeal. Murray proceeded to open his business which was to comply with an order of the Secre tary of State directing Mr. McMaster's arrest.
"I demand your warrant," cried McMas

ters.
"Our presence here is warrant enough," re Mr. McMasters made some movements indi

cating a design to resist the officers, who pro-ceeded immediately to secure him and hold him "Handouff me!" cried the arrested man

The Marshall courteously obeyed his request and a pair of manacles lately seized on a slave

would shoot Governor Seward and everybody else who had a hand in his arrest. Finally, becoming more quiet, he asked Mr. Murray to permit him to write a letter to his wife. The manacle was removed from the wilst of the right hand, but he refused to let the ofr unfasten it from the other.
'I want it there,' said he; 'I want it kept

You shall be obliged, replied Murray. "I always do what a man wishes when it lies in

my power." my power."

The assistant editor of the Appeal assured his principal that the paper should come out promptly as ever, and not a whit abated in severity. Marshal Murray quietly suggested that he would then have the opportunity to join Mr. McMasters at the fort. By this time that gentleman had finished and

sealed his letter. He now demanded to be again

"Put them on; there, that is right; I want them on ;" said he. The Marsbal called for a carriage, but McMas-terr declared that he would walk.

"You would get tired," remarked Murray quietly, "if you should walk all the way to Fort Lafayette."

At this suggestion McMasters yielded. The

carriage came and the party drove down Nassau street. Mr. McMasters thrust his manacled hands out of the window as the recognized ar acquaintance, and calling to him demanded that he should note what his friends had been doing. Getting no reply, he drew in his hands, and threatening vengeance, sat moddly back. Before many minutes the party were at South Ferry, and in company with Marshals Lee and McKay, Mr. McMasters proceeded on his jour-ney. Before an hour had passed, the preliminaries had all been completed and he became an inmate of Fort Lafayette,—New York Even

ITEMS FROM NIAGARA FALLS

A PERILOUS FEBT.

At Niagara Falls last week a Michigan man went to the Suspension Bridge, and going up to the masonary upon the abutments where the cables are anchored, deliberately took off his boots, and mounting one of the cables walk-ed to the top of the tower and down the cable on the other side to where the cables are at tached together by a stay, upon which he walked over to the opposite cable, and up upon the other side of the abutment, from where he started. Taken with the fact that he walked without any balancing pole or other means o poising himself, the act was quite "Blondinish."

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT. A few days since while a party of excursion ists from Brantford, Canada, were descending a ladder to enter Bender's Cave, a curious cavity level with the surface of the stream. Not one of his companions could venture down after him It is presumed that the Quarter Master's De-partment will arrange some plan by which these blankets can be forwarded from certain locali-tics in the state of the them have been collected. posse of men, who, by a circuitous route, reached the place on which the man had fallen. He ed the place on which the man had speak. His ribs and one thigh were fractured, and he was ribs and one thigh were fractured, and he was otherwise terribly bruised. He was left in charge of the magistrate, but with scarcely a possibility of his recovery. The concussion produced by a fall so great a distance must have been terrible. Pabier was an Englishman, and a widower, but had no family. It was at his urgent request that the excursion attempted to escend the rocks and examine the cave. The whole party descended to the cave and returned with safety except himself.

BEAUREGARD ON THE FIRST BULL RUN FIGHT. Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of the Confederate army, has made public his official report of the battle at Bull Run, the first fight, on the 18th of July. We make the extract:—"Our casualities (in all 68 killed and weunded) were 15 including 2 reported missing—killed, and 58 wounded, several of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy can only be conjectured. It was unquestionably heavy. In the cursory examination which was made, by details from Longstreet's and Early's brigades, on the 18th of July, of that part of the field immediately contested, and near Blackburn's Ford, some 64 corpses were found and buried; some few wounded, and at least 20 prisoners, were also picked up, besides 176 stand of arms, a large quantity of accontrements and blankets, and quite 160 hats," ar to grammit and

