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PENNSYLVANIA, 88: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: ANDREW G. CURTIN.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of the Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce:

And whereas, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State, and the General Government:

And whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth 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-sixth. By the Governor, ELI SLIFFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To the Public.

Having purchased from William B. Sipes, Esq., the late editor and proprietor of the State Sentinel, the material of that establishment, the State Sentinel has ceased to exist. Any person whose name is not already on our list as a subscriber, and who has been taking the Sentinel, can have their name transferred to our list as a subscriber to the PATRIOT AND UNION, by notifying us of their desire. The terms of our purchase from Mr. Sipes do not in any way bind us to carry out any contracts he may have entered into as editor and proprietor of the State Sentinel. O. BARRETT, THOS. C. MACDOWELL.

The Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

In this morning's paper will be found the Proclamation of Gov. Curtin, calling an extra session of the Legislature, which is to meet on Tuesday, the 30th inst. It is but proper to observe that, in view of the present state of the country, we think the Governor has done right in thus calling together the Legislature in extraordinary session.

It was our opinion, when the Legislature adjourned on the 18th instant, that it would have been better if they had remained in session a week or two longer, and thus saved the expense of recalling the members. Nothing but a sense of imperative necessity could for a moment induce us to consent to the recall of the Legislature, but as we believe such a necessity does exist, we think the Governor is fully justified in this instance.

The Border States and the Federal Capital.

The people of Virginia determined by a large majority that, in the event of the Convention's passing an ordinance of secession, it should not go into effect until ratified by a popular vote. The issue was distinctly made at the time when delegates were elected to the Convention. Maryland has never taken any action with reference to secession, the Governor having hitherto refused to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the question of calling a State Convention. North Carolina elected delegates to a Convention, but at the same time determined by a small majority that the Convention should not assemble. The great majority of the delegates elected were Union men, chosen on the distinct issue of Union or disunion. Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee have occupied the same position as Maryland. In neither of these States have any serious or authorized movements been made towards secession. They all contain large numbers of individual secessionists, but as States they have up to this time not attempted to emancipate themselves from the authority and obligations of the Government of the United States.

Every one of these States, however, have refused to obey the requisition of the President for their quota of the 75,000 militia summoned for the defence of the Government and the enforcement of the laws. The Executives of these States have answered promptly, decidedly, defiantly, that they will not furnish troops. They have gone a step further than this in declaring that they will resist any movement of the Government to march soldiers through their territory for the "coercion" or "subjugation" of the Southern Confederacy; and they have given no pledge or assurance that the Southern Government shall not recruit soldiers from their midst, or pass over their territory with the object of attacking the Capital at Washington. We shall, perhaps, know in a few days exactly the course these States intend to pursue, and what they mean by pre-

serving an attitude of neutrality in this struggle, and whether they intend to abet and encourage the forcible seizure of the Capital of the Nation, while demanding that the Government shall not use force against them or the Southern Confederacy.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Maryland assures the people in his proclamation, that no troops will be sent from that State, unless it may be for the defence of the National Capital. The Baltimore American, the exponent of the best Union sentiment in the State, uses the following language:

The safety of Maryland may be considered at the present National crisis, as in strict harmony with her highest honor in a determination to occupy the position of a neutral in the threatened contest; because it may be laid down as an axiom that no laurels are to be coveted which come to the wearer stained with a brother's blood.

And if the path of honor is, in addition to this, the path of safety, who shall blame us for desiring to put as far from our own hearthstones as possible that fearful and revolting strife which the whole civilized world—far away—regards as calamitous in every light in which it can be viewed? We repeat, it is consistent with the highest dictates of honor to avoid so dreadful a contest.

Of the Constitutional right of the General Government to protect the Capital and the public property, there can be no question, and let no false notions of honor, or of State pride, cause Maryland needlessly to provoke a contest with those who in protecting the National Metropolis, protect her soil, possibly, from the pollution of the blood of brethren. Adhering to this line of policy, her honor is consistent with her safety, forgetful or heedless of this, she cannot control results, although she might uselessly compass her own ruin.

