

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. Thursday Afternoon, April 24, 1862.

HATTIE HARLAND'S "Story for Children" will appear on Saturday.

OFFICER'S PAY ROLLS.—Another supply of officer's pay rolls, printed on fine white paper, has just been printed, and can be had at this office.

DROWNED.—A few days since a son of Mr. Koer, near Dauphin, while playing beside a stream of water slipped in, but before assistance could be rendered the little fellow was drowned.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Middletown Journal says that the pupils of the Middle ward school of that borough, under the instruction of Miss Kate Etter are preparing for an exhibition to come off at Union Hall in a week or two.

A TRAIN of cars passed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Sunday evening, forty-two of which were filled with cattle, and the others with coal oil, &c. This is the longest stock train that has passed over the road for some time.

ATTENTION FIRST CITY ZOUAVES.—A special meeting of the First City Zouaves will be held at their Armory this evening. It is desired by the President that every member be present, with their capes, as business of interest will be transacted.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—Lecture on Temperance to-night.—Mr. J. Cheney, the "Kentucky Boy," will deliver a lecture on Temperance at Mr. Sanford's Opera House, at 7 o'clock this evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Good Will Fire Company will be held this (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock, at their hall on Ridge Avenue. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as business of importance will be transacted. W. K. VEBBER, President.

A MIDDLETOWNER IN THE PITTSBURGH FIGHT.—Mr. George F. Ross, son of Rev. Joseph Ross, of Middletown, and a brother of H. A. Ross, of the firm of Gross & Co., druggists of this city, was in the hottest of the battle fought at Pittsburg, a few weeks since. The regiment to which he is attached, the 13th Iowa, was in both battles, Sunday and Monday, and was literally cut to pieces. We are happy to say that Mr. R. escaped with two slight wounds.

BOATING in both the Pennsylvania and Union canals, has been stopped, caused by several breaks in the former, in the upper counties. The river has overflowed in some places and it cannot be repaired until the water falls. Boating in the Union had been quite lively, and the obliging collector, Mr. John Snaveley, informs the editor of the Middletown Journal that the channel is in first rate order, and that the prospects for a good run this season is quite flattering.

WE HEARD it stated this morning that the woman found drowned in the canal near the "two mile lock," below this city, a notice of which appeared in last Monday's Telegraph, was identified as the wife of a man living some where below Middletown. She had been residing in this city for several weeks, where she contracted habits of drinking, and it is supposed that while laboring under the influence of liquor she wandered to the canal, and either accidentally fell, or voluntarily threw herself into the water, and was drowned.

THE COLUMBIA DAM.—The obstruction to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, caused by the dam at Columbia—after having been agitated in every way but the right one for an indefinite length of time, by means of remonstrating with the company and stirring them in the paper—is now about to be brought up in something like a definite shape, and one of which the law can and no doubt will take cognizance. Complaint has been made before Alderman Van Camp, of Lancaster city, by Emanuel Nagle, setting forth that the company are guilty of a nuisance in the premises. This will be returned to the present court of that county, and a bill probably found.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, an employee of the Northern Central Railroad, while acting as a temporary fireman on the locomotive of a freight train at Marysville, fell five miles above this city, accidentally between the bumpers of two cars, and had one of his legs smashed in a horrible condition. He was brought to Mr. Erb's tavern, at the end of the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, opposite this city, where Dr. Rutherford, Jr., was called in, who found it necessary to amputate the man's leg, which duty was performed in a highly satisfactory manner, and this morning he was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The wounded man is said to be a switch-tender on the railroad at York.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AT MIDDLETOWN.—It seems that the citizens of our neighboring borough, Middletown, are not altogether exempt from the visitations of burglars. On Sunday night, as we learn from the Journal, an attempt was made by some daring fellow to enter the store room of Messrs. Deling. The scoundrel tried to force an entrance through the office attached to the rear of the building, and succeeded in prying open the shutter, when he was heard by one of the clerks, who sleeps in the store.—While attempting to force the window, the clerk grasped a large duelling pistol, and discharged the contents, consisting of two bullets and about sixty buck shots, at the robber. It being dark, he could not take aim, and therefore did not hit the intruder, but the shot took effect within one foot of the place where the man was working, and had the load been discharged a little more to the right, the thief would have received the contents in his heart. So heavy was the charge, that the defender was injured to some extent by the "kicking" of the pistol. The thief has not yet been apprehended, but we may here state that the same weapon has been released with about one hundred buck shots, and was to be the man who dares to make a similar attempt.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.—At a special meeting of the City Council last evening, the following message was received and read:

