

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Morning, May 23, 1862.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

DAVID RICHIE, of Allegheny county, to be Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, under act of Assembly, passed at last session.

IMPORTANT DECISION—THE ARMY VOTE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, rendered an important decision this morning, in declaring the entire Army Vote, cast at the late election, unconstitutional. The following cases were before the Court, on which decisions were rendered, viz:

The Commonwealth vs. Joseph Kuntzman. Error to Philadelphia vs. opinion by Woodward, concurring opinion by Read. Judgment affirmed.

In the case of Chase, from Luzerne county, the 'army vote' is pronounced unconstitutional—and a decree made giving to Chase the office of District Attorney. Opinion by Woodward, Thompson dissenting.

In the first case above quoted, in which a decision is given, a person was prosecuted in Philadelphia city for illegal voting at the late election, while he was in the service of the country as a private soldier. The defendant's counsel argued before the trial was had, that the indictment should be quashed for reasons that the whole army vote was unconstitutional. This view of the case was sustained by the Judges of that court, and the indictment quashed. The Supreme Court sustains this decision.

The second case came before them from Luzerne county, in which county the candidate for District Attorney, Mr. Chase, who had a majority in the county but was defeated by the army vote, took an appeal. His opponent was declared elected by the return judges, and the judge for that district sustained that decision. The Supreme Court however decides the army vote unconstitutional, and thereby declares Mr. Chase elected.

This decision will make some important changes in several officers elected at the late election. Robert Ewing, who is now in office in Philadelphia city as sheriff, will be obliged to vacate the same for his opponent, Mr. Thompson, who had a majority of several hundred in the city. It makes no changes in the result in this county.

A BOLD SCHEME TO DEFACE AN HONORABLE MAN.

We received, yesterday, a copy of the last issue of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, in which the following paragraph was marked for the purpose of attracting special attention:

HON. MORROW B. LOWRY ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—We notice that Hon. M. B. Lowry, one of the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, was arrested for perjury, for swearing falsely and maliciously in a suit in which a Washington firm was a party.

The first reading of this infamous announcement, convinced us that the statement was false in every particular, and that it was another of the base means which the officers of the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, have lately adopted to bring Mr. Lowry into disrepute, because that gentleman had done the business men of the Commonwealth some service in exposing the rottenness and corruption of that concern. On further inquiry we learn that the arrest of Mr. Lowry was as we had at first considered it, a mere bluff; a perfect failure to establish a single charge contained in his warrant of arrest, so that after a prompt examination, Mr. Lowry was as promptly discharged by the authority before whom he had been arraigned.

Mr. Lowry at once, on his discharge, had warrants issued for the parties in whose name he was first arrested, the result of which was to hold these parties in ten thousand dollars bail to answer in the courts of Erie county, a charge of false arrest and malicious prosecution. Thus the tables have been turned on the plump of the Bank, and we now demand that the Sunday Mercury publish this fact, in vindication of a gentleman whom it so grossly libelled in its last issue. We trust that Mr. Lowry will push this prosecution to its fullest extent. If legislators, in the honest prosecution of their official duty, and in the discharge of a high trust while endeavoring to protect the community from sharpers and swindlers, are to be thus heavily assailed without redress, our legislative halls will soon be deserted by men of character and integrity. The friends of Morrow B. Lowry ask no judicial vindication of his character to encourage them in their confidence for the man, but he owes it to himself, in this instance, to administer a severe lesson to his traducers.

WE ALMOST DESPAIR of having the same influence and producing the same effect on the Patriot, by our disinterested councils and censures, that resulted from the same labors in the case of the clergymen referred to by our neighbor this morning. In the case of our reverend friends, it required only a single admonition, (severely couched, we admit, but not too severe for the desperate characters of the cases,) to bring them back to humility, loyalty and discretion. No better Union men now exist than these identical clergymen, if we dare judge by their sermons—while, if we are allowed to judge by the same rule, no warmer sympathizers with traitors now wield pens, than the traitors who control the Patriot. And still we don't despair. While these writers are out of the reach of the grace which prevented our clerical friends from wandering too far from the path of their duty, there is even hope for the Patriot people. If we cannot counsel them to loyalty, we may be induced to purchase their adhesion to the truth. They are so accustomed to this description of barrier, that they can be had for a very small sum of money. At all events, our duty towards the Patriot is to denounce its treason and expose its mendacity; and this duty we shall continue to perform, until we have either changed its disposition or crushed the little influence it yet possesses.

