

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.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 1, 1862.

RAILROADS AND TAXATION.

State governments, like individuals, learn their most salutary lessons by experience, while there is no experience which is so suggestive of care and economy as that which affects the financial condition of both. In this respect, Pennsylvania has learned a salutary lesson—one which cannot fail to be of great benefit to her interests for all future time, while it will assist in equalizing her acts of legislation alike to individuals and combinations of men. On the subject of taxation these lessons are more forcibly learned, because they bring out the importance of supporting the state, and inculcate the duty of all contributing to that support. A year ago, the state of Pennsylvania, through the legislature, repealed a tax law, whereby a large revenue was lost to the state, and the act was approved and considered fair, that the Pennsylvania railroad should be exonerated from the payment of a certain tax because the exclusive levy of such a tax on that road, while all other roads were exempt, was rightly considered a just act of legislation; and had the legislature at that time insisted on the payment of the tax due the state by the Pennsylvania railroad, not a murmur of opposition would have been raised against the repeal of the tonnage tax.

But the question of tonnage taxes has assumed a more general shape in their objects of producing revenue for the state, and it is now wisely proposed to levy such a tax uniformly upon all tonnage as one of the provisions of the general state tax bill. The argument in support of this proposition consists in the facts that every other description of property and income are taxed to support the present extraordinary expenses of the Government, and that railroads, therefore, are also justly liable to such taxation. Of course it needs no elaborate statements or discussion to prove the justice of this claim, nor will we impose upon our readers by any such an attempt. Our object is merely to state the fact, that a movement has been made looking to the levy of a tonnage tax by the offer of a joint resolution in the Senate, on Friday last, by Hon. Alexander K. McClure. We quote the resolution from our legislative reports, and reprint it in the TELEGRAPH this afternoon, for the purpose of bringing it more fairly before the people. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO TONNAGE DUTIES. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to favor a uniform tax upon tonnage as one of the provisions of the general tax bill.

Resolved, That if Congress shall fail to impose a general tax upon tonnage, the commissioners be requested to revise the tax laws of the State to be applied to the tonnage of the State, to be applied exclusively to the liquidation of any debt heretofore contracted, or hereafter to be contracted, for the defence of this State or the maintenance of the National Union. Such taxes to be imposed as to afford every just discrimination in favor of Pennsylvania trade and interests, and said commissioners to report on the same to the next Legislature by bill or otherwise.

From the tenor of the resolution, it will be seen that the tax makes no distinction. It is proposed to be uniform on all roads, and therefore unlike the tonnage tax levied heretofore exclusively on the Pennsylvania railroad, it is just and equitable, and cannot fail both to become a law and meet the approval of the people. In its present shape, it has our full endorsement, and we trust no time will be lost in placing it upon the statute book of the commonwealth.

In this connection, we cannot refrain from writing a word personally in regard to the distinguished mover of this proposition. It will be remembered that certain parties engaged in assailing Senator McClure, at the time, for his active participation in the repeal of the tonnage tax levied on the Pennsylvania railroad. His course then was that of fearlessly positive character which is peculiar to most of his acts, and which the timidity and trimming of his legislative opponents could not understand and appreciate. But the proposition now made by Senator McClure completely explodes every accusation brought against him, and he now not only establishes his disinterested motives at that time, but his disposition at any time to take that lead in legislation which looks to the highest interest of the people of the whole commonwealth. When he deemed the taxation of one railroad, while all others were exempt, unjust and impartial, he had the independence to move for its repeal. When he considers the levying of a tax on all railroads necessary to the support of the government, he has the moral courage to submit a proposition to that effect, and urge its passage. It is such acts which constitute the true statesman.

THE TAX proposed upon proprietary or patent medicines by the bill now pending, it is estimated will amount to six and a quarter millions of dollars! If all quackery, as well as that in medicine, could be subjected to an impost, the revenue would suffice to pay the entire interest on the war debt, and leave honest industry unburthened.

THE GERMAN citizens of Cincinnati have resolved in mass meeting to present Gen. Sigel with a sword.

SEASONS AND TIMES.