To the President and Common Council of the City of Harrisburg:—As I cannot, consistent with my views of the charter of the city of Harrisburg, as I understood the opinion of the Supreme Court thereon, and my sense of duty to the taxpayers of the said city, approve of the ordinance passed by the Common Council on the 11th day of April, instant, making appropriations for the ordinary expenses and improvements of the city for the year ending March 31st, 1863, I return the same to your body with my objections thereto, as required by the fifth section of the charter.

The Supreme Court, in construing the charter of this city, say: "The law that gives the Mayor authority, as a functionary, in the passage of ordinances, authorizes and requires him to ascertain their propriety, and therefore to inquire into all the facts that are proper to influence his judgment. He cannot properly approve any ordinance without such inquiry." One of my principal objections to the said proposed ordinance is, that it appropriates the large sum of nine thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars in seven brief lines, as follows, to wit:

For the water works, \$2,115 00
For city lamps and lights, 1,454 00
For fire department, 1,600 00
For street, first district, 1,200 00
second district, 1,500 00
third district, 1,200 00
Miscellaneous—printing, stationery 500 00
\$9,469 00

From these few words, and this loose, vague and indefinite appropriation, it is impossible for the Mayor "to ascertain the propriety" of the ordinance. The charter imperatively requires, (say the Supreme Court,) that the Mayor shall ascertain the propriety of all ordinances submitted for his approval. He is bound "to inquire into all the facts that are proper to influence his judgment; and indeed without such inquiry he cannot properly approve any ordinance."

It is true that the proposed ordinance states that the aforesaid sum of money, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the ordinary expenses and improvements of the several departments of the said city, for the year ending March 31st, 1863,—the same to be expended at such times as may be directed by Council. But, in no part of the same are any particular improvements specified; nor are the main items of expenditures for the water works, "for city lamps and other lights," stated therein; with regard to the appropriation of three thousand nine hundred dollars "for streets," the ordinance is still more indefinite. What fact or items are furnished by the ordinance to the Mayor from which he can ascertain the propriety of the sum? How is he "to inquire into all the facts that are proper to influence his judgment?" without which inquiry, say the Supreme Court, he cannot properly approve of any ordinance. In these respects the ordinance is radically defective.

It is the 10th section of the charter, all ordinances, &c., are to be published in two of the public newspapers published in the city, within fifteen days from and after the same have been passed. The charter declares that these publications shall be made "in order that a knowledge of the same may at all times be had and obtained" by the citizens, tax-payers and other persons interested therein. This proposed ordinance would leave the citizens, tax-payers and all other persons outside of the Council Chamber, in total ignorance of the principal objects intended to be accomplished by this large appropriation; and, in fact, denying to them all proper information of what objects are to be accomplished by the large sum of money, which must be drawn from their own industry, and the fruits of their former labor, prudence and economy. And herein this proposed ordinance will be essentially derogatory to the rights of said citizens and tax-payers, and cannot, therefore, meet my approval. Besides these matters, it seems to me that this action of the Council, in making this large appropriation before it is known what amount of revenue the city can draw from taxation, founded, as it must be, upon the amount of the assessment made by the commissioners for county rates and levies, is premature. Prudence would seem to dictate that the Council should withhold this and all other ordinances making appropriations to be paid out of the city revenues, until the amount of those assessments are ascertained; otherwise an amount of taxation may have to be levied, which, in days of rebellion, and consequent stagnation of business, with scarcity of money and increased State and United States taxes, may grievously burden the industry and resources of our fellow citizens. The actual permanent funded debt of the city is now \$162,500, exclusive of any floating and unfunded debt, which on the 31st March, 1861, amounted to \$2,000. What the actual debt of the city at this time is, I do not know, but I have no actual knowledge of, nor have I the means within my power to precisely ascertain. The annual interest upon the funded debt, which must be paid semi-annually on the first days of July and January, amounts to the sum of \$9,756, to which is to be added the State tax on a great portion of this amount and to be paid by the city.