THE SPECTACLE OF WAR.

The announcement, yesterday, that another call would shortly be made on the Governors of the loyal states, for additional troops, seemed to take no one by surprise. The news was accepted as calmly as if the troops to supply the new demand were intended to grace some holiday pageantry, instead of fill up the gap made in our armies by the havoc of battle; and we have no doubt that when this call is formally made on the Governor of Pennsylvania, he can furnish ten or twenty regiments in as many weeks. Our people begin to understand the crisis in which they are involved. All classes of society appear to appreciate the conditions of such a demand, and thus the great spectacle of war is becoming familiar to a nation which two years ago, regarded as one of the necessities which was the least likely to press upon its attention or cultivation. Take, for instance, the state of Pennsylvania. With more than one hundred thousand men under arms, directly enrolled as the contribution of the state to make up our quarter of the national demand, and with at least twenty-five thousand men in regiments furnished by other commonwealths, we do not feel, while we thus contemplate the magnitude of the war. Our contribution of soldiers has not effected a material interest of the state. It has not lessened labor or increased the demand for laborers. To some extent, perhaps, it may have done this in circumscribed localities, but as a general affair, the business or the prosperity of the commonwealth has not in the least been diminished or affected. Families may feel the absence of friends, and, as we have declared, localities in one sense, may feel the loss of men, but in no degree has business been affected in the aggregate, because the interest impaired by the rebellion, has given rise to others through the necessities created to crush rebellion, and thus the labor that we supposed to be on the verge of vagabondism, through the stoppage of the traffic of one section of the country, finds employment in the business growing out of the prosecution of the war.

The greatest spectacle of the war, is the manner in which men rally to the support of the government, and the means which all sections of the country contribute to sustain our armies in the field. Before the call issued by the President for the "three months men," some of the most experienced military men in the country ridiculed the idea of raising a volunteer army of one hundred thousand men. The proposition was preposterous—and even were the number offered, the recruits could not be disciplined for many months, to fit them for active service in the field. We all know that these objections were exploded. The world knows that the raw recruits engaged in this war have accomplished as much labor, fought as valiantly and won as brilliant victories as were ever achieved by the trained soldiers of Europe. The people of this country have proven the possession of truer qualities of the soldier than the people of any of the countries of Europe. They have proven that they are capable of a higher condition of discipline; so that while the spectacle of the war is one grand contemplation for the citizens of the United States, it must also be one of awe inspiring fear to the people of the world. And yet our military force is but half developed. Such calls as were telegraphed to the loyal governors a day or two since will prove this fact, prove it by answering the summons, and then inviting another for permission to furnish more men to drag down treason to the disgrace and death it merits, and thus end rebellion by crushing out its influence forever.

PENNSYLVANIA MECHANICAL GENIUS is admitted to have produced some of the grandest and most practical results by its invention and improvement of machinery. The latest acknowledgment of this fact is by Mr. Cones of the Patent Office, who says that there are many abroad who claim the honor of inventing metallic defensive armor for ships. It has been generally ascribed to Gen. Paixhan, prior to the year 1841. The inventor is Thomas Gregg, of Collegedale, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gregg had a patent issued to him in 1814. He describes in his specification a vessel with angular sides "all around," covered by a deck to glance the projectiles of an enemy upward, while the shot, striking below the apex of the angle, will be glanced downward. The angulated system of ship building, as exhibited in the "Merrimack" and the frigate recently launched at Philadelphia, is claimed to be invented by Josiah Jones, of the British Navy, as late as 1859. Mr. Gregg invented this a half century before. So of metallic shields; Mr. Gregg's vessel was "to be coppered or covered with iron."

