

Daily Telegraph.



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

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, November 25, 1861.

RAILROAD via CUMBERLAND VALLEY TO WASHINGTON CITY.

A correspondent writes to us that he has information on the subject that the charter for the Metropolitan Railroad was to be renewed, and the road to be completed from Washington city immediately to a point on the Potomac river near Rockville, about twenty miles distant from Hagerstown, Md. The distance from Hagerstown to Washington is about fifty-eight miles, and from Harrisburg to Hagerstown it is seventy-five miles, making the distance from the capital of this state to that of the nation, in all, by the Franklin and the proposed Metropolitan Railroad, one hundred and thirty-three miles. This is the distance as near as we can arrive at the length of the road, thus contemplated, by memory. The charter of the Franklin Railroad terminates its route at Hagerstown, but there is no doubt that the route could be extended so as to connect with the Metropolitan road, as the Legislature of Maryland will shortly be in session, and could doubtless be induced to grant any amendment to the Franklin Railroad proposing such an extension of the new route for the purpose of connecting with the Metropolitan road on the Potomac river at Rockville.

While the Metropolitan road would open up a new route to Washington city it would not diminish the distance between the great west and the great north-east and the federal metropolis. The travel from these localities in the direction of Washington city will in the future pass through Harrisburg, and when once arrived at this point it will naturally pass over the shortest route hence to Washington. As we have shown, the distance via the Franklin railroad through Hagerstown and over the proposed Metropolitan railroad, is just one hundred and thirty-three miles, while by the old route, over the Northern Central railroad to Baltimore and thence to Washington city, the distance is only one hundred and eighteen miles, being a gain over the new route of thirteen miles. This gain, when economy and dispatch are essential to success in trade and travel, would enter largely into a preference for the shorter route, but as competition is now the action of all business, it can afford no argument against the competition of this new route. We have no doubt that by the time of the completion of the Metropolitan and its connection with the Franklin railroad, the business of the country will be ample for both routes. It is a subject, as it now stands, worthy of the attention of capitalists, and for the success of business and the development of all parts of the country, we trust that the enterprise may be pushed to a speedy completion.

TENNESSEE.

The Union men in east Tennessee are to-day in a position of great responsibility, and it will depend on their efforts whether that portion of that state, with the adjoining territory of Kentucky, is to be entirely ridden of the rebels. The bold stand taken by the loyal men of east Tennessee, has also aroused the rebels, who are now convinced that they cannot rule as their coadjutors ruled in Virginia, and that the Union men of Tennessee and Kentucky are determined to fight their cause from house to house, and drench their homes in blood, rather than give up the principles which have made them free and independent. These men in east Tennessee deserve well of the country. They have practiced all that they profess for the Union, and they therefore should be sustained at all hazards. We believe that the federal government is determined to do this, from the fact that they are ordering some of the very best troops from the east to the localities in Tennessee and Kentucky thus menaced. The fact, too, that many of the picked troops from Pennsylvania are already in those states, and that many more are about to march in that direction, shows that the government is determined to protect those in the rebel states who show the least sign of loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Union.

While thus referring to the danger of the loyal men of east Tennessee, we are strongly reminded that there is one man, a native and citizen of that state, who has professed great devotion to the Union, but who has lately been silent on the subject of its defence. We allude to Emerson Ethridge. He left Tennessee at the first alarm, and has since refused to say a word on the subject of coercion by the force of arms in suppressing this rebellion, because, as we understand he alleges that, if he should declare his favor for the force of arms, the interests of his family would suffer at home, the business of his friends would be imperiled, and the wealth of his father in law be placed at the mercy of rebel confiscation. It is even declared in Washington city, that Mr. Ethridge refused to speak in Maryland during the late contest in that state, unless it was positively fixed that no reporter be present to report his speech. If this is true, Mr. Ethridge, as an officer in the legislative branch of this government, is not entitled to much confidence.

THE CAPTURE QUESTION ONCE MORE.