The Missouri Republican, the great conservative organ at St. Louis, is much excited at the President's proclamation. With reference to the Border States it says:

Not one of these States, whether in or out of the Union, will ever permit an army mustered in the free States to pass over their territory with the design of invading either of the States now in rebellion against the Federal Government. If Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, wishes to test it, let him put himself at the head of his troops, and attempt a march through Virginia; and so, Mr. Lincoln may as well understand at once, it will be with all the hordes he may send into the field for this purpose. Their track will be marked with blood, shed by the people of the slave States in defence of their own territory, and of what they conceive to be the rights of the South, and in anticipation that the same fate is intended for them should this war be successful.

The Border States have no reason to apprehend that it is the purpose of the Administration to pass through their territory with the design of invading either of the States now in rebellion against the Federal Government. But when the Capital is menaced, the Government must provide for its defence, and this cannot be done without marching troops across Southern territory.

William B. Sipes, Esq. Captain Sipes has gone to the war, and quit the life of an editor. The gallant captain has signified this fact in an article in the last number of the State Sentinel in a style as sententious as a dispatch of the elder Napoleon, of whom he was only outbrav'd by the sententiousness of his dispatches.

The public are thus informed it was said, "That the splendors of his victories by Captain Sipes, that his connection with that paper has ceased with the last number published on Saturday, the 20th inst. In another column will be found a notice by the Editors and proprietors of this Journal, that they have purchased the material of the late State Sentinel, and that that paper has been discontinued. In parting with Captain Sipes, as an editor, we feel that the corps editorial has lost, for the time being, one of its brightest ornaments, a gentleman of courteous manners and fine ability. But we part with the Captain with much less regret, than we might feel under other circumstances, when we know that he has exchanged the pen for the sword, which he will doubtless wield, on all fitting occasions, in such manner as to reflect credit alike upon his country and himself. The Captain has our best wishes in his new sphere.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.—The Secretary of State has reported to the Legislature the criminal statistics of the State of New York for the year 1860. The report gives a list of all the criminal convictions in the courts of record and of Special Sessions in the several counties of the State during the year. A comparison of the report shows that while convictions for the higher crimes have decreased, convictions for petty offences in courts of special sessions have been from ten to fifteen per cent. more than in any former year. This is owing in a measure to the conviction of the same individuals several times in the course of the year for intoxication, vagrancy, &c. The returns by the sheriffs and clerks were more promptly made and are fuller than usual. The Secretary recommends an amendment of the law of 1856, making it conform to the rules and practice of our criminal courts of the present day, and more clearly define the duties of officers connected with the courts.

The whole number of convictions in courts of record, Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions in 1860 was 2,172. Of these, New York county had 477; Kings, 336; Erie, 128; Albany, 83; and the other counties from 4 to 60 each. The number of convictions for murder were 12; manslaughter, 44; assault with intent to kill, 48; arson, 16; forgery, 141; the remainder were for larcenies, burglaries, etc. The convictions for petty offences in the courts of Special Sessions amounted to 37,967, of which no less than 22,073 were for drunkenness.

During the year the Governor restored 52 persons to citizenship, and liberated 76 prisoners from State prisons, jails and penitentiaries.

A PRIZE FIGHT ON STATEN ISLAND BROKEN UP.—Wholesale Capture of Prisoners.—Information was sent to Superintendent Kennedy, that a prize fight would take place at an early hour on Thursday morning, near New Brighton, on Staten Island. Thereupon some thirty of the harbor police were embarked on a steamer, who reached the island about one hour after midnight. A number of the officers in citizen's dress were sent out to discover the field of battle, and soon "struck the lead." They mingled with the "roughs," the rest of the police keeping out of sight. At daybreak the preparations were made for the combat, the principals, both of Irish birth, stepped into the ring, with their bottle-holders, referee, &c., all ready for the combat, some six hundred spectators being present; when, at a given signal the police marched forth from an adjoining wood and made towards the ring. For a moment every one was seemingly petrified with astonishment, but in a trice each took to his heels, the principals, referee and buffers making good their escape. Twenty-five were taken captives, and though they fought stoutly with pistols, yet nobody was hurt. The prisoners were taken before the magistrates, who committed them actually engaged in the brutal display to jail, while the balance were fined \$10 and costs. Quite an assortment of clothing, blankets, ropes, &c., were left on the field, which became the spoil of the victors.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

WAR NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21. All communication by railroad south of this city is cut off, the Government having taken possession of the road between this city and the Susquehanna.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, April 20.—An intense excitement prevails here. There has been no train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad below the Susquehanna river to-day.