A Noble Sentiment.—The patriots of the revolution never uttered a more noble sentenment than Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, expressed when he said, "Wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the action and glory of our country." The nobility of this sentiment is attested by the fact that ty, or, this sentiment is section, by the fact that Gov. Sprague, who is the wealthiest man in New England; has given from his personal for-tune immense sums to promote the cause of the Union, and has periled his lifetin the foremost ranks of the army upon the field of battle

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, says the Cincinnatti Gazette, was asked the other day what he thought of that part of Fremont's proclamation relating to the forfeiture of property, and the manumission of slayes belonging to armed rebels in Missouri; and replied that it was just right—that "a man who will fight against the Uni n shouldn't be allowed to own a dollar or a dollar's worth."

Montgomery, who had 500 men. He pursued Rains eleven miles, killing several of his men, when, coming on the main body of the enemy, a battle commenced, the rebels having cannon and Montgomery one howitzer only. The fight rested, keeping up a running fight until night full. The enemy's force is reported by prisons a dollar's worth.

Wenty three negroes have been declared free.

From Washington.

The Condition of F. W. Walker. DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF REBELS.

OF CONTRABANDS.

ARREST OF MORE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17. It is now believed that entire quiet will insure the recovery of Mr. F. W. Walker from the wounds inflicted by a secssionist in Maryland. A government official called this morning and eceived from him the important information he had gathered up to the time he was injured. That portion of Maryland, the neighborhood of Port Tobacco, is a hot bed of secessionism, and has been a serious annoyance to the Union

There is the most positive evidence that poisoned Minie balls are used in the rebel army, and evidence is afforded that they are manufactured in the North. Last week five members of the Indiana regiment, northwest of the Chain Bridge, were out scouting, and discovered a party of about seventy-five rebel troops. Our men concealed themseves in the bushes, lay down, and fired together. They killed one of the enemy; the others fied, leaving one, who hung over his dying comrade, probably a rela-tive, until he was captured. In his possession were discovered a number of Minie balls, each of which had a deposit of arsenic in it. covered with tallow. He was asked what the object was in using those balls. He explained that they had not many of them yet, and were only used by those sent out on picket or scouting duty. He said they came from the North that they had not received many yet, but were promised a larger supply. In connection with this, my informant, a

very reliable brigade surgeon, says that a man was shot in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment by a rebel picket, whose body, immediately after the ball entered his flesh; swelled up, and the patient died. The case was minuted. ly described to him by Captain Bradley, of Methuen, who is in the Fourteenth Regiment The surgeon considers this a clear case of poison contained in the ball.

There was a stampede of negroes-fourtee in number, men women and children—in the neighborhood of Lewinsville to-day. They came to our line seeking protection, saying they were to have been sent to Manassas this morning. General Smith sent them to Washington They belonged to the estate of the late Commo dore Jones. They stated that they left at their home only a daughter of the Commodore, her mother having departed some time ago for Managas Junction

A squad of frightfully appearing secessionists evidently tools of some arrant knaves down in Prince George's county, were arrested and sent up here by Gen. Sickles to day,

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPULSE OF GEN. LEE'S REBEL ARMY AT CHEAT MOUNTAIN.

Gen's. Wise and Floyd in Puli Betreat.

Cincingari, Sept 18. A special dispatch from Cannix Ferry, dated the 14th, states that Gen. Lee resumed the at-tack along our whole line yesterday at Cheat Mountain. After a long contest, Gen. Rey-nolds fairly repulsed him, with considerable rebel loss and little or no loss on our side, owing to the fact that our troops fought behind in-

trenchments. General Lee has manifestly a large force. but is alarmed lest General Rosencrans should come up in his rear.
Our scouts returned to-day from a ten mile

exploration towards Lewisburg. Colonel McCook took nineteen prisoners yes terday in an armed reconnoisance across the river.

CAMP Scorr, Sept. 15.—General Cox is here to-day for an interview with General Rosenorans. He has moved the main body of his army from Gauley Bridge toward Lewisburg.

Generals Wise and Floyd are both retreating as fast as possible.