As there is still an uneasy feeling among a few nervous people about the recent capture of the rebel emissaries Mason and Slidell, it may be well to re-state distinctly the two points involved. The first is the right of Captain Wilkes to board and search the British steamer; and here we must carefully keep in mind the difference between the right of search in time of peace, which our Government has always denied, and the right of belligerents to stop and search neutral vessels for articles contraband of war, which is a right conceded by international law and the general consent of civilized nations. Not only is it conceded, but it was rigorously exercised by the British government during the Crimean war. A New York cotemporary has a letter from a gentleman who was at that time United States Consul at Hamburg, which states that an English steam cutter was stationed before that port constantly during the war, and no neutral European vessel was permitted to enter or leave the port of Hamburg without being first examined for contraband goods.

Captain Wilkes had, therefore, the right to stop the steamer Trent, as she was sailing near our own coast, and as he had satisfactory evidence that she had taken on board, in Havana, despatches of the enemy, which are distinctly mentioned as contraband in the Queen's proclamation, and officers of the rebel government, who are not less distinctly mentioned in the same document, which refuses protection to British subjects for "carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usage of nations."

Captain Wilkes might have made prize of the Trent, under the Queen's proclamation, on the single count that she was carrying despatches. Suppose he had brought her into New York as a prize, would not the rebel emissaries have been equally in our hands? We repeat what we wrote some days ago, that so far from making complaint of the conduct of Captain Wilkes, the British Government, if it notices the case at all, will thank our government for its consideration and courtesy in not capturing a vessel which carried the mails, and whose capture, though perfectly justifiable by the law of nations, must have caused much inconvenience to the mercantile community in Great Britain. The British Ministry will most probably view the act of Captain Wilkes and its approval here as another evidence of the gratifying fact that, while our government must use all the rights of war to sustain itself against its enemy, it means to make the exercise of those rights as little annoying and hurtful to neutral nations as is compatible with its own duty of self-defence.

THE REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

The appropriation made at the last extra session of the Legislature, to provide flags for all the regiments contributed by Pennsylvania in obedience to the requisition of the Federal Government, has been so far expended with the most judicious care, and a majority of the regiments supplied with their colors. The regiments thus provided for, were visited in person and the flags presented by Governor Curtin himself, but as the session of the Legislature is now rapidly approaching, with its accumulated business and the increased responsibility it will impose on the Executive, it becomes impossible for Governor Curtin to visit the distant regiments in person, for the purpose of presenting the flags to which they are entitled. In view of these facts, and in consideration also that the regiments which are without flags may at any moment be ordered to localities into which it would be impracticable and impossible to follow them, it has been suggested that a committee be appointed from our Congressional delegation, whose business it shall be to facilitate and see that the Pennsylvania regiments near Washington as yet without, be at once provided with their proper colors. During our short visit to Washington we heard the expression of some impatience on this subject, growing out of the fact that delay has been unavoidable, and that the postponement of the presentation of the flags to certain regiments has been owing also to the fact of delay in their preparation.

We trust that the idea we have suggested above, of appointing a committee to attend to these presentations, will be responded to by the state authorities, and that in the selection of the men for this pleasant duty, care will be taken that only such be named as will give the business their immediate and earnest attention. However insignificant the possession of a regimental flag may appear to others, to a regiment of soldiers it is a matter of great interest, as well as an object of pride, by which their valor and determination are both stimulated.

WHAT IT IS TO FEED AN ARMY.

The Union forces, regulars and volunteers, now in the field and in the course of organization, amount, in round numbers, to six hundred and fifty thousand men. It may be interesting to know what an army of this strength will consume in the course of one month. We therefore append the following figures, which are strictly correct: 14,625,000 pounds of pork, or 24,375 pounds of fresh beef. 136,894 barrels of flour. 48,760 bushels of beans, or 1,950,000 pounds of rice. 1,950,000 pounds of coffee. 2,892,000 pounds of sugar. 195,000 gallons of vinegar. 12,249 bushels of salt. 8,580,000 pounds of potatoes. The supply of candles is 292,500 pounds each week, and of soap 780,000 pounds.

