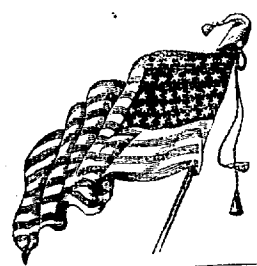


Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 29, 1862.

THE COUNTY RELIEF FUND.

The faith of every county in this state was pledged to support the families of those who are now in the army, fighting the battles of the Union. The honor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is at stake in the manner by which this faith is vindicated, and her faith, as well as that of each county, is equally vested in the extent of the generous support which the helpless families of our soldiers are to receive. These pledges were repeated by Gov. Curtin to every regiment before they departed from their homes. They were assured in the thrilling words of the Executive, that the families of the soldiers became the charge of the state and its different counties, the moment each husband and father enlisted under the flag of the country. They were encouraged to march forth, and they were animated with daring to meet the enemies of the Union and Constitution, by the assurance that whatever result might accrue to them as individuals, the government and people for whom they battled and died, would never desert the families made defenceless and orphaned by the absence of their natural protectors. These pledges have been so far faithfully redeemed. Every county in the state has contributed liberally to these purposes. Appropriations have been promptly made and paid, but in many cases, the fact that a single payment has been made for this purpose, seems to be regarded as the full discharge of the first obligation. In this respect, Dauphin county has liberally emulated the munificence of our richer neighbors; but these appropriations have been exhausted, and still the wives and children of the soldiers want. They want the common necessities of life. They want food and clothing. The mother pleads with her helpless children for shelter and sustenance. The old and infirm, whose support was derived from hands and hearts that are now engaged in the service of the country, humbly ask that country to sustain their tottering steps, and to give that relief which was pledged to them as they gave up their sons and protectors to swell the armies of the nation.

This is a serious subject; too serious for the multiplication of words. As it concerns Dauphin county, it has become of the most urgent consequence, and we are induced to appeal to those having the power to make the necessary appropriation by some of our most respectable citizens, under whose observation much suffering has been developed among the families of absent soldiers. The fact is that there are many such families in actual want, suffering for the common necessities of living. The Commissioners of Dauphin county have not the uncontrolled power to relieve this suffering. They can of course appropriate money, but the question may arise hereafter with the Auditors whether such appropriation was legal, and thus perhaps cast the burden of support on the individual Commissioners instead of the people of the county. Therefore we suggest that the Grand Jury of the present session, recommend, in the usual report, the appropriation of a certain sum of money to meet the wants of these families. By this recommendation, the Commissioners would be protected, the ends of justice and charity subserved, and many a worthy family secured from want and suffering. We tender this suggestion on the good faith of some of our largest tax payers, who desire to join this official to their own individual contributions for the support of the families of the soldiers, as a fitting tribute of Dauphin county to the great cause in which the county is now engaged.

A NEW CONSTRUCTION OF BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES.

We have lately been orally and verbally informed, that a very interesting discussion is now being developed in certain of the Beneficial Societies of Pennsylvania, growing out of issues involved in the absence of members of such societies, who are engaged in the war. The point at issue is, whether a member of any beneficial society, who has become such as a carpenter, machinist, printer, shoemaker, tailor, or as being engaged in any of the mechanical or professional pursuits, can claim and draw benefits, if he is maimed or sickened in consequence of wounds received or exposure had in the service as a soldier. With many of our beneficial societies, the payment of a benefit depends entirely upon the manner in which the supposed beneficiary was rendered helpless. If he became a member of a society as a carpenter, he could not claim a benefit if he was disabled as a sailor. Such at least is our impression of the manner in which the dispensations of these societies are regulated. Whether this is just or not, is of course for such members to decide among themselves, as long as they can manage to keep from other tribunals for the adjustment of their affairs. But it strikes us that there is something unjust in the attempt to debar a soldier from the benefits of any society to which he may have been attached and contributed before he entered the service of his country. If those who remain at home, shielded from danger and death, can deliberately disfranchise those who are absent in the service of their country, the charity and humanity and brotherly love are supposed to animate all the actions of such societies, become of that sordid nature which degrades the transactions of common men. The service which a man renders his country, is voluntary in one sense, yet in another it is of the most urgent and necessary character. In the present instance a man volunteers in obedience to a stern necessity. He yields to a summons in the re-

