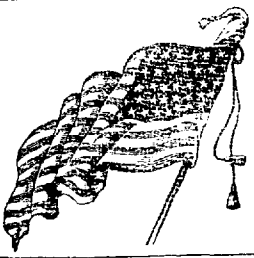


Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 23. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Harrisburg, May 26, 1862. On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth, muster, without delay, all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Harrisburg, May 26, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 24. General Order No. 23 of these Head Quarters dated this day, being issued under requisition of the President of the United States, no commanding officer of higher grade than captain will be accepted by the United States, excepting where the regiment is already organized, and all expenses under it are to be defrayed by the General Government.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General. TO ARMS! TO ARMS!! PENNSYLVANIA ONCE MORE SUMMONED TO THE RESCUE.

Yesterday was full of painful suspense to the people of the state capital, owing to the rumors of the retreat of Gen. Banks back to Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry, and even across the Potomac to Williamsport. Of course the naked fact of retreat was all that was contemplated, and the effect and circumstances of this were exaggerated and extended to the full force, while any possibility that the movement might be part of the strategical plans of the General in command of the army of the Potomac, was entirely unconsidered. In view of this news, and in fact, before its full extent was known, Gov. Curtin dispatched orders to Philadelphia, for the purpose of instantly rallying whatever force could be procured in that vicinity, and this morning, in General Order No. 23, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief calls upon Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels throughout the State, to muster, without delay, all the military organizations within their respective divisions. The duty of the men thus summoned may be the most important of the war, so far as the property and persons of the people of Pennsylvania are concerned, because our borders are even now threatened by a hostile foe, and while we write, a rebel army may be devastating a portion of Pennsylvania. In view of these facts, the danger is imminent and pressing. Gov. Curtin fully appreciates it, and with his great energies once more aroused, will leave nothing untried or undone, not only to guard the soil of Pennsylvania, but also again to rescue the government at Washington from every embarrassment or peril. Let Pennsylvania awake, then, to her duty in the new crisis. Let her sons once more arouse, and rally to the support of the Old Flag.

MORE MEN. The announcement, this morning, that Pennsylvania wanted more men—that the President had called on Gov. Curtin for additional regiments, and that the danger was imminent of an invasion of Pennsylvania by a portion of the rebel army, was simultaneously made in every part of the state where a telegraphic battery was in operation to transmit the news on the wings of the lightning. By this time every fighting man in the Commonwealth knows that his services are required on the field; and by this time, too, every man has made up his mind to march and fight, wherever the government needs his services. So far as numbers of men are concerned, there will be no trouble in raising any quota which may be apportioned to the state. We have the material, the enthusiasm and devotion—what is wanted is organization, and this will be hurried forward as fast as the material offers and men are brought out by the Adjutant General. This organization will be facilitated by the fact that the military movements of the past year have infused a military spirit and aroused a military ardor among all classes; so that there need be little delay beyond that which will become necessary in the transportation of troops to localities where they can be formed into companies and consolidated into regiments. Already Gov. Curtin has started the machinery of the Departments, and already every official charged with a military duty is at work. Pennsylvania may be depended upon for men to any extent which the federal government can demand.

Since writing the above we learn that a large portion of a regiment will reach this city from Philadelphia to day, and at once take possession of Camp Curtin, where the regiment will be completed and then sent forward to the scene of danger. Other troops are fast leaving the State, the design being to leave the organization of this quota in the hands of the Adjutant General, by whom the companies and regiments will be organized under the old militia laws of the State. The officers will be elected by the men, and the men formed into companies and consolidated into regiments just as fast as any number of such are offered. The word is to rally, and organize as fast as possible. It is pressing want that must be supplied and therefore there must be no delay.

The orders published at the head of our columns will fully explain the policy of the state government to be pursued in these organizations.

THE DEAD ARE ARRIVING.