MANY of the most intimate friends of Gen. Scott believe that he will never return to this country, and some are of the opinion that if the Arago should encounter a rough passage he will not live to reach Europe. It is not known that when he left he was in a condition of extreme debilitation, and that his resignation was only made under the pressure of the most urgent physical necessity. Up to the time of Bull Run he bore the fatigues of his duties well for his age, but from that day the pressure on mind and body was too great, and the noble wreck is now all that remains of the first warrior of the age.

Striking Coincidence.

In 1836, as most people will remember, Rev. Elijah Lovejoy, of Alton, Mo., was brutally murdered by a pro-slavery mob, for publishing a paper in a free state, wherein he temperately discussed the institution of slavery, occupying substantially the ground covered by the Chicago platform. His murder took place on the 7th of November, 1838. In November, 1860, we published a communication from a gentleman of this city who was with Lovejoy when he fell, pierced by the bullets of the furious mob, and who received his last words. In that letter he called attention to the cheering coincidence, that on the twenty-fourth anniversary of the murder of Lovejoy, November, 7th, 1860, the nation rang with cheers over the election of a President from the same State of Illinois, chosen to carry out the same views in defence of which the martyr fell.

The same gentleman now reminds us that the anniversary has been signally celebrated this year by the glorious capture of the forts at Fort Royal and the planting of the Union power in the heart of the stronghold of treason. Thus do events keep alive the memory of noble deeds, and bring in the just revenges of history.

When Lovejoy fell there was a deep and general indignation among the better sort of people at the North; but it soon died away, and the waves of pro-slavery feeling rolled over his head and apparently hid him and his doctrines forever. A quarter of a century reveals the Republic, doubled in population and quadrupled in resources, engaged in the most gigantic struggle of modern times, for the defence of the very doctrines which he died to vindicate. His grave is now a pilgrim shrine, while swift destruction waits for his murderers and their confederates. Verily, the right can afford to wait.—New York Evening Post.

De Bow on the Dangers of Peace.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th says: De Bow's November Review has an admirable article, entitled the "Perils of Peace." The obvious danger of an immense Yankee immigration, which will Abolitionize the border States at the ballot-box, unless such restrictions are placed upon the exercise of suffrage as will prevent them from ever having a vote, are pointed in letters of light. We have often referred to this danger as one which, if not provided against in time, will render all the blood and treasure expended in this war entirely profitless. The same writer also contends that while our present foreign population, which has proved so gallant and faithful in the southern cause, should resist the temptation of every right which they now have, the same privilege should not be conferred upon future emigrants to this country. He also expresses the opinion that no European, and, we may add, northern citizen, now residing in the south, unless it be one who is still an alien will condemn a feeling which does not deprive northerners or foreigners, now visiting here, of any right which they possess, but only proposes to exclude hereafter those who are now endeavoring to deprive every southern man of his liberties.

An Astor in the Army.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, of this city, has joined the staff of Major General McClellan, with the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum. He has been from the beginning one of the most active and efficient executive members of the Union Defence Committee of this city, and has given his time knowledge and money without stint for the cause of the country and for the suppression of the rebellion. Those foreigners who doubt whether our best men have much interest in the Union have a very satisfactory reply in this action of Mr. Astor. Such capitalists as see very plainly, as Mr. Shephard Knapp said some time ago, that if the Union is worth anything, then nothing else within its bounds has any value. Two other prominent members of the Union defence Committee are also in the field—General Dix, who was the first President of the Committee, and Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth, who was one of General McDowell's aids at the battle of Stone Bridge, and was mentioned in the despatches for his cool and gallant conduct.—Evening Post.

The Santa Rosa Prisoners at Boston.

The Santa Rosa Prisoners captured at Santa Rosa Island, at the time of the attack on Wilson's Zouaves, arrived in thirly yesterday. They were brought by a steamer from Fort Pickens to Boston. The prisoners, consisting of two lieutenants and twenty-five men, were in charge of Lieutenant Broom, and Sergeant Foster, and ten United States soldiers. The rebel officers were very chary of speech, but said they had been treated as well as prisoners of war could expect. They were fine looking young men, about twenty-five years of age, both being in gray uniform, and neat and clean. The privates were a hard looking lot, their clothes being dirty and ragged. "Many of them were without shirts, some without any covering of the head, and all with poor shoes. A few of them had tin canes, they are generally in good health, but they are small, feeble men and now look disconcerted enough. The cold seemed to affect them badly, and all of them were shivering. They were taken to Fort Warren."