The St. Louis Democrat finds a parallel for our present embarrassments in English history, a country that has suffered more from rebellion than any other in the world. And yet, amid the gloom of English tyrannies, the spirit of the people often broke forth in noble reforms, which wrung from the throne the greatest and most important concessions for the people. But since the time when the sturdy Barons of England extorted terms from King John at Runnymede, there has been no period of human progress in which men have not abounded who hesitated and started back, affrighted with the feeling that they were not exactly auspicious for the working out of some great social problem, and that a year or two hence its solution would be far easier, and attended with much greater effects.

These are the men whom the sounds of the winter woods alarm, and whom the shadows of evening appal. They may be men of hope and desire, but they are not the men of strong convictions or abiding faith. They look forward, it may be prayerfully, for the right to come about, but they do not grapple with the wrong. The devil, understanding the impulses of their honest natures, appears suddenly before them in their chambers, and they sink trembling to their knees, instead of clutching an inkstand and casting it at his head. They wish and hope and pray for a better day, but stand shivering on its brink, afraid to approach its portals, because they may not turn on golden hinges; but harsh and grating iron instead.

In the great army of Ignatius Loyola such men were never enlisted. Martin Luther would have turned his back upon all such men with contempt; nay, he would have spurned them with his foot. Such were not the men who sat with Charles Carroll in the Continental Congress. Such were not the men who followed Washington through the gloomiest winter almost in the annals of time.

No brave and earnest man hesitates when there is work to do. Every beginning has its shadows, just as every long road has its quagmires, its hills, and other obstacles; but the earnest man penetrates the former, and sees the reward that lies beyond, just as the brave one marches up to the latter and overcomes it by the force of will.

Wendell Phillips was once mobbed in Boston; now he addresses thousands in the chief public hall of Washington city. Gamaliel Bailey was for years rejected by the builders of political platforms in many of the States; a few years afterwards he went to the capital of the nation, and became the chief corner stone in the grandest edifice that parties have yet built. What if Wendell Phillips had not essayed to open his mouth in Boston till he could have done so without danger? When would he have been heard in Washington? What if Gamaliel Bailey had not dared to despise the local politicians, which it was dangerous and costly to do, till "the better day," which the public always have in view, had dawned upon him? When would that festering sore, the slave-pen at Washington, have ceased to astonish foreigners from abroad, and rebuke Christians at home?

The day was not auspicious when John Howard undertook to bring about prison reform in England. Nor was it auspicious when Dorothy L. Dix appeared as an angel of mercy at the mad houses of this our own land, and then presented herself before the Legislatures of the States, demanding, in the name of God and humanity, that the sick should not be treated worse than the well. Had John Howard waited until there were no "shadows, clouds and darkness" around him—till the many discouragements with which he at first met had disappeared—when would England and America have beheld the magnificent systems of penitentiary discipline and juvenile reform schools that now constitute one of the glories of the age? Had Dorothy L. Dix paused for a "better day," instead of bravely taking the jeers of the wicked and the jokes of the low, and "moving right on," when would the United States have been able to point the eyes of the world to the insane asylums that now dot the landscape at the capitals of many States, proclaiming at once to the earth and the heavens, that though humanity is a little lower than the state of angels, it is not too low to do the work of angels! A monument to the labors of Mrs. Dix now crowns one of the noblest hills looking down on the capitol of Pennsylvania. That work was commenced amid derision and doubt, but ended in triumph and gratitude.

Let us not rest so contentedly as is our wont, in the hope of what "the good time coming" is to accomplish. When there is work to do, the time to set about it is now. The period of its completion may be far off; but rest assured that it will not be brought nearer by the delusive cry of the many who bid you "wait a little longer." The true man is ready when the work is ready.

"He shrinks not from the difficult fight; No times and seasons seeks to know; But when convinced his cause is right, He strikes the blow."

COST OF GENERALS.—Mr. Grimes stated in the Senate, on Friday, that the present number of brigadier generals in the army of the United States was one hundred and eighty, and twenty major generals, and that the pay of brigadiers was a trifle short of \$4,000 per year, with an average of \$300 for commutation of quarters, &c., \$96 for fuel, and something further for lights, stationery, or about \$1,000,000 per annum, as the total expenses for generals, and that there were generals enough for an army of seven hundred and thirty thousand men. He asserted that our army was the largest, best clothed, and best fed in the world. It might have been said, too, with entire truthfulness, that it is the healthiest army in the world.

