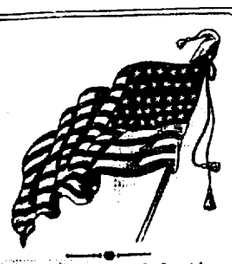
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls beforeus,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, on said day to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, }

OUR PLATFORM.

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

Dauphin County Union Mass Convention.

The voters of Dauphin county who are in favor of upholding and maintaining the supremacy of the Government, and aiding and sustaining the State and National Administrations in their determination to preserve inviolate the Constitution of the country, to secure the Union of the States, to enforce the laws of the land, and subjugate the traitors of this unholy rebellion at the cost of the treasure of our common country and the precious blood of our fellow citizens, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at the Court House in Harrisburg, on Monday, the 23d of June, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the sole purpose of selecting one Senatorial and two Representative delegates to the Peoples' State Convention.

H. C. ALLEMAN,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

HARRISBURG, June 13, 1862.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, June 20, 1862.

IF THE SOUTHERN TRAITORS were battling for the elevation of the white man—if they had organized rebellion, or to please the dough-face sympathisers in the north, we will write if the southern gentry had organized revolution for the establishment of a better government than the one under which their institutions had been protected, we might be induced to pause in our opposition to their efforts and endeavor to discover whether we were justifiable in using force to frustrate their designs. But facts and circumstances are all opposed to such suppositions The proposition on which rebellion rests, is of a character to banish all hope that the rebellion in the south has any other object in view than that which seeks the immediate and the perpetual degredation of labor. Southern statesmen assert this when they declare that all labor is unworthy of representation—that it has no right equal to those which capital possesses—and that in the end, a government based on the principle of slavery, was the only civil power that was worthy of the support of the white man.

When we remember that there is a principle in force in the decision of a master's claim to his slave, which sets forth that if such *property* claimed was born of a slave mother, no matter how white the mother or her offspring, the title to the flesh is valid, and there is no law in the south to deprive a master of such property. How long will it be considered politic, we ask, to abstain from applying the same rule to labor, enslaving *all* who thus labor, without regard to colors. If the fact of being born from a slave mother constitutes such offspring also a slave, we know of no principle in the same code to prevent its upholders, when they have the power, from enslaving all men who labor, without regard to their color. It is for this power that the south is now battling The leaders of rebellion are not struggling to advance the welfare of the white man. The rebellion was not organized to vindicate any doubted or omitted right of free labor. It was not alleged, when Senators and Representatives retired from their seats in Congress, that the south had lost a single political right—that the white man had suffered a single insult, or that the federal government was inadequate to protect all and every right with which the white man is invested. The white man is a secondary consideration in this rebellion, so far as the traitors are concerned. White men are forced to fight the battles of treason, because the loss of such flesh cannot effect the assessed or estimated value of southern property. White men are expected to pay the rebel debt, but if rebellion should succeed, its first official act will assuredly be the disfranchisement of all labor, ranking the white man below the negro, because there is no property in the white man unless it can be established that he was from a slave mother. Power, however, will not long deter the men who lead in treason, from enacting a law that will enslave all labor, making the poverty which compels a man to labor, the plea for his enslavement. On this ground the southern confederacy rests. With the full knowledge of these facts, it has its sympathisers in the north. Who is most to be despised, the traitor who strikes the blow in support of such a principle, or the wretch who has not the courage to emulate his example, but who consoles himself by giving such a cause all the aid of his secret sympathy?

TEN CENTS A DAY AND NEGRO LABOR.

Our old secesh neighbor never lets an opportunity pass to impair the influence of the government in putting down the slave holders' rebellion, and that it may be successful in these efforts, it is as willing to use a falsehood manufactured by others as it is to concoct a lie itself for the same purpose. This morning the *Patriot* groans with holy horror over a paragraph quoted from one of the most reckless sheets ever printed in this or any other state, setting forth that Chester county is overrun with fugitive slaves, and that the competition thus created with free white labor, has reduced the wages to *ten cents* per day. If this is true, one of the darling purposes of the Democratic party has been reached. James Buchanan, years ago, declared on the floor of the American Senate, that the aggregate worth of any man's labor, per day, should not exceed ten cents per day, and to the success of this principle and purpose he has devoted the energies of his life. If rebellion had never been organized, the influx of negroes in Chester county, or in any other county, would never have occurred. This truth will not be questioned by the blandest dough-face that ever worshipped Sambo for the money which was invested in his flesh and the political influence centered in his enslavement. To this, then, let us couple another truth, and we lodge the responsibility of this *ten cent* business fairly. If James Buchanan had never been elected President, rebellion would have remained the miserable threatening of a clique of desperate southern politicians, too cowardly to cope with the free men of this nation, until they had crippled, as they imagined, the strength of the government, by exhausting its resources, destroying its means of defence and utterly bankrupting the treasury.