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.—The New Orleans Crescent says:—"The Canal Bank has made a new issue of five and receives all halves at their value, and allows any holder of a five to cut it in two pieces. Therefore, any holder of a five desirous of making change can call for the scissors and cut it in halves. The bank recognizes every half. We have a new table of currency, and it is published for the benefit of those who choose to cut it out for reference: 10 omnibus tickets make half a dollar. 5 Schell's beer tickets make a man drunk—if invested in "lagoo." 10 Krost's beer tickets make one city shiplaster. 1 handful of shiplaster's (with the pictures worn off) make a man cuss. 10 half dollars make a fool of a poor man. 25 beer tickets (Schell's or Krost's) make half a cing. 40 beer tickets, 10 omnibus tickets, 1 handful of shiplasters, and nary half dollar, make an honest man steal. If they don't we should like to know what will."

FATAL RESULT OF PLAYING WITH FIRE ARMS.—On Friday, as several young men were together rehearsing Shakespeare in the back room of Col. Hillman's store, corner of Market and River streets, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Frank Smith pointed a double-barreled gun at John H. Doak, the muzzle being but a few inches from him, when the whole charge passed through his neck, tearing cords and arteries, causing death in a few minutes. It was a terrible sight, the body lying deluged in blood, which had been but a short time before so handsome and so full of life and high hopes, while his young companions were almost in despair at the end of their sport. The gun it was said, had no cap on, and Smith did not know that it was loaded. At the request of Smith's family an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

CAPTAIN CONFORT, of the French army, who has served forty years in Algeria, has been, at the request of General McClellan, authorized to raise a regiment of "Frane Fiereurs." Their service will be special, and under the immediate command of the General-in-Chief.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM MISSOURI. The Rebel Bogus Legislature. Appointment of Senators and Representatives to the Rebel Congress. BURNING OF WARSAW. COLUMBUS, Mo., Nov. 22. The statement published here has information from Woodhouse that the rebel legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from Howard county, and R. L. Y. Heyton, of Cass county, Senators to the rebel Congress. The Legislature also appointed members to the rebel House of Representatives from the different Congressional districts of the State, among whom are Emmet MacDonald, of St. Louis, of habeas corpus notoriety; T. M. McIlhenny, of Andria county, and James R. Bains, of Jasper county, all of whom are in Price's army.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—General Halleck has issued a lengthy general order, making the entire affairs of this department conform strictly to the army regulations, and reducing everything to a complete and easily-understood system. BURNING OF WARSAW. TIPON, Mo., Nov. 24.—The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from that vicinity this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentleman left. The town being scattered, it is probably that nearly all the residences escaped. The quartermaster and commissary departments were located in the first block, but the greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. The fire was supposed to be the work of the Secessionists. The troops that were there at the time were on the march to Sedalia, and left the morning after the fire, which occurred on Thursday.

LATER. SEDALIA, Nov. 24.—The town was fired about six o'clock P. M. on Thursday. All the business portion of the town is in ashes. The troops which were stationed there left about eight o'clock P. M., and are now here. A portion of the commissary stores, for which we had no transportation, were burned by order of the commanding officer. It is thought, by the officer in command, that the town was fired by the citizens, as a man in citizen's dress was seen coming from the building in which the fire first commenced.