THE New Orleans Bee remarks upon the singular frankness with which the Federals announce their plans of invasion, and the singular fidelity with which they have thus far adhered to those plans.

THE Louisville Journal doesn't think that Tennessee is likely to be much of a battle ground hereafter. There's more probability of her being a race-track.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., Mr. HALL, Speaker, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Cattell, pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church of Harrisburg.

Several petitions were presented, and bills read in place of a private nature. Mr. CONNELL called up the bill, entitled "An Act to increase the revenue of this Commonwealth," extending the auction laws of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh all over the State. The bill was rejected.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the military of Philadelphia was called up by Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) and after some discussion, Referred to the Committee on Finance.

House bill No. 60, a supplement to the common school law, was reported, as amended, this morning, by Mr. LAWRENCE, chairman of the Committee on Education.

Mr. IMBRIE called up a supplement to the three million dollar loan bill of the last extra session.

It proposes to pay the officers and members of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps from the date of their enrollment. Discussed until one o'clock, when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 1, 1862. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, of which a large number were passed, and laid aside for a second reading. Adjourned.

Running Slaves out of the District. An Incident.

Slave owners, in anticipation of the passage of the emancipation act, are running off their slaves as fast as they can to the lower counties of Maryland. A number have also been sent to Baltimore, where they are confined in negro "pens" until they can be sold or removed further South.

A case of this kind occurred the other day, which exhibits this villainous traffic in all its horrors and deformities. On the 19th inst., a negro girl aged about 13 years, (an invalid) belonging to a Mrs. Matthews, on 13th street, was placed in jail by order of her mistress. A few days after, the mother of the girl learning that her daughter was confined in that filthy hole, procured a pass from Marshal Lamson to enter the jail and see her child. Upon arriving at the jail, the mother was informed that she had been taken away about half an hour previous, but where she was she could not inform her.

The next day the mother herself was arrested and carried off. She had an infant child with her, leaving two other children, one of them three and the other two years of age, behind in custody of her mistress. The whereabouts of the mother and her two children was not discovered until Saturday, when one of her friends, (who claims that she is a free woman,) accompanied by our reporter, went on to Baltimore, and after considerable difficulty found her in B. M. & W. L. Campbell's "negro pen," No. 282 West Pratt street. Her friends requested permission to see her, but were denied admittance into the "pen" unless they first obtained the written consent of her mistress to see her. The keeper of the "pen" informed her friends that the infant child was very sick with an affection of the throat, and inquired what should be done for her and whether she was subject to attacks of sore throat, concluding with the heartless remark, "She isn't worth much to anybody."

Thus are families torn asunder by the ruthless hand of slavery, mothers parted from children of tender years, and conveyed to distant places, perhaps never to see them again. This is only one of numerous instances which are occurring now daily. Unless Congress makes haste, before the passage of the emancipation bill takes place, there will be no slaves left in the District to emancipate.

We have the names of a number of individuals who are engaged in the business of running off slaves, and shall give them publicity in a future issue.—Washington Republic.

The Oregon Gold Mines.

A letter dated Wasco county, Oregon, January 4, 1862, to the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, gives several interesting items of the gold excitement and produces in that State: The gold excitement on this coast has become intense. Gold has been dug on the affluents of the upper Columbia in considerable quantities during several years. The Nez Percé mines were first extensively worked last season. There was a rush to them early in the spring from Oregon and California. Many of these treasures, to find in mining, (chiefly Oregon farmers unused to mining on their arrival, some before their arrival, became disappointed, pronounced it all a humbug, and returned, disappointed without raising "the color" in a pan dirt. Some four to five or six thousand had industry and resolution to remain and dig, and the "root of all evil," in its crude state, was exhumed in luxurious abundance. Every steamboat from Walla Walla brought down gold in large quantities, an evidence which all understand, of successful mining. Among so many miners there are always many men, who, not satisfied with doing well, extend their researches to find in finding new, extensive localities, exceedingly rich in gold. The richness of these newly discovered "diggings" seem fabulous, and the reports are quite too extravagant for me to repeat, yet they are proved by letters from reliable correspondents; and some truthful returned miners. But, after making great reduction for exaggeration of reports, there is satisfactory evidence that Powder and Salmon rivers and the little streams that flow into them are as rich as an industrious miner ought to expect or desire. For many, but not for all who dig, the "golded stream" will be quick and violent. All experience on this coast proves, that however rich the mining districts, only a few of the whole number of miners are successful. Perhaps nineteen out of twenty fail of making fair wages, and one in a hundred become rich.

