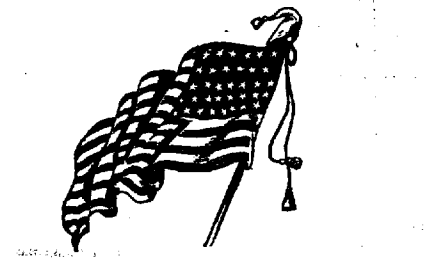


Daily Telegraph



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.

Friday Afternoon, February 28, 1862.

Republican Editorial State Convention.

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.

E. W. CARROLL, JNO. A. HIREMAN, W. W. SKELLES, J. H. ROBINSON, GEO. BRONKHORST, JAMES C. BROWN, E. COWAN, E. H. RAUCH.

PROMPT ACTION.

THE MAILED AND WOUNDED TO BE SUCCEED.

We yesterday alluded to the fact that a great battle was impending on the Potomac, and that in the encounter which would ensue, at least fifty thousand Pennsylvanians would be engaged. In view of that important fact we suggested to the Legislature the propriety of empowering Gov. Curtin to provide such means as he might deem expedient and necessary, for the care, succor and medical attendance of our troops in that great battle, who might be wounded or maimed.

In this connection, we deem it not out of place to state, that telegraphic despatches have reached the Executive Department from Philadelphia, from a large number of medical gentlemen, of the highest repute and respectability, signifying their willingness to go to any point the Governor may indicate, to assist in the care of the soldiers from this state, who may be wounded in the impending battle.

May we not claim that the glorious old Keystone State is again in advance of her sisters. This last act of our Legislature is an honor to that body and a credit to its individual members. In war, the most powerful and formidable—in humanity, the most liberal and prompt—the people of our glorious old Commonwealth seem determined to make such a record for themselves as will render them First in Peace, First in War, and First in the Hearts of their Countrymen!

BORN AGAIN.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has evidently been born again. To President Lincoln's call for troops he insolently replied: "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion, but fifty thousand, if necessary, for the defence of our rights or those of our southern brethren!" He now says to Gen. Grant, up the Cumberland with his gunboat persuaders: "Allow me an armistice and cessation of hostilities for three days, and the stars and stripes shall float over every fortified point in Tennessee." How magnanimous!

THE KING OF SIAM, in a letter to the President of the United States, offered to send to this country a number of elephants, that they might increase and multiply. His Royal Highness was induced to make this generous offer on learning that the animal was a great curiosity in this latitude; but however that may be with the quadruped, we have a biped here which sometimes represents the elephant in a manner that would astonish even the King of Siam. We recommend that President Lincoln reciprocate the kindness of his royal friend, by offering to send him rare specimens of our elephants. They would astonish the Siamese.

SECRETARY STANTON'S order, placing the telegraph under a certain degree of censorship, and enjoining the press from the publication of news relating to the position and movements of the army, has not been understood. It was not designed to inaugurate any permanent policy, but simply to provide for an exigency of the moment. Our troops, as everybody knows, will sooner or later begin several effective onslaughts upon the enemy, and it is not desirable that these should be made known to the enemy before he learns them from actual collision. A great deal of mischief has been done at the West by a premature exposure of the object of the great river and lake expeditions.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS"

