

Creek Volunteers, serving in the Florida war from September 1, 1836 to September 18, 1837; resumed his rank in the army, and was appointed Brevet Major November 21, 1836, for gallant service on several occasions, and general efficiency in the war against the Florida Indians, appointed Brevet Lieutenant Colonel August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras, Mercurio and Molino del Rey, Mexico; and appointed full Major, March, 1851. For several years past Major, or rather, Brevet Colonel Brown, has been the commandant of Fort Hamilton; but the duties of that post not being very arduous, he has devoted much of his time in philanthropic efforts among the poor of New York. Colonel Brown is now sixty-three years of age. Colonel Brown has never been in command of any extensive military expedition, but it is urged by his friends that he possesses excellent ability as a strategist.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. This distinguished officer, late commander of Fort Sumpter, is native of Kentucky, and was born September, 1805. He graduated at West Point. His first position was that of brevet second lieutenant of the second artillery, July 1st, 1825, and he was subsequently promoted to second lieutenant in the third regiment, dated from the same day. From May to October, 1822, he was acting Inspector General of the Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war. In June, 1833, he was promoted first lieutenant, and between 1835 and 1837 was Assistant Instructor and Inspector at the United States Academy. In 1838 he became aide-de-camp to Major General Scott; in the following year he was promoted to the rank of Captain, Major and Foot, arranged for the service of the United States. For gallantry and successful conduct against the Florida Indians he received the brevet of captain in 1838. July 7, 1838, he became Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, which he relinquished subsequently to being promoted to a captaincy in his regiment, October, 1841.

In March, 1847, he was with the third regiment of artillery, in the army of General Scott, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz—being one of the officers to whom was entrusted by General Bankhead the command of the batteries. This duty he performed with signal skill and gallantry, and he continued with the army until its triumphant entry into the city of Mexico in September following. During the operation in the valley of Mexico he was attached to the brigade of Gen. Garland, which formed a part of Worth's division. In the attack on El Molino del Rey, on the 8th of September, where he was wounded severely, his conduct was the theme of especial praise on the part of his superior officers. For his gallant conduct on that occasion he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, dated from September 8, 1847. October 5, 1857, he was promoted to the command of the first artillery, which he now holds.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FORCES. The forces at Charleston are under the command of Brigadier-General Beauregard, whose staff contains, among others, Colonels Gist, Hatch, Pryor, Wigfall, Gibbs, Major Whitney and Captain Boggs. The artillery regiment numbers 270 men, and is commanded by Col. Look. The infantry regiment is a full one, under the command of Col. Cunningham, and is 825 strong. The riflemen amount to 787 men, divided into a regiment and battalion, commanded respectively by Colonel Pettigrew and Major Johnson. The dragoons number 360, divided into six companies; it does not appear that any commander has yet been designated. There are also a number of other companies not attached to any regiment, comprising artillery, infantry and riflemen.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MADWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most important and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us our advertisers.

FOR SALE. A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, plates 30x by 26 inches, in good order, can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy thousand men, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of the popular Government, and to redress the wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Duty before Us.

Under the sincere conviction that it was the duty of the Administration of the Federal Government to settle the controversy with the seceded States without resort to force on the one side, and without offering any pretext for the use of force on the other, we have steadily and uniformly advocated such measures as make for peace. Until recently we deemed it possible to avoid civil war by withdrawing the garrisons from Forts Sumpter and Pickens—as was at one time contemplated by the Administration, and advised by Gen. Scott, the best military authority in the country—and by holding out the olive branch of conciliation to the Border States, confirm them in their attachment to the Union. Thus war might have been avoided, and the seceded States crippled and reduced to insignificance by the determined adherence of the Border States to the Union. This we regarded, and still regard, as the true Union policy—as the only means of saving the country from the horrors of civil war. The Administration appeared at one time resolved to pursue this pacific course, and to let the seceded States go without an unavailing struggle to retain them. It was clear to all reflecting minds that force would not conquer these States and restore the Union. The pulse of the country began to beat regularly at the prospect of avoiding an armed conflict, and the organs of the Administration were eager to find reasons in support of a policy which they believed had been determined upon. But hesitation and vacillation followed, until finally the country was startled out of its fancied security by the announcement that the declarations of the Inaugural were to be strictly lived up to, and that a formidable fleet had sailed from New York for the purpose of reinforcing the garrisons at Fort Sumpter and Fort Pickens, or operating at some other point in the South.

