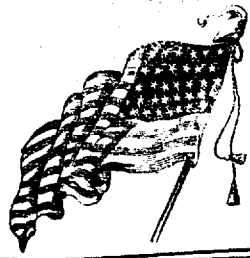


Daily Telegraph



PEOPLE'S UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne County.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESS, WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, of Dauphin county. (Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

ASSEMBLY, THOMAS G. FOX, of Hummelstown. JAMES FREELAND, of Millersburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, A. JACKSON HERR, of Harrisburg. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, JACOB MILLERSEN, of East Hanover.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DANIEL SHEESELY, of Lower Swatara. COUNTY AUDITOR, DANIEL LEHR, of Gratztown.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, THOMAS STROHM, of Linglestown. CLERK, JESSE B. HUMMEL, of Hummelstown.

HARRISBURG, PA

Tuesday Afternoon, September 2, 1862.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. Edward O. Parry, President Judge of Schuylkill county, vice, Hon. Charles Higgins, deceased. Judge Parry is a lawyer of great reputation, and will make a popular judicial officer.

Alexander C. Mullen, of Cambria county, to be Private Secretary to the Governor. Mr. Mullen was a member of the last Legislature, where he won the respect of his colleagues by the correctness of his course as a man and legislator.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Those who have friends in the army who were wounded in the late terrible battles, need rest under no apprehension in regard to their care, so far as human effort and official direction can accomplish such an object. Pennsylvania has made the most ample provision for this purpose, and her authorities are now prepared to render succor and relief to the sick and wounded, on a scale and in a manner which cannot be approached by any commonwealth in the Union.

A BASE CANARD.

The report that the New York Tribune had issued an extra yesterday, in which the charge was made that Gen. McClellan was a traitor, and that the office of the Tribune had been subsequently closed by the Government officials, proves to have been a base and malicious canard, gotten up to create trouble and assist the speculations of those who are making fortunes from the necessities of the nation.

THE VALUE OF OATHS.

We think it time to stop administering oaths of allegiance, since it is manifested they bind no rebel conscience. So frequent have they become, that they are regarded by the most who take them as a mere form, having no more obligation than diocesan imprecations. They start upon a hypothesis clearly false, that persons who have violated the highest moral obligation, or who are disposed to violate it, will be restrained and brought back to duty by a verbal recital and promise under religious sanctions. It is as if the convicts of the penitentiary were to be set free upon taking an oath that they would sin no more. It is like taking from a prostitute an oath of future chastity.

THE PATRONS OF THE JONES HOUSE.

Having disposed of my entire interest in the JONES HOUSE to Mr. J. M. McClinton of Chester county, before retiring I cannot refrain from tendering my thanks to the public that made this establishment the leading popular hotel of the State, for so many years, and bespeaking for my successor the same liberal support which I ever received.

FOR RENT—Two story brick houses

with back buildings situated on Cumberland street near Pennsylvania avenue, South Ward, Harrisburg.

Apply to A. D. RUTHERFORD, Front street, Harrisburg.

did not shrink from betraying their country, will not hesitate long at the betrayal of their allies in treason. We may confidently expect, then, that the chapter which is to be revealed after the rebellion has ended, will exceed in crime and enormity, that of any which contains the open history of treason in the south.

INSULTING THE BRITISH.

In the correspondence which has lately passed between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, the latter complains that it has become a practice in the United States among public speakers and journalists, to heap insult on the British name. It would seem from this, that Great Britain desires to set up a standard for American orators and newspaper writers. Hereafter (if John Bull could so will it) the sentiment of this nation must be moulded so as to harmonize with the ideas of cockney self-esteem and that high notion of British superiority for which Englishmen have been distinguished for several years. But before all this can be accomplished, we have a notion that John Bull will find that he has undertaken easier jobs than that of changing the opinion of the American people concerning himself. Whether it is an insult or not, we regard the British government as the most corrupt and unfair in the world, made doubly disgraceful to itself and repugnant to others, because it professes to be the great leader of civilization, the only wise and liberal promulgator of religion, and the defender of what is just and honorable. The world understands these professions of the British Government, and it may be policy for diplomacy to varnish the falsehood which compels nations to treat the corruptions of a powerful government as if they did not exist; but from a people who are passing through a fiery trial such as the American people are now subjected to, and who are daily made to feel that the sympathies and the assistance of a government professing friendship for them, are used to thwart their struggles for self-preservation—from such a people, the English government has no right to expect any thing but scorn and defiance, and when the proper time comes, retaliation and demands for redress.