A phrase in its current use which seems to us somewhat ambiguous. People say, "We are anxious to see the Union as it was, again established." "The Union as it was!" What does the expression mean? Under the administration of Pierce and Buchanan we had what was called "Union." Then, apparently, as the price of Union and the condition of its continuance, the entire powers of the general government were welded in the interests of slavery. There was no limit to the demands of the slaveholding oligarchy, and scarcely any to the ready concessions of a supine Northern Democracy. That interest was supreme in the councils and actions of the government. There are not a few among us whose loyalty has not been even pronounced, but who would be glad to see that Union re-established, and whose zeal is most ardent for a Union of that kind and no other. Indeed we are not sure the Confederate Congress would not readily accept that as a "compromise." It was not against that—a government which they controlled, and in which slavery was the paramount interest—that they rebelled. If by "the Union as it was" is meant a state of things where the executive powers of the government are for the sake of the Union, to be placed in the hands of such men as Buchanan, with such counsellors as Cobb, Floyd, Toucey and Thompson—if such men as Mason and Toombs, and Davis, and Hunter, are again to lord it insolently in the Senate chamber—or the House of Representatives is to be kept in uproar and disorganization for two months by factious slaveholders—that be "the Union" which men desire to see restored, it is well to understand it beforehand. The Union which we desire to see, is that cardinal one which was intended by the Constitution, in which the just rights of all sections shall be respected, and their laws shall be obeyed; in which the powers of the government shall be impartially and justly exercised, and not perverted to the support of slavery. Civil war is indeed a terrible evil, and no good man can desire to see it needlessly prolonged. But since it has been set on foot in behalf of an interest demanding exclusive control, and by men resolved to rule or ruin, the sacrifices it has already cost will be less than in vain, if the loyal people, under the name of "restoring the Union," are to concede to the audacious traitors, all which they menacingly clamored for in the outset. To declare that their cause was just, and the rebellion on their part rightful, would not be more absurd than now to yield, them again that supremacy in the government which they had in "the Union as it was."

A NEW COALITION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post writing from the federal metropolis on the 26th instant, says that those members of Congress who favor such a policy against the rebellion as will make another impossible in this country for at least another half century, are conferring together, so that some sort of organized action may be had, in and out of Congress in favor of rigorous measures against the cause of the great rebellion. The Democratic members of Congress, with here and there a notable exception, are striking hands with the border slave-state men and the so-called conservative Republicans, to defeat every bill reported to the Senate or House affecting the institution of slavery. This formidable combination threatens to defeat the bill for the emancipation of the slaves within this District, the territorial bill, as it is called—the bill from the Territorial Committee of both houses providing for the occupation and government of the disloyal states—and even the confiscation bill of Senator Trumbull, which is now under discussion in the Senate.

If the press and the people do not keep a watchful eye on the proceedings of Congress, every one of these important measures will be defeated by this new coalition. It is composed of some of the best talent in the House, and it feels strong because, on several recent occasions in the House, it has already succeeded in carrying its point. Mr. Diven, of New York, is one of the leaders of the coalition, and several of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey men follow his lead. The importance of passing some of the measures alluded to above is so great that not even the financial measures of the Ways and Means Committee, or Mr. Chase, will be permitted wholly to push them aside. The debate on the tax bills will not consume the entire time of the House, but these other measures will claim some attention.

THE CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The convention which has been in session for some weeks at Wheeling has completed its labors, and submitted a constitution to the people of the proposed new state of "West Virginia." Forty-four counties are to be included in the limits of the state, as follows: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, M'Dowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Grant and Monroe.

Besides this, four counties, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, are to be admitted or not as they may vote, and three other counties, Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, are to be received if the other four join. The Constitution provides for free schools, a free press, equal taxation and election by ballot. It prohibits banks of issue and "public improvements" by the state, and all special privileges. It proposes that the new state assume a fair proportion of the debt of Virginia before the war; makes Wheeling the seat of government for the present; and lastly, leaves the state a slave state. The following provision, under the head of "Miscellaneous," is the only mention made of the subject: "No slave shall be brought, or free person of color be permitted to come, into this state for permanent residence." The provision that "such parts of the common law of Virginia as are not inconsistent with this constitution" shall remain in force, covers the whole slave code of old Virginia, as nothing is said against it. It is right to add that the

Wheeling Intelligencer, which ably urged the convention to give the new state a free constitution, believes that the first Legislature to be chosen will do this. But it is scarcely likely that Congress will take such a matter on trust. The constitution is to be voted for on the 3d of April next.

TAX ON SPIRITOUS LIQUORS.