J. R. Trimble is reported as killed. It is said that he led the rioters to the destruction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad property.

At a meeting of the City Councils of Wilmington to-night \$8,000 were appropriated for the defence of the city and the support of the military. Resolutions were passed approving of the President's call for troops, and asking Governor Burton to issue a proclamation for the same purpose.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Gen. Cadwallader's residence at Magnolia Station on the P. W. and B. R. R. was burned by the rioters.

The Brandywine bridge and all the bridges on the road between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia are guarded by from fifty to one hundred men each.

The death of Trimble is discredited. The Delaware Guards, Capt. Bayard and Lt. Allmond, two companies—the Columbia Rifles, Capt. Barr and the Howe Guards, Capt. Lamont have tendered their services to the city and State.

The City Councils have called a meeting of citizens for Monday to provide for the families of the volunteers.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 11 P. M.—The city is in great excitement. Military and armed men are moving in every direction. The Mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

The bridges on the Northern Central railroad have all been destroyed.

The President has replied that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore, provided they are allowed to pass around the city without molestation.

The number of killed yesterday was eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers. Wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers.

The streets are crowded with military moving in various directions.

There are reports of an intention to attack Fort M'Henry in free circulation. Several artillery companies are out, which seems to give consistency to the report.

The following dispatch was sent to Mayor Brown, of this city, this morning by the delegates, which were sent to Washington, to obtain from President Lincoln an explanation as to the sending of troops through Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, April 20. To Mayor Brown, Baltimore.—We have seen the President and General Scott. We bear from the former a letter to the Mayor and Governor, declaring that no troops should be brought through Baltimore if, in a military point of view, and without opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

I. L. BOND, J. C. BAUME, Geo. W. DOBBINS.

Bridges Burned in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 20. The bridge at Melvale, between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railway, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that some Northern volunteers (from Harrisburg) are at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Road, but the rumor is not confirmed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, this side of Havre de Grace, were burned down last night, by secessionists, anxious to prevent the passage of troops to Baltimore.

Further Particulars. The following dispatch from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Depot, partially confirms the reported destruction of bridges on that road, south of the Susquehanna river:

BROAD AND PRIME STREETS, April 20.—One of the bridges in Baltimore, and another bridge at some distance from that city have been destroyed. No trains for Baltimore have left this depot to-day.

Negro Disturbance in Maryland.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, formerly of Kent county, Maryland, where he has property, was sent for this morning, the negroes having begun to burn the houses of the whites. Two of his own houses had been destroyed.

Excitement at Boston.

BOSTON, April 20. The most intense excitement prevails here relative to the Baltimore mob, and vengeance is threatened for the death of the Massachusetts soldiers.

Governor Andrews has requested the Mayor of Baltimore to have the bodies of the deceased preserved in ice and sent to him.

The war feeling is becoming more intense every hour all over New England. Despatches pour in from all parts, announcing the holding of mass meetings. Three full companies enlisted at Newburyport, to-day, at an hour's notice.

Salem has voted \$15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 160 men, who arrived here to-day.

The Irish, French and Germans are enlisting en masse.

The Fifth Regiment and Flying Artillery are anxiously waiting orders to march.

Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 20. The largest public meeting ever held in this city met last night. It was unanimously resolved that the last dollar and the last man that Zanesville could raise would be given to sustain the Government.

The St. Patrick Catholic Benevolent Association has subscribed \$500, and the City Councils has passed a resolution, to-night, to take care of the 500 miles of all those who have volunteered. \$2,500 was subscribed in one hour, to-day, by citizens, for the same purpose.