So far as the British Government is concerned, it has been against this people from the time that we have been a nation. From the English people, more particularly than any other in existence, freedom has received its stoutest blows of resistance; and had it not been for the attitude of the Irish people, (bold and defiant, even while suffering most,) the masses of Great Britain would have been to-day in a worse condition than those of Spain or Austria. But what the Government did not dare to do to the Irish, they hesitated about doing to the English; and what it has been hesitating about doing at home, they have attempted to inflict upon the American people. But we can afford to be patient. We can wait for England. We can wait for the world, and when we emerge from the struggle in which we are engaged, perhaps the British Secretary, who now affects such a sensitive opposition to what he terms American affronts of the English, will be the first to offer congratulations to a people whom he now plots to keep prostrate and in disgrace. At all events, he will find it hard to change the opinion of this people, in reference to the British Government and its aristocracy.

A HUMBUG, &c.

We are afraid we are very close to the truth when we pronounce Gen. Pope to be, in our opinion, a humbug—almost as extensive an insect as Fremont. Buell, we fancy, is asleep, trying to dream out what the war's about, the problem that troubled him so at first. Ulysses has fallen into the power of the Cyclops, and instead of poking out his eye, his great namesake did, had had both his own done for. We fervently pray that the next shower may bring us down a few live Generals instead of myriads of toads. We can dispense with the reptiles, but the Generals we want.—Patriot and Union, (Tory organ,) of Saturday last.

THE ARMY LARGELY REINFORCED AND IN GOOD SPIRITS.

We are beginning to get a clearer view of the battle of Saturday. We copy the following from the Star of last evening: The great battle of Saturday last, on the south side of Bull Run, could hardly be called an engagement until perhaps five P. M., when the action became general. By six P. M., the enemy, who had managed to break through Thoroughfare Gap in the afternoon, with the whole of his reinforcements, massed his troops so heavily upon Pope's left wing, under McDowell, supported by Fitz John Porter, as to drive that flank back a mile, with great loss. There it made a stand, successfully checking the further advance of the enemy until night put a stop to the battle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 2. The Provost Guard is busy to-day in closing up all the liquor establishments. The captures are sent to the medical purveyor's office.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN. PHILADELPHIA, September 2. By telegraph from Cape Race, we have a summary of the news brought by the North American from Liverpool on the 21st, via London-derry, on the 22d of August.

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who countenance rebellion, are guilty of a crime of the highest turpitude. They show themselves reckless of moral obligations, and therefore incapable of restraint by motives of duty. To administer oaths to them is idle, to say the least.

A case in point, was the man Wilson, arrested in this city a day or two since. He boasted of his oaths as decent men boast of their ability for loyal deeds. He took oaths as freely as he expressed a desire to take, the lives of loyal men. And there are more Wilsons in this community—men who are willing to take the oath, and yet determined to resist the obligation which it imposes.



FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Porter's Mortar Fleet at Hampton Roads.

The James River Flotilla en route for the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31.

All of Porter's mortar fleet and the gunboats have come down the James river, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and a part of the flotilla which has been up the river is to immediately go to the Potomac—so says Commodore Wilkes this morning.

The Norfolk boat which has heretofore run regularly between Norfolk and this place came over with troops, and discharged them on the steamer Baltic, which is lying in the Roads. She then returned to Norfolk without the mails, apparently for more troops to dispose of in the same way.

There is evidently much secret excitement among the Federal officers in this place, and the secessionists at Norfolk are rejoicing at what they claim to be a defeat in the late army movement under Gen. Pope.

A part of the James river flotilla has left this afternoon and proceeded off in the direction of the Potomac.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LEW WALLACE.

CINCINNATI THREATENED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2. Gen. Lew Wallace has issued a proclamation, informing the citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, that an active and powerful enemy threatens them, and that they must arise to their defence. He orders all business to be suspended at nine o'clock to-day, and the people to assemble for orders.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

A SEVERE CONTEST.

GENERAL BANKS SAFE.

CHARGES AGAINST McDOWELL.

EWELL KILLED AND JACKSON WOUNDED.

THE ARMY LARGELY REINFORCED AND IN GOOD SPIRITS.

We are beginning to get a clearer view of the battle of Saturday.

We copy the following from the Star of last evening: The great battle of Saturday last, on the south side of Bull Run, could hardly be called an engagement until perhaps five P. M., when the action became general.

By six P. M., the enemy, who had managed to break through Thoroughfare Gap in the afternoon, with the whole of his reinforcements, massed his troops so heavily upon Pope's left wing, under McDowell, supported by Fitz John Porter, as to drive that flank back a mile, with great loss.