Thus metallic defences and angulated sides in ships were not only first invented in the United States, but a mechanic of the State of Pennsylvania was the first to discover and demonstrate this great practical measure. The first practical embodiment of the idea was the Monitor. It is interesting to remember that the first great improvement on the old mode of navigation, from a simple sailing vessel to a steamboat, was also a Pennsylvania invention. Robert Fulton was a poor Lancaster county blacksmith, yet directly to his genius can be traced the magnificent steam palaces which now ply the waters of the world.

GOVERNOR CURTIN is covertly attacked in the Patriot this morning, because he granted a pardon in the case of a certain criminal. We understand the object of these insinuations, but the public may not fully comprehend that no pardon is granted by Governor Curtin, unless the petition is accompanied by the appeal of the judge, a portion of the jury, and certain members of the bar. In all cases the most extenuating evidence is required from men of the highest character before such pardons can be had. This the Patriot understood—but Governor Curtin was denied the benefit of such an explanation, and subjected to an insinuation as mean as it was contemptible.

VIRGINIA holds her election to-day. A Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General are to be chosen. Besides these, county officers are to be voted for, in all the counties. There are no candidates in the field for the offices first named, save the present holders of them—viz: Governor Pierpont, Lieutenant Governor Polley, and Attorney General Wheat.



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

EVACUATION OF FORT WRIGHT BY THE REBELS.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT FLEET NON EST.

The Enemy Fall Back on Fort Randolph.

CAIRO, May 21. An arrival from the fleet states that on Monday a flag of truce went around Craighead Point, for the purpose of exchanging released prisoners, in accordance with an arrangement made some weeks since. After waiting some hours the boat returned without being met by the rebels. Late in the afternoon one of their boats came up and effected the exchange. It is believed among the officers that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright and fallen back on Fort Randolph, as no rebel gunboats could be seen around the point. A reconnaissance in force was sent down by Commodore Davis to ascertain the position of the enemy, but had not returned when the boat left.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] CHICAGO, May 21.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated near Fort Wright on the 20th, says: From indications made apparent yesterday it is clearly evident that the enemy have evacuated Fort Wright and fallen back on Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw bluff, twelve miles below their former position.

The officers of the flotilla, who went down the river yesterday with a flag of truce, returned with the intelligence that neither troops nor gunboats were visible, and that Fort Wright and the river as far as the eye could reach were deserted.

Towards evening a rebel craft came up with a flag of truce, and the exchange of prisoners was made. No explanation was offered as to why our flag of truce was not answered in the morning. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there is not the least doubt that the rebels have left. In their new position they can maintain a more thorough defence, and be less exposed to the fire of the mortars.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

Advance still at Gain's Mill, Eight and a half Miles from Richmond.

The Pickets of both Armies on the Opposite Sides of the Chickahominy.

Successful Balloon Reconnoissance of Richmond.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD TO THE LEFT OF RICHMOND.

The Union Gunboats Supposed to be Forcing their Passage up the James River.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday Afternoon, May 22, 1862.

The encampment of the advance of the army under Gen. Stoneman, is still at Gain's Mills, eight miles and a half from Richmond, and one mile and a half from the Chickahominy creek.

The pickets of the rebels occupy the one side and those of the Union troops the other. Gen. Stoneman, in company with Prof. Lowe, made a balloon reconnoissance this morning from Gain's Mills, reaching an elevation of 500 feet. From this position an admirable view was had of Richmond and the surrounding country. With a glass the camps of the enemy, situated within the limits of the city, were seen, as well as the arrival and departure of railroad trains on the road between New Bridge and Richmond. Very few troops were seen, but to the left of the city, on the line of the main coach road leading to Bottom's Bridge, a large number of troops were seen, and the smoke from numerous camps coming from the woods in front, gave evidence that they were occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon and this morning to the left of Richmond, which was probably caused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James river.