The second company, under command of Capt. Abbott, is rapidly filling up.

A company of cavalry is forming.

A company of Home Guards, under command of Capt. Ross, has been organized. The attack at Baltimore, on the troops, has caused much excitement and increased the warlike feeling.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, April 20. We have sent from here two companies composed of eighty and ninety men, respectively. Two more will be ready to march in five days.

The Light Cavalry company has also tendered its services. Blair county will furnish at least ten companies.

EASTON, April 20.—This morning Captain Bell, with ninety-seven men, and Capt. Daehrod, with eighty men, left for Harrisburg. The ladies presented each company with flags, and the whole town accompanied them to the cars.

The Providence (R. I.) Artillery escorted them, and gave them a salute of thirty-four guns.

Captain Glanz's company is now more than full, and he will leave on Monday, making the fifth company from Easton.

Captain Baldy will get off about the middle of next week.

Government Transport Steamers.—The Gosport Navy Yard.

The steamship R. R. Caylor, of the Savannah line, has been chartered by the Government.

THE VERY LATEST!

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT AT ANAPOLIS.

ALL QUIET AT WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT TO CALL OUT ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

SURRENDER OF FORT M'HENRY DEMANDED.

BRIDGES BURNED AND TRAIN TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY A MOB.

GEN. CADWALLADER'S RESIDENCE.

HARBOR POLICE AT NEW YORK.

EXCITING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

The Massachusetts Regiment, which left here on Friday evening by railroad, were conveyed, via the Susquehanna river and the bay, to Annapolis, which point is now held, as well as the Annapolis junction of the Washington road. This opens the route to the Capital to our troops.

Gentlemen who left Washington yesterday report all quiet there. The President was about to call for additional troops.

At Baltimore the surrender of Fort M'Henry had been demanded. The Commander had responded that if attacked he would be compelled to fire on Baltimore.

The draws of the bridges over the Bush and Gunpowder rivers, and the bridge at Canton on the line of the Baltimore road were burned on Saturday morning, the mob taking possession of a train that had just arrived from Philadelphia, turning out the passengers and compelling the engineer to run his train back on the road, when they burned the bridges in succession, and then returned to Baltimore.

The mansion of General Cadwallader, 19 miles from Baltimore, was a splendid establishment and cost \$100,000.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., April 20.

The steamship Columbia, from Liverpool, on the 8th inst., arrived at this port to-day. It was rumored that France has sent a frigate to Charleston at the suggestion of President Davis.

The British Parliament re-assembled on the 8th inst.

Some of the leading men of Greece were proposing Prince Alfred of England, for King of Greece, as the best means for settling the present dynasty difficulties.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon intends making a rapid incursion into Syria.

It is asserted that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and France.

The Opinions Nationales says that in the event of a collision, France has secured the support of Russia, and Austria that of England.

The French army is to be increased nearly 200,000 men.

Garibaldi is said to be opposed to Count Cavour's policy.

The Magyars have invited Garibaldi to lead them into action, assuring him that half a million of men are all ready.

Late from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, April 21.

A train from Baltimore has arrived here with passengers. All was quiet in Baltimore at six last evening. The passengers report active preparations going on to capture Fort M'Henry. The Garrison was prepared to resist any attack, and guns pointed against the city.

Harbor Police at New York.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The steam tug Mercury has been chartered by the Government. She will be suitably armed and stationed at the Narrows, under Captain Lowber of the Revenue Service, and will examine the clearances and cargoes of all outward bound vessels.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

About fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiers are in the hospital. They are doing well and in good spirit.

The steamer Pawnee left last night. Government troops are aboard.

There is no violent excitement among our people, but evidently a deep feeling of anxiety and painful suspense.

There are no whisperings among the military that martial law will soon be declared.

The steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Washington and Baltimore, was seized this morning, for prudential purposes.

There are about 5,000 men under arms in Washington and the vicinity.

Additional measures have been taken to guard the entrances to the city, including the railroad terminus.