There it made a stand, successfully checking the further advance of the enemy until night put a stop to the battle.

Finding his men and horses that had been in the engagement completely worn out for the time being, Gen. Pope when the battle ceased, threw his whole force upon the east bank of Bull Run (continuing to hold the crossing of that stream on the direct road between Centerville and Manassas), and posted his army on the slope of the ridge stretching down to Bull Run. That is to say, covering the slope for a space of about twelve miles in length and two and a half miles broad.

Gen. Franklin, with his fine division, had reached him by an early hour yesterday, and in the course of the day he was joined by the whole army corps of General Sumner.

Gen. Banks, after destroying the cars containing his stores, and effectually breaking up the rail road leading from Manassas Junction towards the Rappahannock, so that the enemy cannot use it, marched twenty-five miles to Centerville, without the loss of a man.

From our reporter, who left Centerville yesterday morning at six o'clock, we obtain the following particulars: Our entire army is now massed at Centerville, has been largely reinforced, and the men are orderly and in fine spirits.

They occupy a strong position, as good as can be found. They formed in line for battle yesterday morning about nine o'clock, on the arrival of Sumner's division, but the rebels did not choose to show fight. A large number of wounded soldiers were brought to Alexandria and shipped to this city yesterday, where they have already arrived at the several hospitals.

All of our wounded soldiers, together with officers, and everybody with whom we conversed, says our reporter; charge all the blame of Saturday's defeat to Gen. Dowell. They say he left Longstreet in through the gap purposefully, and in every way during the battle managed to actually aid the enemy. In short, they call him a traitor. Now, we trust that this matter will be investigated, and we sincerely hope it may not prove true, but that the general did his best. Certain it is, there is universal complaint against Gen. McDowell.

The enemy, it seems, holds the battle field of Saturday, but our reporter thinks a flag of truce was sent by General Pope, requesting the privilege of burying our dead. Of this, however, he is not certain.

Keyes's division arrived at Alexandria yesterday, and our reporter saw them as they moved forward to the scene of conflict in fine spirits.

We feel confident now, from what we can learn of the strength and condition of our army,

that we are fully ready for the enemy, let him do his best. There will be, we hope, no more retreats, no more blundering of generals, and we trust that the time so often foreshadowed of driving the enemy to the wall, has fully come.

The enemy left Richmond in high spirits, determined to march to Washington and clean out the "nest of Yankes," as he is pleased to call it. Let him be sent back howling to his den, but don't let him rest there; pursue him, subdue him, blot him out, unless he submits to rightful authority.

We learn from the Star that General Ewell is killed, and that Jackson is badly wounded. This may be so, but our reporter, who left yesterday morning, heard nothing of the kind. We learn from Commissioner Holloway that the Nineteenth Indiana regiment is completely used up. Col. Meredith behaved in the most gallant and daring manner, shouting to his men "remember the old flag and Indiana." His voice could be heard above the cannon. His son one of the lieutenants, was mortally wounded by a shot through the neck. Major May was shot in the forehead and killed outright. It is said that out of nearly one thousand, there is but about two hundred left. The Third and Seventh Illinois, in the same brigade met with dreadful losses; and the Brooklyn Fourteenth, whose colonel was wounded, fought like demons. They had not forgotten the old Bull Run fight, but shouted as they fought "remember Bull Run."

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLOSING OF THE LIQUOR STORES.

WASHINGTON, September 2. The Provost Guard is busy to-day in closing up all the liquor establishments. The captures are sent to the medical purveyor's office.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2. By telegraph from Cape Race, we have a summary of the news brought by the North American from Liverpool on the 21st, via London-derry, on the 22d of August.

The London Times treats the conscription as a new act of despotism, and thinks that involuntary servitude is now the lot of the white race in the United States.

The News and Star continue to defend the cause of the North.

It is claimed by the Paris Pays that the harvest in France is the best in ten years, and that no crop will be needed from abroad.

It is said that Napoleon has expressed a decided condemnation of Garibaldi's movements. In the Turin Senate on the 20th of August, Ratazzi, in reply to a question by a Senator, desired that the Government considered Garibaldi a state of rebellion, and the situation of Italy grave. Garibaldi had entered Catania.

In the London money market the funds were weaker and the fall is attributed by the London Times to the Telegrams in the Extras giving the news from America.

