## Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Morning, February 27, 1862, REPUBLICAN EDITORIAL STATE CON-

In order to procure more concert of action, a more perfect understanding in regard to the best course to sustain the national cause, and prevent a division of strength on minor issues, the REPUBLICAN EDITORS of the State of Pennsylvania are requested to meet in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March next, for general conference and consultation. The necessity of a mutual understanding at this juncture of our national affairs, makes such a meeting of the utmost importance, and we trust the attendance will be full from all parts of the State.

JNO. A. HIEFTAND, E. W. CAPRON, W. W. SELLERS, J. H. ROBINSON, JAMES C. BROWN, GEO. BERGNER, E. COWAN. E H. RAUCH.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The following information of the movement of troops was derived at the Adjutant General's office this morning : Colonel Jones' regiment of Infantry left Phil

adelphia on Monday.

Col. Augeroth's regiment, Heavy Artillery, left Philadelphia on Tuesday.
Colonel Laman, regiment of Infantry,
Schlandecker,
Wilson,
Campbell,

will leave Camp Curtin as rapidly as transporta don can be furnished.

They all march to Washington by, an orde of General McClellan on the Governor, received | not forget the equal necessity of placing such this morning.

Colonel Stanton, Infantry. Stainrook,

Lyle, Price, Cavalry,

"Fishmoth, "will leave Philadelphia this and next week.

THE ANDERSON BODY GUARD.

The arrival of this body of gallant and chiv alrous young men in the state of Kentucky, is one of the events of the war hereafter to be commemorated. It will be remembered that this corps was recruited expressly for the service of Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumfer, but since the illness of that officer has made his | throughout this commonwealth, before we have withdrawal from the army absolutely neces. sary, the Guard will be detailed for other duties equally honorable and important. Many of and equip men before they are drilled and disthe young men composing the corps are connected with families whose relationship extend to provide the means of a military education nemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety even to the citizens of the locality they have thus voluntarily devoted their lives to defend, and these are being welcomed by their kinsmen and friends with that spontaneous tenderness and onthusiasm which is as essential to atfection as it is requisite for patriotism. Letters have been received in this city by several distinguished individuals, and among them the accomplished wife of the Executive has written assurances of the most gratifying character as to the reception of these gallant men. Mrs. Governor Curtin has relatives in the ranks of this corps, and these by their kinsmen in the land of treason, are welcomed as the brave defenders and liberators of the south. One of her correspondents writes thus, "All that we can do for these brave men, who have so willingly come to fight for and protect us, will be little in comparison to what they are entitled. May God bless them, is the prayer

When friends thus meet, and kinsmen in the th thus join bands and prayers, the end of facilities of social progress, and prosperity. the rebellion is not only decreed, but the limit and the doom of its influence and cause are forever filed. And it will be gratifying to those all over the state who have friends in the Anderson Body Guard, to hear of the hearty welcome which that corps have received in the south.

BEN. WADE. If there is a man in the loyal states who really represents the true sentiment of American independence, enterprise, industry and progress, it is Ben. Wade, the U. S. Senator from Ohio. He is a true specimen of an American Democrat, none of your dough-face, sycophantid, slavery adulating locofocos, who have sucgessfully as propriated the title of Democracy, until by its use and abuse the whole nation has been brought to the verge of political, social, financial and commercial ruin - but a Democrat of the true Republican stamp, who right, and who has labored against wrong until his zeal has become a virtue worthy of the emulation of every honest men in the land. Because Senator Wade has dared to oppose the slave power when its majority in the Sepate walked the floors of that chamber, as a piratechief treads the deck of his ve sel, he is to be sacrificed. To ensure this, the united controllers of the old organs of that same majority in the north, are howling in his path, while the Patriot this morning lends its feeble whine to swell the clamor of those who hate Senator Wade because he hates slavery as the source of all our evil and the origin of the present

With the preferences of the Legislature of Ohio, of course, we have no right to interferebut in the reputation of an honest, an upright public servant and a stein patriot, we have an equal interest as we have an interest in every good influence that can be wielded for the peace and presperity of the country... There Hudson, and pursuing their conquering steps fore, we regard the re-election of Ban. Wade to until they reached the Merrimac, they are fallthe U.S. Senate as a great national necessity.

His defeat is south as a tribute to the slave power. Let his triumph, therefore, be made essential to the rebuke of that power.