THE BODY OF COLONEL WASHINGTON SENT TO HIS FRIENDS.

ELK WATER, Sep. 16. The body of Colonel John A. Washington, was sent over to the enemy yesterday, under a fiag of truce, and while on its way it was met by a similar flag coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information about his condition.

On the 12th instant a detachment of three

hundred men from the Fourteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio regiments, dispersed three Tennessee regiments, under General Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed. The enemy made an advance on Elk Water the same day with a force supposed to be 15,000, but were driven back by detechments of men from the Fiteenth Indiana, Third and Sixth Ohio regiments, and shells from Loomis' battery.— They have retired some eight or ten miles. strong force of Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia troops also threatened the east side of Cheat mountain, but have not yet had a general engagement. A shell thrown from one of Loomis' guns two miles into the enemy's camp killed ten and wounded four.

The Thirteenth Indiana regiment had a severe skirmish with superior numbers of the enemy on the 12th, and killed ten or twelve, with a trifling loss. As the enemy advanced on Elk Water the column was handsomely checked by a detachment of the Seventeenth Indiana. Lieutenant Morrill, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels while on his way to Chest Mountain.

LATER FROM MISSOURI The Engagement Between Rains and Montgomery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1861. The Leavenworth papers of the 11th gives the following account of the late engagement be-tween General Raines and Colonel Montgomery On the 2nd inst. 600 rebels under General Raines approached Fort Scott and seized eighty mules belonging to the Government, killing the teamster. A messenger was despatched to Montgomery, who had 500 men. He pursued

Twenty three negroes have been declared free under Gen. Freemont's proclamation, being the property of leading rebels of three Democrats, three Republicans and one National Union many and the State of the State of

INPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE

Arrest of Members of the Legislature BURIED ARMS, RECOVERED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17. The police are arresting the secession mem-bers of the Legislature as fast as they reach this city on their way to Frederick, so that there will be no quorum to-day nearly three-fourths of both houses being "secesh"—and it is pre-sumed that they will all be arrested.

The arrests last evening were Messrs. Dennis and Heckart, of the Senate, and Maxwell, Landing and Raisin, of the House. There are now fifteen members of the House and three of the senate to be arrested. Many of them cannot be found, and are said to have fled from the

Three hundred muskets were found to-day buried in the rear of the old Mud theatre, sup posed to have been concealed by Marshal Kane's police after the 19th of April. They are all new weapons.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17. Not more than twenty-five members of the two houses lives yet arrived here. They will meet and adjourn till to-morrow. The impression is that the Legislature will be unable to adjourn or do business for want of a quorum.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over two hundred thousand dollars was subscribed to the national loan yesterday! When the government agents get to work the subscriptions will be much heavier here and throughout New England as many are prevented by the crowd from obtaining access to the sub-treasurer's office.

REJOICING OF UNION MEN IN BALTI-

BALTIMORE, Sopt. 17. The Union men are rejoicing over the latest news from Western Virginia. The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news from Fortress Monroe. The passengers represent that nothing has transpired there of interest.

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At Petersburg, Perry county, Pa., on the 23d ult. Lawis H. son of Abraham and Mary Varus, aged 21 years months, and 24 days.
The deceased was among the first of those who volum teered their services in defence of the Union. He serviced out the period of his enlistment (8 months) in Company A. Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col

[The funeral will laks' place to morrow (Wednesday Remoon at four o'plock, from the residence of her pa rents, in Pernsylvania Avenue, near the Round House The relatives and Triends of the family are repectfully vited to attend without further notice.}

New Advertisements.

BEALED PROPOSALS,

Also the particular attention of the land assortment of under garments & ... (in the second of the undersigned at his office until 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday next the 20th inst., for furnishing by contract; Fresh Beet (neck and shank excluded,) for the troops of the United States in the vicinity of this city.—

The beef to be delivated at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the United States Commissary, during three months, commencing October 1, 1861, unless sooner distance in the such due to upon the shortest nate united the such states. commencing October 1, 1861, unless sooner dis continued by the Commissary General of the United States Army.

