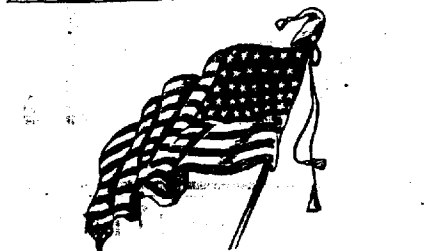


Daily Telegraph



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 'er us.

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

HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Morning April 4, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

From the beginning of the present national military preparation to suppress rebellion, the authorities of Pennsylvania have shown a wonderful efficiency in the recruiting and organization of troops. Pennsylvania was the first State to raise a military force for the Government during its emergency last spring. From that time her energies were awakened. Gov. Curtin, with the most comprehensive appreciation of the difficulties in which the whole country was about to be involved, at once went to work to contribute such means in money and men as would be necessary to facilitate operations and carry forward to success all the future plans of the Government. He did not depend upon any mere proclamation of what it was necessary to do, but he took the lead in doing what the pressure of the times imperatively demanded should be promptly accomplished. The recruiting of the three month men was an experiment made in the face of domestic calling and political interposition of all kinds. And yet no army ever was raised in the same space of time, that exhibited so much efficiency, energy and discipline. The secret of this part of the success of the military operations of this State, may be traced to the political interposition at the time of its recruiting. Governor Curtin eschewed all political distinctions in that organization. His requirements for a soldier were not measured by his political services. They were based on a military reputation and character, and an ability that had proved its worth in either a direct or an indirect connection with the past military operations of the Government. Here was the secret of the wonderful success with which the Pennsylvania recruit entered the field of service. When Gov. Curtin could not procure an officer of the regular army to lead a brigade or a regiment, his next effort was and is, to secure the very best ability in the volunteer force. There may have been instances in which these efforts of the Executive failed, but such failures grew more out of the misrepresentation of interested parties, than a lack of earnestness on the part of Gov. Curtin to secure the services of men of unquestioned military ability. In proof of this fact, it is now almost a matter of complaint in the army, that Pennsylvania has had detailed for her service so many regular army officers, a fact which is not due to any particular desire on the part of the War Department to favor Pennsylvania at the cost of other States, but is owing to the indefatigable energy and unceasing demands of Gov. Curtin that those officers were detailed for such commands.

It is now declared that the War Department has adopted the rule of refusing to detail any other officers from the regular for service in the volunteer army. This rule will be strictly adhered to except in cases where the public service imperatively demands such a detailment. But under ordinary circumstances, the volunteer must depend on volunteer officers for command. While we are forced to regret this, we still can rejoice that there is abundant ability in the volunteer force for such commands; and that under these officers, the men of Pennsylvania will fight as bravely and as devotedly as those who may be led by officers of the regular army.

A SOLDIER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We print the following communication from one of the surgeons who were in the bloody encounter at Winchester, as an acknowledgment of the success of the humane policy inaugurated by Governor Curtin, with which Pennsylvania is now caring for those who were wounded in any of the battles for the Union. The less we comment upon such honorable testimony, the more we preserve its eloquence and dignity, because words of such simple truthfulness, flowing from the pen of one who has seen the good results of the humane care with which Pennsylvania succors her wounded and dying soldiers, need no other definition than the gratitude which they so forcibly express: Winchester, Va., March 28, 1862.

Sir—Permit me through your columns to return on behalf of the 84th and 110th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a tribute of thanks to His Excellency, Governor Curtin, and to H. E. Smith, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, for their kindly offices in sending special medical aid and many comforts to the sick and wounded of those two regiments, who so nobly sustained the honor of the State in the recent hard fought battle near Winchester. Such tokens of regard from the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, shall ever be remembered with sentiments of profound gratitude and regard by both officers and privates, and will prompt their hearts and nerve their hands to further deeds of dauntless daring and matchless military achievements in defence of the Constitution and the laws.

The battle was terrible, but the victory, to our arms, complete. A few more such scourings and the demon rebellion will be crushed and the chariots of unjust aggression rolled back upon the heads of the piratical destroyers of public peace and prosperity. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, G. F. Hoar, Surgeon, 84th Reg't, Penna's Vol. Geo. Berman, Editor of the Telegraph.