The Position of Maryland and Virginia.

BALTIMORE, April 20. Well-advised parties here express the conviction that Maryland and Virginia have both been boldly committed to secession from the beginning, and that their apparent hesitation has only been worn as a mask, to throw the North off its guard. The events of the last twenty-four hours strongly confirm this, and if the report be true that Southern forces are now marching upon Washington, nothing can save that city from surprise and capture, but the instantaneous concentration there of all the available men and arms within reach. At present their forces are but few. Reinforcements must fight their way through Maryland, if necessary, and that quickly, or the Federal Capital will be lost. Every hour is important.

From Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, April 20.

The Douglas Democrats of this District, in Convention yesterday, nominated W. G. Brown, of Preston county, for Congress, the only delegate from Virginia who was in the Baltimore Convention that nominated Douglas. He will be supported by all who are opposed to secession, and will undoubtedly be elected.

The Kansas Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 20. Ira Smith has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys, and Alex. Lowe Register of the Land Office at Kickapoo, Kansas. W. W. Ross, Receiver; Franklin G. Adams, Register at Leocompton; J. G. Burnell, Register at Fort Scott; H. W. Narnsworth, agent for the Indians in Kansas.

The Rhode Island Marine Artillery at Easton.

EASTON, April 20.

The Providence (R. I.) Marine Artillery of one hundred men, under command of Captain C. H. Tompkins, with horses, cannon, wagon, &c., arrived here last night, and were ordered to remain for further orders.

They are a fine, manly body of men.

The American Flag on Catholic Cathedral.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.

The American ensign was displayed from the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Paul's to-day. This is one of the largest churches in the United States. Our Irish citizens are rapidly volunteering.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York.

ALBANY, April 20.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment has been ordered to be held in readiness for a march to Washington.

MORE TROOPS.—In the train from the West, last night, Captain Girard, with a detachment of the Penna Zouaves, 40 men, arrived from Pittsburg.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, April 18th, at her residence in this city, Mrs. JULIANA FISHER, (daughter of the late General John A. Hanna,) in the 71st year of her age.

The deceased needs no eulogy. Her worth is so universally known and acknowledged among us, that every heart yields its tribute to her memory, without the aid of the pen. Yet its omission would be regarded by all as a strange default to put on record some memorable testimony to the confidence, affection and admiration which she enjoyed over a long life, in a large circle of acquaintances, friends and relatives.

Many, who outlive their contemporaries, never but few chords of attachment when they die. But it was not so with Mrs. Fisher, keeping up wonderfully her attachment to those who were much her juniors, they hardly realized that she was among our most aged women.

Her frankness, sincerity, uprightness, friendliness, kindness—prominently are her eminent good sense—and chiefly her earnest enlightened piety—all leave a fragrance of memory that will not die out for a generation.

Of all our Christian women we know scarcely any one on whom might be bestowed with such fitness the Apostle's address—"elect lady." Her life was illumined by the light of a warm, consistent prayerful piety, extending through half a century of connection with the Presbyterian church in this city. Even in such ripe old age we had not expected her to die, for she had grown old so gracefully, and had seemingly so much vigor; and her life of prayer seemed yet to such a necessity to us, that our hope of continued life still struggled against the strong premonitions of death; until the spoiler, in a sudden hour of mastery, closed his triumph over our hopes and wishes and prayers.

"Thou art gone to the grave; but we will not deplore thee; though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb, The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee; And the lamp of his love was thy guide through the grave."

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the

Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. HIESTER and Hon. J. B. SHELLEY, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1861, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 1st Monday of April next, being the 22d day of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables, of the county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are held in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and 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. BOAS, Sheriff. Harrisburg, March 15, 1861. mar16-d&w

COAL! COAL!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS COAL BY THE

PATENT WEAIGHT CARTS!

NOW IS THE TIME

For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the Patent Weight Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes, LYKENS VALLEY WILKESBARRE do. " " BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do. All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel. JAMES M. WHEELER, Harrisburg, September 29, 1860.—sep25

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of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article they will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [Jan9] JACKSON & CO.