WE INVITE ATTENTION to general order number seventeen, issued from head quarters today, and printed in this afternoon's TELEGRAPH. Its terms are alike just and creditable to the spirit which has prompted the acts of the Govemor and Commander in Chief during the present military organizations of the forces of Pencrylvania, and will add a generous stimu. lous to the already gallant emulations of the woldlers of the Keystone State.

We are industry to the Secretary of the Unit love and the panoply of their protection. ted States Senate, John W. Forney, for valuable

public documents.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES AND NE CESSITIES.

Governor Curtin, in his last annual message, to the Legislature, recommended the policy of establishing a school for the inculcation of strictly military knowledge. When this recommendation was made, the necessities of the state were great, while the military resources of the same were almost incalculable and inexhaustible. Pennsylvania has sent into the field, fully armed and equipped, more than one hundred thousand men. When this force was being recruited, the only difficulty that threat ened to obstruct or delay its organization was the lack of competent and efficient officers to take the command; and even now that these positions of command are filled, complaint is repeatedly made as to the incompetency of those who have assumed this authority, while the frequent resignations of those summoned before) the military commission instituted to test the qualifications of officers, seem to justify the complaint as to the inefficiency of certain officers, and urge more forcibly the mecessity for the establishment of some system of education, whereby competent men can be furnished for these positions hereafter. The necessity for an armed force to secure the successful operation of the civil authority, will exist for many years to come. Amnesties and treaties of peace will not eradicate, though they may allay the elements of rebellion, and therefore the loyal states and the nation must contribute to the support of a large military force for years to come, in order to secure the tranquility of the Union and the speedy operation of all laws essential to peace and prosperity. When the states are contributing to this armed force. the mere strength of numbers, the willingness and the valor to fight and conquer, they hould force under the control only of such men as are fully able to command, and to lead them to vicgenerous may be their patriotism and their qualify themselves for such important duties. That is the duty of the state or nation, and still immense military resources, the state should at once provide the most liberal means for the education of those who are to train and command those forces. Some of our cotemporaries are advocating the necessity of at once arming the militia, and organizing large bodies of men fitted and educated others to lead and command such forces. This seems like fully, thus to arm and training before it attempts to exact milisuch an education within the limits of the com- which have declared their independence and the immediate establishment of an institution in which the knowledge necessary to success in he military science can be attained. The ar gument against such an institution is of no more count than the opposition which is usually the United States almost forty years ago, with every description. What we need is a wise,

THE INVADERS INVADED.

One year ago, the traitors were busily engaged in arranging their plans for the invasion of the north. The taking of Washington city was considered as the work only of a march across the Long Bridge which spans the Potomac, while the victorious hosts of the exulting chivalry, would march through Maryland amid the plaudits of their friends in that state, until they reached the border of Pennsylvania, where their real triumphs and rich conquests would commence. Pizzaro, in his dreams, as he slumbered after his intoxicating Perusion revels, never had pictured to his bleated and distempered vision; more gorgeous scenes of vuluptuous splender and ill concealed lasciviousness than those which fluttered through the daydreams of the southern traitor, as he contemplated the certainty of his invasion of the north. The gold which Pissaro treacherously received from the imprisoned Inca, dwindled into insignificance when compared to that which the wild mobs led on by the slave drivers, were to wreat from the people of the north. Philadelphia was first to fall into the hands of these ruthless invaders. Its temples, its treasures its palaces and dwellings were all to afford the richest booty. Harrisburg was also to feel the presence and the tread of the same invader, and then from this point and from Philadelphia, the southern inv ders were to reach on to the rich cities of the east, their presence hailed and welcomed by the dough-faced Democracy; and their progress but little impeded by any force which the craven and cowardly north could

bring in arms against them. But these anticipations and dreams have been sadly frustrated and deceitful. It is the incaders who have been inwaded. Instead of southern armies marching across the Susquehanna, the Hudson, and pursuing their conquering steps ing down, down, down, where their flying numbers have almost reached the shores of the Gulf period of his civil service.