OUR PARTY.

Upon the stability of the Republican organization as a political element, rests the present safety and future peace and prosperity of the American Union. In support of this declaration, the fact that the Republican party is committed to the solution of our present difficulties, is all that it is necessary to offer to those who question the power and the purity of that organization. If the policy of fighting down rebellion is abandoned, and a system of compromises adopted, there will be no security derived from any settlement thus made, simply because the law that has been violated cannot be vindicated by a compromise; nor will loyalty be esteemed a freeman's virtue while traitors go unpunished for their crimes. This policy of this crushing treason, is opposed by the leading men who oppose the Republican party. It is opposed by the Democratic leaders, because the overthrow and humiliation of the rebellion, with a prompt visitation of capital punishment on the heads of the leaders, would of course destroy all future hope of success for any organization of the Democratic party. Let, for instance, Davis, Stephens, Breckinridge, Floyd, Wise, Wigfall, and their compen in treason, be brought to justice, the simple justice of the halter which their crimes deserve, and where would be the organization of the Democratic party south. Without the preservation of the lives and prestige of these men, there can be no future success for the Democracy in the rebel States, and, therefore, after the manner of the free masses of the north, they are aiming at a re-organization of the old party, with its platform of slavery and its principles of opposition to free labor, as a bait to the neutral men of the border States, and its lying assaults on the Republican party, as an inducement to conservatives of the loyal States to aid in that organization. The Democracy have no other end in view for the re-organization of their beligerent cliques, than the possession of power. The Union can be saved without such an organization; a fact which no reasonable man will dispute, simply because that, if the Democracy had had the power when the slavery oligarchists demanded to be recognized as an independent power, such a recognition would have been extended to Jeff. Davis and his assassin traitors.

Our party, then, the glorious Republican organization, must be maintained, if the country is to be rescued from rebellion. We must maintain it with its policy of undying opposition to rebellion and all rebellious elements. We must maintain it with its antagonism as well to the facts as to the objects of treason, and we must maintain it with the purpose which made it so powerful in political contests, namely, the purpose of making free institutions the only recognized system for the government of States hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union. We must maintain the organization of the Republican party because it is identical with the preservation and prosperity of the Union. Let every honest Republican calmly and seriously reflect on these facts. Let him remember that the same foe which assails the Union, also strikes at the Republican organization. The rebellion was not organized to crush the Republican party. The leading traitors affected to despise our party, and distinctly avowed that their revolt was to establish a Union in which labor was invested with too many rights and thrust itself forward with too many pretensions to equality with the landed lords and barterers in human flesh of the south. Such a Union was obnoxious to the Democracy of the south, and therefore they conspired for its overthrow. They not only conspired, but arranged with their northern allies for the accomplishment of this work, but their plans have been thus frustrated by the Republican organization, and therefore the policy of re-organizing the Democratic party in the north is now made the means of overthrowing the Republican party, and thus insuring the success of the rebellion. Let there be a majority of Democrats of the Vallandigham and Biddle school in the next Congressional House of Representatives, and appropriations to support the war will be refused; our armies will be withdrawn from the south, and the war ended by the complete recognition of the southern confederacy. There are now the objects of Democratic re-organization in the free States. And against these, then, it becomes the patriotic duty of every honest Republican to maintain the organization of the Republican party. If it goes down, our flag is disgraced. If it is allowed to become demoralized, God help the American Union, for there is no help for that Union in man!

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The North American announces that there is evidently a rapid and great movement of rebel forces from all available points toward the fighting line, reaching from Decatur, Alabama, through Corinth, Mississippi, to Memphis and Island No. 10. It is reported that Price and Van Dorn are recalled from Arkansas, while Bragg is brought up from Pensacola, and every available element of the force once at Manassas, or supposed to be there, is moving westward to the point of approaching conflict. They believe we will fight promptly and desperately, both on the Tennessee and on the Mississippi, and that if their line is again broken the whole western centre is lost to them. A junction with the forces at the mouth of the Mississippi would be made within a week after the fall of Memphis, and the power of the rebellion would be effectually crippled. For these reasons a desperate effort will be made to relieve their position, to resist our advances on the Tennessee river, as well as to support the stand they have made at Island No. 10.

