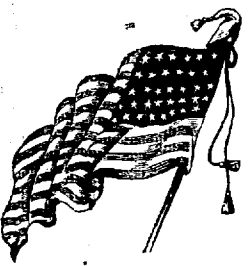


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, May 1, 1862.

THE ANDERSON BODY GUARD.

The operations and services of this gallant body of men, in the south-west, have heretofore attracted the attention and the applause of the country, but the following official recognition of their worth is the most gratifying evidence yet had by their friends of their real value to their country. This testimonial reaches us in the shape of a postscript to an official report of Capt. Palmer, of the Anderson Body Guard. The report is addressed to Adjutant General A. L. Russell, and we quote the postscript with the testimonial annexed. The report is dated "Field of Shiloh near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 18, 1862, and the postscript reads as follows:

P. S. We were so unfortunate as not to be able to get into the fight of the 6th and 7th inst., but you will perceive from the annexed copy of a testimonial I have just received, that the few representatives we had on the field of battle, did not reflect dishonor on their native State. Smith is from Philadelphia, he with from Greene county, Hummel from Dauphin county and Stevenson from Westmoreland.

Yours truly,
WM. J. PALMER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp on Field of Shiloh, April 18, 1862.
Sir: I am directed by Major Gen. Buell, commanding the army of the Ohio, to call your attention to the good conduct of the men of your company who accompanied him in the late action on the field of Shiloh. Their names are Norman M. Smith, John A. Stevenson, J. R. Hewitt and Valentine B. Hummel.

They were all under fire and performed their duties with the coolness of veterans. I would add that the conduct of privates Smith and Hewitt came particularly under my own observation, and the gallant manner in which, during the hottest of the fight, they rallied scattered parties of men and led them back to their regiments is deserving of the highest commendations.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant General.
CAPT. WM. J. PALMER,
Commanding Anderson Troop.

In the name of the people of Harrisburg we respond to the honor thus conferred on one of our gallant young soldiers, and thus offer the meed of praise to the valiant young Hummel until a higher authority renders him a juster reward.

THE BROKENBRIDGE DEMOCRACY are as full of venom as copper-headed snakes. They are ready to persecute every Democrat who evinces higher regard for his country than for his party, while no man is regarded as a Democrat who refuses to damn abolitionism and extol slavery; or who neglects a single opportunity to give aid and comfort to the rebel slave drivers. From the sheet that indulges in this slang in this city, to the most contemptible Democratic hebdomad in the state, the spirit of malicious partizan prejudice is the same. They have no present political purpose in view, because these sheets are attached to no regularly organized party. Their objects are all for future mischief. They labor for power hereafter, and to accomplish this they must now engage in the detraction of every man who is supporting the national administration in its efforts to put down rebellion. They pause at no falsehood, nor hesitate in any libel, so that the confusion and disgrace of a Republican state and national administration can be accomplished. To-day they extol the Union, and to-morrow they vilify it. To-morrow they malign its cause and traduce those who are armed for its preservation. The purest men that ever stood in the ranks of the Democratic party, with the bold patriots who now lead the Republican masses, are alike subject to these slanders. Nothing is right, in their estimation, but rebellion; nothing defensible but theft and perjury; nothing worth fighting for but the Democracy which has given birth to all these crimes. The people of the free states must be on the alert for these wretches, now, or they will succeed in their machination of giving aid to the traitors of the south. If rebellion is to succeed, let it rather succeed by the force of those who are now in arms, than by the influence of those who are too cowardly to take up arms in its defence. Of all other results, the one most to be deplored, is the anticipated success of the northern dough-face Breckenridge Democracy.

PENNSYLVANIA has less regiments in the field than New York, and yet Pennsylvania has more men in the service of the country. This is accounted for by the fact that the New York regiments are all below the maximum number of those from this State, and thus, with less men than Pennsylvania it requires more money to pay the New York troops, for this reason: New York, with more regiments, has more regimental and brigade officers to pay, and when we add the pay of the staff of each of these officers, it swells the expenses considerably beyond that of Pennsylvania. The people of New York are sharp. We recommend this subject to the illustration of *Harper's Weekly*.

The once famous Ellsworth Zouaves have come to naught. All that were left of them, after a sad, unsoldierly dragging on in quarrelling, inaction and half mutiny, are, it is stated to be disbanded shortly and sent home.

ANOTHER TACT FOR TREASON.