THE KASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION. Three Rebel Officers Prisoners. SEVEN CANNON CAPTURED. DISAPPEARANCE OF DISLOYALTY. BALTIMORE, Nov. 24. [Special dispatch to the New York Herald.] Dispatches to General Dix, from Eastern Virginia, announce the capture of three rebel officers, a captain and two lieutenants. Seven cannon were also captured. They are all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in Accomac and Northampton counties. County meetings are to be held to-morrow, to renew allegiance to the Federal Government. The people will first adopt the State Government for Western Virginia as a temporary measure, and then look to legislation by that State and Maryland for annexation to the latter. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the restoration of the light on Cape Charles, and the Postmaster General will send a special agent to renew the postal connections with both counties.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. Joshua B. Giddings Consul General for the British North American Provinces has accomplished the object of his visit to Washington, namely, the removal of the delays and inconveniences attending the granting of passports to British subjects taking passage for Europe at Portland, Maine. Hereafter the passports were required to be countersigned at the State Department, but that business is now performed by a government agent.

The Government of Italy has adopted the stringent rule of France in regard to the piracy vessels engaged in depreeding on American commerce. The American Consuls are keeping a sharp lookout for the suspicious vessels lately seen at sea.

Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

The Steamer San Jacinto at Boston.

MASON AND SLIDELL LODGED IN FORT WARREN. Boston, Nov. 24. The United States steamer San Jacinto arrived here early this morning, after landing Mason, Slidell, and suite at Fort Warren. The ship is anchored off the navy yard. A committee from the city authorities will call on Captain Wilkes to-morrow to tender to him the civilities of the city.

THE MORTAR FLEET AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 25. The work on the mortar fleet at this point has not been stopped as stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer, but is progressing rapidly, and the boats are expected to be finished this week. The mortars have been already cast and are awaiting shipment at Pittsburg.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Boston, Nov. 25. A serious explosion of gas took place last night in the residence of Ezra Lincoln, on Commonwealth Avenue, damaging the basement and walls of the building, and causing a loss of from \$5,000 to \$8,000. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were considerably injured but not seriously.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Inter-course has already been reopened with Eastern Virginia. Several boats have already arrived at Baltimore from Accomac and Northampton counties, with cargoes of grain, oysters and other provisions. The loyal Virginians are greatly pleased with the renewed commercial intercourse and the protection of government. The Union feeling is now almost universal throughout these counties, and those who were hitherto inclined to favor the rebels have now espoused the Union cause.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the First Penna. Artillery.

Mr. G. W. Barr has very kindly permitted us to use the following extract from a private letter written by his son Jacob M. Barr, a captain in the First Pennsylvania Artillery regiment (Campbell's):

CAMP GREEN, Va., Nov. 21, 1861. It was seemingly but yesterday that I penned a line home, yet it is two weeks past; how swiftly time passes. There is nothing now or strange moving among the respective divisions at the present, excepting the grand review of the 20th, of which you will have been informed of ere this reaches you. I do wish you could have been here to witness it. I think it was the grandest sight I ever saw, and I believe I have seen a great many grand pageants in my time. Just imagine seventy thousand men drawn up in line with over one hundred pieces of artillery, and you may be able to form some idea of the extent of our forces lying here, and the end came not yet, for this vast body of men to form was but the work of a moment, but to review in review was another and quite different question. It could not be did; the only way that we could pass in review was to pass the Commander-in-Chief by filing off and repairing to our different camps. I saw amongst the many thousands present a goodly number with whom I was acquainted with in Harrisburg, and it done me good to see a civilian from that part of the State. But the most pleasing feature to me was the features of Old Uncle Abe, Secretary of War, and our youthful Commander-in-Chief, Gen. George B. McClellan. If you could have heard the shouts which greeted the trios as they passed by, it would have convinced you in a moment of the confidence which they have in the administration of our leaders. With such commanders as Old Uncle Abe leading the way, and our noble Secretary of War directing, and our General executing, who shall be able to stand before us? 'Tis true we have met with sad reverses, but that is now played out; the shoe has been put on the other foot. Already they, the rebels, have commenced to feel the effects of the heel settling down, and woe, woe, be unto them whenever they move; then, Father, Uncle Sam proceeds to take up and secure the latches of those shoes, every turn will form a loop, every loop a noose, every noose a hangman's knot, which will choke the wind, or rather close the breathing pipes of such men as Davis, Stephens, Bishop, Folk and Beauregard. Their days as rulers and dictators are about numbered, and I commence to think that they are aware of it and would gladly accept the protection usually granted by Uncle Sam.