There is nothing in connection with the great struggle in which the government is now engaged, that elicits a more melancholy emotion, or is worthy of more generous sympathy and respect, than the brief announcements we daily meet in our rural exchanges, of the arrival home of sick, wounded and dead soldiers. The details of great battles, in which thousands of human lives are sacrificed in tribute of war and honor of victory, become sickening in their extent and often stale in their frequent repetition to the news cravers of the day. In detail, such accounts are unmistakably horrible, but by the greedy public, intent on speculation as to the genius of a favorite leader, or the prowess of a popular captain, the slaughtered are forgotten amid the blaze of victory, and the simple sigh which denotes the burst of anguish for the loss of dear ones in battle, is hushed in the public acclaim for the victors. Yet there is sympathy for the wounded and sick, and sorrow for the dead, where the preparation and pageantry of war are unknown. We read of this sympathy and learn of this sorrow in the exchanges to which we allude. We read of weary soldiers returning to the hamlets by the wayside, and the cottages in the mountains of Pennsylvania. We read of dead heroes borne home in affection's care; silently, and oh how sorrowfully, to the home so lately blessed by their cheering presence and protecting love. We read of widowed mothers kneeling at humble graves; of grey-haired fathers blessing with prayer the memory of their sons, as they curse with indignation the authors of their death; of widows with their orphaned children sobbing their last farewell to mangled corpses—of sweethearts giving up hope and love. Of all these proceedings the busy world takes a small note, yet it is such proceedings that are making the strongest impressions on the age in which we live, some day to be developed in a force of thought and action, such as will be felt not alone on the cause of rebellion, but on the influence which animated and encouraged that cause to treason. Every soldier's grave that lifts its verdant mound to the sky of Pennsylvania, henceforth becomes an altar dedicated to freedom—and every tomb that marks a soldier's resting place, should be inscribed with the record that, *He was Assassinated by Slavery.* Time needs such a record, for the generations that are to come. Truth demands the acknowledgment, that liberty may hereafter be saved from like violence. And thus these sick, wounded and dead soldiers, as they are borne back to their homes, become so many instructors of the people, not only on the enormities of war, but the excesses and crimes of treason. While we weep for these dead heroes, and sympathize for the shattered remains of battle, let us not forget their honorable place in history—let us not forget their just places in our hearts and grateful remembrances. Pennsylvania, by her authorities, has provided nobly for all these—in comfortable retreats for the homeless sick and wounded, and honorable graves for the friendless dead. But something more than official recognition is demanded. A people must dedicate themselves to the recollection of the wrong they have suffered. A nation must arouse itself to the condemnation of that wrong, in battle now, and in stern resolve hereafter to submit to no influence in politics or society which seeks the degradation of humanity that the aristocratic and treacherous might rule in affluence and absolutism.—When this is done, we not only honor those who laid down their lives for freedom, but we secure that freedom for ourselves and for posterity.—We make freedom the movement to preserve the memory of freedom's martyrs.

THE PATRIOT evidently feels the wrong which has been done the gallant men now leaving their homes and perilling their lives in defence of their country by a Democratic Supreme Court, while that sheet is displeased and disconcerted that we should have discovered the imposition and injustice thus inflicted, and that we should have the independence to point it out to the men thus wronged. When the soldier returns from the battle, he will not be slow in demanding a change of the Constitution that thus disfranchises him in an hour when, above all others, he should be invested with all his rights. The sneers and ridicules of the Patriot will not satisfy the soldier; nor will any professional technicality of the law, twisted and woven into the sophistries of prejudice, satisfy men who find themselves stripped of their most sacred rights by a party whom they had elevated to power to maintain and ensure these holy privileges. Like the attempt of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to interpose the authority of that body between the President and the suspension of the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, this decision will arouse the people to a jealous supervision of the power with which they invest their rulers.—Our neighbors must carry this decision on their own shoulders. It is peculiarly Democratic, particularly in its display of feeling to the soldiers. Any apology for or extenuation of the motives which induced the delivery of such an opinion, or which also impelled the Patriot to its approval and applause of the same, will only expose the hypocrisy of all concerned. Let the Patriot simply confess that it is sound Democratic doctrine to disfranchise every man who volunteers to serve his country in the camp or in the battle field. The people will sooner believe such a confession, than any explanation which either court or journal can make as to the justice and disinterested patriotism of this decision.

A KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE is never so much dismayed or excited as when he deems himself in danger of exposure or defeat. Like the thief who mistakes every lamp post for a police officer, a Knight of the Golden Circle imagines every man, not a locofoco, in pursuit of that order; while the idea of asking a man to pledge himself to loyalty, is, in the opinion of the same semi-rebels and secret traitors, perfectly horrible. Those who doubt this assertion, let them read the *Patriot* and *Union* of this morning. The moment that sheet discovered that disaster was impending to a certain portion of the loyal army, it began to howl about loyal men; and we have no doubt that if a rebel army was on the banks of the Susquehanna in a locality to be reached by some of the people about that

establishment, they would give it welcome, furnish it with every information, and point out to its drunken cohorts the loyal men who now disturb their dreams and apprehensions. In a word, a loyal man is an obnoxious object in the sight of the Patriot—almost as obnoxious as one opposed to locofocoism.

THIS DAY is to be a most important one in the National House of Representatives. It is to decide whether or not that body will pass a bill for the confiscation of the property of the public enemy, and whether or not those who persist in rebellion shall be permitted to exercise absolute power by force of law, over the persons of others. Thoroughly believing, as we do, that this war will never be closed, so long as the title of rebels to hold slaves is recognized, we await the action of the House with intense solicitude.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC of to-day says that the most prompt and energetic measures have been taken by the War Department to meet the emergencies growing out of the retreat of Gen. Banks.



FROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY

THE POTOMAC CROSSED IN SAFETY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 26. The following is the latest received from Gen. Banks: WILLIAMSBURG, May 26. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—We believe that our whole force, train and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits and crossing in good order. The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march but has not made his appearance this morning. The news of your movements south has unquestionably caused them to look out for their safety. Your despatch was read to the troops this morning amid the heartiest cheers. (Signed) N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

THE FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. SMITH.

BALTIMORE, May 26. The following is the statement of the fight at Front Royal, by Captain George Smith, of the 1st Maryland regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape: About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon a negro mounted on horseback came dashing into camp, crying out that the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off. At first the men laughed at him, stating they had waited too long for them, and they did not believe a word of it. As soon as Col. Kenly, however, saw the man, he became satisfied of the rebels' approach. The long roll was beaten. The men responded, springing heartily to their arms and forming in line by company, and very soon the rebels made their appearance. Strange to say not a single gun was fired by the pickets of the regiment. It may have been that, in consequence of a sudden turn in the road, they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, which mustered about 40 men. In the meantime the Lieut. Colonel of the 29th Infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy. Our battery was soon engaged, and discharged shot and shell for nearly two hours, and until all their ammunition had almost been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficacy. Unable, however, to withstand such an overwhelming force, the order was given to retire, which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a company of the 5th New York cavalry, about eighty strong. Whilst passing over the bridge, the Captain distinctly saw the rebel forces. There was a very strong column of cavalry, say four squadrons of eight companies, and five regiments of infantry. Of this force, two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low. The order double quick was given, and the Union troops took to the pike, where another stand was made. Col. Kenly addressing the men, and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on, and displaying a black flag.

Capt. Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag as was represented in a previous account. A second stand was made and many shots exchanged, when the New York cavalry, who were still in the rear of the column, broke and retreated, riding pell mell through the ranks of infantry. A party of the Maryland command retreated some distance to a wheat field and there made still another stand firing rapidly and with deliberate precision. Presently on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left, terribly yelling like Indians. In some instances neither the dying or wounded were spared, and in two instances the captain saw the rebels throw their pistols and shoot them in the head whilst lying on the road side.

The captain told the men they had better return to the pike and escape as they best could. He had not proceeded far when a cavalry officer rode up to him and demanded his sword and pistol, which he threw upon the ground, the rebel at the same time drawing a pistol upon him. In the confusion, however, he succeeded in regaining his pistol, and observing a rebel shoot one of the 1st Maryland regiment, he drew it and shot him, and, with the assistance of Lieut. Campbell, he succeeded in securing the rebel's horse and riding off. After proceeding about two miles they came across the ambulance in which Col. Kenly lay, attended by Surgeon Mitchell. The rebels were passing along the pike and had been repeatedly fired into by the rebel cavalry. Finding themselves closely pursued, they abandoned the horse, and leaping several fences, took to the woods, where they managed to conceal themselves and the enemy gave up the search. There were but six companies of the First Maryland regiment engaged in the fight, the remaining four being on picket duty and acting as provost guard at Front Royal.

The Union Feeling at Hagerstown.

