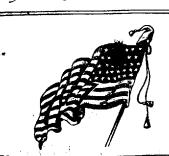
Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 19, 1862.

THE NEW YORK WORLD AND ITS BID FOR SOUTHERN SUPPORT.

There is a persistency in the efforts of those in the north, who are pledged to give aid to the south, that is both astonishing and fearful. When they are frustrated in one subterfuge, they promptly adopt another, and with the prolific propensity peculiar to accomplished villains, they are never at a loss for pretexts to assail the federal government or assist its rebel foes. In this respect, the arrest of Gen. Simon Cameron, in the city of Philadelphia, by that miserable apology for a man, Pierce Butler, has developed a portion of this pecular feeling, and we discover that men and journals sympathizing with traitors are equally anxious to applaud or assist in this high handed outrage, not only on the dignity and power of the federal government, but also on the individual responsibility of its cabinet officers. Among the journals (aspiring to respectability, or rather the only newspaper which applauds the proceedings of Butler, is the New York World. That journal justifies the action, and declares that there is sufficient ground on which to rest the proceeding instituted by Pierce Butler against Gen. Cameron.

There can be nothing gained by entering on the discussion of a legal point with The World, or any of the journals laboring for the same end, and hopeful for the same gains. We must therefore waive such discussion, and deal with The World as it deserves. Under the garb of attachment to Republicanism, it is in reality a most venal and servile caterer to King Cotton. It is owned and controlled by the tape and calico aristocracy of New York city. It has no circulation beyond that class, save such portions of its edition as are smuggled to the south for the benefit and consolation of the friends of the aforesaid tape and calico aristocracy. The New York Herald, which has more than its share of audacity, and has attempted many bold strokes to aid the south and retain the favor of of the aristocracles of Europe were against the the slave oligarchy, differs distinctly with The World on the subject of this arrest; and not only ridicules the attempt of the northern dough-face to manufacture capital and sympathy by such a proceeding, but declares its firm conviction that there is no principle in law to sustain the action. In this conviction The Herald is sustained by the ablest publicists in Run. But these influences were counteracted the country.

The proceedings instituted in this case are not to be regarded as of any importance in a legal sense. Laying aside the formalities of the case, it has nothing legal in any of its features. Its whole proceedings are based on low malice, from the oath and action of the miserable puppet and poppin-jay, Butler, who is the principal, to Wharton, his counsel, who should have had a cell in Fort Warren or ahould have had a cell in Fort Warren or

Lafayette six months since. It is one of those cases in which men strive to wreak their vengeance on their superiors, by the tricks and geance on their superiors, by the tricks and they had prepared to assist in accomplishing skill of the legal profession : and when Pierce Butler engaged Wharton, there was doubtless a happy congratulation of treason on both sides, on the prospect of making a judicial example of a man who had done his whole duty in arresting and confining traitors.

The part which the New York World seeks to play in these proceedings, suits its tastes and and its talents. There may be someting selfgratifying in its labors, but the result will end with its own personal gratification, simply because the sheet has neither circulation or influence in the free states. In this city alone, the Herald or the Tribune circulates a hundred copies where the World is perused by only a dozen people. On this account, while we are disgusted with its falsehood and low venom, we can afford to dispise its efforts to assist the doughface sympathisers with rebellion by attacking loval men, and justifying traitors in their attempts to lower the dignity and the glory of the Union.

THE ENGLISH are an inconsistent and inconsiderate people when their lust for lucre is aroused. What they do not possess or cannot lie, and unless they are carefully watched they or are unable to equal, is always either valueless or useless. On this account they are now opposing the importation of coal oil or petroleum, because the article is bound to come in Competition with illuminating and lubricating articles of an inferior quality produced in England, At first they strove to show that petroleum was another name for parafine, an English invention; and the parties who claimed article was combustible, and therefore importers London. These objections and subterfuge on lent to one-twentieth that nominal sum. ists, are all for the purpose of preventing any nine hundred dollars each, confederate cur any article, and most opposed to acknowledge world, at any higher rate than that. that there is a production any where that can-

LOYAL MEN IN EUROPE.