I cannot tell for a certainty how soon the divisions around us here may move; there are so many conflicting rumors afloat; but the most prevalent one is that we may be ordered down to South Carolina. If so, I think it more than probable we will be able to find some one in our party or company who will be able to do some execution with the big guns. On the evening of the review about 9 o'clock we received information from Headquarters that our services might or would be wanted early in the morning. Morning came, and certain enough out moves the Infantry, and somebody else pulled after them. We went out to where the enemy had been encamped, and where the unfortunate circumstance happened the other day with some men of a New York regiment who went out foraging and were all taken prisoners. We went out there, looked all around us, but found nary seesh. We loaded up one hundred and ten wagons of hay, oats and corn, which the rebels had collected together, and returned to camp without having a smell of gun power. I think from all I can learn we will be likely to have some warm work soon, as they are determined that we shall not have any more of their forage. I have to march on another scout in the morning and will give you particulars when I return. Respects to all.

New Advertisements.

CONESTOGA HOUSE. BY MISS MARY A. PURDY, No. 9, West Vine street, Lancaster, Pa. The table affords all the luxuries of the season and the bar a choice lot of Wines, Liquors and Segars. no25-1*

MISS JANE WAGNER would respectfully inform her customers, and all others, that she will open on Tuesday next, a large assortment of MILLINERY. no23-2*

FRESH BEEF AND PORK. PERSONS wishing to put up their winter supply of meat can be furnished at exceedingly low prices. Beef 25 per 100 pounds, whole hog. Best \$7 1/2 " " by side. Apply at our office. J. WALLOWER, Jr., Agent. no22-41w Office Phila. and Reading R. R. Depot.

BOARDING. A PLEASANT SUIT of well furnished front room, second floor, with use of gas, heater, wardrobe, bath-room, &c. Enquire at No. 5, Locust street, (house lately occupied by Gen. Miller), no20-41w*

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Tortoiseshell, &c., &c. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. no20

DIARIES FOR 1862.—A great variety at exceedingly low prices, at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. no20

TAKE NOTICE THAT we have recently added to our list of SEGARS LA NORMAIS, HART KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: TURKISH ESSENCE, ORDER OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET. FOR THE HAIR: RAO LUSTRAL, CRYSTALLIZED POMATUM, MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM. FOR THE COMPLEXION: TALC OF VENICE, ROSA CHIRAZI LEAF POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANC DE PERLES. OF SOAPS BRAUN'S FINEST MOSS ROSE, BENZOIN, UPPERTON, VIOLET, NEW MOWN HAY, JOCKEY CLUB. Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see. Always on hand, a FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., &c., consequent of our receiving almost daily, additions thereto. KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, South side.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bower, late of Susquehanna township, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present them for settlement to GEO. W. SEAL, of Harrisburg, Administrator on the estate of John Bower, dec'd. no18-404-11w*

New Advertisements.

SANFORD'S Opera TROUPE. —AT— BRANT'S HALL. Doors open 4 to 7. Commence 4 to 8. ADMISSION 25 cts. no18

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best stock, from \$1.00 to \$4.00—warranted—SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. no20

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. no20

NOTICE.—Persons wanting a NURSE, will please call on Martha Russell near Mr. Bailey's from Works in the Fifth Ward. Good reference as to competency can be given. no19-41w*

OPENING. THE Restaurant connected with the Jones House having been put in first class condition is now open for visitors. WELLS COVERLY, Proprietor. no19-2w*

REMOVAL. WM. BRITTEMBERGER has removed his restaurant from the corner of Dewberry alley and Market street, to the house formerly occupied by the "Red Lion hotel" in Market street between Newberry alley and Third street which has been refitted throughout in the most beautiful manner, and he has now prepared the furnish as usual, oysters and all the delicacies of the season, in that recherché style which has distinguished his establishment from the time of its opening. N. B.—Private Rooms have been put up for the accommodation of Ladies and families. Entrance next door to the main entrance. no18-41m*