Money was in good demand at unchanged rates. The Liverpool Cotton market has been excited with an advance of from 2 to 3 d. per pound; the sales for 3 days reached 67,000. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is generally firm. London upward with a slight advance. Consols 93 @ 93 1/2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2. There is a steady demand for flour and 2,000 bbls. sold at \$5 for super, \$5.50 for extra, and \$6 for extra family; no change in rye flour or corn meal; there is less activity in wheat, but prices are unchanged—sales of 8,000 bus. at \$1 1/2 @ 1 1/3 for red and \$1 30 @ 1 5/8 for white; corn has again advanced, with sales of 2,000 bus. of yellow at 67 @ 68; coffee dull—Rio 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2; provisions are held firm—mess pork at \$1 50 @ 1 20, 200 lbs. hams at 7 1/2 in salt, and 9 1/2 @ 10 1/4 for bagged; lard is steady at 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4; 600 bbls. Ohio whiskey at 33 @ 34.

New York, September 2. Cotton has an advancing tendency; sales at 51c. Flour dull; 9,000 bbls. sold at \$4.90 @ 5.10 for State, \$5.50 @ 5.60 for Ohio, and \$5.30 @ 5.50 for Southern. Wheat declined; sales 90,000 bushels at \$1 1/2 @ 1 1/4 for Chicago Spring; \$1.17 @ 1.23 for Milwaukee Club. Corn dull, and sales of 50,000 bushels at 60 @ 61c. Beef quiet; Pork heavy; Lard quiet at 9 @ 10c. Whiskey firm at 33 1/2 @ 34c. Receipts of flour 14,404 bbls.; Wheat 194,206 bushels; Corn 55,546 bushels.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Flour firm; wheat steady; corn quiet, at 60 @ 67c. for white, and 64 @ 66c. for yellow; oats firm, Pennsylvania 65 @ 66c.; rye quiet firm at 34 1/2; provisions firm; lard 9 1/2 @ 10c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Stocks are better—Cleveland and Rhode Island 67 1/2; Illinois Central Railroad, 62 1/2; Illinois Central bonds, 100; Michigan Southern, 63 1/2; Pennsylvania coal, 94; Reading, 61 1/2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 52 1/2; American gold, 116 1/2; United States Treasury 7 3/4-10, 100 1/2; Tennessee 64, 50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale that valuable tavern stand, (now occupied by J. W. Stober) situated in the village of Pegg, Pa., Dauphin county, Pa., and two miles and a half northeast of Harrisburg. This stand has an excellent run of business.

The buildings are entirely new and very substantial. Well of pure water near the stand, which is now supplied with a fine variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The property will be sold cheap.

For terms &c., address JOHN ERBEN, Proprietor, P. O. P. S. Good stabling attached to the premises. sept2-dk-w

TO THE PATRONS OF THE JONES HOUSE.

Jones' House, Harrisburg, September 2 1862.

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the JONES HOUSE to Mr. J. M. McClinton of Chester county, before retiring I cannot refrain from tendering my thanks to the public that made this establishment the leading popular hotel of the State, for so many years, and bespeaking for my successor the same liberal support which I ever received.

In the settlement of my business, I will necessarily be present at the office of the hotel for some time to come. I will be pleased to meet my old friends and former guests, and introduce them to my successor. The public and friends of the Jones' House, will find Mr. McClinton an urbane, liberal and accommodating gentleman, whose ambition it is to preserve the reputation of the establish ment, and to make it still further worthy of generous support.

WILL COVRELL, sept2-dk

CALL and see those nice and cheap

care for preserving, &c., at NICHOLS & BOWMAN, 1612 Corner Front and Market streets.

EXTENSIVE assortment of glassware,

all kinds, just received, at very low prices. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, 1612 Corner Front and Market streets.

FOR RENT—Two story brick houses

with back buildings situated on Cumberland street near Pennsylvania avenue, South Ward, Harrisburg.

Apply to A. D. RUTHERFORD, Front street, Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS, PENN' MILITIA, Harrisburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 34.

To meet a requisition on this State, by the President of the United States, for additional cavalry, it is ordered—

I. Troops, sufficient to form three regiments, will be accepted by companies, and will, as rapidly as possible, be organized into regiments.

II. The period for organizing the regiments having been limited by the War Department, any person authorized to raise a company, will be required to report the same on or before the twentieth instant.

III. Transportation to Central Depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished, on application to Capt. Wm. B. Lane, U. S. A., Mustering and Disbursing Officer, at Harrisburg, to whom report must be made.

IV. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States' Disbursing Officer at this post, for a period not exceeding the twenty days allowed for raising a company, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the Officer furnishing the men, accompanied by the receipts of the party to whom the money, for such expenses, was paid.