Before this expedition had time to reach its destination, and without waiting to ascertain whether its object was really coercion, the secession batteries were turned upon Fort Sumpter, and that fortification carried by assault. It is now in the possession of those who have not only thrown off their allegiance to the Government, but have audaciously assailed its troops and trampled upon its flag. Professing anxiety for peace, the authorities of the Confederate States have taken the initiative in war—and much as we deprecate a civil conflict, far as we would go in the way of compromise to avert bloodshed, deeply as we condemn the defiant attitude of the Republican party towards the South, we are not prepared to countenance or submit to such an indignity to the authority and the flag of our country. The issue is upon us. We do not seek to avoid it. We have done our full duty in behalf of peace. Since war has been forced upon us, and since the Government has resolved to wipe out the insult offered to the stars and stripes, it is our duty to stand by it, whatever may be the consequences, and regardless of the opinions we may entertain as to the causes which have produced this lamentable condition of affairs.

In common with the Democratic party, we warned the people against the very results which are now upon us. We cautioned them against the inevitable consequences of sectional animosity. After the election of LINCOLN, and the secession of the Southern States, we raised our voice in behalf of compromise; and up to this time, when the issue has become one of sustaining the authority of the Government against its armed assailants, we have steadily advocated peace and Union. But we never for one moment entertained the thought of denying our obligations to the Government or of resisting its authority. At the same time we hold ourselves perfectly free to criticize its conduct and to condemn what calls for condemnation.

Time makes all things even. The secession movement has reached a point of audacity where it must be humbled, in order that we may live side by side as neighbors in peace. Further forbearance would only invite future aggressions. Peace must be received by the seceded States as a gift—not extorted by violence. We have no idea that war will restore the Union, but it will establish respect for its defied authority. And after this is accomplished; after the Confederate Government learns to respect the power of the United States; after the people have united to rescue the country from anarchy, they may turn their attention to the Abolition agitators who have contributed in a very great degree to bring about this conflict, and drive them from power by the peaceful means at their command.

An Extra Session.

The President has issued his proclamation convening an extra session of Congress on the 4th of July next, to consider and determine upon such measures as the public safety and interests may demand. A number of States have not yet chosen their representatives to the next Congress, and in those States where the regular elections do not occur until after the 4th of July, it will be necessary to take immediate steps to fix an earlier day. The President also calls upon the militia of the several States, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, to aid in re-possessing the forts and other property which have been seized from the Union. It is understood that the Government will immediately direct all its energies towards re-taking Fort Sumpter; and in order to do this a large force will be necessary to capture the batteries commanding it.

TRANSFER OF SAN DOMINGO TO SPAIN.—Proclamation of President Santana.—We have before us a copy of the proclamation of President Santana, of San Domingo, proclaiming the transfer of that Republic to Spain. The Havana Press, of the 29th of March, thus speaks of the event:

"An auspicious event has occurred in the neighboring island of San Domingo, upon whose walls the glorious banner of Spain has waved since the 18th of this month. The inhabitants of that Republic in mass, with President Santana and the Senate at their head, have proclaimed Her Majesty Queen Isabel II, whose happy reign is prolific of prosperous events for noble Spain.

The proclamation of Santana is dated the 18th of March, and addressed to the Dominicans. We give its main points:

"Dominicans—the ambition and the resentment of one man alone separated from us the mother country; days afterwards the Haytien lorded it over our territory; our valor expelled him therefrom; the years that have passed since then have been very eloquent for all. Shall we allow ourselves to lose our present position, so dear to us, but not sufficiently strong to assure our future and that of our children? Before such a thing should happen; before we see ourselves, like those other unhappy republics, incessantly involved in civil war, sacrificing valiant generals, statesmen, numerous families, considerable fortunes, and a multitude of unhappy citizens, without finding any means of establishing themselves on a solid and firm base; before that day arrives, I, who have watched always for your security, I, who, aided by your valor, have defended inch by inch the soil that we tread, I who know the greatness of your necessity, I bid you to see what is shown to you in the Spanish nation—to see what they grant us. She gives us the civil liberty which her people enjoy; she guarantees us natural liberty and removes forever the possibility of losing it; she secures us in our property; recognizing as valid all the acts of the republic; she offers to seek out and reward merit, and will remember services rendered to the country. In a word, she brings peace to this worn-out soil, and with peace its consequent blessings.

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. HALL, an act relative to the borough of Johnston.

Mr. PARKER, an act to incorporate the National Guards' band.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to vacate certain parts of Mantua and Stony streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward of Philadelphia.

Also, a supplement to the act, entitled "A supplement to the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy railroad company."