fusal of which he runs the risk of losing his manhood and citizenship. Shall he, then, forfeit all his individual rights to bounties which he assisted in creating by his individual contributions, because he went forth to the service of his country? This is a question, the discussion of which may be exclusively claimed by the societies in which it arose. And yet its effects, if those societies resolve to construe their benefits so as to cut off all who are disabled in battle, will be felt by those outside of such societies, until whole communities become involved in the issue. The permanency and respectability of such societies depend upon the righteous decision of this question, so as to continue these benefits to all such members who may become disabled, whether it is in the pursuit of their ordinary professions or in the service of their imperilled country.

ONE OF THE LAST DODGES OF DEMOCRACY was attempted this morning by the *Patriot*, when it sought to compare the expenses of the first year of the present with the last year of the past national administration. Its defence of the Buchanan dynasty is tolerable, when it is remembered that the people of this city patiently submit to its repeated defences of the traitor cause. But its attempt at misrepresentation on the subject of the expenses of the last year of the Buchanan misrule, is too bold and unblushing to rebuke. The millions which it has cost the government to purchase arms, reconstruct navies, erect forts and arsenals, and manufacture the necessary munitions of war, were the direct result of the Buchanan administration. That administration developed the treason which the slaveholders' rebellion was organized to support. That administration winked at the transfer of arms and the dismantling of forts and arsenals. That administration engaged in plans to depress the public credit and destroy the national resources. That administration sought to entangle the country in foreign alliances, that the traitors might the more easily subvert the federal authority. That administration, its upholders and defenders, are directly and clearly responsible, not only for the treasure that has been and will be expended in this contest, but James Buchanan and those who defend him, are as justly chargeable with the blood that has been shed to suppress rebellion, as if their hands were crimson with its gore.

It is a shallow trick to attempt to force the responsibility of the financial expense and the sacrifice of life and property in this rebellion, from the old locofoco to the Republican party. Every preparation for that rebellion was made under the eye and with the encouragement of a Democratic administration. Its leaders in the south and its apologists in the north are Democrats. Its calculations of success were based on the aid it anticipated from the Democracy of the free states. Its hopes of final escape for those who now see only defeat for their plans, are centered in the success which the Democracy are struggling to achieve. These are the encouragements which have animated the leaders of the slaveholders' rebellion. These are the purposes which have made traitors of the leaders of the Democratic party in the free states. These are the facts and the explanation of the expenses of the last and present administration, and yet the *Patriot* seeks to draw a parallel in order to prove that the money expended to crush a rebellion in which it participated until it was forced into loyalty by the threats of the people, is the evidence of the extravagance of a Republican administration. The thief who robs a hen roost might as sensibly plead the fact of the loss of a man's poultry, as the evidence of his sleepy carelessness, because he was not on hand to capture the purloiner of his property. Such are the arguments by which the Democracy hope to succeed in the future political campaigns of Pennsylvania. They hope to hide their share in the development of the rebellion—to conceal the money which was filched from the treasury by a Democratic administration to arm rebellion, and use the fact that millions were necessarily expended to crush out that which Democracy created, to prove the extravagance of the Republican party. It was no crime to rob the state in defence of a heresy; but a most culpable wrong and imposition to drain the treasury to maintain the authority of the government and vindicate the nationality of the country. Such are the sophistries with which locofocoism attacks Republicanism.

