

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, July 7, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOUGH-FACE CONVENTION-A REMINISCENCE AND A PROFITABLE EXAMPLE:

While we were casually looking on and listening to the proceedings of the Convention which assembled and adjourned in this city yesterday, a sight of the President of that body recalled the past, and revived the incidents of the political struggles that are now, regarded as having been the initial movements in the great rebellion which has been convulsing the country for more than a year. Francis W. Hughes has a history in connection with the politics of Pennsylvania, which no effort of his own should have been left untried to smother or at least not to have revived; but as we find him true to his antecedents, and emulous now as heretofore to bring disgrace on his country, by contributing to the deception of his countrymen, we cannot refrain from bringing up the past and comparing it with the present condition of such locofoco leaders.

It is well established that the arrangements and the plans of the leaders in the slave-holders' rebellion, were in course of preparation and secret development for many years. The politicians of the south never made a movement, or supported a policy in any administration, for the past thirty years, unless they were convinced that by doing so, they would be contributing to the success of their darling efforts of nullification or secession. Thus, when Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency. and when the hearts of the American people were filled with admiration for his great service and brilliant talents, the Democratic party placed on their ticket James K. Polk, the in ferior of Clay in talent, experience and patriotism as a statesman, and in no way to be compared to him as a friend and advocate of the mea sures designed to advance the true interests and develop the real wealth of the nation. Henry Olay was the friend of the laboring man and mechanic-not a friend by fulsome or idle adula tion, but his advocate when capital or speculation sought the use of the energy of the one the manner in which the government and peoor the genius of the other, at the sacrifice of the vital welfare of both. In that contest, Henry Clay would have carried New York and Pennsylvania, had it not been for the frauds and falsehoods of the leaders of the Democratic party. In Pennsylvania, Particularly, the fraud was open and bold, by the assignations of such men as Francis W. Hughes, who used and many rolk soas a better tariff man than Henry Clay." The inhonce of Mr. Hughes, then, far exceeded his influence now, and the result was the election of Poll understand as a portion of the history of the country. When Pennsylvania interests were at stake in the question of the Tariff, when the interests and the industry of all the free states were involved in that question, by a treachery as base as that which now ably meddlesome disposition of Great Britain arms itself for the assassination of loyal men, those interests were sacrificed in the casting vote of George M. Dallas, defeating the Tariff of 46. Then followed that other Democratic monstrosity, the admission of Texas, by which the war with Mexico was provoked. All those acts were links in the chain of that rebellion

which seeks to girdle and destroy the Union.

and the startling co-incident in the transaction is

the fact that the tool who played such an im-

portant part in furthering the cause of slavery

and thus necessarily the cause of treason, turns

up now as the President of a Convention con-

vened to give aid and comfort to traitors.

Francis W. Hughes, who so wantonly and un-

the Union, will prove a most disgraceful failure. Hon. Thomas E. Cochran seems to have takee peculiar delight in stating that the Republican Convention of Dauphin county refused to instruct our delegates to the State Convention in his favor for Auditor General. The motive which induced this misstatement of we nevertheless deem it due to Auditor General that the Republicans of Dauphin county not only rejected a resolution which sought to relieve our delegates to the State Convention from instruction, but they passed resolutions unmistakably instructing those delegates in favor of Thomas E. Cochran for Auditor General. In this city Mr. Cochran is highly esteemed for his virtues and manly accomplishamong those having business with his Department, such as few Auditor Generals heretofore enjoyed. Will the Gazette frankly state these facts as due to an honorable citizen of York?

How. CHARLES W. HEGINS, President Judge of Schuylkill county, is dead. His funeral occurs to-day. He died at the residence of his ty, however, made him a division-commander, sister, Mrs. Donnell, in Sunbury, 2d inst., aged 50 years.