It is impossible to watch the course of events there without anxiety, though at present the relative strength of forces is probably safely in our favor. If the rebels concentrate all they have at command, abandoning the coast below as well as all their posts in Arkansas, and in addition draw largely from the forces mysteriously flitting about Virginia, they will give us the most desperate battle of the war, and possibly some partial disasters may be the result. They regard themselves as having been disgraced at Fort Donelson, and it is said they are determined to retrieve their honor at any cost in a future conflict. Everything that can induce a display of energy on their part exists in

the circumstance of their position. They are in that they have so little time to prepare themselves, and have so many regiments whose experience has taught them a salutary dread of our arms, that their weakness will be disclosed on the part of the rank and file to an extent that will seriously affect them. It has been several times intimated that the Tennessee regiments would take occasion to display Union feeling in any general battle that would give them the opportunity.

The public interest in events near Memphis will be very great until the question of supremacy there is settled. An immense army is being gathered by each party, and the gunboat armament is very heavy, probably, on both sides. Peculiar difficulties are not yet disclosed in course of operations against Island No. 10, and it is not yet clear whether an attack on that point from the rear, or rather a movement on its supporting force on the Kentucky and Tennessee shores will be necessary. The eastern shore is difficult to reach, however, by any column we now have in Tennessee.

An advance in progress in central Tennessee, which promises to give the rebel forces occupation, our column having gone south from Nashville to Columbia, and another to and beyond Marietta, northward. From this last point the distance is but fifty or sixty miles by railroad to Chattanooga, and from Columbia it is but about the same distance, also by railroad, to Decatur, Alabama.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

Surgeon General's Report on the Condition of the Pennsylvania Troops.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, State of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1862, 1,112 Walnut st., Phila. da.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to report that Assistant Surgeons Crawford and Warburg, with a hospital steward, reached Winchester March 27th, after leaving Harrisburg at three A. M. of the 26th, and were at once assigned to duty in the hospitals with Pennsylvania troops, their services being commended by the Medical Director. Leaving Philadelphia March 27th, after placing the sick from Camp Curtin in the United States general hospital, Philadelphia, I reached Winchester March 30th, travel being much interrupted by the war. I found over 800 badly wounded men, about 80 of whom were Pennsylvania, with but very few surgeons. As the battle was unexpected, proper provisions had not been made for the wounded and their sufferings were great, it being impossible to obtain food, beds, &c. All Sunday I assisted in operations for their relief, and with consent of United States, and their manifest relief, prepared to bring all Pennsylvanians, wounded and able to bear transportation into their own soil. Enclosed I forward a list of the wounded, the 84th and 110th, to day brought to Philadelphia. They are all seriously injured, were in danger of their lives, but eventually improved by removal. I also brought three of the officers of the—regiment Ludiana, whose thighs are broken by shot. They are fine officers, very grateful for the services rendered and will pay their own board. The Governor of Indiana will recognize the attention to brave men who supported our troops in the hour of danger. I hope you will be able to visit the hospital and cheer those who have honored the State. I visited the battle field, and saw some of the best beyond the range of the 84th regiment was a brilliant one for any troops. I had taken them. Many of the men went clothing, &c., having their own beds, and the food that which they used. I also brought home the following copies:

College, of Hopewell; Croft and Ferguson, Hopewell; Homersbach, Phillipsburg; Kimbrell, Cambria; Every, Tyrone; Leibrick, Jersey Shore, to be buried at Harrisburg; John Pipher, Bloomsburg; Hullerman, Hollidaysburg; Jas. Koon, Hughesville, Lycoming, near Muncy.