Since we suggested the policy of levying a tax on spiritous liquors as a means of revenue to assist in defraying the expenses of the war for the Union, some of our contemporaries have also engaged in the same arguments for the same purpose, and now from all over the country we receive the urgent appeals of the press in favor of levying such a tax on all descriptions of intoxicating liquors. One of these contemporaries is of the opinion that no tax proposed by Congress will yield as steady and large a revenue, as that on ardent spirits; and, at the same time, none can be levied which the community will feel so lightly. Being almost exclusively used as a luxury, scarcely the slightest hardships will be imposed upon the people. At present, duties are levied upon imported spirits; but all that is manufactured in the country, is sold and consumed, without yielding a dollar to the general government. Great Britain, which is supported, in a great measure, by direct taxation, long since availed itself of this source of revenue; and the result is a yield of nearly 100,000,000 annually, while we receive a trifle over \$8,000,000 from the same source. Import and excise duties are likewise levied on tobacco by the British Parliament, and \$28,000,000 is realized from it, while the duties upon cigars and snuff, imported into the United States, is less than one-fifth of that sum.

The following figures are taken from the English financial report for 1857, and the American for 1860, and may be taken as a fair average for the two countries.

Table with columns for Duty, Foreign spirits, Rum, British spirits, Malt, Hops, Wine, Tobacco, Total duty, and United States items like Tobacco, cigars and snuff, Beer, ale, &c., Spirits, cordials, &c., Alcohol, Total duty.

Upon an article of merchandise are the profits of the retail dealer so great, as those realized from the sale of ardent spirits. In few cases does it fall short of one hundred and fifty per cent; and it frequently exceeds five hundred. A gallon of rectified whisky, wholesale at fifty cents per gallon, will retail at two dollars; and the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon, which will cost, by the barrel, from sixty to seventy-five cents per gallon, will retail for nearly five times that sum. A tax, then, of even twenty cents per gallon, on all spirits manufactured will not materially diminish the profit realized from their sale. There are annually produced in the United States about 600,000,000 of gallons of whisky, and other distilled spirits, and a specific excise tax of twenty cents on each, would yield the handsome sum \$120,000,000, at least one-third more than the entire revenue has ever yet been; and more than enough to pay the expenses of the Government, though our Navy were increased to four hundred vessels, as it should be. A light tax of two or three cents per gallon on beer and ale, and the same per pound upon manufactured tobacco, would add \$80,000,000 more to the sum already named; and with the other direct and indirect taxes proposed, and an economical administration of the Government, the national debt can soon be extinguished. Such a tax would not diminish the amount of liquors consumed in the country. Dealers have been able to defy all prohibitory laws, thus far, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that a trifling duty will materially affect either the wholesale or retail trade, after the new order of things was once established. If it does, the community will not suffer in consequence.

THE ENTIRE REBEL TERRITORY is closed in. Not an escape is afforded at a single point, except it is at the point of the bayonet and bowie knives of the traitors themselves. The stars and stripes float in every rebel state—float even in South Carolina, where they were repudiated, and where they should be made to wave a terror to the traitors who have cursed that state from the hour that a white man put his hand on the African and claimed him as a slave. Let us rejoice, then, that the rebel territory is thus surrounded, and when the command is given to "close in," we may confidently expect to hear less of southern chivalry and more of respect for the federal authority than has ever been uttered or entertained in the rebel states.

GEN. CAMERON, the Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, received his final instructions at the State Department yesterday, and will now sail for his destination in a very few days. Edward H. House has been appointed Secretary of Legation of the embassy.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 28. Flour has declined six cents. Sales of 9,000 barrels at \$5 40@5 50 for State, \$5 96@6 05 for Ohio, and \$6@6 30 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales of 5,000 thousand bushels at a decline of one cent; red \$1 41. Corn has declined one cent; sales of 20,000 bushels at 60@63c for mixed. Pork firm; lard is buoyant at 74@84c. Whisky firm at 27@27 1/2 cents. Receipts of flour 13,684 bbls; wheat 3,630 bushels; corn 12,923 bushels.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 28. The money market is easy, sterling exchange dull, and unchanged stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 56 1/2. Cumberland coal company 7 1/2. Illinois Central Railroad 5 1/2. Michigan Southern 4 1/2. New York Central 8 1/2. Milwaukee and Mississippi 3 1/2. Virginia 6 1/2@6 3/4. Missouri 6 1/2@6 3/4. Gold 2 1/2 per cent. Premium Tennessee 6 1/2. Michigan bonds 98. Ohio 98. California 7 1/2. United States bonds 7 three tenths, 9 1/2. Coupon Feb. 1861, 9 1/2. Ditto registered 9 1/2. Ditto 1868 9 1/2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Meeting of Cotton and Tobacco Planters in Richmond.