V. To avoid undue competition and interference among recruiting officers in the same county, the authorities to raise companies will be limited.

VI. General Order, No. 91, of the War Department, July 29, 1862, provides as follows, viz: "Each company or troop shall have one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Supernumerary Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, five Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Teamsters, two Farriers or Blacksmiths, one Saddler, one Wagoner, and seventy eight privates."

VII. General Order, No. 105 of the War Department, August 14, 1862, provides as follows, viz: "The inspection of all cavalry forces, preparatory to their being mustered into the service of the United States, shall hereafter comprise, in addition to the usual personal examination, a test of Horsemanship to be made under the direction of the mustering officer; and no person shall be mustered into the cavalry service who does not exhibit good horsemanship and a practical knowledge of the ordinary care and treatment of horses."

VIII. Advance pay and bounty will be paid, as heretofore, as provided by order of the War Department.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, General and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adj. General Pennsylvania. sep 1-34

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Friday, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862.

ON the premises, situate in Derry town township, Dauphin county, about 1 mile from Hockersville, two miles from Camp Hill, one mile from Derry station, on the Lebanon Valley railroad, on the public road, leading from the Horse shoe turnpike to the Colebrook road, the real estate of Daniel Fishburn, dec'd, consisting of a first rate

LIMESTONE FARM,

containing 117 acres, more or less, six acres of which is good wood land, and the balance cleared, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation, thereon erected a large two story

FRAME HOUSE,

and a large bank barn, 60 by 86 feet, and 20 feet high, a large stone hog pen, and other out buildings, a pump with a never failing well of water about 27 feet deep at the door, with a first rate cistern under roof at the out house, with running water on the farm. Also a first rate orchard of choice fruit trees, supported with several feet of soil. There is also on the farm a lime kiln, with an abundance of limestone, and it is one of the best situations in the country for the sale of lime.

This property adjoining lands of Jacob Hershey, Cyrus Gingrich, (late John Gingrich,) Jonas Miller, Joseph Hershey and David Berst, is situated in one of the best farming districts in the State, convenient to rail, a crop, school houses and churches, and is one of the most desirable farms in the county, and well worth the attention of capitalists.

Also, at the same time and place, five acres of good CHESTNUT SPROUT LAND,

Situate 3/4 miles from the farm, adjoining lands of Jonas Miller, George Balbach and others.

Persons wishing to view the property can call on the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by BENJAMIN FIRBURN, Executor. sep2-dk-w

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

WILL be sold at public sale, ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

ON the premises, an elegant farm, situated in Lykens township, Dauphin county, and containing 100 acres, more or less, running through the same, containing 100 acres, about 90 acres of which are clear and the balance is of the best timber. The improvements are a large double

STONE MANSION HOUSE,

a large bank barn, wagon shed, carriage house and all necessary out buildings, an apple orchard, beech plums, pears, &c., a fountain pump of never failing mountain water. The land is all 1/2 mowed and in a high state of cultivation.

No. 2, about 19 acres of land, adjoining the above, containing 10 acres of which are clear and the balance is of the best timber; thereon erected a large stone

MANION HOUSE AND TANNERY with about 40 vats, a large Bark House, Beam House and all necessary out buildings, a never failing well of water, the bark mill is run by water power. It is one of the best localities for bark; there could be got from 6 to 800 cord per year.

No. 3, about 15 acres of land, of which about one half is clear, all limed and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is of the very best oak and chestnut timber.

No. 4, 38 acres of land, adjoining the above, of the best timber.

No. 5, 22 acres of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 10 acres of which are clear and the balance is of the best timber.

No. 6, 28 acres, adjoining the above, all well covered with good timber.

No. 7, 46 acres, also adjoining the above tracts, well covered with all kinds of good timber.

The above land is in a healthy country and within a short distance of the coal regions, where there is always the best market in Pennsylvania. Persons wishing to see the above property can do so by calling on JOHN MILLER, JOHN MILLER, or on the undersigned.

Sept 2 dkw GEORGE EMERCK, Assignee.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

AT WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

WILL be opened on Tuesday, September 2, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature with full collegiate power. In the spacious buildings which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets.

Accepts of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of studies embraces the following courses—Primary, Commercial and Scientific, Collegiate and Military. The moral training of cadets will be carefully attended to.

Circulars may be obtained at this office, or from Col. THEO BYATT, President, P. A. M. sep2-dk-w

CEDAR TUBS, BASKETS, BROOMS

and everything in the line, just received in large quantities and for sale very low. W. M. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

Amusements.

GAIETY MUSIC HALL.