The proposed ordinance appropriates \$9,469, making the demands upon the revenues of the city from those two objects alone, the large sum of about \$20,000. This presents, in my judgment, a very grave matter for the consideration of the Council, in authorizing expenditures which must weigh heavily upon the resources of the city, and I would seem to indicate the exercise of great caution on the part of the city authorities. And I think your body will agree with me in saying that all appropriations for the expenditures of money arising from whatever cause they may, short of absolute and imperious necessity, should be withheld until the present infamous rebellion be finally suppressed, and peace and prosperity be once again restored to our common country. For myself, acting under the above view, I here most respectfully but distinctly say to the Council, that I will do anything within my power to lessen the expenditures of the city, and for this purpose will not give my sanction to any ordinance for the expenditure of money unless satisfied that the same is imperiously required to promote the peace, good order and comfort of our fellow citizens.

Among the items reported by the water committee to the Council upon which the appropriation of \$2,115 I suppose founded, I do not see that the salary of the engineer employed by the city at the water works is included. If this salary is to be paid, as I have no doubt it is intended that it shall be paid out of the city treasury, and not out of the sum named in the ordinance, it will swell the expenditure, "for the water works" to about \$2,800, a sum exceeding that which, in these perilous days, would regard as necessary or absolutely required for the welfare of the city or the comfort of its citizens.

The appropriation "for city lamps and other lights" is entirely too general, vague and indefinite to enable any citizen, much less my self, bound by my official oath, to judge of the propriety of this appropriation. Nor does the report of the city committee, that there will be required "for lights \$1,279, poets and lamps \$150," repelling, &c., \$25, the amount of such appropriation give me any additional light. It may be that the sum of \$1,279, if it includes all that is to be paid to the gas company and those employed to light the lamps is not too much. But to the item "for poets and lamps," without stating where they are to be located, so that I may be enabled to exercise my judgment discreetly as to their necessity, I do most positively ob-

ject, as being in direct opposition to the opinion of the Supreme Court, and to my duties and authority as Mayor of the city.

The appropriation for the fire department is not too high, and if the items which compose the sum of \$1,600, were specifically given in the ordinance, it would meet with my unqualified approbation. The appropriation of \$3900, merely saying "For streets, first district," and in the same words for the other districts, is most objectionable, inasmuch as it does not provide that the several supervisors shall be paid out of those sums, all of which sums to-night, in my judgment, be expended to the exclusion of supervisors salaries upon objects, or for objects not specified in the ordinance, nor now absolutely necessary, or required to be attended to, such as sewers, and improvements of like nature, the ordinance appropriating the monies to "improvements," as well as "ordinary expenses." And thus the Council might find themselves called upon to pass an additional ordinance providing for the pay of supervisors, and the necessary repairs, and cleaning of streets, &c.

For the reasons above submitted I decline to approve of said proposed ordinance, and hereby respectfully request the Mayor to lay the same before the Common Council for their action thereon, as provided in the 9th section of the charter of the city.