This time one year ago, the chivalry of Virginia and the "flower of the southern army," were preparing for the conquest of the free states. The "mud sills" of the north were not only to be conquered, but they were to be carried off, enslaved and held to eternal bondage, as the African is now held by his southern master. The rebellion of the southern people was not merely inaugurated to vindicate certain domestic institutions and maintain certain local rights. Its leaders had higher aims in view, and they struggled for a larger power than that of ruling over the darkened minds of their degraded slaves. If this had not been the case, the army that was gathered at Manassas for the purpose of capturing Washington city and then overrunning the loyal states, would have been distributed throughout the south, or concentrated at other points than Manassas, where the invasion of a northern army would be more likely to occur. But the southern leaders never dreamed that the federal army would be able to invade the south. They had the assurance on which to base such a conviction, from their secret Democratic allies in the north, who, unwilling themselves to strike the blow which was to bring about the social change necessary to the enslavement of all labor, were still willing to aid those who had rebelled for the purpose of degrading, if not destroying that labor. The Breckenridge wing of the Democratic party were as well prepared to welcome an invading army of southern traitors, as those traitors deemed themselves capable of succeeding in such an invasion. There is nothing unjust in such a charge as this, because it is fair to presume that the Democratic leaders at the north who were privy to the preparations for rebellion, should also be anxious to aid it to success.

The vigor of the federal government in the prosecution of the war has changed not only the policy of the rebels, but it has altered the tactics of those in the north who were pledged to the rebellion in all the aid they could render for its success. We hear no more of the injustice of "coercion;" we are not reminded of the "sovereign rights" of the slave drivers, nor is it popular any longer to denounce the war as an unholy crusade of brother on brother. All this has become stale, flat and unprofitable. It has lost its effect on the minds of those who are sworn and pledged to put down the rebellion; and now, while our "mud sills" are winning the most brilliant victories in the south, and while the northern mechanic and laborer, as volunteer soldiers, are teaching the chivalry the most practical lessons on the battle field, these old loofoco influence which denounced the war as coercive is now opposing it as extravagant—as an abolition raid—as a crusade against the domestic institutions and rights of the south. They make the "nigger" and the "mighty dollar" the issue, so far as they are concerned. They palsy the blows of the army, when it seeks to strike for the Union, fearful lest slavery may be injured. They are continually howling on the tracks of contractors, raking among the supplies of the army for fraud, and imperiling the general cause of the Union, in their mad efforts to destroy the organization of the Republican party. These old loofoco have no word of condemnation to utter or print against the authors of and leaders in the rebellion. They never allude to the millions stolen from the government, in the shape of arms, forts, arsenals and navy yards during the Buchanan administration. All that is covered and concealed. It is not counted—but the expenditures of the government to crush the rebellion, and replace the property destroyed and carried off by a Democratic administration, is daily ventilated, and daily published to the world as the result of "abolitionism."

It is not necessary to enlarge further on the games and tactics of these Democratic leaders and presses. They are playing their part of the rebellion programme faithfully. They make the failures of the rebels to destroy the government new excuses to attack the struggles of patriots as extravagance. They no longer play a secret game. It is openly in opposition to the administration—in opposition to every attempt that has for its object the crushing out of rebellion by removing its cause. The next movement on the part of the dough-faces will be the bold proposition of removing our armies from the south, reconstructing the Union on the basis of a general pardon of all who were engaged in the rebellion. Nor will it end here. It is now boldly declared in the conversation of leading Democrats, that the debts of the rebellion must eventually be paid by the people in common of the entire Union. Such are the tactics with which the Democratic party is now giving aid and comfort to the slaveholder's rebellion.

DISCHARGE FOR PHYSICAL DISABILITY.—A new measure is proposed in Congress, to facilitate discharges of enlisted men from military services, in cases of physical disability incapacitating for active service. Soldiers afflicted with chronic maladies had much rather be discharged than to remain in hospital. It is proposed to make a simple certificate of the Surgeon General, or either of the Inspectors, a discharge.

A WASHINGTON rumor is to the effect that a correspondence between Generals McClellan and Hooker has taken place, in which the commanding general expresses the opinion that Hooker should not have delivered up slaves coming into his camp upon the demand of their alleged owners, but should have protected them, leaving the Government to decide the question of their return, confiscation or emancipation. Is this true?

The great rush of volunteers to Beauregard's army is now explained. The report was published all over the south that Buell's and Grant's armies were destroyed, and that Beauregard had to do was to march forward without resistance. That's the way the rebels work. They are busy in a fight with a help less negro, or a non-resisting northern man.—Huzza for the chivalry!

The Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to pay all indebtedness of date prior to February 1st, in cash; of the month of February, forty per centum in cash; and of subsequent date, thirty per centum in cash.



From Washington.

Departure of French War Steamer Cassandi.

DECISIONS ON THE NEW TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 1.
The French steamer of war Cassandi left here this morning.
Certain New York importers having claimed the entry of ostrich feathers at the rate of ten per centum, the Secretary of the Treasury on appeal has decided that they must pay thirty per cent, stating that the term employed in the act of August 2d of feathers is a general one, unaccompanied by any qualification as to variety or condition.
He has also decided that octagonal iron having been made to assume a form different from any one of these specified in the law is subject to a duty of twenty dollars per ton.
Also, that cotton towels although the proportion of color in the whole fabric is small yet which are introduced for the purpose of making the article more beautiful and thereby enhancing its value, must pay a duty of ten per cent. additional to the one and a half cents per square yard provided by law.

Late from Memphis, Tenn.

The Details of the Fall of New Orleans Suppressed by the Rebels.

CAIRO, April 30.
A refugee from Memphis reports that the town of Humboldt was occupied by a small rebel force, engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of the 26th.

They contain but little matter, further than a confirmation of the fall of New Orleans. The *American* grumbles that the rebel authorities suppress the details in regard to the affair, and says that nothing but the bare fact of the surrender is known.
The same paper says the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defenses. It is generally admitted that the Union army can be no longer successfully resisted.
It also intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate while the purchase can be made with the currency now in circulation, which consists principally of rebel treasury notes.

The conscription law is being rigidly enforced. The Union men are seeking themselves or flying to avoid its operation.
The same refugee also reports that those merchants who are of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and security. Large numbers of families are moving away daily.
The idea of burning the town has been abandoned, in consequence of the determined opposition of property holders. It was currently reported at Memphis that Beauregard has not over 80,000 men at Corinth, and no hope is entertained of his successfully resisting Gen. Halleck, who was believed to have 200,000 men.

Our informant left Memphis it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans was in sight, bound up the river, to join Hollins' fleet.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

HARRISBURG, Va., April 29.
At noon to-day, a national salute was fired from an eminence near the town, in honor of the event at New Orleans. The regimental bands assembled at the Court House square and played "Hail Columbia."

The soldiers gave nine cheers, and then the band followed with the airs of the "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie" and the "Star Spangled Banner." After a recess, the bands consolidated and marched through the principal streets, playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," to the disgust of certain prominent inhabitants.

Three thousand rebels, under Gen. Edward Johnson, formerly of the United States Army, are posted a few miles from Stanton, but in a position easily accessible for escape in case of Gen. Milroy's approach.

The most reliable news from Gordonsville is to the effect that only four brigades are there, not numbering 15,000 men.
Longstreet with his command has gone to Yorktown. Should Johnson retire he will probably reinforce General Jackson off Blue Ridge.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 22d, says, in effect: "The destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown. If we are successful it will give us six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but, if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost."

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

SERIOUS SKIRMISH NEAR CORINTH.

United States Troops Victorious.

CAIRO, April 30.
The steamer which has just arrived from Pittsburg reports that a serious skirmish took place between the advance of the Union army, five thousand strong, and a large body of Rebels, five miles from Corinth.
The United States troops were victorious.—No mention is made of the losses on either side. The United States forces took twenty-nine prisoners.
The cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

LATE FROM FORT WRIGHT.

HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD.

CHICAGO, April 30.
A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Times* says: An arrival from Tiptonville reports that Monday night and Tuesday in the direction of Fort Wright.
There has been no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon.
It is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the fort had been reinforced by the gunboats from New Orleans, and attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected, and the last advice from the fleet gave assurance that Com. Foote was fully prepared for them.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

The Old Point letter contains nothing except an announcement of a new arrangement of the harbor masters by which all merchant vessels are required to report an arrival to the captain of the port, and are not allowed to leave without his permission, or at all after dark or before daylight. Not a word in reference to anything else has been received.

XXXVIIIth Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, (Mich.), presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT, (Ind.), presented a memorial from John Brock offering to build a city road in Washington, in sixty days, and pay \$10,000 annually to the city.

Mr. WRIGHT also presented petitions for a bankrupt act. He said none of them were from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.), offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Senate whether one Frederick Emory, who murdered Wm. Phillips in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855 or 1856, had been appointed to any place in the Department in Kansas.