It will, therefore, be impossible for me to be present in New York, in accordance with your ments and their camps without firing guns or striking tents. They are begging for quarters where escape is impossible and battle unavoidable. They are begging for terms of easy surble. They are begging for terms of easy sur-render when a manly contest might give them birthday of Washington, we shall at once re-a victory. And what is far more gratifying is the fact, that the people claimed as being zeal-throw of the monetrons readily. qualy devoted to the confederate traiter cause. hall the invading federal troops as the real de liverers of the south, and fall prostrate beneath the stars and stripes, as the banner of their

> Surely a people who have thus failed to make good their boasting-who have falled in their Committee of Arrangements.

braggast claim as superior in arms—who shrink from battle and fly from the foes they haughtily invited to the contest -surely such a people must become hereafter the mere dependents on the leniency and liberality of those who conquer them without a blow and make them prisoners by the mere crooking of a finger. Old Virginia and Old Kentucky may hereafter live in negro minstrelsy and rude negro wit, but in the annals of true chivalry and the recital of manly feats of daring and indurance, they will find no mention, except it is by such compari. son as will perpetuate their odium. The history of the invasion of the invaders will afford prolific themes for more than one fertile pen.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In his annual message to Congress, in De cember, 1823, President Monroe announced the doctrine on the subject of European occupation of certain territory on this hemisphere, which has since taken his name, and is now referred to as the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine, since the concerted interference of Eogland, France and Spain, in the domestic affairs of Mexico, for the purpose of placing a scion of European nobility on the Mexican throne, is so frequently quoted, that we deem it important to give the all hands remained on the wreck until about precise language of the message itself, so that eleven o'clock this forenoon, when the Spauldthose who are not fully acquainted with its It is stated that the Hoboken passed within terms, may at once comprehend their full force sight of the blockading steamer Cambridge, and meaning. Every intelligent reader has but the latter and her no notice. always understood that the Monroe doctrine ad\_ vised a vigorous opposition to foreign intervention or control of the affairs of the governments on this hemisphere, while the dullest man in the nation will be able to comprehend why such intervention is attempted at this particular period in the history of our government. In the nessage referred to, and on the subject to which we now desire to call the attention of the reader. President Monroe thus addressed Congress:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matfully able to command; and to lead them to victory. Individuals, at their own expense, however any part, nor does it comport with our policy to . It is only when our rights are invaded ardent devotion to the country, cannot afford to or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes further to enhance the efficiency of our already which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which was achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt ciplined. The first duty of the state should be part to extend their system to any portion of this With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered tary service. There are no means afforded for and shall not interfere. But with the governments monwealth, a fact to which the Governor has heretofore so ably referred, and therefore we join in the recommendation which contemplates the immediate establishment of an institution of the immediate establishment of an institution of the manifest ording of an untransful distinguishment of the immediate establishment of the contemplates of the manifest ording of an untransful disposition to the manifest ording of an untransful disposition to the manifest ording of an untransful disposition to as the manifest action of an unfriendly disposition vards the United States."

This was the honorable position assumed by

waged to impede progress and improvement of reference more especially to the European powers of Spain and Portugal. The powers of liberal, well digest d and well guarded system Europe evidently regard Mexico as "the sick of imparting a military knowledge to the young man" of this continent, as they do Turkey of men of the commonwealth. The education be the European. The three great powers which stowed while securing this knowledge, will not now invade Mexico are all anxious to adminisbe lost to the state, though the services of a ter upon his estate. That Spain should seek to single student were never needed on the battle re-possess Mexico is not strange, or that either field. It will develop itself in other walks and channels of life and business, in the advance-ment of divilization and the improvement and channels of combination of the combination of the combination of the powers should cover the possession of the been issued.

We surrich to the combination of that is breathed on their paths by many full channels of life and business, in the advance- isthmus, over which an enormous commerce the three, plausibly excused, as it is, by insincere pretence, is remarkable. How insincere desire to change the government of Mexico, but only to obtain redress of specific grievances. is seen in their rejection of the overtures of Juarez, and their proposal now to erect a throne our works of industry, invention and art at the in Mexico and place upon it an Austrian imbecile, with all the hereditary vices of a cruel and tyranuical race. The time is chosen, also, when the United States have all their energies occupied in the suppression of a most formidable rebellion, and when it is imagined we are impotent to assert the approved policy of our government, as set forth in the Monroe doctrine. The little republic of Dominica, which Spain overthrew the last summer, thus enlarging her West India possessions, seems to have been an experiment upon the temper of our government, to try whether we would acquiesce in a similar movement on a larger scale towards Mexico. The trial may be disastrous to the

> experimentors. Gov. Curris addressed the following letter to the chaiman of the committee of arrangements of the Republican Union Feetival, held in New York on Washington's Birthday, in answer to an invitation to be present on that occasion. Gov. Curtin justly regards Philadelphia as the metropolis, and recites a historical fact familiar only to the student, that that city was the home of the Father of his Country during the performance of his civil service, and also the centre of those scenes in his military struggles, which have made his name greater than that of Casar, and prouder far than that of Alexander. We append the letter of the Governor:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1862, DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th. inviting me to attend the Union festival in New York on the 22ad of this month. I shall on that day be engaged in the celebration of the testival in the metropolis, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and where was the home of Washington during the

invitation.