W. H. KEENER, Mayor. Harrisburg, April 23, 1862.

The question then recurring, "Shall the ordinance pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, and are as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bernhard, Brookes, Hamilton, Hahlen, Hoeker, Meyer, Stahl, Shoemaker and Weaver—9. NAYS—Messrs. Verbeke and Hickock—2. So the question was determined in the affirmative. The Council shortly afterwards Adjourned.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Our citizens should feel the highest degree of gratification for the advantage they possess in the system of public schools now in operation in this place. Under the careful supervision of the board of directors, the utmost caution is manifested in the selection of teachers, and we venture to say that there is not a city in the State of Pennsylvania best with more competent teachers in their public schools. Fully realizing the great responsibility devolving upon individuals, our instructors, both male and female, appear to devote their entire time and attention in directing the interests of the schools over which they exercise authority. As a general thing, also, the pupils are very much attached to their teachers, and therefore a mutual intercourse is maintained eminently conducive to development of the scholars and the advancement of them in all branches of study taught.—Where such a condition of things exists in public schools failure of success is an impossibility. Our public institutions of learning have gradually advanced into popularity, and are now held in universal esteem by our citizens. We are exceedingly rejoiced at the indications, and feel quite sure that there will be no diminution of exertion on the part of the directors to increase the advantages our schools afford the public, and to make them as attractive as institutions boasting higher prerogatives.

THE WAR ENVELOPS.—The rage for envelopes decorated with patriotic or other embellishments, seems to be subsiding. Letters travel without the protection of a flag, and portraits of distinguished personages cease to occupy the corner opposite to the physiognomy of Washington. Curious speculators, says the U. S. Mail, have accumulated a great variety of specimens of these illustrated envelopes, and the time will doubtless come when such collections will be examined with the utmost interest by antiquarians desirous of getting a glimpse of the feelings and humors of our times, as they were displayed during the great civil war of the Western continent. What a remarkable jumble of patriotism, sentiment, humor and animosity does such a collection present! Old letters are valued, not only for the memory of their writers, but for the historical and biographical matter which they contain. And even envelopes, their dry husks, which enclosed a precious kernel, become themselves fresh with vitality when they bear upon their faces marks of the feelings of a great nation. The modern writers of history, with more comprehensive views than many of their predecessors, do not regard the life of a nation as consisting entirely in the intrigues of its rulers and their struggles for power, but consider the doings of the people in their various relations, domestic, commercial, and the like, as of equal importance to the completion of the record.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The joint partner of our firm, Mr. C. S. Bowman, has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a carefully selected stock of spring and summer dry goods, embracing all the new styles, to which we respectfully call the attention of the public, at the cheap dry goods house, south-east corner of Front and Market streets.

NEW GOODS.—I am now selling off my entire stock of goods at and below cost, or 25 per cent cheaper than you can purchase elsewhere: viz: linen shirts, 75 cts to \$1; shirts, 50 cts, and 60 cts, with linen bosoms; night shirts, 50 cts; under shirts and drawers, 40 cts to 87 cts, all wool; monkey jackets, 50 cts to \$1; cotton and woolen hose 10 cts to 16 cts; silk ties, 12 1/2 and 18 cts; collars, 8 cts to 15 cts; ladies' collars, 4 and 5 cts; cuffs, 4 and 5 cts; a piece; under sleeves, 18 cts; fine cambric at 13 and 18 cts per yard, worth 25 cts; Marseilles bosoms of a new style, and fast collars, 12 cts; all linen bosoms, 15 cts and upwards. If you want cheap and good goods just go to James A. Lynn, at the Harrisburg Cheap Shirt Manufactory, where he is selling off without reserve. N. B.—Shirts, &c. made to measure. Room next to Hummel & Killinger's grocery store, 12 Market street.

CARPET! CARPET! CARPET!—Having returned from New York, I now have on hand, and I am daily receiving from the New York auction sales, a large assortment of goods, which I offer cheaper than ever. 20 pieces of carpet, which I offer at 37 cents; 40 pieces of beautiful certain muslin, very cheap; splendid black silk at \$1; worth 90 cents; good black silk at \$1, worth \$1 25; black silk 92 inches wide at \$1 10; worth \$1 10; very fine black Bombazini at \$1 10, worth \$1 50; summer silks at 50 cents a yard; 10 pieces of the finest Irish linen at 75 cents, worth \$1; 1,000 hoop skirts, at 60 cts and \$1, very cheap. Great bargains in stockings; 20 dozen hem-stitched handkerchiefs, at 25 and 31 cents, cheap. Wholesale buyers we respectfully invite to our large stock, all bought for cash at New York auction. Having a buyer in New York, we are daily receiving job lots from the weekly sales, which we promise to sell at city prices to wholesale buyers. S. LARV, m8-y Broad's old stand.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye! The only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known! All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

New Advertisements. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A. Harrisburg, April 17, 1862. PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until Thursday May 1, 1862, for ONE HUNDRED AND TEN HORSES.