DESTRUCTION OF A SECESSION FLAG.

Horrible Treatment of the Sick at Winchester.

HAGERSTOWN, May 26. The excitement of the retreat of General Banks has created an intense excitement here. The town is filled with refugees and escaped soldiers, who give a most horrible account of the sufferings of the Union men. Many of them left their families behind to escape death. A regular Union force destroyed the rebel newspaper office in which the Hagerstown *Mail* was published. The presses, type and other materials were totally demolished, together with the building. The building being the property of a Union man that party at once raised funds, and compensated the owner fully for his loss. The proprietor fled for his life. Among the papers of the rebel editor was found the following letter, which was addressed to him by the lamented Colonel Kenly, who fell gallantly at the head of his regiment, which the editor refused to publish. The letter reads as follows: HAGERSTOWN, Aug. 13, 1861. To the proprietor of the Hagerstown *Mail*: Sir:—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Friday last, which reflects upon the loyalty of the 1st Maryland Regiment. It states that twenty-five men had deserted from it and joined the Confederates. This statement is simply and unqualifiedly false. Of those who are now or have been absent without leave, for the purpose of returning to see their friends in Baltimore, not one has, to my knowledge, left the State of Maryland, or has any idea of so doing, least of all to join those who are in arms to overthrow the Government of the United States. Your obedient servant, JOHN R. KENLY, Colonel 1st Maryland Regiment.

The treatment of our sick in the hospitals at Winchester is represented as most horrible. The rebels entered with a black flag flying, and ran their bayonets into the bodies of sick men lying defenceless in their beds.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE CITY STILL EXCITED.

"Secesh" Knocked Down without Scruple.

THE PEOPLE DEMANDING A DISPLAY OF UNION FLAGS.

BALTIMORE, May 26. The excitement continues without abatement this morning. All who utter disloyal sentiments are knocked down without the slightest scruple. Baltimore street from Calvert to Holliday street is crowded this morning, and there is considerable excitement caused by the crowd chasing obnoxious people and occasionally beating some of them. A recruiting office was just opened in Baltimore street displaying a flag bearing the inscription "Recruiting office of the 1st Maryland Regiment." The people are demanding the display of flags from all the newspapers offices and public buildings. All have complied except the *News* sheet, the office of which has been closed and abandoned.

FROM BOSTON.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR ANDREWS.

The following proclamation is published this morning by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief: PROCLAMATION. MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS:—The wily and barbarous horde of traitors to the people, to the Government, to our country and to liberty, menace again the National Capital. They have attacked and routed Gen. Banks; are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and are marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence.—The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order issued from the office of the Adjutant General to report on Boston Common to-morrow. They will march to relieve and avenge their brethren and friends to oppose with every zeal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts and strengthen their arms, and may he inspire the Government and all the people. Given at headquarters in Boston at 11 o'clock, this Sunday evening, May 25th, A. D. 1862. (Signed) JOHN A. ANDREWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 26. Lieutenant A. C. Wolf, of Chicago, who was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, reached Washington with his mother yesterday, and was taken to the house of Representative Arnold, where he will receive every attention.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. Flour market dull—small sales of superfine at \$4 75, and 145 bbls. northwestern extra family at \$5 12. Receipts light. Rye flour declined to \$3 25. Corn meal dull at \$2 62. Very little demand for wheat—small sales at red at \$1 16 @ 23, and white at \$1 28 @ 35. Rye is steady at 66 @ 85c. Corn has advanced one cent per bushel—sales of 5,000 bushels yellow at 54c. afloat, and 58 in store. Oats unchanged. Coffee, sugar and molasses held firmly. Provisions are less firm—sales of mess pork at \$13, and 200 casks hams in pickle at 65c. Whisky is dull at 24 @ 24 1/2c.