THREE STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale ONE NEW 30 HORSE ENGINE, and two Second-hand engines of smaller size. The engines will be sold cheap or cash or approved paper. Apply at the Steam Engine Works, Sixth street, between Walnut and Market, Harrisburg, Pa. JACOB M. LITV. no22-43w-2*

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! Sable Fur, Siberian Squirrel Fur, French Sable Fur, Silver Marten Fur, Weasel Fur, Fox Fur. CAPS, COFFERS AND MOOPS, LARGE ASSORTMENT. Great bargains in these goods. Every article warranted to be exactly as represented. CATHART & BROTHER, Next to the Harrisburg Bank. no18

NEW CLOTHING STORE. SHELLENBERGER & BROTHER, No. 80 MARKET STREET. (Room formerly occupied by the Postoffice.)

THE undersigned has just opened a new and large assortment of the latest styles of clothing. We are also prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of Gents Wear, cut to the latest style and in fashion. We have always on hand a large stock of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. SHELLENBERGER & BROS. no18-43m

FOR SALE OF FUR. THE undersigned offers for sale or rent, his Distillery near Harrisburg, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Susquehanna river, with steam engine, pig pen, railroad siding and about eight acres of ground. Terms low. Apply to J. C. BATHART, Esq., Cashier of the Mechanics Savings Bank, Harrisburg, or JACOB LITV, Middletown. no26-41m*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit—Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds—Fresh and salt Lard, Soap, Candles, Spices, Tobacco, Segars and Country Produce in general. Market street, next door to Parke House, also corner Third and Walnut streets. JOHN WISE. no25-45m

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! A large invoice of New Styles of French Blanket Shawls received this morning. CATHART & BROTHER. no18

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. A large assortment of Under Shirts and Drawers, Gentlemen's Travelling Shirts and Blankets, Every Kind of Gents Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings, Silk & Cashmere Neck Ties & Cravats, Large Stock of Gloves & Gauntlets, Every Kind of Suspenders, (in great variety). A Large Stock of these Goods, to select from can be found at CATHART & BROTHER. Next door to the Harrisburg Bank. no18

PHILIPPER'S DAILY LINE! Between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. LOCK HAYES, JESSE SHORE, WILLIAMSON, JENNY, UNCLE TOM, WASHINGTON, MURDOCK, LAWRENCE, NORTHUMBERLAND, SORBY, TRAYTORTON, GROOMINGTON, LYKENTON, MILLERSBURG, HALPAX, DAPPIN, AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia line being centrally located the Drayage will be at the lowest rates. A Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the Depot of FREDERICK and FREDERICK, No. 311 Market street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning. Freight (always) as low as by any other line. Particular attention paid to prompt and speedy delivery of all Harrisburg goods. The undersigned thankful for past patronage, hopes by strict attention to business to merit the confidence of the same. PHILADELPHIA and Reading: C. P. Foot of Market Street, Harrisburg. no18-46m

JOHN B. SMITH'S BOOT & SHOE STORE; CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT STS., Harrisburg, Pa. ALWAYS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITHERS, &c., of the very best quality for ladies, gentlemen, and children's wear.—Prices to suit the times, and gentlemen's workmen ORDER in the best style by superior workmen. REPAIRING done at short notice. no21-41w

Select Schools for Boys and Girls. FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST. THE Fall term of ROBERT McLEWEE'S School for boys, will open on the first Monday in September. The room is well ventilated, comfortably furnished, and in every respect adapted for school purposes. CATHERINE McLEWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building, will open for the Fall term at the same time. The room has been elegantly fitted up to promote the health and comfort of scholars. no22-41w

WANTED. TWO Machinists, and Six Wagon Makers. Apply at the Harrisburg Car Works. no12-dfr W. T. HILDBRUP, Sup't.

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY. THE best defining and pronouncing Dictionary of the English language; Also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarto and School Dictionaries for sale. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Bridge. no13-4

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, LATHER and INFANT BRUSHES, in great variety. KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.