James Buchanan and the Democracy who stood by and made him the traitor that he was and is, have lived to see their policy of reducing and degrading labor become a tangible and absolute success. Have we not a right to suppose that rebellion was encouraged for this very purpose? Such a supposition is as fair, as it is to believe that all the sympathies of the *Patriot* are with the rebels. And it is equally fair to believe too, that the results of this rebellion, for years the secret object of the Democratic party, are the achievements on which that party bases its action for future success. That party encouraged treason step by step, until its leaders struck at the permanency and existence of the government. That party frustrated the purposes of Congress to put down the first demonstration of rebellion, by refusing to lend its sanction to an armed resistance of treason; and now, when the results are beginning to crowd on the north, and northern labor is supposed to be endangered by a competition with the fugitives of the south, we have another realization of Democratic policy, in the threatened reduction of labor to the Buchanan standard of *ten cents per day*. It would be well for the *Patriot* to abstain from reviving all such recollections as this ten cent business. It would be well, too, for all those who, like the *Patriot*, gave the first encouragement to treason, to forgo all allusions to the business of this rebellion, so far as its results may be injurious to northern labor, because as God is just, the responsibility of all the disasters, misery and indebtedness of this rebellion will be sternly laid to the charge of the dough-face Democracy. A year of calm and peace will exhibit the fact of this responsibility. And when the record is exposed, a development will be made, at once proving that the first object of southern attachment to the Democratic party, was not only to reduce labor to a reward of ten cents a day, but also to degrade that labor and this Union to the principle which enslaves one class that another may live in endless idleness and vicious licentiousness. Such is your Democratic ten cent business as brought out by a Democratic slave-holders' rebellion.

WHAT HOPE FOR THE REBELS?

The telegraph a day or two ago stated on the authority of "two persons, one directly from Charleston," that the rebels are entirely cheerful and confident of ultimate victory. A blessed faculty to the possessor, no doubt, is that of being jolly in circumstances the most adverse and hopeless. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, but what its support can be in the bosom of a rebel, gifted with common sense, is hard to see. Turn which way he will, he can see no rational ground for encouragement. Every stronghold falls before the Federal arms; the best appointed armies that can be raised, skedaddle and evade pursuit. The most sanguine of those who set on foot this wicked enterprise, can now discover none of the grounds of hope he reckoned on, upon which to base the faintest expectation of success. What utter hopelessness must possess the minds of the arch conspirators, Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Floyd! The debate of the fiends, represented in the Paradise Lost, might well stand as the delineation of their hate, no less than of their despair. Hope for them, there can be none. A survey of the field must carry the conviction to every mind, that the rebellion is broken and discomfited beyond the possibility of recovery. If the blockade was severe, what must be to them the occupation of every principal city of the seaboard? We possess the Mississippi river, which cuts their territory in twain. We occupy the coast of the Carolinas, of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans is ours, and Nashville and Memphis; Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Newberne, Port Royal, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Richmond, will, past all rational doubt, be occupied by our troops before the first of the coming month. Gaunt famine is at the doors of tens of thousands of rebel families. The wants of to-day are most pressing and keen, and to-morrow has no promise to them of relief, but only of sharper needs, and distress more urgent.

Foreign intervention was expected by the leaders of the conspiracy, and they had some good reason to count on such aid. But that has now failed them; hope of such help from any power is utterly exploded. With their own resources exhausted, their wives and children fed by the alms of loyal people, with no prospect of assistance from any quarter, how ridiculous the pretense of cheerfulness and hope! None but an idiot in the whole Confederacy can now entertain any hope of present, still less of final, success. It is only a devilish recklessness and desperation among them that talks of cheerfulness and courage.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE accuses the New York *Journal of Commerce* as one of the northern newspapers which concoct the basest falsehoods relative to the condition of affairs in the south, purposely to mislead the popular will of the north. By this it would appear that the southern people spurn the falsehoods of the northern dough-faces, concocted to aid rebellion, as too mean and contemptible even for southern digestion. The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes a large amount of brains for the *Patriot and Union*, which does not object, like the *Picayune*, to its falsehoods.