One of the main influences the rebels hoped to command as conducive to the success of their rebellion, consisted of the aid they calculated to receive from foreign governments. They never for a moment imagined that the stability of this government was as essential to the preservation of the "equilibrium" of Europe, as the restriction of the territorial boundaries of any of the nations on that continent, within their own natural limits, was necessary to the peace and protection of Europe. The first idea of rebeldom was manifested in their indecent haste to make slavery the foundation of their bogus government. This was the bait that would attract European governments to sympathize with the south; and while they were thus outstripping in barbarity and oppression the most absolute and tyrannical rulers in the universe, the southern traitors vainly imagined that they would thus also please the notions of the aristocracies of the old world, win their favor and support, and consequently establish their government on a firm and lasting founda-

tion. By totally disregarding the rights of labor-enslaving it where its votaries came within their reach, and humiliating it where the chains of the slaves could not be fastened about its necks, by bringing it into competition with last. the pauper labor of other countries, these once free states, made prosperous by the independence and freedom of their laboring masses were to be brought within the control of the capitalists of Europe, and an aristocracy created here such as rules in the kingly lands of the world, by exacting from labor the largest share of its production, and compelling industry of every description to contribute to the support and distinction of an exclusive class. By opening the ports of the south to the manufacturers of France and England, and making free trade the policy of the confederacy, the French and the firm that the policy of the confederacy, the French and the firm that the purpose, at midnight with Particular to beat a heaty retreat. The causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a set. Gen. Gilmore then placed a battery at rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a beattery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to beat a heaty retreat. The rebels opened with their heavy guus, when a beattery was brought to beat a heaty retreat. The was replaced and the firing kept up till sunrebels opened with their heavy guus, when a beattery was brought to beat a heaty retreat. The ernment, the petty kingdoms and contemptible to join the south, while such powers as Spain rendered. and Portugal throughout the world, would lend their willing assistance to a consummation which was designed forever to put an end to man's right of self-government.

Opposed to these influences—and which seem ed almost potent for a time-there was only a small band of men in Europe, either on the continent in pursuit of pleasure, or in England at-tending to their own private urgent business and one hundred and five rebel prisoners are ending to their own private, urgent business. Yet these loyal American citizens have succeeded in producing the most wonderful results, and accomplished ends such as we could not have gained had the rebellion remained concealed in its preparations instead of developed in its purposes. There is no doubt that the sympathies federal government, and warmly in favor of clear that, had these aristocracies had the cour- the 15th inst. age, the confederate ministers plenipotentiary would have been received at St. James and St. Cloud immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter, or certainly after the battle of Bull by the intrepid loyal men in Europe, who, discovering the tendencies and plots of the aristo- Gen. Hunter, commanding the federal forces in cracies, carried the cause of the American Union | South Carolina: to the rostrums of England, and there, before the masses of Englishmen, plead the case of human independence. The same band of men the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours announced the real issues of the fight in the saloons of Paris; and carrying it still further, they proclaimed the doctrine and grand necessity of American independence and the stability they had prepared to assist in accomplish and stood trembling before the half aroused and indignant masses whose fury they had so lately beheld, and of whose revenge they desired no further illustration. It was these loyal men, acting on these half aroused and panting masses, that prevented the kingly governments of Europe from interfering in the rebel effort to destroy American independence; and had it not been for these brave and intelligent travelers and sojourners in Europe, the THE FRENCH MINISTER STILL AT NORFOLK. condition of the rebellionato-day might have been a success.

In our future records of the efforts to suppress rebellion, we trust that the men who labored so bravely and so ably in Europe, will not be forgotten. They deserve a recognition and honor such as are not won on battle fields. They are entitled to the gratitude of the world,

