# 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. Saturday Atternoon, February 22, 1862.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

In connection with our distracted country, there is at present so many conflicting feelings of hope, sorrow, foreboding and congratulation that to refer to the past in quest of themes for discussion, seems like a superfluous and an idle task. The present is big with a mighty struggle for a mighty object, and yet there is no dilemma in which the present can place the nation, but for which the past affords some sacred council or admonition; and it would perhaps have been more conducive to our national peace and prosperity, had that past been more revered. and the actions of those who shed honor and glory on the infancy of the Republic, more closely imitated. In a crisis such as that which now surrounds us, with the jealousy of one section aroused in bloody anger against the intelligence and progress of the other, there seems to be no more fitting words to aid in overcoming such a strife, than the solemn and | freedom, by founding a government essentially on its own merits. sublime utterances of the Father of his Country. If the advice of Washington had been heard when the Constitution was formed, the cause and the influences now of rebellion, would then | ment, is not the question pertinent, as to the have not been suffered to survive for such mis- po icy of testing the safety of freedom by emanchief. He understood and comprehended the cipation. Why not uproot slavery wherever it power and the influence which the right of one is thus arrayed against the government, and class to barter in the flesh of another, would declare the territory free? The experiment eventually create and stimulate. He beheld in cannot result in worse danger to the free states the incipient condition of blavery, the seed of or to the Union, than slavery has proven itself a great moral cont st, and therefore most ear- to be at all times and under all circumstances. nestly opposed, while he lived, its acknowledg- | We do not ask for immediate and general ment as a political element, and before he died emancipation. We do not demand that alavery set the seal of his disapproval on the institution by liberating his slaves, and recording his sentiments against slavery. The condition of the nation justifies such allusions in this connection, though we desire more

hopes and his devotions. We forbear the indulgence of any inappropriate reflections on the occasion of this the Birth-day of Washington. We leave our readers to the perusal of his immortal Farewell Address, as the most appropriate offering we can present. And we leave them, too, to the prayers which the occasion itself must suggest, and which should be in the hearts and on the lips of every people, whether in tumult or confusion, war or

WHAN VIRGINIA was a loval state, her citizens expressed great regard for Winfield Scott. He was claimed as the next in esteem, for valor, nobleness and patriotism, to the immortal Washington, and in one of these fits of admiration, the authorities of the Old Dominion ordered a life size equestrian portrait to be painted of Old Chepultepec, to adorn the capitol of that state. A celebrated Kentucky artist was selected for this important work, and the picture has been finished to the satisfaction of all, save the authorities of Virginia. They refuse to take the portrait, because Gen. Scott has been false to Virginia. False to Virginia! in refusing to cooperate with her people in a mad effort to subvert the authority of the federal government! False to Virginial in raising his arm to stay the mad progress of rebellion! False to Virginial in being loyal to the Union! This act crowns the treachery of Virginia with a species of meanness that must forever blacken its repu tation. The nation should at once become the purchasers of this picture, and place it in the prondest pannel in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Ws Omrred yesterday to make an appeal, but hasten to do so now, to the hotel keepers and restaurants of the city. Those who have not closed their bars during the day, we trust will do so, the moment they read this paragraph. Let the natal day of Washington be observed with temperance as well as patriotism. and let it be the boasts of the hotel keepers and restaurants of the state capital, that they devoted at least a portion of the 22nd of February to a respite from their business. Those who do so, will lose nothing by the compliance. Increased public confidence and respect will rather be extended to all such.

If the MILITARY HEROEs favor, in the least, the portraits published in the illustrated papers the ugliness of certain officers must hurt them. For the sake of their reputations, it would be best to suppress their portraits.

Archerence Hours has been suffering with very outset by treason, where it had every ing landed her cargo at Fernandina.

The schooner Courser had arrived from journing for several weeks. oned, and there is no doubt he had warrant for Charleston.

IT HAS BEEN TESTED. Slavery, for a time, existed in all the states more than one of the states of the North. of the Union. It was imported with the emigration of the early fathers, not, however, as an object of barter and sale, or an institution years of the Republic, it was scarcely considered an evil, because it had not then assumed Pennsylvania, struck the manacles from their so that these commonwealths gradually and grandly pursuing their glorious destiny and free development, at length almost forgot in slavery was in existence, that it had an influence, and least of all that it was controlling the government. But from this dream of poclaimed the right and boasted the power to nul lify the solemnly enacted laws of the United States. That was the first demonstration of slavery against freedom. The plot was carefully arranged in all its details, and failed only because the leaders had mistaken their capacity for rebellion. They did not lack design, determination or will—but they lacked the force of numbers, and therefore they submitted with an ill grace to the authority of the government. The 130th Anniversary of the Occasion. But from 1833 to 1861, these men, in the name and for the promulgation and strengthening of slavery, have been busily at work, organizing their hosts-disciplining their numbers-arranging their plans and fixing their points of attack. No campaign was ever more maturely considered or minutely arranged than has been the rebellion of the slaveholders in this particular-and, therefore, slavery has been tested, it has been tried, and now, in the hearing of the world, it announces itself the enemy of