GEN. BUTLER maintains a free market at New Orleans, from which he supplies the poor of that city. From the *Picayune* of the 11th instant, we learn that on the day previous, the following distribution was made to one thousand eight hundred and eighteen families: 9 bullocks, 245 bushels corn meal, 13 barrels sugar, 1,290 loaves of bread, 11 barrels molasses, 400 cabbages, 450 bunches greens, 68 bushels peas, 2 sacks salt.

MIFFLINBURG TELEGRAPH, is the title of a newspaper just started in Mifflinburg, by Charles E. Haus and Joseph J. P. Orwig. The number before us gives great evidence of the ability of the editors, and if the *Telegraph* improves as its editors promise, it must become one of the most valuable local hebdomidals in the commonwealth. What is greatly in favor of the *Mifflinburg Telegraph* is the fact that it advocates Republican principles, a merit alone sufficient to secure its success.

THE LIBRARIAN OF THE SENATE, Captain Brady, laid on our table, yesterday, a complete file of the *Legislative Record*, for the session of 1862. This adds to the obligation under which Capt. Brady has placed us by his courtesies for many years, which we trust will never be forgotten on our part, and will continue to be extended for many years to come.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SICK SOLDIERS.

THEIR LOCATION AND CONDITION.

Gov. Curtin, during his sojourn in New York, and notwithstanding he has himself been prostrated under the terrible effects of an exceedingly painful surgical operation, has found time to give a large share of attention to the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers that have arrived in that city, from time to time. From a report made to Gov. Curtin, by the committee of Pennsylvanians now in New York, and organized to carry out the plans of the Governor in reference to these soldiers, we glean the following facts:

Among the wounded soldiers that arrived at New York per steamer Fulton, on the 14th instant, the following who are convalescent, were sent to their different homes in this State on the 16th instant:

AT PARK BARRACKS.

	COMPANY.	REG'T.
George W. Campbell	A	54
Wm. R. Peterman	D	95
Sykes Barnes	K	85
Samuel Stroup	G	105
Clayton Johnson	C	104
John Harman	K	104
Reson B. Daniels	A	85
Jerry Peck	H	85
Marcus L. Gordon	G	85
George W. Coburn	H	85
James Wilson	G	85
Dennis Mahony	I	61
Barney Sykes	K	85
James Dale	C	85
Reuben Gerhard	A	58
Washn. Gathers	A	103
J. Keller	K	93
O. McCall	A	103
J. McCammon	F	63
F. A. Miller	E	63
William Mason	F	8 Cav.
Sergt. J. C. Myers	B	61
Benj. Lester	F	70
John C. Norris	H	95
James Day	C	85
David Wheeler	E	52
John Wince	K	55
James A. Clause	E	63
Total		28

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

	COMPANY.	REG'T.
Chas. H. Johnston	C	95
Isaac W. Weaver	F	95
Stephen Dodd	E	52
Total		3
Add in Park Barracks		28
Total		31

DAVIS ISLAND HOSPITAL.

	COMPANY.	REG'T.
Joseph Lowery	D	93
Jerry R. Craig	C	105
Philip Smith	C	105
James H. Jones	E	63
Watson Dunkle	A	103
John S. Wilkinson	B	104
Wm. S. Noel	H	102
John T. Keagy	D	101
Henry A. Latz	B	98
John Christian	B	61
H. L. Lindsay	H	105
George W. Barnes	D	23
Watson J. Young	H	102
Peter M. Quigley	C	98
William Griffiths	A	107
Joseph C. Dale	D	61
Wm. Weaver	G	105
Wm. Auchenback	K	93
Wm. Gross	I	93
Herman Seaton	H	102
Jacob Weaver	G	105
George LeMontan		61
Jonathan Clayton	C	104
Total		54
Add in Park Barracks, New England Association, and Davis Island		31
Total		85

CITY HOSPITAL.