MORE UNION PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The Union Prisoners Taken at Roanoke Island Released on Parole.

NORTH CAROLINA CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS.

THE TRANSPORT R. B. FORBES.

THE CREW, BAGGAGE AND STORES SAVED.

The vessel burned to prevent its falling into the Enemy's hands.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TAKING OF NASHVILLE.

The Number of Rebels Killed and Wounded at Fort Donelson.

GENERAL FLOYD AND HIS COMMAND.

SUSPENSION OF SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORIES.

Communication Between Fort Pulaski and Savannah Cut off.

Price and McCulloch's Armies Preparing for Battle.

Destruction of Fayetteville, Arkansas, by Sherman's Troops.

Expected Battle at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 27.

The flag of truce to-day took over more than fifty people to Craney Island. We learn the following Southern news: A meeting of cotton and tobacco planters was held at the city hall, Richmond, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the voluntary reduction of the cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the enemy's efforts were mainly directed towards robbing the South of an accumulation of those two great staples. Speeches were made, and a committee was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says one hundred Yankee prisoners at Columbia, S. C., were expected to arrive yesterday evening. Three instances of equal number will be brought here from that city when the whole of them will be sent to Newport News on parole. In Congress on Wednesday, 8 senatorial resolutions, offered resolutions that the people of the Confederate States will to the last extremity maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the government established by them, and to this end do pledge the last man and the last dollar for the prosecution of the war until their independence is acknowledged; and also that they will submit to any sacrifice and every privation in order to secure and finally relying upon the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in divine providence, will maintain their position before the world and high heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

A resolution was offered providing for the transportation by government for cotton and tobacco burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the United States. The Raleigh Register of the 26th says two men were brought as prisoners to this city on Monday on charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were arrested on board a schooner a short distance from Plymouth. They were committed to jail. The same paper in an editorial, begins by saying that "it would be criminal as well as idle to delay that the present is the most gloomy period which has witnessed since the commencement of the war," and goes on in a most earnest manner to call upon the people to remain by their colors and fight to the last. All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole. Quite a number arrived at Raleigh on Monday and stated that one hundred and fifty were left at Weldon to come on Tuesday.

Five regiments of volunteers for the war are wanted to make up the North Carolina quota, and Gov. Clark has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the citizens of the State to fill up the regiments. The steam tug Young American went to the assistance of the R. B. Forbes, before reported ashore above Negs Head, yesterday morning. The crew were all taken off and brought here, together with the officers' baggage and a large portion of stores. The R. B. Forbes was set on fire at 9 o'clock in the morning and was totally destroyed. The rebels had threatened to take her, but the captain showed the greatest coolness and courage, and deserves great praise. The Norfolk Day Book, of yesterday, has the following telegraphs: Richmond, Feb. 26th.—The Lynchburg Republican has a "special" dispatch from Bristol, Tennessee, dated to-day, stating that the enemy had occupied Nashville on Sunday. The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson are about seven thousand—killed five hundred, wounded fifteen hundred. The enemy admit a loss of from six to ten thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Floyd has ordered all his command except the Twentieth Mississippi regiment and (Fry's and Jackson's batteries, which were taken. Richmond, Feb. 27.—Schley's new extensive cotton and woolen factory, near Augusta, Ga., was burned on Tuesday night. A heavy loss. The cotton factories at Columbus and Augusta have suspended temporarily, in consequence of the material injury to their dams and canals by recent freshets. Savannah, Feb. 26.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says, communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by the federalists, who have erected three batteries, with heavy guns, at commanding points. Memphis, Feb. 24.—Our latest advices from Nashville state that the federal troops have not yet occupied that city. Scouts of Gen. Buell's federal army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland river, and it is supposed their appearance is preparatory of an early advance of the main column. General Floyd and McCulloch are both preparing for battle. The former is at the mouth of Fayetteville, and the latter at Boston Mountain

FROM ST. LOUIS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEMPHIS.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad to be Turned up.