Since slavery has thus been tested, and since it has avowed its antagonism to a free governshall be abolished in all the states; nor do we hold to the doctrine that general emancipation would result in the physical or moral improvement of the race. Such claims constitute the fanaticism which always injures and impedes a particularly to refer to the fact that the good cause. What we have a right to ask and very sentiment which Washington bequeathed anticipate is, that wherever the emancipation tion of the people or secondary and the college of slavery will assist in crushing the rebellion, other portion still cling to and defend it, as of an armore the slaves men only would defend their lives. The Union In this we would be possibly achieving one of the American States, was the great object for glorious results; first, by removing the actual which Washington struggled. While he lived cause of, and the rebellion itself; and second, his solicitude and his prayers were all devoted to by showing to the world that it is the policy of that Union. He esteemed it as of far more the government to reform an evil at which huvalue than any other feature of the govern- manity has shuddered in all climes and in all ment, because without Union, there could be ages. If we can withstand the shocks and the no perfect government. The mere interests of changes of rebellion, we can also run the risk localities were of small importance compared of any great change which such limited emancito the perpetuity of that Union. That had a pation might occasion. It could not environ lasting significance in the estimation of Wash- the nation with more embarrassment than ington, which exceeded all other considera- slavery has created while it was recognized and tions, and while he lived, monopolized his protected; nor could emancipation to a greate degree effect free labor, in the north or south, than slavery does now. Admit these facts, and the experiment of emancipation, wherever emancipation will assist in arresting rebellion. looses all that horrible enormity of danger and injustice in which the dough face delights to invest the subject. Admit that emancipation will guard the nation against future rebellion, and we still have another argument in its favor, in the fact that when slavery is once attacked in this practical manner, its political franchises will soon be swept away, to end forever the contention of those who sustain it for its political force, and thus of course leave it without ad-

> vocates and without support. When we come to cast around for new quards and broader lines to preserve the integrity and maintain the power of the national government, something of this kind must be done with slavery. If it is not determined now to place barrier in its path, it will again attempt ithe forcible usurpation, of the government. If it is disfranchised, and its traitor upholders taught a lesson by the practical operation of emancipation, self-interest, hereafter, will make them loyal. There is economy as well as policy in the experiment, which none but the politically blind or doggedly stubborn will fail to discover.

THE INAUGURATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

To-day has been fixed upon by traitors and rebels for the inauguration of the chief of the incendiary and assassian horde. Since Mrs. Davis indulged the boasting that she would receive company in the White-house at Washngton, the times have changed, and the circumstances under which she indulged her boasts have been also materially altered. When she thus made her arrogant boast, it was the fixed opinion of the traitors of the south, that the capture of Washington city would be the smallest of the achievement of the rebellion, while to conquer the entire country they would require only its occupancy by the chivalry, at once to induce the coward north to yield. One year ago, when Davis was first inaugurated, he had a better prospect before him than he now contemplates. He knew then what the people of the loyal States did not. that he had numerous confederates, sworn to his purposes, still in the army and navy of the United States; that he had accessories and friends in every bureau at Washington, true to his cause, though false and foresworn to that of the government; that the administration of Mr. Lincoln would be beset and betrayed in the
The steamer Kate had arrived in ballast hay. Archerence Hughes has been suffering with very outset by treason, where it had every

reckoning, on aid and co-operation, too, in

The news of the past week must have a saddening and a crashing effect upon the feelings Savannah Abandoned by its Inhabitants of the leading traitors. They must see that of political control and influence. In the early these events are decisive, and that to their armies, now broken and disheartened by successive discomfitures, nothing remains unless it is the fearful magnitude and domineering spirit desultory struggles here and there, in a cause PREPARATIONS TO RUN THE BLOCKADE which it has since developed. When these most clearly hopeless. Will that inauguration characteristics began to be displayed, the take place at Richmond to-day? If it does, it people of the northern states also began to rid will be rather an occasion of funeral solemnity. themselves of the nuisance by abolishing the and for the pageantry of mourning and burial evil. The eastern states, with New York and than a great public holiday and festival .-What words of cheer or encouragement can alayes, expunged the odious privilege to buy even that audacious and unscrupulous chief and sell human flesh from their statute books, pronounce, by way of inaugural adddress, to occupied by our forces. The information is such a crowd as can be gathered in capitol thought to be reliable, although no particulars square at Richmond?