	COMPANY.	REG'T.
Isaac VanLeer	B	53
Total		1
Add in Park Barracks, New England Association, Davis Island, and City Hospital		85
Whole number		86

One of the soldiers died before leaving the ship. It was not known with certainty who he was, when the report was written, but it is feared that it was Jacob Weaver.

TELEGRAPHIC

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY

MORE GUERILLAS CAPTURED.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.

Everything is quiet here and there is no news of any importance transpiring.

The Elm City arrived this morning from White House with about one hundred and fifty sick soldiers who, with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore.

The White House Point boat brought down thirty of the guerillas who made the assault on our rear on Friday last, making fifty-four in all that have been captured. Some of these men are farmers dressed in citizens clothing, while the others belong to the 1st Virginia cavalry. One is partially uniformed.

Six boys were brought in yesterday by our cavalry. They said that the rebel pickets on our left wing, has advanced, and they had accidently strayed over the lines. They are believed to have been spies, sleeping in the swamp during the day and spying around among our pickets at night.

There is occasional skirmishing going on along the whole line of the army of the Potomac, but a general engagement is not anticipated for some days.

The sloop of war John Adams went to sea this afternoon with the senior class of the United States naval academy, on board. The steamer Empire City, will sail for Port Royal to-morrow, with the mails, stores and passenger.

The weather is very warm, and another storm is looked for.

The roads are now in pretty good condition.

Two sutlers were captured in the guerilla attack on Friday, one of whom had nearly five thousand dollars in United States money, both notes and specie, and the other is said to have had ten thousand dollars, having just been paid off by their regiments They were coming north to buy goods.

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army

CAPTURE OF REBEL SUPPLIES.

Important Prisoners Taken.

STOLEN MULES RE-TAKEN.

Cols. Averill and Gregg Complimented by General McClellan.

A despatch received at the War Department, from Gen. M'Clellan, this afternoon, states that Col. Averill had just returned from a scout to the Mattapony, in search of a band of guerillas, but they were found to have left the previous day.

He destroyed the bridge, took a number of wagons and carts loaded with supplies for Richmond, destroyed a large amount of rebel grain, and captured several important prisoners.

Colonel Gregg had made a reconnoissance to Charles City Court House, and recovered some mules, which were driven off by Col. Stewart in the Pamunky raid. Gen. M'Clellan compliments Colonels Averill and Gregg for the handsome manner in which the expeditions were conducted.

No dispatches from Corinth have been received at the War Department to-day.

All is quiet in the valley of the Shenandoah, as far as heard from, and also in the army of the Potomac.

From Jefferson City.

THE MISSOURI STATE EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

President Lincoln's Policy Endorsed.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 18.

The emancipation convention after a session of three days adjourned this afternoon. Its proceedings were harmonious, and there was a firm determination evinced to energetically push forward the great policy which the convention met to inaugurate.

A series of resolutions was adopted heartily endorsing the national administration recommending the general emancipation of the slaves in the State and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the general government, submitting to the people of the State the details of such action and such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view to be indicated by them through their representatives to the next General Assembly; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the fall elections; condemning Gov. Gamble's aspersions on soldiers from other States, and expressing thanks to the National Government and its officers and soldiers for their aid and protection in our conflict with rebellion. There was considerable opposition to the resolution condemning Gov. Gamble, but it was finally passed.

An executive committee, consisting of two members from each Congressional district, was appointed.

FROM MAUCH CHUNK.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES REPAIRED.

MAUCH CHUNK, June 19.

The telegraph line is now working to Weisport, four miles from Mauch Chunk. Messages can be forwarded by special messengers to Mauch Chunk. The passenger trains will be sent through to this place on Monday next, and the telegraph line will be completed in a few days.

FROM CAIRO.

Gen. Strong Accidentally Wounded.

CAIRO, June 18.

Gen. Strong was severely wounded to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Capt. Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

PIERRE SOULE EN ROUTE TO FORT WARREN.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Pierre Soule and Sheriff Mazerean of New Orleans were sent to Fort Warren to-day.

From Washington.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing, relative to a general exchange of prisoners. Secretary Seward has returned from his visit to the North.

FROM ARKANSAS.

THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL STEAMER.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, WHITE RIVER CUT OFF, June, 15 1862.