It has pleased the Almighty so to shape events, that our brave and loyal men have been at last permitted to move in earnest, and throw of the monstrous rebellion, which for so many months has been rampant among the be-sotted and benighted people of a portion of our country.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect Your obedient servant.

A. G. OURTIN,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq., Chairman of the

from our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Failure of the Attempt to Lay the Telegraph Sable Across the Bay.

THE STEAMER HOBOKEN WRECKED

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 25. The steamer Spaulding arrived this after oon, having left Boanoke Island the day be

fore yesterday, and Hatteres yesterday.

By the Spaulding we learn of the failure o the attempt to lay the telegraph cable acros On the day that the Hoboken sailed the Bay. On the day that the Hoboken sailed sixteen miles of the cable were laid in the mos successful manner, when operations were stopped for the night. Yesterday the Hoboken occupied taking soundings when the severe blow of that day struck her at noon. Her steam pipe broke soon after, and she became unmanagable, drifting upon Cape Henry, wher he went ashore and broke in two. Last night

A couply of other naval vessels also passed her without offering to render assistance. The Hoboken is a total loss, the remainder of the cable, about fifteen miles, was destroyed, before it was abandoned. About an equal quantity is laid in the bay, and the end is

nuoyed up. Mr. Heiss goes to Wash ngton to-night. The steamer B. B. Forbes was seen by the Spaulding ashore, near Nags Head, this

morning. White flags were displayed on all the house n the vicinity.

The Spaulding brings the mails and passen

gers, but no news.

The flag of truce to day took about thirty

persons to Craney Island.

Major S S. Sawyer arrived at Norfolk yester day, having left Elizabeth city on Sunday at noon. He represents everything quiet in that

ocality.

The entire fleet left the waters of Pasquotank on Saturday morning. But two gunboats re-urned in the evening. But few inhabitants

remain in the place.

The Wilmington Journal of Saturday says five or six federal gunboats had entered Roanoke

A very severe blow from the Northwest oc curred yesterday afternoon and last night. The frigate Cumberland, at Newport News, dragged her anchors, and several schooners got adrift and some damage was done by collisions in

he roads. The fire of vesterday continued during the evening, and a guard was kept all night. Great redit is due to Colonel Bendix and the mem bers of the 10th New York regiment, who all worked most manfully, and by their efforts prevented a most disastrous confligration, which threatened in consequence of the high wind.

vind.

The steamer Express is reported lost on the eastern shore. Hit see any m

## From Washington

The World's Exhibition at London, CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD. The U.S. Treasury Note hill Signed by the President.

Washington, Feb. 26. The following notice to the public has just

of such American citizens, as might desire annear at the exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held in the city of London one of these pretences is, that they did not during the present year, submits the following statement:

The Congress of the United State, after due consideration, has declined to adopt any measures to further a National representation of afore-mentioned exhibition. The authority of the commission has therefore ceased. They have advised the commissioners ap

pointed by British government, that there will be no general participation on the part of the they have thought it not improper at the same time to recommend to the consideration of the royal commissioners, that such works of indus ry and art as have received the authentication of the commissioners, and may, to a limited extent, be presented for exhibition through individual exertions.

W. H. SEWARD. [Signed.] The President has approved the United States note bill. It is therefore a law.

MARINE DISASTER.

GREENPORT, Feb. 26. The schooner Meteor from New Bedford for New York, has been totally lost on Plumb Island. Three of the crew perished. The captain only being saved.

XXXVIIth Congress-First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. SENATE.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.,) presented a petition from the merchants, &c., of New York, raying for a general bankrupt act. Also a memorial from the academy of medicine of New York, against he employment of homeopath c surgeons.

Messrs. Dooluttle (Wis.) and SUMMER (Mass.) presented petitions for the emancipation of the

Mr. M'Dousal, (Cal.) from the special committee on the subject, reported a bill for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from Missouri to the Pacific ocean.
On motion of Mr. Wads, (Ohio,) the bill for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands

was taken up. Mr. Doolittle thought it a question whether the government should go into raising cotton, and attempted into plantations. He thought

it a very doubtful experiment, in a peruniary sense. If it was a proposition to lease out the lands he would not object.