'PLAIN FACTS AND CASH PAYMENTS.' Nothing in the world is more deceptive than figures. The proverb, "figures won't lie," is a most mischievous lie in itself. Figures will of our men are said to have been killed and monopolize, and what they have not invented will steal, as many a merchant has found to his cost. But our purpose is not to illustrate the

proposition, save by a small example. We are informed by southern papers that slave property maintains its price, in spite of the war. The Charleston Mercury quotes the prices of slaves from actual transactions:-Four fellows, 17 to 28 years of age, brought \$8,425—average, \$856. In noting sales in Secessia, we are to bear in mind the currency. the patent for parafine actually applied to the That makes a decided difference of exchange, Chancellor for an injunction against those who which is to be taken into account. A Haytien were offering the "American parafine" for sale dollar, we believe, is worth about six cents in the English markets. Other parties strove A confederate dollar is probably below the to impress the Lord Mayor of London that the Haytien standard. So when we read that negroes sold at \$850 each, we are to remember of petroleum should be restrained in offering it that eight hundred and fifty dollars, confedfor sale of warehousing it within the limits of erate currency, is in the world market equiva-

the part of English manufacturers and chem- In short, these slaves were sold at eight or trade from flowing into England except that rency-in gold coin, about forty-five dollars which is brought there by English trading spiece. The vendor could not convert the price vessels. They are opposed to paying cash for into money recognizable in the markets of the



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

FROM PORT ROYAL

Safe Arrival of the U.S. Frigate Vermont.

CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI. FEDERAL ACCOUNT.

Federal Loss One Killed and One Slightly Wounded. Rebel Loss Three Slightly Wounded

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIVE PRISONERS TAKEN.

New York, April 18. The steamer M'Clellan has arrived from Port Royal with dates to the afternoon of the 14th

The United States frigate Vermont was being towed into Port Royal by the steamer Star of the South as the M'Clellan sailed. The following is an account of the capture of

Fort Pulaski.
On the morning of the 10th, Gen. Gilmore sent a flag of truce to the fort demanding its unconditional surrender.

Col. Olmstead replied that he was placed there to defend, not to surrender the fort .-Whereupon our batteries immediately opened

making slavery the main feature of the gov- were discovered on the south east face of the afternoon, and continued till daylight this fort, which at noon assumed huge proportions, and about 2 o'clock the rebel flag was hauled republics of South America were expected all down, a white flag displayed, and the fort sur-Col. Olmstead stated that it was impossible

to hold out longer, our rifle shots reaching the magazine and most of his guns disabled. The Seventh Connecticut regiment took pos-

ssion that night. Our loss was one killed and one slightly

The rebels lost only three badly wounded.

The garrison of the Fort numbered three on board the McClellan in charge of Colonel Murrow, aid to General Hunter.

Among her passengers are Lieut. Badea, aid to Gen. Hunter, bearer of despatches, Captuin Cooley of the 28th Massachusetts, a guard of seventeen soldiers of the Rhode Isla ment, and seven discharged soldiers and mechanics.

By the McClellan we learn that Jacksonville,

la., had been evacuated by our troops.

The soldiers recently there arrived at Hilton the slave-holding traitors. .The fact is also Head, on board the steamer Cosmopolitan, on

LATER.

The Official Report of the Capture of Fort Pulaski.

Washington, April 18.—The following was received at the War Department to day from

PORT ROYAL, S. C. April 16. via. SANDY HOOK, April 18. We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Still out of Sight. FROM YORKTOWN.

CONTINUED SKIRMISHING.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD IN THE DIRECTION OF YORKTOWN.

JEFF DAVIS SAID TO BE AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17. To-day has been decidedly the warmest of the and the lasting commendation of the American season. Thus far the weather and tide were favorable for the appearance of the Merrimac, out nothing unusual has been seen in the direc

ion of Sewall's Point. At Yorktown firing took place during last night and this morning without producing much effect on either side, some six or eight all but one was attached to Gen. Sedgwick's

Division. The steamer Highland Light sails for Hatteras to-night.

There has been no flag of truce to-day. LATER.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The American's Fortress Monroe correspondent says there are no indications of the reappearance of the Merrimac, though the weather is favorable, being calm, with high water.

The French steamer Gassendi is still at Nor-folk awaiting the return of the French minister from Richmond, where it is presumed here that he has gone to secure the safety of the topacco purchased by the French government.

At intervals last night and this morning heavy capnonading could be heard in the direction of Yorktown.

A party of deserters, who came into our lines, report the arrival of Jeff. Davis in the rebel camp, and that it was understood that he would take command in the approaching battle. They represent the enemy to be in partie. They represent the enemy to be ingreat force, and the work of entrenching progressing throughout the peninsula. Reinforcements were constantly arriving from Norfolk, Fredericksburg and even from North Carolina, and that rebel generals openly declare the intention to make this the great battle of the
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The Gun-Boats within Two Miles Destruction of the Bridges Prevented. of Yorktown.