The expedition down the river has reached here without a shot being fired.

The tug Spitfire captured the rebel steamer Clara Dolson to-day in the bayon Lagreux. She had one hundred bales of cotton on board, and is said to be worth sixty thousand dollars. She has started for Memphis with a prize crew on board.

The steamers, "thirty-fifth parallel," Judge Fletcher and several others, are in India Bay; also the iron clad gunboat Ark, lately run down from Memphis in an unfinished state, which is expected to offer us battle. The Random which escaped our fleet at Memphis, is said to be up the Arkansas.

FROM BOSTON.

ARRIVAL OF SUGAR, MOLASSES AND ROSIN.

BOSTON, June 19.

The ship Farley arrived this morning with a large cargo of sugar, molasses, rosin, &c., from New Orleans.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and the Vice President being absent, Mr. Foote was chosen President, *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.,) the bill from the House to charge the port of entry of Brunswick, Georgia, was taken up and passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Del.,) moved to take up the resolution fixing the time of adjournment.—Negatived—yeas 14, nays 22.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (Mass.,) the bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, was taken up.

On the question of concurring in the amendment of the House striking out the section deducting 10 per cent. from the pay of the officers of the government, civil and military, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress 50 per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN was opposed to the Senate concurring in the amendment. He thought this slight attempt at reform ought to be perserved in.

The amendment of the House was concurred in, yeas, Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlam, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane (Kansas,) Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, (Mass.,) Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wilmot, Wilson, (Mo.,)—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, King, Lane, (Ind.,) Saulsberry, Sherman, TenEyck, Wade, Willey and Wright—12. So the section was stricken out.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LEMAN, (Pa.,) presented the tender of the Philadelphia municipality of League Island for a navy yard, and said that the city had purchased it for $810,000, and offered the land as a free gift to the government.

Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr MALLORY, (Ky.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 103 yeas to 28 nays, proposing with the concurrence of the Senate the adjournment of Congress on the 30th instant.

Mr. ARNOLD, (Ill.,) from select committee on the defence of northern lakes, reported a bill establishing at Chicago a national foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose; also, establishing naval depots and navy yards on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Ontario, and appropriating $250,000 for the purpose. Referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTON, (Vt.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund about $350,000 to carry into effect the resolution of May last for the purchase of certain congressional books from Gales & Seaton, the order for the books having been filled by them before the rescinding resolution was passed.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING moved to table the resolution. Negatived by three majority.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Breadstuffs are very quiet, but without change in prices. Flour of good quality is held firmly, but inferior rules low and is much neglected; 1,000 bbls. fair Ohio extra, fair Ohio extra family sold at $5 50, and low grade superfine at $4 87½@4 50; small sales of rye flour at $3 25, and corn meal at $2 62½. Wheat is rather quiet; sales red at $1 22@1 23, and white at 1 37. Rye advanced to 68c. Corn in fair request and 3,000 bus. sold, at 53c. for yellow and 60c. for white. Oats dull at 40c.; in groceries not much doing. Coffee quiet; sales rio at 18½@21c., and Laguyra at 20½@21c.—Provisions are quiet; 1,500 tcs. lard sold at 8½@8¾c., and kegs at 8½@9c. Whisky steady, at 26½ for Ohio. and 23½ for drudge.

NEW YORK, June 18.

Flour unchanged—sales of 7,500 barrels.—Wheat dull—sales unimportant. Corn firm—sales small. Provisions quiet. Lard steady at 7¼@8½. Whisky steady at 26@26½.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

Flour dull—Ohio $5@5 12. Wheat active—red firmer. Corn heavy—1800 bus. sold, white 58@59; yellow 56@58c. Oats firmer.—Whisky advancing—sales at 27½. Provisions dull and unchanged—coffee quiet at 20@21.

Married.

In Philadelphia on the 9th of March, 1862, by the Rev. H. A. Thomas, Mr. WM. A. THOMAS, of Philadelphia, and Miss EMMA F. FITTENHOUSE, of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS WANTED IN COLUMBIA, Pa.—The Superintendent of Common Schools of Lancaster County will examine applicants at the School House, on Second street in Columbia on WEDNESDAY, JULY 9th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Six Male and six Female Teachers are required, none, not holding a professional certificate, will be employed unless examined publicly in the school room on that day, in presence of the directors. It is deemed necessary that applicants who have taught two years consecutively, without a professional certificate, should obtain it at this examination.