Mr. LANE, (Kansas), said that the government to-day had before it the Kansas difficulty, and he presumed would remedy the evils.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS, (Ky.), offered a resolution declaring that the war now carried on by the United States of America, should be vigorously prosecuted and continued to compel obedience to the Constitution and laws, in the limits of every territory, by all the citizens and residents thereof, and for no further end whatever.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.), the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (Mass.), the resolution asking the military committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent soldiers and officers returning fugitive slaves, was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Ohio), said he was glad that the Senator from Iowa, in his speech, had called attention to the conduct of some officers concerning fugitives. He said one general, who lately made an order returning fugitives, was a native of Massachusetts, and he, (Mr. Sumner), used his greatest influence to get him appointed. If he had known that General Hooker would have made such an order, he would never have tried to secure his appointment. When a general falls in battle some honor mingles with the feeling of regret, but where a general falls as General Hooker has fallen, there is nothing but regret to be felt.—He referred to the order of Gen. Doubleday as a contrast in which he did honor to his country. He also referred to the course of Gen. McCook in the West, and the Provost Marshal of Louisville as a disgrace to the army. He read an account of the oppression to which the blacks at Louisville had to submit.

Mr. DAVIS, (Ky.), asked where he got that account.

Mr. SUMNER replied from a newspaper in New York.

Mr. DAVIS said there was no doubt of its falsity.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.), said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugitive slaves by portions of the army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAIR, (Mo.), introduced the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a board on fortifications, to provide for the sea coast and other defenses of the United States, and other purposes. An abstract of the bill was published on the 24th of April.

Mr. BLAIR explained its provisions, and, in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made, and provided that the money shall be expended upon such works of defense as shall be recommended by the commission proposed to be created by the bill.

The consideration of the bill was proposed till Tuesday week.

Mr. DAVIS, (Ind.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department.

Mr. LOVJOY, (Ill.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the Pacific railroad bill.
A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day an amendatory of the act to provide for increased revenues from imports, to pay the interest on public debts and for other purposes, approved on the 5th day of August last. It allows such portion of the tax as may be assessed by any State or territory, or the District of Columbia, to be paid and satisfied in part or in part by the release of such State, Territory and district duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated or determined claim pertaining thereto, of equal amount against the United States. *Provided*, That in case of such release, such State, territory or district shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money, which shall be continued as applying to such claims of the State for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as shall be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the 30th of July next, and in such cases the abatement of fifteen per centum shall be made on such portion of said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims in whole or in part the same as of the final settlement and liquidation thereof had been made before the 30th of June.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

The flour market is firmer, with sales of 2,000 barrels at \$5 50 for extra and \$5 55@26 for extra family the receipts are small. Rye flour steady at \$3 74 and corn meal at \$2 65 @32 70. Wheat is scarce, and red is in demand at \$1 30 and white at \$1 46. Rye advanced to 73c. Corn in active request, and one cent higher—15,000 bushels yellow sold at 55 1/2@56. Oats active at 38c. In provisions there is a more buoyant feeling, and a tendency upward. Sales of mutton at 12 50@13 00. Green meats are 1c higher. Lard is firm, at 8 1/2@8 75. Whisky is improving 600 barrels sold at 23 1/2@24c.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Flour buoyant—sales 6,000 barrels at 8 00 @5 05 for state; \$5 35@5 45 for Ohio, and \$5 30@5 35 for southern. Wheat is buoyant with a limited supply. Corn firm, mixed 57c. Mess pork unchanged. Lard buoyant at 7 1/2@8. Whiskey dull at 23 1/2@24. Receipts of flour, 14,580 barrels. Wheat none. Corn 9,000 bushels.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The money market and sterling exchange are unaltered. Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island 56 1/2; Illinois Central 56 1/2; Bonds 85 1/2; Michigan southern 47 1/2; New York central 56 1/2; Reading 45 1/2; Milwaukee and Mississippi 36 1/2; Missouri 50 1/2; Tennessee 50 1/2; Carolina 57 1/2; Kentucky 57 1/2. United States bonds, 1862, 91; Indiana 58. 80; Illinois 61; California 1861; coupons 97 1/2; registered 97 1/2; one year certificates 99.

Died.