SUITS FOR ARTILLERY, from 15 1/2 to 17 hands high, between 6 and 9 years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, well broken to harness, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds.

FOR RENT. THE new three story brick dwelling ad-joining the Beecher House. Also an office room in the same building, will be rented with furniture, from the first of May until the middle of October, at \$22 1/2 per month.

WANTED.—A competent woman, about thirty years old, to act as nurse to a child. She must be a good seamstress. Inquire for Mrs. Amiden, at Mrs. Dotts', Front street, near Market. 22-316

REBECCA GRAPE VINES. GREATLY reduced in price, such as sold formerly at \$3 each, are now sold at the Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, at 75 cents. Smaller plants at from \$1 1/2 to 50 cents each, by dozen, from \$3 1/2 to \$5 per dozen. 12-21 JACOB MISH.

GREAT ATTRACTION. CALL at No. 75 Market Street, where you will find a large and well selected stock of pattern and fancy confectionery of all kinds. A great variety of toys of every description, Ladies' Work Stands and fancy articles, for sale. For a full list of other articles generally kept in a confectionery and toy store. Receiving fresh supplies every week. Call and examine for yourselves. WM. H. WAGONER, proprietor. 18-10m

REMOVED. JOHN B. SMITH HAS removed his Boot and Shoe Store from the corner of Second and Walnut streets to NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

Miscellaneous. COAL! POWDER!! COAL REDUCED!!! In consideration of the hard times, and the price of coal as follows: Lykens Valley Broken @ \$2 90 per ton

HARRISBURG COAL OIL DEPOT. FOR the safety of consumers, we have established a Coal Oil Depot at the corner of Front and Market streets.

UPHOLSTERING. PALM LEAF MATTRESSES, COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, HUSK MATTRESSES, COTTON COMFORTS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, CAMP STOOLS, &c., &c.

FOR SEWING MACHINES. JONAS BROOK & BRO'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON, 200 & 500 YDS. WHITE, BLACK & COLORED.

UNION RESTAURANT, BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON, NO. 119 MARKET STREET, NEAR FIFTH.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, NO. 18, MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

SHADE TREES. SILVER Maple large, 25 to 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Silver Poplar, Balsam Poplar, Norway Spruce, etc.

JUST RECEIVED.—The New Shaped CATHARTIC. Next door to the Harrisburg bank. CHEAP SUGARS, Choice Syrup, Teas, &c., for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN.

Miscellaneous. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner of Front and Market Streets. HAVE determined to place their entire stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, &c., &c., at prices to suit the present hard times, and respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity to their extensive stock of goods, consisting of SUGARS, SYRUPS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, LEMONS, ORANGES, CURRANTS, CEDAR-WARE, FLOUR, FISH, &c.

UPPER THREAD, and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket, FOR UNDER THREAD. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country.

REMOVAL. CHARLES A. BOAS, HAS REMOVED HIS WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE To No. 7, Market Square, below the Bucher House.

GEO. W. McCALLA, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, NO. 38, Market Street, Harrisburg.

A. HUMMEL, Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, of every DESCRIPTION and at PRICES. Next door to the Court House, MARKET STREET.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, April 3, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED. A SECOND LOT of Comic and Sentimental Valentines, at different prices. SCHEFFER'S Bookstore

FIFTH WARD HOUSE. R. J. PETERS, Proprietor. Corner of Forster and West Avenues, (In the Rear of the Reservoir.) Harrisburg, Pa. Boarding by the week, day or single meals at reasonable rates. Good stabling for horses, &c. apr-6m