Those undergoing the best examination will be hired and paid respectively so much per month, Principals $50, and the others from $35 to $45 per month.

SAMUEL SHOCH, Secretary.

COLUMBIA, May, 31, 1862.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY! THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE Proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, ANATOMICAL MUSEUM" have determined regardless of expense, to give free, (for the benefit of suffering humanity) to the public their most instructive and interesting work on Marriage and its Disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weak Impression, Loss of energy and Vital Power, Sexual Diseases and Sexual Evils, and those Maladies which result from the fearful folly of Youth, Excesses of Maturity, or Ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Law. These lectures have been the means of enlightening thousands, and will be forwarded free of charge, in sealed envelopes, by addressing SECRETARY PARISIAN ANATOMY AND MEDICINE, 563 Broadway, New York. je19-uly

CHEAP Oil for all kinds of machinery, in small and large packages, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. je19

LARGE and extensive assortment of Glassware, including all kinds of Tumblers, Preserving Jars, Bowls, &c., just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. je19

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the LEBANON BANK intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for a renewal of their charter, with the same name, title, business and location. By order of the Board. je19-dlt-w6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were this day granted by the Register's office of Dauphin county to the undersigned, on the estate of Richard Popel deceased, late of the City of Harrisburg, county, by the undersigned. All persons will present their claims properly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARTIN FERRY, Adm'r.

je19-dew6t.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Harrisburg, June 14, 1862.

SEALED proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Rations," will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, June 26, for supplying complete army rations to all United States troops or military forces that may be hereafter located in this city.

Said rations to be delivered at such place as may be designated by the proper officer in his requisition.

Bids must state the price for each ration in figures as above.

A contract which must be secured by bond and approved security (for the faithful performance) within two days from the date of acceptance of bids, will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, for the period of eight (8) months, from July 1st, 1862, unless sooner terminated by the U. S. Commissary General.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all unreasonable bids.

H. JONES BROOKE,
Capt. and C. S.

je18dtd.

INSURANCE.

Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation

Central Agency at Harrisburg, Pa., of the

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1794—Charter perpetual.

Capital and Assets $1,200 000

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, Charles Maris, Samuel F. Smith, Charles Macalester, John R. Neff, Richard D. Wood, William Maris, E. Bowen, James N. Dickson, S. Morris Wain, Jason, George L. Harrison, Edward Lafourcade, Trotter, Edward S. Clark. ARCHIBALD GALBRAITH.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

As central agent for the above sound and old established company, the undersigned is prepared to take Policies of Insurance on Property of every description in the state of Pennsylvania, on the most favorable terms, and liberally, on the most favorable terms.

Office Third street between Walnut and Chestnut, Market Square, Harrisburg, Bailey's row.

WILLIAM BUEHLER

je10-d1y

TIN WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.

LYMAN GILBERT,

Market Street, Corner of Second,

OFFERS for sale the lowest cash price, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware in Harrisburg. Prices lower than the lowest at any other establishment. The customer is the judge. Those who purchase to sell again is invited. All work warranted.

FRUIT CANS,

OF the best patterns, Glass Jars constantly on hand at Lyman Gilbert's Tin Manufactory, Market street.

WATER COOLERS

A NICE assortment, cheap at Gilbert's Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Room, Market street.

STOVES! STOVES

SOME of the best patterns are to be had at the Cheap Hardware establishment of Lyman Gilbert, Market street.

THE subscriber will have Peas, Beets and other fresh vegetables every Tuesday and Friday. Also, Lemons, Pine Apples, Bananas, &c. Shop of John Wise in Third near Walnut. Also, Bradley's Barber shop.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Machinists and Blacksmiths. HARRIS & BRO. my20-dtf

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THESE HAMS are cured by a NEW YORK FARMER. And are decidedly the most delicious and flavored in the market. They rival NEWBOLD'S FAMOUS and cost little more than half. W. COOK, Agent. my23

CRAB CIDER.—Constantly on hand a very superior article of Extra Cider, by the barrel. W. COOK.

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SUGAR Cured Canvassed Hams, a very choice lot just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets. je16

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