WHERE WILL REBEL LEADERS seek safety in flight? This is a question which is becoming very common among those who entertain a secret solicitude for the ultimate success of the rebellion, and who, while they are convinced that the present attempt to destroy the Union must prove a failure, still cling to the conviction that such destruction will eventually be accomplished. The leaders of the rebellion—the Davies, Breckenridges, Floydes, Beauregards, and their equal associates, are doubtless even now arranging for their escape, and their plans for this purpose are, we are certain, as well known to their friends in the loyal states, as were their first plans for rebellion. We venture the assertion, that James Buchanan, William Bigler, the *Patriot* people, or any of those who so ardently defended the right of the rebels of the south to revolutionize for the vindication of their institution—that any of these gentlemen sympathizers could with certainty point to the locality to which these leaders will fly for safety. Our reference to such localities is only based on conjecture, and therefore we must wait for time to verify our prediction on this subject. But for the present we have a notion that the leading traitors will seek safety in Mexico, in the territory bordering on Texas, and that Texas itself will shortly become the retreat of all the villains, assassins, thieves and liars, which southern Democracy and the system of southern slave-holding have been breeding for the last thirty years. These leaders will not venture their presence in any of the countries of Europe, simply because they have already learned that there is no recognition for such wretches as they have proven themselves to be, in any of the civilized lands of the old world. Unlike the men of Ireland, who on several occasions gallantly struggled for their nationality and independence; unlike the heroes of France, who have so often

Indiscreetly sought a change in their government, and when they imagined they had achieved freedom, found themselves relapsing into a tyranny worse than that to escape which they waded through lakes of blood; unlike the Hungarian or Italian, each battling for freedom; these southern traitors as the representatives of a cause involving as its strongest principle the right to enslave a human being, will find no resting place, save where anarchy and misrule prevail. They will be rejected from every land that is devoted to civilization in its truest sense. They can hope for no refuge, save where rebellion is ever in the ascendant. Hence, we are of the opinion, that poor Mexico is to be cursed with these double dyed villains, and that for a few years to come, that country will be made the scene of excesses, passion and desolation. The rebel leaders must seek a refuge in some locality. They will not be permitted to remain within the reach of the power of the federal government. This fact these men understand, and hence they will seek a country where government is less secure than in any of the lands of the world, and where they can riot and rob at will and pleasure.

SOME whisky-loving defender of dissipated army officers proposes, it is said, to checkmate the inquiry into the habits of some of these officers by offering a resolution to ascertain how many Representatives and Senators have been intoxicated during the session. We do not believe any member will peril his political prospects so rashly.



From Fortress Monroe and Yorktown.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS FULLY CONFIRMED.

THE CITY SURRENDERED ON THE APPEAL OF THE FLEET.

A Second Merrimac Destroyed by the U. S. Steamer Pensacola.

NON-APPEARANCE OF THE MERRIMAC.

Dispatch from Gen. McClellan.

PROGRESS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.

A flag of truce took despatches and some packages of letters for the Union prisoners. No news or papers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the press correspondents.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operators having left the city as previously reported, no particulars had been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Union troops.

It is probable that the city surrendered without resistance on the appearance of the fleet.

There is a report that the rebel ironclad built there, a second Merrimac, on its way was destroyed by the United States steamer Pensacola.

The weather and tide to-day, were very favorable for the re-appearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, but she still delays her coming.

It is reported that some of the rebel gunboats in the James river, attempted, this forenoon, to shell some of our camps this side of Warwick river.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 28th, 11 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Nothing of interest transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded undisturbed; on the left the enemy fired a good deal, but hurt no one, nor was the work interrupted. I have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy that have been impudent this morning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved, and we are making good progress. G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

From Washington.

The Manufacture of Arms in the United States.

THE EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The commission on ordinance and ordnance supplies have, it is said, rejected all the foreign contracts, and considerably curtailed those for the manufacture of arms in the United States. The ordinance office has issued proposals for manufacturing within one year Springfield rifled muskets, Harper's Ferry rifles, together with revolvers, carbines, sabre swords and scabbards. The department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid, and will consider none made through any agent, broker or party other than the regular manufacturers.

Several days ago the House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge relative to the late evacuation of our troops of Jacksonville, Florida. The Secretary replied that he conceived it to be the province of the President to furnish information concerning military operations, but the President had directed him to say that the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interests to disclose.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29. Flour firmer, without much demand; 1,000 bbls western extra sold at \$5.50; receipts continue light; there is more wheat offering, and 5,000 bbls. red sold at \$1.27, and 2,000 bbls. prime wheat at \$1.45. Rye is wanted. Corn here would bring 55c. doists. Provisions firm under more favorable news from the West. Whisky selling at 75c@85c.