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FULLER called up the motion pending to re-consider the vote to adjourn finally on Thursday, the 18th. The question being, will the Senate re-consider, it was not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 16.

ON SECOND READING. An act providing for the formation of a Gray battalion in Carbon county; passed—yeas 19, nays 6.

Supplement to an act relating to executions; negative.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. MOTT called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Mauch Chunk water company; passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL, an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in Northampton county; passed.

Mr. IRISH, an act relative to legacies; passed.

Mr. ROBINSON, an act to provide for the payment of James M'Kean and Marmaduke Rambo; passed.

Mr. PARKER called up a supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. WHARTON, an act to incorporate the Juniata iron company; passed.

Mr. SMITH, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Old Guard of Philadelphia; which was taken up and passed.

Mr. SERRILL called up an act to incorporate the Media and Chester telegraph company; passed.

Mr. YARDLEY, an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate; passed.

Mr. WELSH, for the SPEAKER, a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Middleport, in the county of Schuylkill; passed.

On motion of Mr. FINNEY, the Senate proceeded to consider the supplement to the Free Banking Law. The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. SCHINDEL in the chair. After a number of sections had been read and passed in committee, on motion the committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was not agreed to. This brings the bill to second reading.

Mr. BLOOD called up an act to lay out a State road in the counties of M'Kean, Elk, Forrest and Clarion; passed.

Mr. WELSH called up a supplement to the act relating to roads and bridges in the county of York; passed.

Mr. WHARTON, further supplement to the act incorporating the Bedford iron company; passed.

Mr. IMBRIE, on leave, read in place an act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common and adjoining owners of mineral lands to develop the same; passed.

Mr. IRISH, an act to incorporate the Columbus oil company; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Frankford mutual insurance company; passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker DAVIS.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

BILLS PASSED. Mr. WILDEY called up the act to authorize the trustees of the First Presbyterian church in Kensington to sell certain real estate; passed.

Mr. COLLINS called up the supplement to the act to incorporate the Allegheny bridge company of Fayette county; passed.

Mr. MOORE called up the bill to incorporate the American medical society; passed.

Mr. PRESTON an act to incorporate the Philadelphia public bathing society; passed.

Mr. THOMAS, an act to enable Edwin W. Lehman, executor and trustee of James A. Lehman, to sell certain real estate; passed.

Mr. APOD, a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Union Hall association at the Falls of Schuylkill; passed.

Mr. M'DONOUGH, to incorporate the St. Mary's benevolent society; passed.

Mr. SHEPPARD, an act relative to the old surveys in Kensington, Moyamensing, passed.

Mr. AUSTIN, an act to annex Dublin and Springfield townships, in Huntingdon county, to the county of Fulton; passed.

Mr. BRODHEAD, an act to prevent the destruction of deer in Monroe county; passed.

Mr. BYRNE, a further supplement to an act relating to hawkers, peddlers, &c., in Schuylkill county; passed.

Mr. COPE, an act to incorporate the Easton and Iron Hill railroad; passed.

Mr. COWAN, an act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Tidoutie, in the county of Warren.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, an act to annex a part of the township of Norwegian to the borough of Pottsville; passed.

Mr. HILL, an act to abolish Perkiomen Independent school district; passed.

Mr. WILDEY, an act to incorporate the Front Street and Allegheny Avenue railroad, with the proviso that it shall not go into effect if disapproved of by councils within three months after the passage of this act; passed.

Mr. GRAHAM, to change the name of Palmetto street, in the city of Philadelphia, to Summer street; passed.

Mr. WALKER, a supplement authorizing the Union market company to borrow money; passed.

Mr. HECK, a supplement to the act incorporating the Commonwealth insurance company of Harrisburg, extending the same to the Susquehanna insurance company; passed.

Mr. HUN, an act relative to the estate of Prudence Christy, deceased; passed.

Mr. KOCH, an act to incorporate the North Creek railroad company, in Schuylkill county; passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act to incorporate the Lafayette railroad company; passed.

Mr. LEISENRING called up the bill to divorce Edwin George Wells from Ellen his wife. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill fell.

Mr. MULLIN called up the bill to divorce John P. Pringle from his wife Martha. He spoke for some time in favor of the divorce.—The bill passed.

Mr. BARNESLEY, an act to attach the late townships of Byberry and Moreland, in the north-eastern portion of the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, to the county of Bucks, under the name of Byberry township.

The Governor, to the President of the United States to sustain the Government in the present crisis.

Mr. BYRNE moved that Speaker DAVIS be chosen chaplain.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that the resolution was rather ambiguous. It did not state whether the members desired to serve their country in a military or civil capacity.