The bodies will be embalmed in twenty-four hours, and in coffin ready for their friends. The cost of coffins and embalming will be about \$5 each. They will keep for weeks. Many of the dead of the 84th could not be obtained, owing to difficulty in obtaining a fatigue party to dig them up in the disturbed state of an advancing army. At Baltimore the Union men gave much relief to our wounded at midnight. I forward official lists of the casualties in the 84th and 110th, to relieve the anxiety of friends applying to you for information. Acting under extreme difficulties, the result of my efforts to comply with your orders, will, I trust, be satisfactory to you and to Legislature.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, HENRY H. SMITH, Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

To His Excellency, A. G. CURTIS, Governor of Pennsylvania. The following are lists of the sick and wounded of the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania regiments, now in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia. That building had been rented by Gov. Curtin in view of the necessities anticipated in the event of a battle, and where now the men referred to are comfortably quartered.

LIST OF THE 84th REGIMENT SENT TO PHILADELPHIA, WOUNDED AT WINCHESTER. Wm. A. Davis, company A; Thos. Ravenhill, company A; David M. Lane, company A; Joe Brooks, company A; Peter Soans, company B; Michael Turney, company A; Robert Taylor, company C; Abram Hurlster, company C; Jacob Spidle, company C; Martin Carrigan, company C; G. D. Bowers, company D; J. L. Wheeler, company D; Franklin Housner, company G; Wm. Lusier, company K; Penrose Chalkwick, company G; Henry Strickland, company G; DeWitt Boback, company G; Wm. Ciesday, company G; Isaac Holley; Jas. Lusier.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED REFERRED FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862. The Senate met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker. The Journal of yesterday (Wednesday) was partly read, when On motion of Mr. M'CLURE the further reading of the same was dispensed with. Petitions, &c., were presented—none of general importance, except several favoring the military education of youth. Mr. IRISH read in place joint resolutions to extend the day of adjournment. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The supplement to the Frankford and Philadelphia place road company, was placed on an adj. relating to foreign insurance companies was taken up, discussed, and Passed finally. A number of private bills were passed and the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862. The Speaker called the House to order at ten o'clock this morning, when, under a suspension of the orders, reports from committees were received.

The special private calendar for to day was then taken up, and a number of bills were read and laid aside for second reading. Adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rebel Troops in Loudon County, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY THE FIRST TO RETREAT AT BULL RUN.

Desertions from the North Carolina and Virginia Troops.

Rebels Impressing Boys and Men into their Banks.

THE RULING PRICES IN REBELDOM.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, April 3. The following are the rebel troops that occupied Loudon county, Va., during the summer, fall and winter, and until the time of the evacuation: The 4th South Carolina regiment, Col. Bladford; 18th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi, Coxs. Barksdale, Featherstone, Berk, Kelly and Humphreys; and the 5th Virginia, commanded by Col. B. Hunter, of Prince William, Lieut. Col. C. B. Sabbe, of Loudon, and Major Norman, of Berkeley. The latter regiment was moved some days after the Battle of Bull Run to Centerville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to Loudon, but remained only a few days.

It is now conceded among the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal to superior to any in the rebel army. Notwithstanding the brag of the cavalry of South Carolina it is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at the battle of Bull Run. A large number of desertions from the North Carolina and Virginia regiments were reported to have taken place lately. The time of the Loudon troops expires on the 22d of April.

The steamer King Phillip arrived from the lower Potomac last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond and Westmoreland counties, Va., who came from Kinross on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are pressing every male between the ages of 18 and 45 into the service, and that they had been closely hunted by the press gangs for a week or two. The rebels have nearly left the neighborhood, but a few squads of cavalry roam through the country impressing into the service all able to bear arms.

These refugees are natives of that section, one being an old farmer named Gurdy, and the others young men engaged in business near Philadelphia. One of the young men has been acting as the rebel postmaster at Kinross. The refugees give the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity: Coffee, \$1 25 per pound; sugar, 40c; salt, 10c; hams, 60c per sack, and table salt, put up in half gallon sacks, \$1 25; hams to be had only in Fredericksburg, \$13 50 per pair. They say that the late rebel papers state that the loss of the United States troops, in the second conflict with the Merrimac, was 1,500 men; also, that the Monitor's shot had no more effect on the sides of the Merrimac than ball stones.

The Government having returned to their respective owners all the boats in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, trade has already begun to revive. Eight or ten barrels of flour are among the first receipts. The steamer Union ran into the Wicomico some days since and brought out a rebel schooner called the Lead. She is in good order and can be very usefully employed by our own Government.