COLUMBUS TO BE EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

The Union Sentiment Strong in Nashville.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.

The Memphis papers of the 19th say, that General Polk issued orders on the day previous, directing that the track of the Memphis and Ohio railroad should be turned up, and the bridges destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus, and demolition of the fortifications. The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, about 45 miles below Columbus, which it is said completely commands the river, and can be fortified with heavy guns, and made impregnable against any river attack. The Clarksville Dispatch of the 26th says: General Nelson is in command of Nashville, General Buell still being on the north side of the river. The Union sentiment was strong, and our troops were received with great cordiality. Great indignation was expressed by the citizens of Nashville against Governor Harris, who was fairly driven away by the Union men, the latter having become bold at the proximity of the Union troops and dared to assert their rights. Gen. Crittenden's command has joined Gen. Jonathan at Murfreesboro. The railroad bridge at Murfreesboro was destroyed by order of Floyd.

FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE PRIZE STEAMER.

New York, Feb. 28. The prize steamer, Labnan British, captured on the 1st inst., off Beves Channel, a small village near Rio Grande, has arrived in charge of the officers of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, by which vessel she was taken in custody. The Labnan is an iron vessel, two hundred and forty-three feet long, built in 1856, at a cost of thirty-three thousand pounds. She had been employed in the Baltic trade and was chartered in November by the Dejeuxs of Manchester for six months, to run between Havana and some part of the southern coast. Her outward cargo consisted of various articles, including a large quantity of blankets. It is estimated that the charterers cleared 400,000 pounds in the cargo. When she was captured, a steamer loaded with cotton was inside of the bar waiting an opportunity to come out to her, but as soon as the Portsmouth anchored, she moored up the river. The captain and supercargo of the Labnan were on shore, and remained there probably for prudential reasons. The Labnan was sent to Ship Island, and there ordered here by Commodore McKean. She has aboard the crew of the schooner Wave, of New Orleans, which was captured an hour previous, while en route from New Orleans to Matamoros with a cargo of tobacco and cotton. The Labnan belongs in Hull.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

COLD WEATHER.

TRAVELERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

San Francisco, Feb. 27. Arrived, ship Charger, forty-nine days from Hong Kong; steamer Cortes, from Oregon and British Columbia, bringing \$120,000 in gold. The weather throughout the northern coast has been very cold. Many persons on the way from Portland to the mines have frozen to death. Thousands are detained at Portland till spring opens, who recently left California for the new Eldorado. The whale ship Joseph Grinnell has arrived from Taita, Peru, with fifteen hundred barrels of sperm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Re-establishment of the Post Offices in the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. First Assistant Postmaster-General Hason is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for re-establishing post offices and post routes as our armies advance into the so-called Confederate States. A. H. Markland and agents of the Department in J. J. Miller, are agents of the Department in this connection, is operating in the southern part of Kentucky. The post office at Nashville, and those in the eastern part of North Carolina, will soon be re-opened, the latter State to be supplied with mails by sea.

Deaths.

On Thursday morning Feb. 27th, FARRAR CHANDLER, aged 18 years. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Oliver Edwards in Walnut street below Third. Feb 28 111.

New Advertisements.

ANOTHER lot of fine choice Apples, Sweet Potatoes, &c., for sale by JOHN WISE, Feb 28 409.

WANTED.—A white woman as cook. Inquire at the WILLIAM TELL HOUSE, Market street, next to the Dauphin Depot Bank. Feb 27 316.

Building Stone, Building Stone. FIRST CLASS Lime Stone for building purposes. For sale at first quarry below the city, and will deliver them immediately at the lowest price per cord. Feb 27 417.

JUST RECEIVED. A SECOND LOT of Comic and Sentimental Valentines, at different prices. Feb 27 417.

New Advertisements.

THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION. "Our Government: an explanatory statement of the system of government of the country, &c. of those of the government of the United States, &c. of those of the several States." By M. M. Linn. At the present juncture a patriotic sentiment, and a knowledge of our civil institutions, should be cultivated, as the chief element of national unity and stability, and as a safeguard against the principles of our government. Such intelligence, and general among all classes of the people, is essential to the maintenance and prosperity of the government. This is requisite especially now, from the extraordinary national policy soon to be adopted. The above work is the condensed result of the provisions of the Constitution, determined by judicial authority and settled practice derived from standard writers. It is a work of views of constitution I am there presented on some of the most important questions of the day, and is of such a nature as to be of great value to all who are interested in the Union, and who desire to know the highest interests of the Nation in this most important period. For sale at \$1.00, by M. MEYER, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and by bookst. res. generally. Feb 28 417.

HEADQUARTERS, P. M. Harrisburg, Feb. 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

All promotions of officers in regiments Pennsylvania volunteers, where the Governor has the power to appoint, under the Act of the War Department of the 4th of March 1861, and the act of Congress of the 22d of March 1861, will be made in the order of their seniority from the non-commissioned officers and rates in the companies where the vacant occur. This order only applies to officers in low rank of field officers, and will be enforced in special cases, which may be presented through the colonels of the regiments. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1862, at Hoffman's Hotel, opposite the Court House at 10 o'clock P. M., all that lot of ground containing 100 acres on Grand street, and extending to the city lot, fifty feet in depth, containing a two-story frame building, and a four-story and a basement. In front of the door there is a fine well of water with a pump in good repair. A coal fire can be had. Any person desiring to purchase, can do so by calling on the undersigned, who resides on the property. Terms and conditions made in the sale. W. BARR, Auctioneer. Feb 28 417.

COAL OIL, Natrona, Magnolia, Lead and other non-explosive brands, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

SUGAR, Lovering's and Stewart's, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

SUGARS Crushed, Pulverized and refined, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

H. P. & W. C. TAYLOR'S NEW SOAP is economical and highly efficient. It cleans and whitenes, and is perfectly safe to the hands. It will impart an agreeable and refreshing odor to the skin. For sale by W. M. DICKSON, at Harrisburg, Pa. Feb 28 417.

FRESH Choice Teas, Black and Green, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

COAL OIL, warranted pure—non-explosive, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

NEW Fruits, Currants, Raisins, Citrus and Lemons, at the new wholesale grocery and Provision Store, corner Front and Market streets, Harrisburg, Pa. Feb 28 417.

CEDAR TUBS, BASKETS, BROOMS, &c., for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

CROSS & BLANKETS, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

CROCKERY SAVERS, PRESERVE, &c., for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR in fourth and fifth half bbls, sacks, at wholesale and retail prices, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

FRESH Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa Nut, Raisins, Currants, &c., for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

SUGAR CURED HAMS, DRIED BEANS, BOLDEN SAUSAGE, &c., for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

W. H. LET.—The commodious store No. 10 on Market Square, adjacent to the "Houses" (Covey's Hotel) at Harrisburg, Feb. 28, 1862. Feb 28 417.

WANTED, by a young man, a clerical position in a grocery store; has some experience in business and would wish to have a position where he can be of any use. Apply to THOMAS H. BOWMAN, at Harrisburg, Pa. Feb 28 417.

CHOICE Teas, Green and Black, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

A LOT of prime Cheese just received, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

POWDER, Shot and Caps for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

FRESH Lemons, Apples, Cranberries, &c., for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

DANDELION COFFEE.—A Fresh and large supply of this Celebrated Coffee, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

BLACKING! MASON'S "CHALLENGE" BLACKING, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

CRUMB BRUSHES, Door Mats, Scrubbing and Blackening Brushes, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

FAMILY WASHING BLUE, an excellent substitute for Indigo, for sale at the wholesale and retail grocery store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—on hand. SHEPHERD'S HOUSE, Harrisburg, Pa. Feb 28 417.

COAL OIL lower than any House in Harrisburg, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.

AUGUSTINE L. CHAYNE, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Residence No. 27 North Second Street. N. B.—JOBBER ATTENDED TO. Feb 28 417.

HAY! HAY!! SUPERIOR article of Baled Hay, at \$17.00 per ton for sale by JAMES M. WHEELER, at Harrisburg, Pa. Feb 28 417.

HAMES.—Three Hundred Extra Sugar, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. Feb 28 417.