NEW YORK, April 29. Flour advanced, sales 9,600 bbls. at \$3.75 @ \$4.00 for State, \$5.20 @ \$5.40 for Ohio and \$5.70 @ \$5.75 for Southern. Wheat steady but quiet. Corn buoyant at 57c@58c. Pork firm. Lard buoyant at 75c@85c. Whisky firm at 25c@26c.

XXXVIIIth Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

SENATE.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.) presented a remonstrance from the manufacturers of wool against the proposed tax on wool and manufactures. Mr. HOWARD, (Mich.) presented a petition for a general bankrupt act. Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa.) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution, that the communication from the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the enumeration of slaves, &c., in the District, be transmitted under seal to the commissioners appointed by the President.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the resolution was laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, (Cal.) from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Transportation.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to create a bureau of clothing.

Also, a bill to authorize the medical inspector general to discharge soldiers for physical disability.

Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa.) introduced a bill to provide that the school tax collected from the colored people of this district shall be applied to the education of colored children.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR, (Va.) enquired of Mr. Potter on what authority he yesterday predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge Potts, of Northampton county, Va.

Mr. POTTER replied, on an address of Judge Potts to the Virginia legislature, at Richmond, the address was now read in which Judge Potts refers to the action of the legislature to depose him without giving him an opportunity for defence. The consumption of this would not be justly. He could only plead not guilty of disloyalty to the South, and doubted not that he could triumphantly vindicate himself from every charge his enemies and persecutors might bring against him. He protested against being removed from office by extra constitutional means.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. ROOSE CONKLING said he had voted against raising this committee. It seemed to him to be honest or eminent, that it would be suitable to clothe them with the unheard of power asked for on that occasion. It seemed to him to be a question of integrity relating to every man engaged in the administration of Department affairs. It seemed to him that a roving commission, to take into consideration the honesty or fraud of all future contracts to be entered into with any Department of the Government, brought with it grave objections and found little argument in its favor. Experience has demonstrated that every objection then made had been abundantly sustained by the conduct of the committee, which had done a grave and irreparable injustice, both to individuals and classes. These, as well as the nation, have suffered by the declarations of the committee. As this committee was a pioneer experiment and had turned out badly, they could dispense with it. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dawes,) had said that there was no doubt evidence of fraud, well nigh in a single year as much as the current expenditures of the government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption. Now, Mr. CONKLING remarked, if any man was warranted in making that statement it would justify the people in resorting to anything but revolution to redress the wrong. These poisoned arrows feathered by the franking privilege were shot far and wide among the loyal States of the republic. Like other remarks and statements the gentleman (Mr. Dawes,) had made, however, deliberately prepared this was one that on mature reflection he would be willing to recall.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The money market is unchanged and moderate, business doing in sterling exchange at \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.13. Stocks higher; Chicago and

Rhode Island 54 1/2; Illinois Central 53 1/2; Michigan Southern 45 1/2; Reading 44 1/2; Missouri 60 1/2; Tennessee 67 1/2; Ohio 100. Illinois coupons 91 1/2; Indiana war loan 91 1/2; Treasury 80 1/2; coupons 8 1/2 1861, 97 1/2; registered 96 1/2; Gold 101 1/2.