ACTIVE ARTILLERY OPERATIONS. REBEL GUNS SILENCED. THREE

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED ALL WED NESDAY NIGHT.

Dispatches from General M'Clellan. The Rebels Attack Gen. Smith's Position,

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 17—Rec'd 8.10 p. m. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of

During Tuesday and Wednerday, the gunboats amused themselves by shelling the woods below Gloucester. One of them approached within two miles of Yorktown, yes erday morning, when the rebels opened from a new battery, concealed in the woods. The boat having obtained the position of their guns, returned to her position without receiving any

damage.
The firing to-day was renewed at long in-

The rebels, vesterday morning, with one thousand men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of fire. A few rounds shot away their flag, but it Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear. the policy of the confederacy, the French and night, for that purpose, at midnight with Partout and James guns.

On the morning of the 11th two breaches but the fire was renewed on our part late in the morning, effectually preventing the rebels from repairing the damage they had sustained.

The loss of the themy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was:—Sergeant Baker, Second Michigan, killed; and F. Page, company K, Third Michigan regiment, both feet shot off. Also, four horses were kill d. Yesterday, Richard Painter, of Berdan's

harp-shooters, was probably fatally shot while on picket duty. Other engagements took place yesterday further to the left, and near the James river

in which our troops showed great gallantry The results have not yet been ascertained. [SECOND DISPATCH.] Washington, April 18.—The following dis-

satches were received to-day at the War Department, from Gen. M'Clellan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

April 18, 1862. At about one half hour after midnight, the

nemy attacked Gen. Smith's position, and attempted to carry his guns. Smith repulsed them handsomely, and took some prisoners. I Island 44. Illinois Central Brailroad 613 have no detail yet. I will forward them as soon as my Alids return. The firing was heavy. All is now quiet.
THE LATEST.

The position occupied yesterday by General Smith was entrenched last night, so that we have been able to prevent the enemy from working to-day and kept his guns silent.

There was the same result at the hatteries

at Hyan's Mills, Yorktown, which shelled our gunboats and some of our barges to-day with-out effect. There was a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries.

FROM NASSAU. N. P.

The Rebel Accounts of the Merrimae's Performances Abroad.

New York, April 18.

Nassau, N. P., papers, of the 5th inst., re-eived here, state that the steamer T. L. Wragg.

ceived here, state that the steamer T. L. Wragg, late the Nashville, from Charleston, arrived there on Sunday, March 80th. It is stated that she has been purchased by a private company. She cleared, on the 5th inst., for St. Johns, N. B., under the name of Thomas L. Wragg, with an assorted cargo. with an assorted cargo.

The rebel accounts of the Merrimac's succes

In a rebei accounts of the merrimac s success in Hampton Roads were received there by the Nashville, concluding with the statement that she cannot be boarded, as she throws a large stream of boiling water; also, that she is probably now at sea running down the southern

The steamer Southwick, from London, with an assorted cargo, probably to run the south-ern blockade, arrived at Nassau on the fifth

It is stated that the Nashville not only hanged her name, but hoisted the English colors, and her assorted cargo consists of arms brought to Nassau from London by the English steamer Southwick, which were purchased by the rebels in England. She sailed on the 6th.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL. NEW YORK, April 18.

The steamship Ariel has arrived from Aspin wall to the 4th and Port Royal to the 15th.

The Ariel has \$617,000 in treasure. The U.S. frigate Saranack and Warren were at Panama on the 2d first. Capt. Ritchie, of the former vessel, has returned home.

The schooner Mary Sawyer, 42 days out from Boston, with ice, had not yet arrived at Aspin-A battle had occurred at Guayabal Buenaven-

tura in which the Centralists under Enao were defeated and routed, with a loss of two hundred killed.