The downfall of the rebellion is at hand, and ern papers that the steamer Merrimac is a failtheir own wonderful growth and wealth, that it will probably be quite as sudden as its formiure, the latest information received is, that slavery was in existence, that it had an infludable uprising. Davis may go through the ceremony of a new inauguration, but it is safe to predict he will not long remain at Richmond, or wield the executive rower and that considerable quantities of shot and shell are going aboard. The intention of running the blockade has not been given up, and to predict he will not long remain at Richlitical, social and business security, they were mond, or wield the executive power anywhere it was thought she would make her appear-suddenly awakened in 1882-33, when the southfor three months longer, unless as a refugee. suddenly awakened in 1832-33, when the south- for three months longer, unless as a refugee, ern states, in the name of slavery, arrogantly like Claib. Jackson, issuing proclamations to a people among whom he dare not show his face.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

THE TWENTY-SECOND AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. All the federal and corporation offices are

closed, as well as most of the business houses. There was a continuous firing of salutes this morning at all the camps, in honor of the day. The Hall of the House of Representatives being the great scene of attraction, as early as 9) o'clock the galleties, set apart for the pub-lic, were densely crowded, while the doors leading thereto were blocked with standing occupants. The portions of the galleries reserved or the families of the Diplomatic Corps and those of other invited spectators and of members of Congress, were gradually filled accord ing to their convenience. Tickets had been is sued to them, and in order to avoid confusion there was many polite door-keepers and ushers to carry out this part of the programme, and additional chairs had been provided on the floor of the hall to seat about 600 persons. Immediately over the Speaker's chair was large painting of Washington, surrounded by a gilt eagle, and over this a golden starred American flag, while from each of the upper corners of the painting hung banners of a smaller pattern. Crowds continued to penetrate the Capitol, and many persons were unable to obtain admission. The interval between eleven and one o'clock was relieved by scenes in the galleries. Some of the door occupants would loudly and imploringly call to others who were crowding behind not to precipitate them on the heads of those comfortably and enviously seated below them. Occasionally a boy would be lifted over the heads of the spec-tators to a seat in front, smid the laughter of the speciment. Living subjects usurped the various niches designed alone for memorants various niches designed alone for rubusumaga, statuary. Members of the House occasionally entered the hall and took seats. Impatient cries continued to be uttered in the galleries for the crowd at the door to fall back, and calls for the police frequently resounded, but met

THE TWENTY-SECOND AT BALTIMORE.

with no response.

The city is gay with flags, and there is a large military display in honor of the day and the victories of our arms.

The Washington Monument is decorated with flags and flowers, and the streets are thronged

with people. Salutes are firing from the four quarters of the city, and all the bells of the city were rung at suprise and at noon

THE TWENTY SECOND AT HUNTINGDON

HUNTINGDON, PA., Feb. 22. The national anniversary and the prowess of the Union armies is celebrated here to-day with eclat, by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, bunting flying, and the Farewell address will be read in the town hall. There will be fire works; a grand illumination and a torch-light

THE TWENTY-SECOND AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Feb. 22. The celebration of the day is universal.

Flags are displayed all over the city, and salutes were fired at sunrise and at noon. Business is in a great degree suspended. The programme already announced is being carried out.

Later from Port Royal No Intelligence from the Expedition

Against Savannah.

Official Account of the Fight at

Fort Pulaski.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. The steamer Atlantic has arrived from Port Royal with dates to the 19th inst.
She brings 200 bales of cotton.

The Atlantic passed the Harriet Lane, bound outh of Hatteras. All was quiet at Port Royal. There is no further intelligence from the expedition against

SECOND DESPATCH.

The steamer Atlantic brings the following report from Gen. Viele in relation to the fight in the Savannah river on the fifteenth inst.: I have the honor to report that the batteries on Venue Point were attacked at three o'clock, P. M., yesterday, by four rebel gunboats with a view of effecting a passage from Fort Pulaski, for the rebel steamers then at that place. After an engagement of one hour the rebels were driven off. The flag officer's boat being disabled and taken in tow, and the steamer that attempted the passage of the river return-

cut, met with and removed several torpedoes placed for their destruction. One on being exoloded was supposed to have had thirty pounds f powder in it.

### LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Nelly had arrived at Nassua

### FROM FORTRESS MONROB.

and occupied by U. S. Troops.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

RUMORED ATTACK ON NORFOLK FORTRES MONROE, Feb. 21. Three flags of truce were sent out to day. It

is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savan-nah has been abandoned by its inhabitants and occupied by our forces. The information is are ascertained. Notwithstanding the admissions of the south

has been made, and standing orders has been given for her reception.

Another French gunboat arrived last night, and there are now four vessels of that nationality in the Roads.

The crew of the Fingal, which run the blockade off Savannah, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, were returned to Craney Island last night. No boat was sent out to receive them. and they were brought back. They were carried over again this moroing, and sent to Norfolk.

The schooner Exertion, with ammunition. sailed to Hatteras yesterday. The steamboat Metamora, of Norfolk, arrived this afternoon. She is to go to Wash-

ington.
The new gunboat Pinola arrived, and sailed

hence yesterday.

The Fourth Wisconsin regiment, and the Twenty-first Indiana regiment, which arrived here yesterdy, were conveyed to Newport News to-day. Their destination is auknown, but rumor speaks of an attack by General M'Laue, who has superseded General Magruder, and of an attack upon Norfolk. Both suppositions are probably incorrect.

More troops are expected here shortly. Large quantities of arms are arriving.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. The report furnished to the associated press did not purport to be a verbatim report of the proceedings of the railroad convention, but was obtained from members after the adjournment, no reporters having been admitted.

The despatch obtained from the secretaries as to the business of the convention was correct. The remainder of Secretary Stanton's impressive and able speech was not reported, and the brief dission to his remarks, especially the reference to Gen. M'Clellan, was, it is now ascertained, inaccurate as to the language em-

ARRIVAL OF COTTON FROM PORT BOYAL NEW YORK, Feb. 28 with five hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

DETENTION OF THE STEAMER JURA.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22. The steamer Jura had been detained until -morrow, owing to the non-arrival of Canada

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session

Washington, Feb. 22.

SENATE. The Senate met at 12 o'clock. The journa

of yesterday was read. The Vice President presented a communication. signed by the members of the Cabinet, recom ending that, in view of the recent affliction of the President, the illumination be omitted Mr. HALE (N. H.) offered a resolution re

questing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to omit the illumination. Adopted. Mr. Wilson (Mars.) from the Military Com mittee, reported back the bill for the better or-ganisation of the medical staff. Also, a bill relating to certain railroads in Missouri.— The Senate then took a recess for half-an-

A message was received from the House that they were ready to receive the Senate.

The Senators then proceeded in a body to the House.

hour, when the Senate was again called to

After the proceedings in the House, the Sen ate adjourned until Monday. · HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WARHINGTON, Feb. 22. At 12 o'clock, the SPEAKER called the House to order, when the journal of yesterday was

At the request of the Speaker, the members proceeded to occupy seats on the left of the Hall, leaving the three front circles for the in-

vited gueers.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo ) made an ineffectual suggestion that the ladies in the lobbies be admitted to unoccupied spaces on the floor.

The SPAKER requested those in the galleries to preserve order, saying that if decorum be violated, it would become his disagreeable

duty to have them cleared. Mr. CRITTENDEN, (Ky.) said that the joint resolution relative to the celebration, did not contemplate the presentation of flags, and he therefore moved this be committed as a part of

the ceremonies. Mr. Loysjov, (Ill.) supposed from the general tenor of Mr. Crittenden's remarks heretofore, that he would not oppose what any military man desired, and this flag presentation had

been arranged by the War Department.

Mr. Dawss, (Mass.,) inquired, how could the flags be presented if Congress will not take them. He did not propose to magnify the rebel flags in this way, and hoped that they would respectfully decline to receive them.

Mr. Campbell, (Pa) said that these were trophics with hor colleges and here each trophics with hor or reference and here each trophics with her our officers and here each trophics.

trophies won by our officers and brave soldiers ing to Fort Pulaski. in hotly contested battles; he would not mag-The gunboats on the right line and in Wall's only the flags, but would magnify the deeds of our armies, and trusted that these badges or flags would be received with respect. Mr. Roscos Conkling (N. Y.) remarked that

these flags were not trophies, to be treated either with respect or the consideration of our Government. He submitted that they are badges or tokens carried by armed rebels, men red-handed with murder of citizens of their coun-NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The steamer Karnak has arrived from Havana with dates to the 15th and Nassua to the 17th.