NEW YORK, May 26. Flour advanced; sales 9,500 bbls. this morning at an advance of 5c; State \$4 35 @ 45, Ohio \$5 10 @ 15, Southern \$4 95 @ 60. Wheat declined 1c; sales 120,000 bush. at \$1 00 @ 1 05 1/2 for Chicago spring, \$1 05 @ 1 07 for Milwaukee club, and \$1 24 for white western. Corn advanced; 40,000 bus. sold at 49 @ 50c. Mixed pork dull at \$12 25 for mess, and \$9 75 @ 87 1/2 for prime. Lard firm at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Whisky dull and nominal; receipts of flour 23,976 bbls., wheat 238,248 bus., corn 69,906 bus.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks dull and lower, Chicago and Rhode Island, 60 1/2; Illinois Central Southern, 69 1/2; New York Central 87; Pennsylvania coal 90; Reading 48; Milwaukee and Mississippi 43 1/2; Missouri, 68, 60 1/2; gold 4 per cent. premium. U. S. Coupon, 68, 1881, 1.03 1/2; U. S. 6s, 1874, 92 1/2; treasury 7 3/8 bonds 104 1/2; Michigan 68 9/8; Tennessee 68 5/7.

From Richmond.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, and kindly furnished to us for publication: CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, May 19th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I received your letter to-day, after a forced march of twenty-three miles through mud and rain, worn out and tired, and a few words from you have cheered me and my comrades, for, now, we feel assured that Gov. Curtin and the State of Pennsylvania intend to care for her sons and provide for the sick and wounded. Charley and I are well, thank God, after a bloody battle at Williamsburg, when we fought four times our number. Our gallant Col. Wm. F. Small fell wounded at the storming of the rebel works; but enough of this, you have seen the particulars in the papers. The roads, as far as we have marched, were impassable, and we had to repair the roads in order to get our artillery and baggage trains over them. We are really now before the Capital of Treason, and we will make them shake before a week goes by. Our regiment is encamped only fifteen miles from Richmond city. This morning the rebels sent us a flag of truce borne by a rebel Brigadier General and a Colonel, accompanied by a guard, but we do not know the meaning of it, yet our commanders started them back to Richmond, and the knowing ones saw disappointment depicted upon the countenances of the officers.

Ah! Will, if you only saw how we (Twenty-sixth) have been treated, you would almost feel ashamed that you had brothers in it. We have been thirteen months in the service, and only two men have died by sickness, half of the boys under arrest, all of our staff officers under arrest, and none of us paid off for six months, not even tobacco money, and then placed on the advance of the grand army of the Potomac; but we have not dishonored our friends nor our glorious old State, and I think we have proved to the world that we can use the rifle and bayonet, and in the coming struggle of Richmond, look for the Twenty-sixth. If I fall, I ask no better epitaph than that I was a private in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, the first to offer its services to Gov. Curtin, and the first three year regiment from the State of Pennsylvania. We were disgraced at Baltimore, on April 19th, 1861, but we will vindicate our honor upon the battle-fields of our country.

Charley is well and never looked better in his life, but he is, like myself, worn out by marching. Gen. Hooker (commanding our division) told us that he would give us forty-eight hours to rusticate, and then we must start "on to Richmond," which is only fifteen miles—eight hours' march. To-night we moved one and a half miles nearer to them, when they moved two miles away from us, leaving their works and several large guns.

There are about five hundred acres of clear ground before Richmond, and if they intend to stand, it is really a splendid place for a fight. Then we will show them some fold movements gotten up expressly for the occasion by our gallant Col. Small, and practiced by Brigadier General Negley.

I must close, as I am very tired. You can judge of that fact, when I state that we have been marching twenty-three miles, and making a corduroy road, and conveying a knapsack, three days' provisions, canteen, rifle, and sixty rounds of cartridge.

They have just brought in ninety-eighty rebel cavalry; they all say Virginians will not fight out of Virginia, and we fight everywhere for the Union and the Constitution. Yours, devotedly, H. C. M.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

OF the receipts and disbursements of the funds of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association, from the 4th day of May, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1862. A. K. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer. DR. To receipts from sale of lots and digging graves.....\$2,617 80 To interest on bonds..... 255 00 2,872 80 CR. By balance due Treasurer May 4, 1861..... 95 93 " cash to officers of the election and alderman's fees..... 7 00 " William Putt, keeper—salary..... 300 00 " Beneville Putt—labor..... 122 40 " John Putt..... 104 50 " laborers, teams and macadamizing roads..... 339 50 " materials, and building wall and gutter..... 308 33 " whitewashing fences..... 35 75 " painting and repairing houses..... 85 68 " printing and advertising..... 28 18 " for surrender of ground..... 81 50 " making fence..... 21 91 " for tools, and repairing same..... 19 51 " invested in U. S. bond..... 1,000 00 " J. A. Weir, Secretary—salary..... 25 00 " A. K. Fahnestock, Treasurer—salary..... 60 00 " Superintendent..... 60 00 " balance in Treasury..... 106 68 2,772 80

BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore.