Mr. DUFFIELD replied that if the country required it, the Democrats wanted to fight. If rich men did not want to follow their example, they could put their hands into their pockets and furnish material aid.

The SPEAKER declared the resolution out of order. During the pendency of these resolutions several patriotic speeches were made, and much confusion prevailed.

BILLS PASSED.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Ironport railroad.

An act for the relief of the bondholders of the Susquehanna canal.

Several bills of a unimportant character were passed, when the House adjourned.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the minister, on the evening of the 24th ult., by the Rev. E. S. Johnston, the Hon. DANIEL HUNT, representing the county of York, and Miss LIZIE HUNST, also of York county.

DIED.

Sunday morning, April 14th, ISAAC G. UFFENBERG, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in Rockville, on Wednesday, April 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

New Advertisements.

THE UNION HAS BEEN ASSAILED!

"WE MUST BE BRIEF WHEN TRAITORS TAKE THE FIELD."

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM TO THE RESCUE.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg, and the public generally, will be held this (Tuesday) evening, April 16, in the court room, Brant's Hall, to express the sentiments of the people on the present alarming condition of National affairs.

A blow has been struck at the Constitution of the United States, which calls for redress—the flag of our Union has been disgraced, and the honor of the loyal States outraged. Submission is now treason.—The Government has called for aid—let the people respond. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

LOST—A small sized ENGLISH TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of "TIP;" black with yellow paws. The finder is requested to return him to the store of M. G. EINHORN, Market Square.

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE on Pine Street. Also, a HOUSE next to the Steam Flour Mill. Inquire of MRS. S. BRAY.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting and Election of the Stockholders of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, as required by their charter, will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday, May 6th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of choosing a President and six Directors, to serve until the next meeting, and also for the consideration of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

BRANT'S CITY HALL!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF THE CELEBRATED AND GREAT ORIGINAL

WOOD'S

MINSTRELS!

SYLVESTER BLEEKER.....MANAGER.

FROM WOOD'S

MARBLE TEMPLE OF MINSTRELSY,

561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For Details of these GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS see Program.

See MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPHS at Post Office.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

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J. F. BIRCH, Agent.

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS!

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold at low and reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN W. HALL.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber would respectfully inform her old friends and the public generally that she has removed her MILLINERY STORE from Market street to No. 63 MARKET SQUARE, two doors from Henry Field's, and to the corner of Philadelphia and Erie, and will be pleased to furnish BONNETS, HATS, &c., of all the latest styles and patterns.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. CAROLAN.

THE Partnership of S. L. McCULLOCH & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1860, and I am now closing up the books of the Company, and all persons indebted to the firm must settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst., or they will be left for collection; and any persons owing claims against the same will please present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 122 Market street.

S. L. McCULLOCH.

I have a TWO-HORSE LUMBER WAGON and a good TOP BUGGY WAGON, which I will sell at a bargain.

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COAL COAL!

The undersigned having entered into the COAL TRADE in this City, would respectfully solicit your patronage. I will keep on hand Coal of all sizes, from the most Celebrated and Approved Mines, which will be delivered to any part of the City, Free from Dirt and other Impurities.

FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

For Sale by the BOAT LOAD, CAR LOAD, OR SINGLE TON.

Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will receive Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Pounds to the Ton.

Office No. 74 Market Street, second door from Derby Alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North St.

Orders left at either place will receive prompt attention.

JOHN W. HALL, Agent.

Harrisburg, April 12, 1861.—ap13-4t

CENTRAL NURSERIES, YORK, PA.

EDWARD EVANS, Proprietor.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Shrubs, Roses, Bedding Plants, &c., in great variety. Orders left with G. H. SMALL, at the State Capitol, will receive prompt attention. Catalogues gratis on application.

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ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

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Stations prepared for College or business. A pleasant, healthy and easy access by Pennsylvania Central Railroad For Circulars containing terms, testimonials, &c., address the Principal.

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E. L. MOORE'S

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Empty bottles!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Court sitting at the County of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the City of Harrisburg, having issued their process, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1861, to me General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Dauphin, and to command of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks, I have accordingly heretofore given to the Court, J. D. B. OSBORN, Sheriff of the county of Dauphin, and Constable of the said proper persons, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, with their records, affidavits, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in or shall be in the jail of Dauphin county, be there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the eighty-third year of the independence of the United States.

J. D. B. OSBORN, Sheriff.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—One PUNCHCO of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!!

At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUNTS' HOMOEPATHIC MEDICINES, and prevent disease by holding a Court of Good Health.

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