A BASE LIE EXPOSED.

son, has been to fill the northern states with hordes of ethancipated or runavay slaves, who are daily coming in competition with white progress. Almost every Breckenridge organ that we open contains an announcement or an were employed to cut the grass in the capitol grounds when a large number of white men were actually compelled to stand in idleness and behold the more fortunate employment of the pegro, When we exposed this contemptible uestion were employed by a Democrat, the Patriot refused in dogged silence to make an aplanation of its falsehood, and suffered its paragraph on this subject to be circulated for the

Democracy.
Another story of the same description, and which we believe was copied by the Patriot, is to the effect that Mesars. Wood, Worrell & Co. had employed a number of "contrabands" in the Cambria iron works. This story has been going the rounds of the locofoco press. It has been magnified until many people believe that negroes are actually crowding white men from places of employment, thus degrading labor by a reduction of wages and threatening with starvation the laboring men of Pennsylvania. But the truth spoils the whole story, and an clude the commander of the division, M'Call, expose shows that the firm alluded to, never and the commanders of two brigades, Reynolds employed a single contraband, heretofore or and Meade, and about half their rank and file now, at the Cambria iron works. The entire all told. report and publication of such employment of negroes was gotten up by the Democratic press always under fire in this series of battles, and of Pennsylvania to mislead the honest laboring men of the state into the support of a corrupt combination about to be entered into for the purpose of bringing the war to a close by humiliating the national government. The labor is worthy of the Democratic party, after it has contributed the excuses for and the resources

to carry on rebellion. THE TIME WILL COME. Not distant, it is to be hoped, is the day when Great Britain can be informed by our government that her colonial empire does not embrace the United States. There is a rational limit to patient forbearance in national affairs. Offensive and impertinent as the language of the public men of Great British has constantly GOV. STANLEY AT WASHINGTON, N. C. been respecting affairs on this side the Atlantic ple of England have acted towards the federal authority, caps the climax, and leaves their been our cringing or our domineering enemy. British Tatilathe misrepresentations of the the contempt and ridicule of the world. British control armie valor in battle, American genius and energy in and the army will be forced to march inward, with which this species of lying has been carried on, proved to the people of this country and to the world, that Loglishmen are as proved to slander a rival as they are proper to constant. I come with the old Monday Treader of World, that the constant of the people of this country and to the world, that Loglishmen are as proved to slander a rival as they are proper to constant. journals have belied American prowess and hand. Unless you soon show a disposi to slander a rival as they are prone to oppress ive branch, and stand, for the time being, beYesterday the enemy advance an unequal contestant in the race of nations. -The time will come ere long when this intolerwill be resented in another manner. The temward us is constantly unfriendly, captious, quarrel seeking. It has been manifested in all possible modes, short of open hostility. Neutrality has been a cover for aid and encouragement to the rebellion. The real partiality for quences—see what has already taken place, see the rebel cause is hardly disguised. As the rebellion draws towards its close, the minds of the more continue to come. Should the war consoler will be traveled to present a state of the more continue to come. Should the war consoler will be traveled to present a state of the more continue to come.

hatred against Ireland's oppressor.

A MILITARY ITEM. scrupiously sacrificed the laboring interests of The Home Guard of the State must amount the whole North, by a fraud which defeated to within ten or fifteen thousand men, and adthe immortal Clay, will again attempt to play ded to these there are not less than fifteen or his old game by insisting that men who openly twenty thousand more able men, who have offered sympathy to armed conspirators, are as heretofore been attached to military organizaloyal as those who are in the field perilling tions, and who fully understand the routine of their lives in a contest for the Union. We the drill and the use of arms. Thus then, allowwarn the people in time against such tricksters. ing a falling off from these combined numbers, Let Pennsylvania remember the frauds by of five thousand men, for reasons which cannot which her labor and her mineral and agriculwhich her iabor and her mineral and agriculnow be assigned, there would be left a force of power to over the approaching dangers. My intural resources were sacrificed, and the fraud thirty thousand men, ready at once for active terests calls me away; my affections and hope now about to be perpetrated for the sacrifice of duty. Thirty thousand men perfect in the manual-possessing a knowledge of what is required of a soldier, would not need much training for field services. An appeal to these men earned the resentment of the York Gazette, for that there services are imperatively demanded some good action on his part, as that journal in the field, will have the effect of bringing them forward, as our other contributions were made, with little delay and great enthusiasm. Thirty thousand men, thus sent forward in a few days or even weeks, by Pennsylvania would change affairs in the south, and unwhat is a well known fact, cannot of course be doubtedly put an end to the war. Will these reached by any explanation we may make, but efficient and gallant Pennsylvanians, think of this most important truth. The safety of the Re-Cochran to assure his friends in York county, public is in their hands. God and future generations will hold them responsible for that safety. In the name of God and our country, then, let this responsibility be promptly met and gallantly discharged.