Mr. Hals, (Ohio,) said that he did not suppose that the bill would realize any great sum of money, but there was a large extent of terri-tory abandoned and the slaves left at large and something must be done to take care of them. This was not any settled policy, only a temporary measure for one year to meet the necessities of the case.

Mr. Dootstrie, (Wis.,) thought that if the commissioners had been sent down to Port Royal to see the elephant we have on our hands might have received much information. Mr. Wann asked if he had read the report of

Mr. Pierce on the gubject space of the first space of the subject. He wanted feeled his gnorance on the subject. He wanted the Government to take some measure to col-

ect revenue and taxes in those States, even

we had to sell the land.

Mr. Summer, (Mass.,) thought that nature would not wait for the operations of Congress. and if we expect to get any grop seed, must be planted soon, and it will not do to delay the matter. There was a necessity for immediate

Mr. Browning (III.) considered this a ver important measure, and should be carefully considered. He thought the bill vague and needed revision. He moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. There was great danger of doing injury to loyal men who de served protection.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VOORHEES, (Ind.,) asked leave to offer a

resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. Halleck but Mr. Loystov objected. The resolution commends the sentiments and colicy avowed to Gen. Halleck's general order of Feb. 28d, already published, as eminently

Fig. 28d, already photonica, in first conformity to lagrand-patriotic, and in strict conformity to he constitution, and that the war should be onducted in accordance with the same.

The thanks of Congress are tendered to Gen Halleck for the said order, and for his military achievements as commander of the department of Missouri.

Mr. Var Wyck (N. Y.) said that circumstances rendered it necessary that he should ask to be excused from serving farther, at present, achairman of the committee on government contracts. A few days would be necessary to close up some unfinished investigation. He would always feel a lively interest in the results of the committees.

## Married.

By Rev. P. Maher, on the ev ning of the .5th of Feb uary, Mr. ANDREW KIEFER, formerly of Reading, to Mis-SUPAN R. SHERHY of this city.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS. P. M., Harrisburg, Feb. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.
All promotions of officers in regiments o

Pennsylvania volunteers, wherever the Gover-nor has the power to appoint, under the order of the War Department of the 4th of May, 1861, and the act of Congress of the 22d July 1861, will be made in the order of their seniority, and all second lieutenants will be appointed from the non-commissioned officers and privates in the companies where the vacancies occur.

This order only applies to officers below the rank of field officers, and will be enforce! except in special cases, which may be presented through the colonels of the regiments.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL.

Adjutant General, P. M. LOST, VERY SMALL TAN TERRIER DOG

Arswers to the name of "Fly." A reasonable r ward will be paid for his return. Apply at teh28dit PISTOLS ! PISTOLS !! HITNEY'S improvement on Colt's A fine assortment of navy and other sizes of this led pision, just received and for sale cheap at

Opposite the Court House. SUGAR CURED HAMS.

DRIED BEEF. SHOULDERS, BOLGNA SAUSAGE.

GILBERT'S Hardware S

A large and fresh supply just received by feb26 WM. DOCK Jr., & Co. LET.—The commodious Store Room

on Market Square, adjacent to the "Jones House," (Overley's Hotel) OHAS. C. RAWN, HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1863. feb25-1md W ANTED, by a young man, a clerkship

V 10 a groce y store; has some experience of the pusiness and would wish to learn it thoroughly. Wages not so much an object as employment. Apply at THOMAS POOLS, feb25d6te Wainut street between Fourth and Fifth.

PUBLIC SALE. TX/ILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1862. SATURDAY, MARUEL 181, 1004, at Hoffman's Hotel, opposite the Court House, at six o'clock P. M. all that Lot of Ground situate on Grand street, in the city of Harrisburg it being twelve feet six inches on Grand street, and extending back to Rose Alley, fitty feet in depth, having thereon erected:

a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing four rooms and basement. In front of the door there is a first rate well of water with a pump in good repair. pump in good repair.

A cear title can be given.

Any person destring to purchase, can do so at Private Sale, by calling on the sub-criber, who resides on the property. Terms and conditions, will be made known by the made known EMANUSL M. MAIRT.