All bids deemed unreasonable by the under signed will be rejected. BIDU BARRY

Captain and C. S. U. S. A. Harrisburg, Sept. 17, 1861.—d4t

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Selection of the best kinds known, Far dozen 25cis; per 100 \$1; per 1,000 \$6.

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AND LIVERPOOL.

AND LIVERPOOL.

AND LIVERPOOL.

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GLASGOW, Saturday, Semplember 7; CITY. OF NEW YORK OF OITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday September 21; CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday September 22; CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday September 23; September 23; Sunday Lat. Ridon, from Pier 44, North River.

FIRST CABIN. ... 275 00 | SERRRIGH. ... 250 00 do to London ... 253 00 do to Hamberg ... 258 00 do to Hamberg ...

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Harrisburg, Pa. LWAYS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, GATTERS, &c., of the very best unalities for ladies, gentlemen, and childrens' wear.—
Prices to suit the times. All kinds of WORK MADE TO DEDBK: make best style by superior workmen.

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SAME, GRITTY,
HOMOST, BEASER CORM,
SPLIT PRAS. BRAINY,
MINROW FAR BEASS,
WHOLE PRAS. 60., &c.

Just received and for sale at the hower case fraces

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FOR SALE,

RICH One to Five Hundred Dollars worth of CITY BONES. Enquire of C. O. ZHMERMAN, C. O. ZHMERMA RAB CIDER !!!-Strictly pure, spark

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is solicited to our very large assortment of Undersenters and Drawess of every size and quality Genre's Journ Kire Gloves, best article-manufactured All the different binds of Winter Gloves, Largest assortment of Housey in the city. Cravars, Suntangers, Handensprings, Resty, Hennicad, And everything in Gents' wear, at to mean to the Harrisburg Sant

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New Advertisements. GUM GOODS

FOR THE ARMY

Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Capi Leggins, Drinking Cups, &c., FOR SALE BY WM. S. SHAFFER North Side Market Square, near Buehler, Holer

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Fancy Envelopes, Labels, Bill Heading, and Visiting, Business and other Cards, agray bighest style of art, and at the lowest processor of the curraring, see the supplication of the curraring see the cards I velocities and the contract of the supplication of the suppli

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PARASONS and ALKING CLARE & Linear

ground at LOWER PRICES than can be bounded the East racities. Country merchanis with 1 and call and eximines prices and quality, and country serves of this fact. HARRISBURG, PA.

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THE undersigned caving opened Manufactory of Shirts &c. at No. t. &c. at test, Barrisburg, Pa., do most respective patronge and attention of the radios, on in Merchants to the following according to the following t

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NIGHT SHIRTS. Also the particular attention of the latterms. Also Merchants supplied spoulue in

able terms.

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STEAM WEEKLY SINCE the opening of this vastant. Smoothers the beauty of the promise to make the characters to make Stranger on this side the Atlantic. And whatever has seemed likely to a initional of its guests they have end the end of the guests they have end one of the guests they have end one of the guests they have end one of the guests.

gard to cost, to provide, and to combine of individual and social enjoyment *-

has invented, and modern taste appreced forage which it has commanded during to is a gratifying proof that their efforts To meet the exigencies of the times, which the first

Have Reduced the Price of Board to Two Dollars per Day at the same abating none of the lutaries at their table has hitherto been supplied.

New York, Sept. 2, 1561.-sep9.d30. All Work Promised in One West



PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYRING ESTABLISHMENT 104 Market Street between 4th and 5th

RARRISBURG, PA.

LOST. AST evening, on going it of fourth to Market street, a LARGE GOLD COME A salaba ward will be paid by leaving it at la Street. sept4 1td*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. PWO BREAD BAKERS. A(P.Y. ROUNDERS See Pourth and the standard

PERSONAL NOTHE. NEXT WEEK, their will be open beautiful stock of New Goods, complete and ONE'S Store sep13 4td ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS

CAPTAIN JAMES CROSSIN.

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