STONEWALL JACKSON seems to have certainly expiated his crimes as a traitor on the battle field instead of the gallows. There is no doubt of his death, and thus the rebel cause is deprived of the services of a desperate villain as most gallantly did they sustain for bravery and the control of the services of a desperate villain as most gallantly did they sustain for bravery and the control of the services of careful and the control of the services of the careful and the control of the services of the careful and the control of the services of the careful and the control of the services of the careful and the control of the services of the careful and the car ments, by the society in which he moves, while of his death, and thus the rebel cause is dehis official acts, since he has been at the head prived of the services of a desperate villain as of the Auditor General's Department of the well as an officer of great capacity and enter-Commonwealth, have won for him a confidence prise. He was born in the state of Georgia. and how he obtained his sobriquet of "Stonee and how he obtained his sobriquet of "Stonesoal," is a matter of uncertainty. We believe that it originally belonged to a brigade of Virginia ginia rebels which he commanded. His activity, however, made him a division commander, and fibility the leader of an army. He sustained three severe defeats in the course of his daysburg.

In proper mante was I nomas Jefferson Jackson, first, Col. Gregory, and the Ninety-ninth, Col. Indeed, and how he obtained his sobriquet of "Stonesoal," is a matter of uncertainty. We believe that it originally belonged to a brigade of Virginia and active service. Col. Rowman and under all circumstances was admirable. No guns have been lost since the enemy.

The conduct of the enemy. The conduct of the enemy and under all circumstances was admirable. No guns have been lost since the energagement of the was appointed by division was at the onset overwhelmed by sufficient the course of his daysburg.

operations. The first was administered Patterson's corps at Falling Waters, the second opposed all the efforts to put down rebellion by | by Shields at Winchester, and the third by force of arms, to emparrass the govern Fremont at Cross Keys. But his successful efout in its present operations, is to array the forts were telling. The first was his winter to white men of the north against the admin Raid from Winchester to Martinsburg, Romney, is their of Abraham Lincoln, on the plea that Bath, Hancock and other places, a fearful istration of Abraham Lincoln, on the plea that march, which threw many hundreds of his men one of the efforts thus to crush into the hospitals. The second was his pursuit of Banks through the Shenandoah valley, after attacking Milroy in the mountains. His successful return through the valley, fighting Frestruction of the white man's prosperity and public, was even more remarkable. These were efforts at swift marching and shrewd masecretion of this character. The Patriot started neuvre, and though he achieved successes he one of these stories by declaring that negroes filled the Virginia towns with his disabled sol-Dispatch received says, that "the hospitals in around Charlottesville are filled with the wounded soldiers of Jackson's command, and they continue to arrive." THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

We find by reference to the Richmond &commer's account of the battle of Morday, that the rebels admit a defeat. The Examiner says parigraph on this subject to be circulated for the that Gon. Hill retreated amid, the vociferous deligion and the delight of the doughtface dheers of the Yankees, and that out of a division of 14,000 men he lost 8,000. This was the battle of White Oak Swamp. The rebels say that it took place five miles north-east of Dortown, on the New Market road. For ten long and terrible hours the battle raged, and it OUR TROOPS IN FINE SPIRIT. appears that, notwithstanding all our losses they were exceeded by those of the enemy, and we gained the victory. The Pennsylvania Reserves were in the thickest of this fight, they had been in the two previous battles at Beaver Dam and Gaines' Mills. Their losses in all these engagements were very severe. They in-