The weather is warm and pleasant during the day, with heavy dews at night. The health of our troops continues remarkably good. Two rations of whiskey and quintine are now daily issued.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce Fired Upon by the Rebels on the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21. The steamer George Washington, which left with a flag of truce on Monday night, returned this forenoon. After anchoring, below City Point on Monday night, she proceeded to that place, where the flag of truce was sent ashore and an answer was received to Gen. Wool's communication during the day.

The Galena was fired on yesterday by the enemy's cavalry, but no damage was done, and the enemy were dispersed by a single shell from the Galena.

On Monday afternoon, a boat went ashore from the Wachusett, with a flag of truce, containing six officers and twelve men. The surgeon of the ship was sent for from the shore, and the officers and the rest remained to guard the boat. For some reason that was not explained, the party in the boat were fired at by some twenty or thirty men, and simultaneously the party on shore were attacked and all taken prisoners. Of the party in the boat the Master's Mate, Olway, of Philadelphia, and W. P. Pierce, seaman, were instantly killed; Henry Johnson was severely wounded in the face, breast and neck; Brown in the kidneys, and John Closs in the thigh. Three of the latter were placed on the George Washington and brought here, but Brown died only an hour after he was placed on board. The other two were, on their arrival here, transferred to the hospital ship.

Among the prisoners taken were Wm. Baker, engineer; William Stockwell, paymaster; the surgeon of the ship, Dr. DeFord; a signal officer detailed from the army; Thomas Green, commissary; J. O. Mallory, and Frank Conz,

seamen, and several others. Lieut. Preston, brought dispatches for Gen. Wool from the rebel authorities on next day, stated that the prisoners had been sent to Salisbury, North Carolina.

The prospect of communication in relation to the officers held prisoners at Richmond has not transpired. It is understood to have been the intention to remove them further south a week ago.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND MEXICAN ARMIES.

The French Loose the Most Killed and Wounded.

A SPANISH STEAMER EN ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, May 22. The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 17th inst., arrived this morning, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th, Jalapa to the 8th and city of Mexico to the 2d.

Private letters from Mexico report a battle at Acultzingo, in which the French lost the most in killed and wounded, especially in officers. It was a drawn fight. The Mexicans—the garrison of the Fort in Perote—had mutinied, taking the officers prisoners. Salda and Gordera were occupied by the Mexican troops as soon as the French left them, and fifteen hundred Mexicans are ready to occupy Orizaba when the French leave there. The Mexicans appear to be pursuing a course by which the French find it harder to get out than in the interior.

Several influential citizens denied that they authorized the use of their names in declaring Cordova for Gen. Almonte. The black vomit was committing fearful ravages in Vera Cruz. Gen. Almonte has issued a proclamation dated at Puebla, although he has not yet arrived there.

The sick of the French troops continue arriving at Havana, and yet the health of the French army is said to be good. The French vice admiral, Gravere, has returned to France. General Prim and staff arrived at Havana on the 9th.

The Spanish steamer Blasco de Garay has sailed for New Orleans, responsive to a call from the Spanish consul to protect the Spanish interests there.

The above news is authentic, and essentially contradicts that in this morning's Herald. The Mexican government had ratified the Wyke Seaconsortia treaty in spite of the French protest against any treaty with Mexico. The American Consul with Mrs. Stufeldt and Secretary of Legation Plump arrived at Puebla, on the 9th, and would probably arrive in the city of Mexico, on the 11th.

The Spanish troops continue arriving at Havana. It is reported that a band of 120 Americans from Texas sacked the town of Piedras Negras and burned the Custom House and other buildings.

No rebel vessels had arrived at Havana since the 9th. The English steamer Havana arrived on the 13th from St. Mary's, Florida, with a cargo of oranges.

The glorious news from the States had depressed all the markets at Havana, and sugar and cotton had declined. Several vessels were at Havana awaiting the re-opening of the port of New Orleans. The black vomit appeared at Havana on the 16th. Capt. Pendleton, of the schooner Amanda, of Seaport, was its first victim.

OPENING OF TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEWBURN, N. C.