On the 29th inst., EMANUEL HALL, in the 64th year of his age, at a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude. He has resided in this city for the last 35 years, and for the last 24 years was at Mr. Buchler's Hotel. He was loved and respected by all that knew him. "Mark the perfect, behold the upright, the end of that man's peace."
On Wednesday, April 30, 1862, after a long and very painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH KERR, in the 56th year of her age.
[The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law Samuel H. Simons on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.]
On April 29th, Mr. JEREMIAH KELLEY, aged 75 years.
[The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock, from his late residence in South street, corner of River Alley, to which his friends and those of the family are invited to attend without further notice.]

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.

FRESH FISH every Tuesday and Friday at JOHN WISE'S Store, corner of Third and Walnut.

APPLES, Oranges and Lemons, at JOHN WISE'S.

DRIED FRUITS, Hominy, Beans, &c., at JOHN WISE'S.

FIGS, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, and all kinds of Nuts, at JOHN WISE'S Store, Third and Walnut.

FINE Choice Teas and Pure Spices, at JOHN WISE'S.

CANNED Tomatoes and Green Corn, at JOHN WISE'S.

BUTTER, Water, Soda and Sweet Crackers, at JOHN WISE'S.

BAKER'S Cocoa and Sweet Chocolate for sale at JOHN WISE'S, Third and Walnut.

A SUPERIOR lot of Dandelion and Kio Coffee, for sale at the store of JOHN WISE.

WARDLE & LEVINE'S, Pickles and Canned Goods, for sale at JOHN WISE'S.

WANTED.—A white female servant, wanted immediately. Must bring good recommendation. Apply at the store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN, myl-48t.

FINE lot of Sugar Cured Hams, Country Bacon and Lard, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, myl-48t.

ORANGES, Lemons, Dates, Peaches packed and unpacked, Cocoa Nuts, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, myl-48t.

A NEW OPENING.

JOHN F. HUMMEL,

DEALER IN

BOOTS

SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, WOMEN

And Children's Shoes, of every description; also Saddles, Valises, Harness, Collars, Whips, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Etc., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. No. 20 Market Street, Harrisburg. myl-42c.

LOST.—A black and white spotted Round-Pop. A suitable reward will be given if returned to the Brady House. apr20-42c.

PUBLIC SALE OF WOODEN BARRACKS!

I WILL SELL at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at Camp Greble, near Harrisburg, on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the following buildings used as barracks this winter by the 5th Artillery, United States Army, viz:

Three shanties, each containing about 28,000 feet of lumber.

Three shanties, each containing about 16,000 feet of lumber.

Two hospital buildings, each containing about 2,500 feet of lumber.

Guard House, containing about 3,800 feet of lumber.

Store House, containing about 3,500 feet of lumber.

One Shed (blown down), containing about 4,000 feet of lumber.

One set quarters, containing about 8,000 feet of lumber.

Two Huts, containing each about 9,700 feet of lumber.

One Hut, containing about 4,600 feet of lumber.

One Hut, containing about 5,640 feet of lumber.

One Hut, containing about 2,000 feet of lumber, but the same more or less for each.

The purchaser must in every case remove the building purchased at once. Terms of sale, Treasury notes or gold and silver payment to be made when the same is knocked down to a purchaser. E. C. WILSON, ml-td Asst. Qr. M., (vol.) U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF HORSES.

By ORDER of the Department I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1862, at the stables in Harrisburg, Pa., at the end of Market street, near the freight depot of the Lebanon Valley railroad,

SIXTY HORSES.

Among the lot are many excellent mares with foal, and others that have foaled lately. If the animals are not all sold on that day, the sale will be publicly adjourned from day to day until all are sold.

Terms cash, to be paid in Treasury notes or gold and silver. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. E. C. WILSON, myl-td Asst. Qr. M., (vol.) U. S. A.

B. J. HARRIS,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufacturer,

NO. 112 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

HAS always on hand a full assortment of Tin and Japanese Ware, including and Parlor Stoves of the best manufactures, Gunter-Bowling, and Galvanized Iron Cornish, manufactured and put up at reasonable rates.

Repairing promptly attended to. apr30-41y

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. (apr18) J. M. H.

DON'T DEFER

PLANTING Cherry Trees. The season is advancing rapidly, and the time for successfully removing the Cherry trees is past. Other fruit trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Shade Trees, as well as Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c., may be planted later, while

EVERGREENS

may be safely transplanted as late as the middle or latter end of May. All, however, about to be planted as early as possible, and there is no Nursery where better or more can be had for the same price, or in better condition than at the Keystone.</