Indian graves containing gold had been discovered on the Island of Santa Clara, in the Guayaguine river, occasioning much excite-

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. Flour is unchanged; sales at \$5 75@5 25 for superfine; \$5 874@5 62 for extras; \$5 50 35 75 for family, and \$6 00@6 50 for fancy. Wheat is steady—5,000 bushels of prime red sold at \$1 25, and white at \$1 20@1 40. Corn

that there is a production any where that cannot be excelled in some way either by the soil or the genius of England. The petroleum of Pennsylvania will some day be as important an article of trade and commerce as any of our an article of trade and commerce as any of our natural ordinations. It will not only pursies but it will control English manufactures.

There is almost constant skirmishing going at \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio only the riflemen and occasionally shot and shell are thrown with great rapidity.

There is almost constant skirmishing going at \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio only the riflemen and occasionally shot and shell are thrown with great rapidity.

Just as I close this letter I learn that there was quite a heavy skirmish this morning because of 5,000 bushels sold at 57@60c. Beef on the 18th inst, after a long and painful thress that there are peddlers become shy of them; was quite a heavy skirmish this morning because of 5,000 bushels sold at 57@60c. Beef on the 18th inst, after a long and painful thress three was quite as heavy skirmish this morning because of 5,000 bushels sold at 57@60c. Beef on the 18th inst, after a long and painful thress three was production to 26@221. Whisky dull, holders will take piace to morrow afternoon at \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a decline of 5c@10; Ohio had \$4 60@4 70, a dec New York, April 18.

the enemy were repulsed after a brisk artillery From Gen. Banks' Column.

The loss of the enemy is thought to have been quite heavy. We lost about a dozen in killed and wounded. MOUNT JACKSON OCCUPIED

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army The Precipitate Retreat of the Rebels.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, TWO LOCOMOTIVES

AND OTHER PROPERTY. GENERAL SHIELDS IN THE FIELD

Washington, April 17. The following despatch has been received at

MOURT JACKSON, Va., April 17-9, A. M. Our troops occupied Mount Jackson at seven o'clock this morning, and are now in front of Reede's Hill, where the enemy appear to be in force. The people report that the rebels intend to make battle there. They resisted our ad vance in order to gain time for the burning o the bridges and railway cars, engines, &c., that had been accumulated at the terminus of the road, but our movement was so sudden and the retreat of the rebels so precipitate that we were enabled to save the bridges, two locomotives, and some cars. All these had been prepared with combustible material for an instant con-

the War Department:

flagration. Many prisoners have been taken, and several fine horses captured from the enemy.

The troops have acted admirably. They were in motion at one o'clock this morning.

Col. Carroll's brigade of Gen. Shield's division

led the advance on the back road to the rear of Mount Jackson, and Gen. Kimball on the turn Gen. Williams, with his fine division, brought

up the reserve column. We shall occupy New Market to-night.

Gen. Shields has so far recovered from his wound as to beable to command his division in

Parson Brownlow in Philadelphia.

HIS BECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2. Parson Brownlow was received by the city authorities at Independence Hall this morning, and delivered a characteristic speech to an immense concourse of people. He has received an invitation from the President to visit the White House.

HIGH WATER AT ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, April 18. The river rose last night over the dock, causing some slight damage in State street. The central rational track is under water for over forty miles.

**Robins of the Broke is and desires any rely upon the last rational desires and full weight, at the lower rate article, and full weight, at the lower rate attended to. A neeral desortion over forty miles.

**Present rice, 33, and \$2.10 per ton Harrisburg, April 18.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 18.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

SENATE. The bill to establish a land office in Colorede was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hala, (N. H.,) from the special commit-

tee appointed in July last, to inquire into the destruction of the property of the government at the navy yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, and the armory at Harper's Ferry, made a vo-luminous report, which was ordered to be orinted.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) introduced a bill increase ing the salaries of surveyors of the ports at Albany and Troy, New York. He explained that this bill dispensed with several officers at these ports, and increased the compensation of the surveyors. The business of the government could be attended to as efficiently by three in place of the seven officers now employed, while a saving three or four thousand dollars would be

effected. The bill was referred. Mr. SUMNER, (Masq.,) introduced a resolution calling on the superintendent of the census for the names of all persons who own slaves in this district, the ages of the slaves and other control of the poorest citizens. [spri6.] Williams district, the ages of the slaves, and other in-formation relating to them. Agreed to.