Our brave Pennsylvanians seem to have been always, too, in the front of danger. They stood it like heroes, until at last they were thoroughly worn out. We expected them to do their duty, and they have proved that our trust was not misplaced; but we cannot repress a feeling of sorrow for their terrible sufferings. though their good old State gathers fresh laurels from their heroism. It is gratifying to find that the noblest tributes to their gallantry in all these battles were paid by the correspondents of New York newspapers, which journals are not much in the habit of praising anything belonging to Pennsylvania. Their generous instice in this instance deserves special men-

in a great variety of forms, an asseriton that little execution with theirs: action without a parallel in the intercourse of he is authorized to stay, at present, the advance nations. From first to last, Great Britian has of our armies into North Carolina, but that he that of the rebels. The fighting on both sides cannot much longer restrain our military forces, British statesmen have decried American pro- if the people of that state do not voluntarily part of the rebel force were cut to pieces, other

return to their allegiance. He says: tween you and the powerful armies of the Re public whose onward march will sweep you under and necessarily destroy your institutions when brought in contact with opposing forces. Shon it will be too late for you to accept of my the harsh and cruel necessities of the justice

And again: "If this war continues, look at the consepeople will be turned to unsettled balances with time, and the Federal army is obliged to advance the European powers. What energies would into the interior, then will the consequences be upon be evoked in a quarrel with Great Britain let those compute who know the intensity of Irish be in peril.

And again:

'Mr. Lincoln is no abolitionist. He is the
best friend the South has got. Look at his
proclamation to Hunter. It is full of meaning. own hands, you must abide by the consequences. Your ports and custom-houses can be opened in less than thirty days. I am here for your benefit, to get you out of a bad scrape and bring you back to your allegiance. Tell your leaders what I say. Go and tell the peo-

ple what I have said.
"If this war lasts, what is to be done? What will be your condition? I cannot say how long I can remain with you, or how long it will be in my of doing good keep me here. The Administration wants peace. The Government did not commence the war. I am no agent of abolition Generals. When required to be such I will leave you and return with a heavy heart. I will do nothing unbecoming a Christian gentle-

man and patriot." We have no sort of doubt that Governor Stanley tells the truth when he says that he has exerted his influence to prevent the march of our armies into North Carolina, and that he has done so from an apprehension of injury to slavery, which institution, as an enemy abolitionism, he feels desirous to protect. should believe it, if he did not admit it, just as we believe that General Sherman, when in command at Port Royal, was restrained from advancing by the same consideration, and upon the view that "the time had not yet come."

Governor Stanley does not say, and we do not believe, that he had any directions from the President to exercise a restraining influ-ence upon our armies, in the interest of any

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENTS.—The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Bowman, and the One Hundred and of which seventeen are now in the river procourage, the reputation of the State. They will be succeeded, it is expected, by the Ninety-



From our Evening Rittion of Saturday

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army

GLORIOUS NEWS

THE REBEL LOSS

THE BATTLE LAST TUESDAY.

OUR LOSS SMALL IN COM-PARISON.

The Enemy Repulsed and Driven Back in Every Fight for the Last Three Days.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN.

No Fighting Since Tuesday Night Seventeen Gun Boats in the James River.

Our Troops not Beaten in any Contest

The Fourth Celebrated by the Army

Arrival of the Reserve Cavalry, Flying Artillery and Infantry.

FORTERS MONROE, July 8. At ten o'clock this morning the Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe from Harrison's Landing, she having left there at five o'clock this morning.

She brings down twenty-five rebel prisoners and has only a few wounded on board.