Tred-nauded with inducer of citizensor their country, not entitled to possess or carry any flags and whom we do not recognize in any material aspect. Suppose there had occurred here a riot of formidable dimensions, and the municipal anthorities had succeeded in quelling it, and that at a meeting of the common councils, it should be proposed that a public as a meeting of the common councils, it should be proposed that a public as a meeting of the consolication. of the contributions. Did any cone suppose that they could be received with self respect or

public decency? If not, why should Congress accept the presentation of these flags, nothing more than tokens coming simply from rebels of no national standing. He would go as far as any other gentleman in this House or out in his respect and admiration for those who have left their homes to sustain on distant battle fields the existence of this government, but he wished

on this occasion to act in a manner consistent with self respect and official propriety. Mr. Campbell presuming that his previous remarks had been misunderstood explained that he would receive these flags and tokens in respect to the bravery of our troops.

Mr. Lovzrov caused to be read the law of

1814 and 1818, to the effect that the Secretaries of the War and Navy be directed to cause to be collected and transmitted to them all flags, benners and colors which may have been or shall be taken hereafter by the army and navy from the enemy, and that all of them, together with those in the possession of those Departments shall, with all consistent despatch, be delivered to the President, for the purpose of being displayed in such public places as may be

deemed proper.

Mr. Lovarov said this was the law, that by receiving these flags we would recognize a rebel government, was the most abourd idea ever originated in the brain of man. He was willing to receive every rebel flag, the more the better, in respect to the brave men who

captured them.
Mr. Edwards, (N. H.) expressed himself in favor of carrying out the arrangement for the

presentation of flags.

Mr. Pottes, (Wis.) in apparent seriousness ose to a question of order. It was that the gentleman was speaking with his back to the chair. [Laughter.]
Mr. Edwards smilingly said. I did not wish

to turn my back to the ladies. [Laughter.] He would receive the flags in honor of our gallant soldiers. The SPEAKER appealed to the galleries on an

occasion like this to preserve order, to refrain from applause, and to observe due propriety. Mr. RICHARDSON. The galleries are behaving better than we are. The question was taken on the adoption of

Mr. Crittenden's motion, and resulted in year

90. nave 61. Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that the vote be re considered and that the motion be laid on the

Mr. HICKMAN moved a call of the House, but while engaged in this proceeding, the hour ar rived for the commencement of the ceremonies The centre door was thrown open and the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate appeared preceded by the sergeant-at-arms fol-lowed by the Senators; these occupied the ront seat; next came the several heads of the Departments, who were accommodated with chairs on the right of the Hall on the first

range.

The chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign governments fluent this government, who were largely represented. Lord Lyons was not present. Officers of the army and navy in full miform. Maj. Gen. McCiellan was among the officers of the army, and on his entrance there was repeated applause from the galleries.

The members of the House remained stand-

ing till the guests on the floor were seated. The scene was a most brilliant one.

#### Bem Advertisments.

LAUER'S ALE, PORTER AND BEER.

OTICE is hereby given to the officer of Garrisburg, that the undersigned has authorized Mr. E. Mager to re-cive orders for any of my maunifactures. The collecting will be attended to by the undersigned. All orders left as above will be promptly attended to.

Giusge Lausi. NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens

GRAND CONCERT.

Pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution

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IUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25th CARL SENIZ.

A fine orchestra and chorus will be present. The apparatus used to instruct the pupils, will be exhibited.

ADMISSION......25 cents. To assist in defraying expenses only. To commence a before 8 o'clock. feb22-d3.

PUBLIC SALE. TN PURSUANCE of an order of the Or-

SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1862, SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1862, st the Put-ic House of Benjamin Geesey in Linglestown, Dauphin county, at 12 o'clock M., the following real entate, vis: A certain tract or piece of land situated in West Hanover township, county a cressic, bounded by lands of G.orge W. Finney, Ann Finney and others, containing twenty-nine and a half acres. Also a certain lot of ground in Linglestown, Lower Paxton township, bounded by Market street, and by properly of Ann Berst on the west and William Cassol, on the east. Said lot being 200 feet deep and 60 feet front on Market street, whereon is erected a two story frame house and frame stable, late the estate of samuel Stewart Finney dec'd.

Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by AARON BOMBAUGH.

Trusice, &c., to sell raid estate of said deceased.

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[feb21-d3te] WM WYKOFF. OST or mislaid on Tuesday or Wednes-

OST or mislaid on luesusy of would day last a pur of Steel Speciacles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. 34, corner of Second and the snut streets in this city.

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160 pieces, yard wide Muslin, at 12½ cts per yard.

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Also a sarge stock of Carpets, fancy and bishk Silks.

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SYRUP, Lovering's and Etewart's, for NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market street. NICHULS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market street. SUGARS Crushed, Pulverized and Re-fined, for sale by NICHO S & BOWMAN, feb21 Corner Front and Market sure-ts.

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Bellimora Ian 17th 1882 call. Baltimore, Jan. 17th. 1862

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