THE SUGAR AT COLUMBUS.—The rebel prisoners who have their quarters at Camp Chase, have been guilty of the gravest crimes recognized by law and known to society, or it is a great wrong to deprive them in any degree of their personal liberty. In the judgment of the loyal people of the nation, they are criminals. They have been taken with arms in their hands fighting to overthrow our Republican form of Government. The precious blood of the young men who have fallen in this war, fighting under the star spangled banner, has been shed by them, and others like them. All over the land are homes made desolate by them. They should be treated with humanity, we treat convicts in the penitentiary and vagrants in our warehouses. But the fact is, they appear to be received at Columbus with distinguished consideration. They are permitted to visit the town, and swell about the hotels, where they write themselves down as of the Confederate States Army. They prowl about the bar rooms, drink the mean whisky, for which Columbus is famous, and condescend to make acquaintance among the poor white trash of the north who fawn upon them. They order new Confederate uniforms, and talk treason publicly, as rampantly as if in Richmond. Foolish women, crack-brained on the subject of the South, are permitted to minister to them, to wait on the sick or to comfort the afflicted, but to encourage them to persevere and "whip the Yanks." They are told that the war was brought on by "Abolitionists," and that there is a "reaction," which will soon place the Government in the attitude of a suppliant at the feet of rebellion. The women who burst into tears at the idea of having married a Yankee, and those who feel distressed and humiliated because they were born in the free North and raised among white folks, instead of in the South, where they might have become naturally aristocratic by intimate association with negroes—these sympathizers with the slave devils, who insult our soldiers in the South, when our bayoneted property to pet and fondle the dilapidated scoundrels, who have been bagged without dying very much in the last ditch, and sent North for safe keeping, if Col. Moody's "perfect system" of "humanely treating these prisoners," includes the indulgences of which we have spoken, the sooner the Colonel and his system depart together the better.—*Cin. Commercial*

THE FLAG OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

WE learn from Mr. Ellis R. Williams, who accompanied the sanitary expedition to Pittsburg Landing, as a volunteer nurse, that the flag of the 77th Pennsylvania regiment, (Col. Stambaugh's) was literally riddled by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Shiloh. This flag, it will be remembered, was presented by Gov. Curtin, on the commons in Allegheny City, previous to the departure of the Pennsylvania troops to Kentucky, in the presence of thousands of citizens. The number of wounds in this regiment was thirteen, ten of whom were brought down to Paducah and placed in hospitals there, the other three remaining with the regiment. It is expected that they will all recover.—*Pittsburg Gazette*, 28th inst.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All Advertisements, Business Notices, Marriages, Deaths, &c., to secure insertion in the TELEGRAPH, must invariably be accompanied with the CASH.

ATTENTION! TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all trespassers, that the law will be strictly enforced on all persons trespassing on the grounds formerly owned by John Wagner as well as on the grounds of the undersigned, situated in the Sixth ward of the city of Harrisburg, (april 29-48*) JOHN H. SHOCK.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!

SEVERAL hundred bushels of choice Potatoes have just landed above the old bridge, for sale wholesale and retail at low prices. apr28 dlt

WANTED.—A woman to do house work. Apply at European Hotel, Harrisburg. apr28-48*

LOST.—On Thursday last between Forest and Third streets, a gold watch chain, with a large twisted gold Breast Pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Mrs. ABIEE VAN HORN. apr28-48*

WM. T. BISHOP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO WYETH'S HALL, OPPOSITE NEW COURT-HOUSE. Consultations in German and English. mar29-48m

AGENTS! MERCHANTS! PEDDLERS! READ THIS.

ENERGETIC men make \$5 a day by selling our UNION PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS containing Superior Stationery, Portraits of ELEANOR GARFIELD, and a piece of Jewelry. We guarantee satisfaction in quality of our goods. The gifts consist of fifty varieties and styles of Jewelry, all useful and valuable. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address: L. B. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beckman street, New York. apr28-2md

TO THE LADIES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! MRS. E. BRENZER, MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

HAS just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of all the latest fashions in Dress Goods, Swiss Muslins, Embroideries, &c. &c. Her goods are Ladies' and Girls' Hanks, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Hoop Skirts, &c. &c.

SEWING MACHINES.

Having taken the agency of the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, I will be happy to have the public call and examine the machine before purchasing elsewhere. I am certain it will recommend itself to all who witness its operation. An experienced operator is in attendance, who will impart any information desired. (april 28-dlm) MRS. E. BRENZER.

FAVORABLE.

NO weather could be more favorable than the present for

PLANTING TREES.

all kinds and sizes of which can be had at the

KEYSTONE NURSERY.

Harrisburg, at prices to suit the times and within the means of the poorest citizens. (april 16) J. MISH.