W. BABR, Auctioneer.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

THE undersigned Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county to distribute the valauces in the hands of A. O. Hieste-and Onaries F. huench, assignees of John Wallower and John Wallower, r. and of the firm of Wallower & and John Wallower, it is a second to the second among at the order of the second among at the order of the second free of the second at the office of David Free ing. Esq., for the purpose aforesaid on Frilay, the 7th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock a.m., when and where all parties in

62, at 10 octoor a. a., material and an extended to attend D. FLEMING.
J. W. LIMON (ON, Audito Audit HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

SECOND LOT of Comic and Sentimen-A DECOUTE A THE PRINCE OF THE

JUST RECEIVED.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of Family A. Bibles of siferest styles of binding; at 90c, \$1 zc \$1 50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10. Also Pocket Bibles of dif-ferent styles and prices at SOHEFFER'S Bookstore. febl. y

AUGUSTINE L. CHAYNE. CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Residence No. 27 North Second Street. N. B-JOBBING ATTENDED TO. HAY! HAY!!

SUPERIOR article of Baled Hay, at sir to per ton for sale by AMES M. WHEELER.

MEDAR TUBS; BASKETS, BROOMS and everything in the line, just received in large quantities and for sale very low by
W. H. C.K., Jr., & Co.

CROSS & BLACK WELL'S Celebrated
PICKLES, SAUUES, PRESERVE; &c., &c. A large
supply of the above, embracing every variety, just received and for sale by

West DOOR 1- & Co. WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER TIGHEDALE AND KETAIL DEALER
in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit.—
Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisias, and Nuts of all kinds.—
Fresh and saltgish, Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Tobaseo, Segars and Country Produce in general, at the
correge of Third and Walnut streets.
Coct28id5m.

DAMILY WASHING BLUE, an excel lent substitute for Indigo, for sa le at the wholesand retail grocery store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Recorner of Front and Market streets.

NOTIONS Onite a variety of useful SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

Miscellaneuns.



STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK

AND LIVERPOOL. ANDING AND EMBARKING PASangka at QUEENSTOWN, (Irciand.) The liver, noted to spatching their tull powered Clyde-built iron streams in company Steamship company Steamship as follows:

KANGAROO, Saurday, March ist; ETNA, Saturday March 8th; CITY OF NEW YORK, raturday, March lists and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, irom Pier 4 North River.

Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Jary York.

Secretary of State, a 1 passengers leaving the cuite states are required to procure Pa-sports b fore going o board the St amer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or d lay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at it Company's Offices, 16 Broadway, New York.

Jan 21.

JUST RECEIVED.

LARGE LOT of Black Silks. A Fine Assortment of Plain Dress Silk

Eng. Rep. Mourning Silks. Small Bar Black and Purple Silks. A New Stock of Mourning Dress Goods.

A Large Line of Irish Lineus, at old price A Full Stock of Skeleton Skirts;
Best attcle ever manufactured.
A Full Line of Gents Undershirts and Drawen

Furs;
Now closing out the Etack
Balmoral Skirts; Marseilles Counterpaines ;

At old prices.
Allendale Spreads; Allendate Spreads;
Chesp.

A Large Line of Towellings.

Now open at CATHJARIS,
febl8-y Next door to the Hantisburg Bank

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed the ball ance of his goods from Market strate to This walnut, where he will keep constantly on hand a fine sortment of Confectionary, Apriles, Ornary and beam Sweet Potatives. Dried Fruits Homens, there and She Also Kio and Dindellon coffee, all and of vas with old articles too numerous to mounton. Thus tull for paparonase he hopes by strict attention to some merita continuance of it.

John Wife.

FOR SEWING MACHINES JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON 200 & 500 YDS. WHIIR, BLACK & COLUR-THIS thread being made particularly to Seving Machines, is VERY STRING, SHOULD AN BLASTIC. Its strength is not impaired by washing up by friction of the needle For Michines, use drops Patent Glace,
FOR UPPER THREAD,

and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red Tuket. FOR UNDER THREAD. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the charry theo, in cashs of 100 doren early, asserted by the WM. HENRY SMIPA. Steatment and does

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE (Near the Harrisburg Bridge.)

JUST RECEIVED from the DEST which we will sell at \$1.25 per ream \$2.30 per ream for NOTE PAPER, which we will sell at \$1.25 per ream \$2.30 per ream for NOTE PAPER, descrited will be latest and very handsome emblems and members. 93.50 for 1000 WHITE ENVELOPES, with antique

atriotic emblems, printed in two cours.

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