The most terrific fighting took place on Tuesday, and with the most brilliant success. The rebels were defeated in every action and the rebel officers taken prisoners admit the loss The speech of Gov. Stanly, on the 17th ult., of at least ten thousand men on that day. at Washington, N. C., as republished in full Our artillery was most successfully brought to from the Newbern (N. C.) Progress, contains, bear nearly all day, while the rebels did but treated, amid the vocal cross that the results of the Yan-

Our loss was very small when compared with was of the most desperate character. As a fresh troops were immediately marched for-- Hard Control of the Control of the

Yesterday the enemy advanced about & o'clock in the morning and opened fire, which was instantly returned, and severe fighting on both sides was kept up for 8 hours, when the enemy retreated with considerable loss, and badly cut up ty our artillery.

This was the last fighting up to 5 o'clock this morning.

Our troops are in fine spirits, and never were more anxious to fight than they are now.-Most of our wounded express a desire to recover speedily, that they can again return to their regiments. All seem to be very anxious to be present hen Richmond is taken.

The steamer John Brooks has arrived with four hundred wounded, and will this evening eave for Annapolis.

The Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have also arrived with about seven hundred additional wounded in the former, and three hundred in the latter.

LATER.

Washington, July 5 .- The latest advices at the War Department from General McClellan's suny are dated nine o'clock yesterday morning, up to which time there had been no fighting since Tuesday....

Gen. Dix reports the arrival of 538 rebel prisoners, being a part of those taken during the late battles. Among them are several colonels and majors.

Gen. Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no person will be permitted to pass to that point or the army of the Potomac, except those connected with the military or naval service of the United States.

STILL LATER.

Washington, June 5. Dispatches have been received from General Friday the Fourth of July.

The following is the substance, omitting military details and operations not proper for present publication.

There has been no fighting since Thursday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The army moved to the position now oc-

cupled because it affords greatly superior advantages for the co-operation of the gun-boats, tecting the army. The statements of the casualities of the eight

day'e fighting cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the ut-

The sick and wounded are being sent forvard to the hospitals.

At one o'clock yesterday, the Fourth, the An Appeal to the Patriotism of the People. army was drawn up in its positions for review. Bands were playing, national salutes were fired, and everything looking bright. FORTARES MOTROE, July 2.

A boat arrived at Fortress Monrae last night, which left Hardy's Landing yesterday, at 1 p. m., and up to that hour there had been no fighting for the day in sight in hearing of the gunboats or the landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2, 9 P. M.-Col. C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the reserve cavalry, informs me that their force, numbercavalry, informs me that their force, number-ing over 4,000, have all arrived here this have been shed in vain, and that we may hand morning.

This command with the flying artillery and about fifteen hundred infantry were placed under command of Gen. Stonaman to attend regulations for the enlistment, will be made to the removal of Government property at the white House. They saw it all safely removed selves in readiness for many lyania will hold them and the building destroyed, and on Saturday the necessary demand upon their gallant and and the building destroyed, and on the state of the white House, after ship-patriotic spirit.

Our noble Commonwealth has never yet ping all the goods and their infantry, fifteen faltered, and must stand firm now when he hundred, retreated to Williamsburg, arriving honor and everything that is dear to her are at

there early on Sunday morning. From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery. The men are ingood health and spirits, and have lost only wo of their number, who were taken while on picket duty.

They represented the expedition as admir- By the Governor. ably planned by Gen. Stoneman. The cavalry onsists of the 6th United States, two squadrons of the old dragoons or first cavalry, and two squadrons of the 6th Rennsylvania Lancers.

The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all number about three thousand men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main

Rebel Account of the Battles of Monday and Tuesday

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER

LIGHT THOUSAND REBELS LOST IN BINGLE DIVISION.