UNION MEETING AT SHEPARDVILLE, N. C.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

The steamer Suwanee sailed this morning with a full cargo for New Orleans. She carries no mail. The transport steamer Hazle arrived in New York yesterday, from Newburn, North Carolina, where she sailed on the 19th inst. She brings fifty soldiers from Gen. Burnside's division on furlough or discharged.

A Union meeting was held at Shepardville, Carteret county, on Saturday, May 10th. H. E. Bell was called to the Chair, and Thomas Hill appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war now progressing between the Federal Government and the Southern States.

Resolved, That in our opinion said war was not brought on by any act of the federal government.

Resolved, further, That we believe it to be the duty of all Union loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire protection by our federal friends.

Resolved, That since it has become necessary to appoint a military Governor for the State of North Carolina, we heartily concur in the appointment of Hon. Edward Stanley to fill that office, and agree to invite said Edward Stanley to visit us at Shepardville.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Death of the Comedian, John Drew.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21. This favorite comedian died yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, of congestion of the brain. He had been complaining since Saturday last, and on Tuesday, while holding a child in his arms, belonging to a relative, fell insensible to the floor, at his residence, in Eighth street, between Market and Arch. He remained unconscious to the last.

He was a native of Dublin, in Ireland, and came to this country early in life. He was married, about fourteen years ago, to Mrs. H. Hunt—the present Mrs. Drew who, was already an actress of high standing in her profession. He was thirty-five years of age, and leaves three children—one boy and two girls.

The Arch Street Theatre was closed last night, and will continue so until after the funeral. Mrs. Drew was the lessee, and will not re-open until a new arrangement takes place in regard to its lease.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Information has been received at the State Department from the United States consul at Buenos Ayres, that the increased duty of 24 per cent. on all imports levied upon an increased valuation of 10 per cent., to be paid in cash, went into effect on the 1st of January last; also that the increased duty of 24 per cent. making 10 per cent. in all upon all exports went into effect on the 1st of March last.

From the Lower Mississippi

COM. FARRAGUT'S FLEET AT VICKSBURG.

CAIRO, May 21.

The Memphis papers of the 17th inst. announce the arrival of the federal fleet at Vicksburg. They had met with no successful resistance. Fort Adams is one hundred miles below Vicksburg, and the presumption is that a fight had taken place there.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

Several petitions for a Bankrupt law were presented. Mr. KENNEDY (Md.) presented petitions from citizens of Maryland, asking for a better enforcement of the fugitive slave law in the District of Columbia, so that they may secure large numbers of slaves which are now in the District.

Mr. CLARK (New Hampshire) presented a petition from Mr. Morris, of New Hampshire, who was a soldier in 1812, and who, when the rebellion broke out, sent his only son, nineteen years of age, to the war. The son was killed, and the old man and his wife are left without means of support. He asks Congress for relief.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of Navy for official reports of the late battles on the Mississippi. Adopted. Mr. SIMMONS (Mass.) offered a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider what legislation, if any, is needed to protect persons of African descent from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves or persons by disloyal persons.

Mr. POWELL (Ky.) objected to its present consideration. Laid over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COLFAX (Ind.) reported back from the Post-offices Committee the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, by requiring the railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster General for that purpose. In case of failure to agree upon the compensation for such service, the bill provides that the same shall be fixed and determined by the court of claims.

Mr. COLFAX explained the bill was intended to liberate the Government from the combination of railroad interests, who now dictate their own terms.