Terrible Flood—Gala City Entirely Destroyed.

COLORADO CITY, January 27, 1862. Our desert country has been the scene of the largest flood within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. On the 22d the Colorado and Gila rivers commenced rising simultaneously. The greater body of water coming from the Colorado, caused the Gila to back and overflow the whole country. Before word could be sent to the fort, the water was four feet high and rising rapidly. Major Rigg immediately detailed twenty men to render assistance to the sufferers. They crossed the Colorado in a scow, but before they reached the scene of destruction, Mr. Hooper's entirely destroyed, together with all the fine buildings belonging to the Colorado Navigation company. Captain George A. Johnson's elegant dwelling was nearly destroyed. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Hooper, Samuel Wells, B. F. Gage, and the Colorado Navigation company. The loss will probably exceed \$30,000. Gila City was entirely destroyed by the flood. —Alta Californian, Jan. 27th.

THE GRAPHIC

FROM STRASBURG, VA.

2000 Rebels Make their Appearance.

ATTACK ON THE CAMP OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

THE ENEMY RETIRE.

STRASBURG, March 31. About 2000 rebels made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. The nearest regiment drew up in line of battle and awaited an attack, declining to go beyond our lines. The rebels did not make an attack yesterday.

The rebels threw several shells into the camp of the 22d Massachusetts, but were subsequently driven off by the appearance of an advance. Capt. Savage and a companion, of the 22d Massachusetts, yesterday, in riding out, passed beyond our lines by accident, and came upon a party of rebels, who fired upon them. Capt. Savage was thrown from his horse and took to the woods. They finally found their way back to the camp during the night.

From the Rappahannock, Virginia.

CAPTURE OF UNION OFFICERS BY THE REBELS.

TWO OF THE REBEL OFFICERS KILLED.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE.

Twenty Wagons of Forage Secured.

WASHINGTON, April 1. A gentleman just returned from the Rappahannock, reports that Major Vansteinhousen, Capt. Belticker and Capt. Camp, while out on service were surprised and taken prisoners by the Louisiana Tigers. Lieut. Colonel Clayfish and Capt. Koenig, encountered a rebel scouting force, and killed two of the rebel officers whose horses were brought into our camp. Capt. Newstadter was taken prisoner by the rebels. Shots are frequently exchanged between the pickets or scouting parties. A reconnoissance was made yesterday and thirty wagon loads of forage secured.

From Fortress Monroe.

CAPTURE OF A BOAT-LOAD OF SECESSIONISTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31. All remains quiet here. Capt. Seaver, of the Aeronautic Department, makes a balloon reconnoissance this afternoon, the first of the kind made since last summer.

A boat containing five well known secessionists was captured on the James river, above Newport News, yesterday, transporting produce and other stores for the rebels.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Parson Brownlow Accepts the offer of \$10,000 for the MSS. of his Proposed Book.

CINCINNATI, April 1. Parson Brownlow has accepted the liberal offer of George W. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, of \$10,000 for the copyright of his book, and, at the request of the Parson, a copy of the book will be given to the editor of every paper in the country, so that they can see what it costs to be loyal in the regions of secession.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, April 1. The great western mails left this morning from Washington for all the local stations between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, with the western railroads and rivers as formerly.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1. Mr. DOOLITTLE, (Wis.) presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Indians of the northern Mississippi. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.) offered a resolution that the committee on the conduct of the war be instructed to collect evidence in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of the officers and soldiers of the United States killed in the battle there. He said we have been disgusted and shocked at the reported treatment of the remains of soldiers by the rebels. The skull of a brave Massachusetts officer was made into a drinking cup for the Georgia rebels. It is evident that we are in conflict with a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves. He wanted a record to be made for history.