DON'T DEFER

PLANTING Cherry Trees. The season is advancing rapidly, and it is time to get busy with the Cherry tree. I have a large stock of Cherry trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Shadblow, &c. as well as Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c. &c. may be planted later, while EVERGREENS may be safely transplanted as late as the middle or latter end of May. All, however, should be planted as early as possible, and there is no nursery grower who better understands the business than the Keystone Nursery. Articles can be had for the same price, or in better condition than at the Keystone Nursery. (april 16) JACOB MISH.

CEMETERY LOT HOLDERS!

YOU can purchase at the Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Virginia

TREES AND SHRUBS.

Ornamental shrubbery, Vines, &c. of good quality and at low prices as they can be sold by irresponsible agents and peddlers, besides having the advantage of getting them fresh from the ground. (april 16) JACOB MISH.

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL.

JUST received a full supply of Lykens Valley Nut Coal, delivered by the patent weigh carts. For sale by JAMES M. WHEELER. apr16

CORSETS.

A LARGE assortment of all sizes, in white and colored, of the most desirable makes, at CATHART & BROTHER. apr16

MAPLE TREES.

TEN to fifteen feet high, 25 to 50 cents each, \$2.50 to \$5 per dozen; \$10 to \$30 per hundred. (april 16) KEYSSTONE NURSERY.

LOT OF prime Cheese just received and for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

SOAP, Harrison, Country and Fancy, for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, 127 1/2 North-east corner of Front and Market streets.

CANE SEATED CHAIRS, &c

NATLY repaired and re-seated, on all orders executed promptly by Mrs. SPINBOURNE. mar31-dlm

PYRUS JAPONICA.

A FEW strong plants yet on hand at the Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, at 25 to 50 cents each. (april 23) J. MISH.

CAL OIL, Lamps, Shades, Chimneys

lower than any house in Harrisburg. Call and examine at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Wholesale and retail grocery, corner Front and Market streets. all

CRANBERRIES, Dried Fruits, Fresh

Apple, Honey, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S corner Front and Market streets.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES.

STRONG Plant, \$1.00 each, smaller 50 to 75 cents each, at Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg. apr23

APRICOT and PLUM TREES.

Of choice varieties, 40 to 50 cents each, \$4 to \$5 per dozen, at KEYSSTONE NURSERY. apr16

BLACKING!

MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING. 1000 Gross, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale at Wholesale prices, WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. apr24

DRIED FRUITS, pared and unpaired

Dates, Prunes, Raisins, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

FRESH invoice of those fine sweet

Oranges, also Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

CEDAR Ware and Willow Ware, con-

sisting of Churns, Tubs, Buckets, of all kinds for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

NEWBOLD HAMS.—A small lot of

these celebrated Hams just received, by WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. apr24

JERSEY HAM!—Ten pieces of these

justly celebrated sugar cured hams, received and for sale in large or small quantities. WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. apr24

GUAR JELLY.—A large supply just

received by WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. apr24

ALTHEA.

PURE White, Red, Rose Colored, Parthenocarp and Variegated double flowers, for sale at the Keystone Nursery at 25 to 50 cents each, \$2 to \$3 per dozen. (april 23) J. MISH.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—60 boxes

just received and in prime order. WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. apr18

COAL OIL, Natrona, Magnolia, Lucifer

and other non-explosive brands, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A POUND OF BREAD FOR THREE CENTS.

BEING desirous to keep up with the age and in which we live in, I adopt the "small profit and quick sale" principle of doing business, and will sell my bread in future at THREE CENTS PER POUND. I respectfully invite the Harrisburg public to give me a fair trial, the quality will speak for itself. Housekeepers who for economy sake have done their own baking, will find this cheaper than home-made bread. Families will be supplied at their residences by four or five orders at a time. The bread will be for sale at my stall in market on Market street, at the corner of Third and COMMERCIAL streets, always on hand, and for DELIVERY and OTHER PARTIES promptly attended. Special attention is invited to my SUPERIOR quality, with my name stamped on each loaf. THOMAS H. BOWMAN, apr25-48m