TERRIBLE TORNADO AT CAIRO.

Several Lives Lost and Many Wounded.

CHICAGO, April 2. A special despatch to the Journal from Cairo states that the most terrific tornado that has visited this locality for several years, passed over Cairo from the south-west at three o'clock this morning. The tornado was accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain. A large number of transports and steam tows were torn from their moorings on the Ohio levee, and blown across the river. The slate roof of the Stables Hotel was torn off and completely demolished. Several rows of unoccupied barracks were leveled with the ground.

The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat was blown across the river and now lies high and dry on the Kentucky shore. The steamer Illinois had both chimneys and the upper cabin torn away and in the falling of which four or five lives were lost. Several barges, which were used as store-houses, broke loose and floated down the river. Large piles of government lumber on the Ohio levee were blown into the river. The wooden barracks at Bird's Point and Fort Holt were demolished, but there was no loss of life. Much anxiety was felt for the safety of the fleet at Island No. 10. Steamers were sent down this morning to ascertain what damage had been done. The steamer Philadelphia, with a lot of ice barges in tow, drifted down the river

and sunk a mile below Bird's Point. Three men were drowned. Capt Carroll, of the steamer Sallie Wood, had his leg broken. So far as ascertained, five men were blown from the transports at the levee and drowned, and several had their legs and arms broken. The boat John Jones, used as a hospital boat at Mound City, was severely injured. The prisoners captured at Union City by Col. Buford numbered only seven. About forty horses and mules were taken. General John A. Logan left to-day to join his brigade up the Tennessee river. He would not be entirely healed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels at Sewell's Point Shelling the Federal Gunboats.

RECONNOISSANCE TO WATTS CREEK.

Another Fight With the Rebels.

THEY RETREAT IN GREAT CONFUSION.

NO SIGNS OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Rebels Supposed to be Afraid to Run the Risk.

THE ENEMY ADMITS OF A DEFEAT AT PEA RIDGE.

Arrival of the English Steamer Racer.

SECOND RECONNOISSANCE TO GREAT BETHEL.

The Fortifications Re-occupied by the Rebels.

Fortress Monroe, April 2. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner.

The rebels fired several shots from Sewell's Point last night on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses. A reconnoissance was made from Newport News, yesterday, to Watts' creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared 8,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces, but the balls passed entirely over them. Our batteries were immediately got in position, and opened on them, when the entire rebel force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, and keeping out of range.

The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned. The whole country through which they passed, formerly the garden spot of Virginia, has been devastated, and but one horse left standing. The houses, fences and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels. There are no signs of the approach of the Merrimac yet, and from the long delay the opinion is gaining ground that she will not come. She has a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the Monitor, and if she waits to come now it is thought she is afraid to run the risk.

An officer of the Seminoles says that he read a Savannah paper of the 28d ult., which acknowledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact. The English steamer Racer arrived here this morning and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort, and the same compliment passed between the Racer and our fleet. The Racer, commanding quite a command. A reconnoissance was also made yesterday to Big Bethel, when the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force. On seeing our scouts the rebels threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance, but as they were unoccupied no damage was done. It not being the purpose of the advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to the guns.

A flag of truce to-day brought down the officer of the French steamer from Norfolk. The steamboats conveying troops to Newport News are repeatedly fired into from Sewell's Point and a rebel gunboat this afternoon. No damage was done as far as we could learn.

FROM CINCINNATI.

COURTESIES TO PARSON BROWNLOW.

CINCINNATI, April 3. On Tuesday the Mayors and committees from Chicago, Springfield, Chillicothe and three other cities, called upon Parson Brownlow and tendered him the freedom of their respective cities, and begged him to visit them.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 3. SENATE.

Mr. WILSON (Pa.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the defenses of the Delaware river and Bay recommending the construction of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars for that purpose. Mr. HALZ (N. H.) from the Naval Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$60,000 to \$25,000. The bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. HALZ, also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the ships Cumberland and Congress.