No Fight on Wednesday or Thursday

WASHINGTON, July 4. The Richmond papers of July 2d furnish a number of items with regard to the battle of Monday. They say that on Sunday Gens. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickshominy, and late on Monday, afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles north-east of Dartowa, on the New Market and The conditions to tarrible but by her the conditions. pad. The conflict was terrible, but by half past 8 o'clock the enemy had been driven a mile and a half. At half-past 9, the enemy being heavily reinforced, made another stand. The loss on our (the rebel) side was terrible.—

The Examiner says that it thinks that the division which went into the fight on Monday division which went into the fight on Monday 15,000 strong, could only moster 6,000 men for duty, and that the loss exceeds that of any battle or siege yet fought. At 8 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, Jackson and Huger's divisions attacked Gen. McClellan's left flank on the seat bank of the Chickahominy, because the chickahominy, because the chickahominy of the Chickahominy. Fighting was going on up to hime o cook our Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats of Ames River was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of Federal transports are in the river, with reinforcements from General

Burnside, but they have not yet landed. The above extracts, from the Examiner, relati to Tuesday's battle, in which, according to General McClellan's dispatch, received yesterday, the rebels were badly whipped.

Advices received at the War D partment

show that there was no fighting on the Benin-sula on Wednesday or Thursday, up to 5.30 P. M.

CHEERING NEWS. Capture of Vicksburg.

NEW MADRID, July 5. Vicksburg is ours. No particulars have been

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, July 5. The steamers Louisians and Vanderbilt arrived at this port yesterday, bringing 1,300 wounded and sick soldiers from James river. Ambulances were employed till a late hour last night conveying them to the various hospitals in Washington and vicinity. Many were able to walk to and from the ambulances.

Our citizens readily assisted in the work of removal. The patients are the recipients of good care and kind attentions, and the ladies have entered into the humane service with

REGATTA AT BOSTON.

Boston, July 5. At the City Regatta yesterday, a three mile race for four oars was offered, and the bets won by the boat George J. Brown, of New York-

time 21 min. 11 sec. A six cared race by the Union Club of Boston McClellan dated as late as one o'clock P. M., on time 24 minutes, 24 seconds, and a two mile race single scull wherries by Peter Small of

Pittsburg. THE STEAMER HIBERNIAN SPOKEN. ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 5.

The steamer Hibernian passed off Cape Race this morning, with dates to the 27th ult.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

PHILADELPHIA, July 5. Flour firmer, but there is not much doing sales of 2,000 bbls. at \$4 75 for Superfine and \$5@5 25 for good extras, including 1,000 bbls. north western extra family at \$4 80@5. No moves slowly, but held firmly; sies of 2,000
bush. red at \$1'25 and white \$P 80@1'35. Bye
has advanced to 68c. Corn fractive; request
of 1,000 bush. yellow sold at 544@55c., and
white at 624b. Oats are in better demand, and
4,000 bush. sold at 40c. for Pennsylvania. 2,000 bush, sold at 40c, for Pennsylvania, and 37@38c, for Delaware. Coffee is firm, and 4,009 bags sold at 14@21]c, and Lagraira at 11]c. Provisions are yery quiet; sales of mess porkist; \$11, and, lard at 81. Whisky firmer; sales of Ohio at 30@81c., now generally above. The Large Supply Just lafter figures.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION,

PENNSYL VANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth: A PROCLAMATION.

More men are required for the suppression of the Rebellion. Our regiments in the field are to be recruited to their original strength, and in addition new regiments are to be formed.

Tennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defence, that the blood of down to our posterity the blessings of Union and civil and political liberty, which we derived

from our fathers.

The number of men now required, and the selves in readiness for prompt compliance with

stake. Given under my hand and the great seal of

> A. G. CURTIN. ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth Died.

On Sunday morning, July 6th, at two o'clock, CHARLES W. S. KEPNER, son of D. A. and Mary M. Kepn

17 years, 4 months and 16 days. His funeral wil take place on Tuesday next at four 'clock, r. M., from the residence of his parents on Sec. and arest below Muiberry.

New Advertisements.