Mr. ROSCOE (Conn.) (N. Y.) opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed an unjust interference with private rights as secured under the law.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

Flour easier—small sales of super. at \$5 00, low grade; North-western at 4 75@5 25, and extra family at \$5 25. The receipts are light; small sales of rye flour at \$3 50; 1000 bush. corn meal at \$2 52. There is fair demand for wheat and 7,000 bush. sold at \$1 25 for red and \$1 30@1 35 for white. Rye has declined to \$7 00. Corn is in active request and 10,000 bush. yellow sold at 53c. Oats steady at 37c for Pennsylvania. Coffee is firm—sales of Rio at 18 1/2@21. Provisions are in steady demand—sales of mess pork at \$18 00; hams at 7@8c; sides at 7c, and shoulders at 6c; lard firm at 6 1/2. Whiskey is active, and 3,000 bush. sold at 24 1/2@25c.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Flour heavy; sales of 10,500 bush. State at \$4 25 @ 4 35, Ohio \$4 90 @ 5 05, Southern \$4 65 @ 5 50. Wheat steady; 200,000 bush. sold; Milwaukee club 85@91 03. Corn heavy; 25,000 bush. sold at 48@49c. Pork heavy. Lard quiet at 7 1/2@8c. Whisky dull at 24@25c. Receipts of flour 76,279 bush., wheat 533,733 bush., corn 59,534 bush.

New Advertisements.

STEAM BOILERS.

HAVING made efficient and permanent arrangements for the purpose, we are now prepared to make STEAM BOILERS of every kind, promptly and at reasonable rates. For particulars apply to Bailey & Brother, the reputation of which is second to none in the market.

None but the best hands employed. Repairs promptly attended to. Address BAILEY & BROTHERS, my22ly Harrisburg, Pa.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received

until the 31st of May by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the office of D. Young, Superintendent of Eastern Division at Harrisburg, for materials in the Old Foundry and machine shop, east of the Passenger Depot, the same to be removed within sixty days from the above date. The Turntable, Railroad iron and Cast Iron Columns supporting the roof are reserved by the company.

Terms cash, to be paid before the removal of the property. J. O. SHARPLES, my22-23 President Engineer, R. D. PENNA. R. R.

PRIVATE SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale a valuable tract of land containing about forty acres, situated about three miles from Shippensburg, in Franklin county, Shippensburg, Pa.

LARGE GRIST MILL,

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

LOG TENANT HOUSE,

Barn and other Necessary Out Buildings.

This mill is a good running one, having four pairs of burrs and a better falling stream of water, sufficient to drive the mill at all periods of the year. The house is a large two story brick, substantially built, having the latest improvements, and a comfortable dwelling. Its location also makes it a desirable residence.

The property will be sold to great advantage, as the undersigned resides in Chambersburg, being two far distant to give it his immediate attention.

Persons wishing to see the premises can do so by calling at the mill, where all necessary information may be obtained, or by addressing a note to the undersigned, terms will be made known. C. W. BYSTER, my22-d1t-w8m Chambersburg, Pa.

MAKEREL in kits, half bush.

my22

SALT, Coarse, Turk's Island, Fine,

my22

EXTRA Family Flour, just received and

warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

Corner Front and Market streets.

FRESH invoice of Oranges, Lemons,

my22

SUPERIOR Quality of Imperial and Black

my22

FOUND,

IN Capitol Park, a small gold Breast Pin containing a daguerotype portrait. The owner can have the same by calling at this office, describing properly and paying for this advertisement. my21-07.

Government Stoves for Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday, May 24, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., FORTY-TWO COOKING STOVES,

with the necessary fixtures.

Sold to take place at the Government Warehouse, near the Pennsylvania Freight Depot.

By order of CAPT. R. I. DODGE,

8th In. U. S. A., Disbursing Officer.

TERMS—Cash payments to be made in Treasury notes, gold or silver. my20 dtd

New Advertisements.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Third Street below Market.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

On Monday Evening May 26th,

AND

Tuesday & Wednesday Evngs., May 27 & 28.

MR. AND MRS. PEABODY,

will be

A T H O M E,

For positively three nights only in their New Moral and Amusing

DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS

AND

GALLERY OF PERSONAL ILLUSTRATIONS

Containing Personal Sketches, Paintings, Humorous Recitations, Anecdotes, New Plays, &c., forming a

SELECT PARLOR PASTIME.

This is not a Theatrical Pastime.

ADMISSION—

ORCHESTRA CHAIRS—

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS—

Tickets for sale at Bann