The bill gives twelve months extra pay to the widow, child or nearest relative. Passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers, or any interposition on their free exchange with each other. Referred.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco. Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered a resolution that the military can be instructed to report whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the military of the United States from aiding in the return or control over persons claimed to be fugitives and, and to punish thereafter. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill for the supply of the clothing bureau of the army. Referred.

to American citizens in foreign countries, was taken up and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, the President was requested, if in his opinion, it was not incompatible with the public interests to communicate any information which may be in the possession of the Department of State, showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country. The House then went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the tax bill.

The following amendment was adopted in relation to insurances inland and fire insurance: Where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, a duty of 50c; more than \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000, 50c; exceeding \$5,000, and \$1; also, as to mortgages, where the amount does not exceed \$5,000, a duty of 50c; exceeding \$5,000, 1c.

In regard to both of the above it was agreed that where the value or consideration insured does not exceed \$100 or the mortgage does not exceed the same amount, there shall be no stamp duty imposed. The following proviso was rejected: That any sum mortgage given to secure the payment of a purchase money for real estate, shall be exempt from any such charge. An amendment was adopted placing a stamp duty of 25 per cent. on any note, check, marine and other specified promissory notes. An amendment was offered, it failed and rejected, imposing a tax of one dollar on each passenger traveling on a railroad within the limits of the United States.

A proviso was adopted that the stamp duty on manifests, bills of lading, and other tickets, provided in schedule B, shall not apply to steamboats plying between the United States, and between the same and ports of British North America.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3. Breadstuffs steady; but in the market doing; small sales superfine at \$3 00, extra at \$2 75, and extra family at \$2 50. Corn steady at \$2 25, and corn meal a \$2 25. Much wheat coming forward, and the market sales 5,000 bushels at \$1 20, and white at \$1 45. Rye sells freely at \$1 20, and soft at \$1 00. Oats dull at \$1 30. Potatoes in sales men at \$1 30. Potatoes in sales men at \$1 30. Sugar and molasses are firm. Sugar at 22c, and molasses at 22c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3. In Grasshops, on the 3d inst., David ... 22 years. The funeral will take place at Grasshops ... dry) afternoon. On the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, ... infant daughter of David ... 2 years, 1 month and 29 days. [The funeral will take place from the residence of ... in Paxton street near ... at 8 o'clock on the 5th of April. ... are invited to attend without ...]

New Advertisements.

J. S. DELLETT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Cor. Main and Frederick Streets, MECHANICSBURG, PA. GROCERY STORES and Physicians supplied at city prices.

WANTED. A GIRL for house work. Apply at Second street, opposite Gov. ... apr-21*

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE. HAVING removed my tobacco store from Market street to ... no. 29, (Helm's old stand), ... cover a good line of ... a good supply of chewing ... cigars, pipes, &c. [apr-21*]

TAKE NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ... in Harrisburg, will please present the same to ... John W. Brown, Esq., in order that they may be ... and those who ... press pay without delay. [apr-21*]

NOTICE is hereby given that notice of ... in the city of Harrisburg, ... granted to the subscriber who ... person having claims or demands ... and those who ... same to the subscriber with ... [apr-21*]

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

American Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events for the Year 1862. 800, over 700 pages. Cloth \$3. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The design of this work is to furnish the most important knowledge of the year ... war, owing to their ... a conspicuous part, but all other ... literature, the Mech. Arts, &c. ... vendue. The work will be published ... subscription, and ready to deliver in ... [apr-21*]

TO RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

FOR SALE.—The stock, good ... fixtures, and lease of the ... full, Harrisburg. Apply on the ... [apr-21*]

T. J. HUMES, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

HAS opened a paint shop in ... also, near Third street, ... and on ... [apr-21*]

KEYSTONE NURSERY.

THE subscriber having taken the ... agent of ... old pairs and a ... [apr-21*]

FRUIT, SHADE, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES. The varieties of fruit trees have been selected and grown with special reference to the wants of the market, and embraces the most desirable APPLES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, DWARF AND STANDARD PEARS, DWARF PLUMS, PEACHES, AND ALL THE GRAPE VINES of all good varieties. CURRANT, GOSWORTHY, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, LAWTON BLACKBERRY, &c. THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT. Includes shade trees for streets and parks, and all the varieties of ... [apr-21*]