HATS AND CAPS. L. H. KINNARD,

OULD respectively inform his friends and the citizens of Harrisourg and vicinity generally, that he has just opened, No 111 market st. est, near gitth, a

HAT AND CAP STORE,

where they can at all times find a complete assort ment of sike Cassimere, Pur, Wood, anama, Leghorn and alm field nats, of an style, color and quany; cloto, Oil clioto, and Cassimere caps, fatest styles; and dren standy hata and Caps, sur, sit at reas nable prices. Please call and examine his stock j, e-diw*

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS CF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

THE annual examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of Dauphin county, win to held as follows; aliquietown, Monday, 25th august, Nor.h Ward 201001

Luwer Swatara, Tuesday, 26th August, Highspira. Swatara, Wednesday, 27th August, Neling's School House. Derry, Thursday, 28.h August, Hum neistewn.

Lower Parton, Monday 1st Soptember, Crum's Sch Susquehanna, Tuesday, 2nd September, Nisley's : chool East Hanover, Wednesday, 8d September, Mechanics

rille.
West Hanover, Thorsday, 4th September, Sandy Hol My school House.

Londonderry, Monday, 8th September, Gainsbore.

Lonewage, Tuesday, 9th September, shenk's school Ouse: Dauphin and Middle Patton, Monday, 15th September,

aup.in. Ree :, Tuesday, 16th September, Benvenue. -au a. Wainerday, 17th September, Halifax. Jefferson, Thursday, 16th September, School

io. 1.
Jackson, Friday 19th, September, Fisherville.
Linner Passon, Monday, 22d Septem Milliors out, g. Linnig Pascon, Monday, 22d ceptemer, Milliors out, g. Mifflin, Tuesday, 28 1 September, Berrysburg. Gratz and Lykens, Wednasday, 24th September, Gratz. Witchisco and Rush, Thursoay, 25th September, Lycosio

dustington, Friday, 26th September, Elizabeth ville. Harrisburg in May. Examinations will commence at nine o'clock. Those

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned citizens of Penns, read have formed at association and prepared a ceruiteate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, undersigned with the set multiple as "suppotenent to of establishing a Bank of issue, obscount and seposit, un-der the provisions of the act, cutilida a "supplement to an act to establish a system of ir obtaining in .emsyl-vanta, and to sectife the public against loss from insol-viat bankar' approved the first casy of Ma. A. D., 1861, the said bank to be called Blaik COUNTY BANK to to need to in the borough of folial to being and county of Blair, to consist of a capital stock of futy Tousand Dollais in share of fitty Dollars such, with the privileges of increasing the ame to any amount not expeding in all Two munded chousand notices.

LEXANDAR JOHNSION, JOHN GEO. MIL S.
LEX GOON HAMMOND, JAMES GARDNAR,
175-01t wom R. R. R.YAN.

EXTENSION OF CHARTER. OTIOE is hereby given that THE FARMERS' AND MACHANICS' BANK OF AASAUN, a Rang of discount and deposit locat d in the borough of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvan a having a capital of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, will apply so the next L gish ture of Pennsylvania for a relowd
of insicharter to fi teen years iron the expiration of its
present whitter, with its present on the recession. an : privileges, an I without any alteration in or of the same. J. ST_WAR, Prest.
M. E. FORMAN, Casbler.

J. FORREST. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

COUNTRY PRODUCE. No. 308 North Water Street. PHILADELPHIA.

ANTED, 500,000 pounds of roll or solid packed Butter, for cash, or sold on commission at 5 per cent.

308 Water Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TABORING men and stout boys at the EAGLE WORKS.

A. ARMS | RONG wil repea; his course of i struction in \$1 entering, commencing on MOND-X, 7th OF JLLY. By request, he will also take, a class of young lastics for instruction in reading.

LABOR SAVED!

DY using PUTMAN'S EXCELSIOR CLOTHES WEINGER, which wrings clothes drift than can be cone by rand, and wrings a bed quilt or handkerchief without any attention. Callad examine is at 1. HAYNE'S AGRICUITURAL STORE, je30-d8tawlm

WHITE BRANDI FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.

VERY superior article, (pure,) just received and for sale by wm. DOCK, JR., & JOYNONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—change—if RENERS EXPLANTIBLE CONTRACTOR.