P. S. D. & C. A.

YOU will find by applying at the Drug Stores of G. A. Buehner, Gross & Co., and G. W. Miles, and Druggists generally throughout the country. Price 25 cents per bottle. Try it. Prepared by E. M. POWER & Co., Rochester, Pa.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received until the 31st of May by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the office of G. D. Young, Superintendent of the Eastern Division at Harrisburg, for the materials in the Old Round House and "aching Shop, east of the Passer Depot, the same to be removed within sixty days from the above date. The materials, Railroad iron and Cast Iron Columns supporting the roof are reserved by the company. Terms as to be paid before the removal of the property. J. O. SHARPLES, my24dt President Engineer, & D. Penn's R.R.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A few Machinists and Blacksmiths. Enquire at the my24dt HARRISBURG CAR SHOP.

THE SKIRT.

JUST RECEIVED.—The New Shaped Skirt. Sent, the finest article manufactured. For sale at my24dt Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

MACKEREL

in kits, half bbls. and 5 bbls. for sale low by my24dt NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

SALT, Coarse, Turk's Island, Fine, in

large and small sacks for dairy use, all purchased before the late rise, and for sale low by my24dt NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

EXTRA Family Flour, just received and

warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by my24dt NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

SUPERIOR Quality of Imperial and Black

Tea, for sale by my24dt NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

SOAP, Harrison, Country and Fancy, for

sale by my24dt NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

NEWBOLD HAMS.—A small lot of

these celebrated Hams just received. my24dt WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CRAB CIDER.—Constantly on hand at

very superior article of EXTRA CRAB CIDER. my24dt WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S Celebrated

CORN MEAL, SAUCE, PRESERVED, &c., &c. A large supply of the above, embracing every variety, just received and for sale by my24dt WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A CHOICE LOT OF ASTER'S and TEN WEEK STOCKS, with a general variety of Fresh Flower and Garden seeds, received and for sale at No. 91 Market street. my24dt KELLER'S Druggery.

New Advertisements.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS! CABBAGE PLANTS, 8 cents per dozen; 25 cents per hundred; \$2 50 per thousand.

TOMATO PLANTS, 10 cents per dozen, 75 cents per hundred, \$4 00 per thousand.

Also all Kinds of VEGETABLES Wholesale or Retail.

SEED POTATOES.

Davis' Seedling per bushel, 70 cents. French Blows, 60 cents.

EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.

Per bushel, ears, \$2 00. Per bushel, shelled, 4 00. Per quart, shelled, 25.

Orders sent to the KEYSTONE FARM will be promptly attended to. my24dt J. MISH.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Just received, at BERGNER'S BOOK STORE, a full supply of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Embracing all the new Styles and Sizes. ALBUMS FOR 12 PHOTOGRAPHS.

ALBUMS FOR 20 PHOTOGRAPHS. ALBUMS FOR 24 PHOTOGRAPHS.

ALBUMS FOR 30 PHOTOGRAPHS. ALBUMS FOR 40 PHOTOGRAPHS.

ALBUMS FOR 50 PHOTOGRAPHS.

Prices from Seventy-five Cents To Twenty-five Dollars.

BOUND IN CLOTH, WITH GLASS.

BOUND IN FRENCH MOROCCO, WITH GLASS.

BOUND IN TURKEY MOROCCO, WITH TWO GLASSES.

BOUND IN TURKEY MOROCCO, WITH PANELLED SIDES.

BOUND IN VELVET, WITH GLASSES—VERY RICH.

BOUND IN MOROCCO, WITH HEAVY MOUNTINGS AND GLASSES.

PICTURES FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.

COPIES OF RARE ENGRAVINGS.

COPIES OF CHOICE PAINTINGS.

Any Carte de Visite published in the country will be furnished to order.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Of any size not in the standard styles will be made to order.

BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore.

P. S. D. & C. A.

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