Mr. King, (N. J.,) presented four petitions a favor of a bankrupt law. Mr. M'Dougart (Cal.) introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of the amount paid for legal services by the Government in suits in California during he last four years, and also during the same period in Mexico, and for what special service he said sums were paid. The resolution was

The bill establishing an armed mail steam ship from San Francisco to Shanghai, touching at Sandwich Islands and Japan, the vessel to be commanded by a lieutenant of the navy, was

taken up. Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.,) briefly opposed the bill as causing expenditures not warranted during

the present war. Mr. LATSAM (Cal.) favored the bill as one of The steamer Economist arrived at Nassau real economy, and compared our Pacific squadron Charleston on the 6th, with 1,100 bales Pacific, and argued that this armed steamship line would increase our naval strength on those waters. He urged its vast importance in commercial view.

Pending a vote on the bill, the hour for the special order arrived, and Mr. Howard (Mich.) addressed the Senate on the bill to confiscat the property and free the slaves of rebels.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the bill making further appropriations for certain civil expenditures,

including five hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the west wing of the Treasury

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Private Calendar. Among the bills taken up was one which was reported by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the vessel John Farron, owned in New York, to that of Excelsior. The hill was passed bill was passed.

Died.

On the 17th inst., Mr. HARRY CUSELE, in the 29th year of his age.

[The funeral will take place from his late residence Isird street near Walnut, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at three o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend without

On Thursday, April 17th, at 12 M., Daniel Josial, second son of J. S. and R. E. Royal, aged 11 years, 5 months and 17 days.

On the 17th in t., CHARLES, FOUNDESS som of J. C. 424

A. M. HARPER, aged T years, 2 months and 15 days.

[the funer twill cake place from the residence of the parents corner of Fourth and Market strees, on Sinday at 2 o'clock P. M., and the friends of the famor.

But could we wish him back.

In this cold world of sin;

No—no for heaven's delignis,

Are dearer far to him.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. All 44. NOTICE TO RUSINESS Notices, Mr. riages, Deaths, &c., to secure interlian

RANGES AND LEMONS. - 10 b Les PHE Annual Election for Elever line

COAL! COAL!!

FFICE and yard on the Ca and the TREVERZON,
WILKESPARRE,
LYKENS VALLEY,
SUNNEY North street, Wholesale and Retail det at a

ABSTRANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U.S.A. Harrisburg, April 17, 1862. DROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, May 1, 1862, to ONE HUNDRED AND TEN HORSES.

SUITABLE POR ARTILLERY. from 151 to 17 hands high, between 6 and ?

to the specifications above, will be rejected.

The Government reserves the right to reject

MENT OF TREES THAN has ever been presented to take public, will be offered for sale at the market base

Imbracing Evergreens, Fruit, Shade and drammati. Vines, Shrubbery, &o., &c.

weather could be than the present for
PLANTING TREES

KEYSTONE NURSERY,

DON'T DEFER DLANTING Cherry Trees. The season

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL. TUST received a full supply of Lykers

FRESH FISH. RESH Shad, Halibut, Herritz and Haddock, to be had fresh every Tuesday and day at the store of John Wise, in their street retrieve to Bradley's Barber shop.

West recommended with recommendation of the work of a sub-tagged with the work of a sub-tagged with the sub-tagged with the sub-tagged with the work of a sub-tagged with the work of tagged with the DANDELION COFFEE!—A Fr. sh sall large supply of this Celebrated Coffee ast record [ja3]

PEACH TREES.

TWENTY choce varieties, \$3 per bus dred, \$1 25 per dozen, 12% cents each or small quantities, at [a r7)] KEYSIONE NURSEN SUGAR CURED HAMS.

SHOULDERS, A large and fresh supply just received by Wil. DOCK Jo. 8 (1) Usra Jelly.—A large supply just

SYRUP, Lovering's and Stewart's, for NICHOLS & BOWNIAN.
Corner Front and Market street.

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Angels are hovering near.
His cry is "home, home, home, to home, home to home, home to home.
Hush! one sigh, at its still,
Upward his spirit's gone.

Heart-rending is the scene.
As loving ones draw near
A mether's wa'l is heard,
For one who was so dear.

Christ speaks with outstretched dan:
And bids our mournings (ceie
Prepare to meet him there
In that bright world of peace

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