Mr. HOWARD, (Mich.) moved to enlarge the resolution so as to include an inquiry, whether the rebels enlisted Indians had committed unheard of atrocities, and how the savage warfare was conducted. If he was commanding general he would make no prisoners of the men who were serving side by side with the Indians. The resolution thus amended was adopted.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be instructed to transmit to the Senate the correspondence of the War Department and Gen. Wool, relative to the movement of the army or parts thereof since he has been in command at Fortress Monroe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN (Ill.) presented the memorial of the Illinois Constitutional Convention in favor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and gave notice that he should ask an early consideration of the bill to that end, it being a matter of great national and military importance. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was further postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. HUNTERS, (Ohio,) asked leave to introduce the following: WHEREAS, Brigadier-General Hooker, commanding the army of the United States on the lower Potomac, Maryland, on the 26th day of March, 1862, issued an order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION,

Camp Baker, Lower Potomac, March 26th, 1862.

To the brigade and regimental commanders of this division: Messrs. Nally, Gray, Dunnington, Dent, Adams, Speake, Price, Poser, and Covey, citizens of Maryland, have negroes supposed to be with some of the regiments. The Brigadier-General commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of the command in search of their property; and, if found, that they be allowed to take possession of the same without any interference whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in their way by any officer or soldier in the division, they will be at once reported to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General HOOKER. JOHN DICKENSON, Ass't Adj. Gen. And whereas, By direction of Brigadier-General Daniel E. Sickles, a report was made in relation to the said order of General Hooker, of which the following is a copy:

HEAD QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, Excelsior Brigade, Camp Hall, March 27, 1862. Lieutenant, in compliance with verbal directions from Brigadier-General Daniel E. Sickles, to report as to the occurrence at this camp on the afternoon of the 26th inst., I beg leave to submit the following:

About thirty minutes past three o'clock, P. M., on March 26th, admission was demanded within our lines by a party of horsemen, civilians numbering perhaps fifteen. They presented the Lieutenant commanding the guard with an order of entrance from Brig. Gen'l. Joseph Hooker, commanding the division, a copy of which is appended. The order stating that nine men should be admitted, I ordered that the balance of the party should remain without the lines, which was done. Upon the appearance of the others there was visible dissatisfaction and considerable maneuvering amongst the soldiers to so great an extent that I almost feared for the safety of the slave owners.

At this moment Gen. Sickles opportunely arrived, and instructed me to order them outside of the camp, which I did, amidst the loud cheers of our soldiers. It is proper to add that before entering our lines, and within seventy-five or a hundred yards of our camp, one of their number discharged two pistol shots at a negro who was running past them, with an evident intention of taking his life. This justly enraged our men—all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TOLEN, Major commanding 2d Regiment E. B. To J. L. PALMER, Jr., A. D. C., and A. A. General.

Therefore, resolved, That the joint Senate Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested to inquire whether the said order of Gen. Hooker is not a violation of the 9th article of war, passed by Congress and approved by the President, concerning the action of the army in the return of fugitive slaves, and report such remedy as in the judgment of the committee will prevent the issue of similar orders, which, while they outrage the feelings of loyal officers and men necessarily tend to demoralize the army.

Mr. WYLLIE, (Ky.) before the reading was completed, objected to the introduction of the proposition. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the tax bill.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1. Flour is in rather better request, and 2000 bbls. sold at \$5; for superfine, \$5 25@5 37 1/2; for extras at \$5 50@5 92 1/2; for extra family supplies come forward slowly. Rye flour is steady at \$3 25, and cornmeal at \$2 75. There is a fair demand for wheat, and 7,000 bushels of red sold at \$1 30@1 31. 2000 bushels of Pennsylvania rye, brought 70c. Corn is in fair demand, and 60,000 bushels yellow, sold at 54cts. Oats dull and 2,500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 34cts. Coffee dull, and prices drooping. There is no change in sugar or molasses. Provisions are rather firmer—small sales of mess pork at \$13 00@13 50. Hams at 7@8c. Sides at 6 1/2c., and shoulders at 5c. Lard has advanced—5000 tierces sold at 8 1/2c. cash. Whiskey is unsettled—sales of Ohio at 24 1/2@25 1/2.

New York, April 1. Flour unchanged, and 4,400 barrels sold. Wheat quiet and sale unimportant. Corn firm—25,000 bushels sold at 57 1/2@59. Pork dull and mess sold at \$12 75@12 97. Lard firm at 7@9c. Whisky dull and nominal. Receipts for flour, 2,391 barrels. Wheat—841 bushels. Corn 891 bushels.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. NEW YORK April 1. Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 65 1/2. Cumberland Coal company 8. Illinois Central 65 1/2. Bonds 90 1/2. New York Central 82 1/2. Pennsylvania coal company 81. Hudson river 86. Missouri 61 1/2.

Wied. On Monday, March 31st, Mr. JAMES DONLAY, in the 39th year of his age. (His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 3d, at three P. M., from his late residence in Liberty street.)

New Advertisements.

MEETING OF STONE MASONS.

The Stone Masons of Harrisburg and vicinity, are requested to meet at Mr. Reble's, in Blackberry Alley at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening, to confer on matters of much importance to the trade. April 1st.

EARthenWARE, Stove pipe rims and Fire Pots in large quantities may be found at the HARRISBURG POTTERY; also, a general supply of first quality of Stoneware. al-3*

STORE ROOM to rent, apply to Dr. Kimmel at Mrs. Shick's boarding house, Hooker's row, Second street. al-3*

HOUSEKEEPERS!

JUST OPENING a large and beautiful variety of Window Shades at JONES'S STORE. al-42*

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

BRANT'S HALL, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th, 8th and 9th.

FIRST APPEARANCE in Harrisburg in 12 years of that prominent Artist,

PROF. ANDERSON,

PROF. ANDERSON,

Known throughout the Globe as the GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, AND THE ONLY

Ambidextrous; Prestidigitator, Ambidextrous Prestidigitator, Magician and Illusionist, Physicist and Traveler.

See future advertisement and bills.

New Advertisements.

GEO. W. McCALLA,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

NO. 38, Market Street, Harrisburg.

HAS constantly on hand a large stock

WATCHES, JEWELRY and FANCY ARTICLES, PLATED WARE, &c.,

Watches and jewelry neatly repaired.

Do not forget the place, opposite the Jones's House. mar31-dim

CANE SEATED CHAIRS, &c.

NEATLY repaired and re-seated, and all orders executed promptly by Mrs. SPENCER, second street below Mulberry. mar31-dim

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SIX GOOD LABORERS wanted at the KEYSONE NURSERY. mar31-dim

AGENTS, READ THE CONTENTS OF

DIME PAMPHLET-PHOSPHOR PRIZE PACKAGES. PRICE 10 CENTS.

6 Sheets Commercial Note. 1 Design of Work Basket. 1 Parcel. 1 Games for the 50¢ Lottery. 6 Envelopes to Match. 1 Design for Young's Jacket. 1 Sheet of Writing Paper. 1 Design Ladies' Under-sleeve. 25 Ways for Making Money. 1 Design Travelling Dress. 1 Advice for Ladies' Toilet. 1 Recipe for Gilt's Baquet. 1 Design for Boys' Gaiter. 1 Calendar for 1862.

ALSO A PIECE OF VALUABLE JEWELRY. We only ask one visit from our customers to convince themselves. Send stamp for circular. W. H. DOCK, Jr. & Co., 102 Nassau street. mar31-lwd

AGENTS WANTED.

RICHARD'S MULTOMICRON

CONTAINING Jewelry, Stationery, Recipes and Designs for LADIES AND CHILDREN.

AGENTS can make one hundred and fifty per cent in every city, town or village by engaging in this new enterprise.

Send stamp for a circular. W. H. DOCK, Jr. & Co., No. 102 Nassau street, New York. mar31-dim

WANTED.—A competent and tidy girl,

about twenty years of age, to act as cook in a child sixteen months old. She must be a good staid, reliable, and sober woman. Mrs. DOOLITTLE, Vront street, near Market. m29-d3*

CARSON & SHANKLIN,

BRICKLAYERS,

State st., between Second and Front streets, HARRISBURG, PA.

CONTRACTS taken for buildings, &c., and Jobbing promptly attended to. m29-d3*

AUCTION OF

FLOWERS IN FULL BLOOM,

From the Nursery of Buist & Son, PHILADELPHIA.

Will be sold at Auction on Wednesday next, April 2d, at the lower market house, a valuable assortment of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and Flowers, all correctly named with priced catalogues. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. DANIEL S. BARR, Auctioneer. m29-d3*

WM. T. BISHOP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO WYETH'S HALL, OPPOSITE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

Consultations in German and English. mar29-dim

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON.