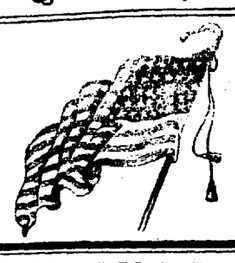
Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Evening, November 29, 1862.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES IRVIN.

We learn, by private advices from Centre county, that Hon. James Irvin died at Heckley Furnace on Wednesday, 26th instant, after an illness of some duration and great severity. James Irvin was born in the county where he died, in the year 1800 In early life he entered into the iron business, and in that pursuit was perhaps more extensively engaged, in the manufacture of charcoal iron, than any other man in the interior of Pennsylvania. His habits of business were those of the strictest integrity, with an enterprise and liberality which soon rendered him prominent and influential in the neighborhood where he was engaged. Outside of his business, he devoted himself with great zeal to such public affairs as conduced to the interest and prosperity of his fellow-citizens. This is illustrated by the fact that he was unanimously elected a Brigadier General and a Major General of Militia, which at the time and among the people with whom he moved were considered high marks of distinction and honor.

In 1840 he was elected to Congress, in which body he served for two years. During Gen. Irvin's career in Congress, some of the most important measures ever broached in the councils of the nation, were brought forward and discussed. In the consideration of the revenue laws he took a marked and active part. His speech on the Tariff question was quoted at the time among the ablest that were delivered on that subject—and throughout both the terms in which he represented the Centre county district, Gen. Irvin was regarded as one of the most practical and useful members of Congress.

In 1847 Gen. Irvin was the Whig candidate for Governor, in opposition to Francis R. Shunk. That contest was waged with great bitterness by the Democracy. It was the boast of the leaders of that party at the time, that they never failed of success when they were certain of the number of votes necessary to carry a county or district, meaning thereby that they were thus prepared to concoct the fraud necessary to carry the desired end. Gen. Irvin was defeated by Mr. Shunk, and from that day he retired to his estates in Centre county, where he continued to live up to within a few years, when he was appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Philadelphia navy yard. He held this important position at the time of his death, a position conferred on him by President Lincoln as a mark of personal esteem for an old political associate, the President and Gen. Irvin having been members of the House of Representatives at the same time. Gen. Irvin was one of the principal if not the most liberal in endowing the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, having contributed a large tract of land to that enterprise, which is now cultivated as the farm of the College. There was no ostentation or display in this donation. It was the free gift of a man who had equalled the same munificence in other directions that the community in which he lived and his fellow men might be benefited personally and pecuniarily.

In his personal and private relations, few men were more highly esteemed than Gen. Irvin. From his bountiful wealth he dispensed charity with a munificent hand. He was the friend of the poor and needy. He had a word of cheer and an offering of assistance for all who appealed for his influence and his aid. We doubt, indeed, if any man has lately gone down into the grave in Pennsylvania, who was more regretted in the locality where he was best known, than James Irvin. His memory will be hallowed by those who sought to emulate or who honored his character while living.

A WORD FOR THE SOLDIER, AND TWO FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Our sick and wounded soldiers are beginning to attract the attention of their friends and the public; and as this attention discovers the true condition of the men who are in the army hospitals, we hear the most unmistakable expressions of discontent from both the hospitals, and those who have returned from those hospitals, where they had gone to succor and bear home their friends Every local newspaper that we open, contains some unvarnished story of the sufferings and the hardships of the men who are confined to the ill provided army hospitals. These stories are having their influence. They have pierced the hearts and aroused the sympathies of the people; and it is time that the War Department begins to understand that the order by which it forbids the removal of a sick man to his home, prejudices brothers, fathers and sons against the service to such an extent that, we fear, enlistments and even drafting will not become an easy task unless this over rigorous policy is changed. If the Secretary of War could read our rural exchanges for one week he would discover that the patience of the people is sorely tried on this subject, if he did not discern an indignation brewing among the masses which would lead him at once to adopt a more humane policy on this subject. The thousands of men who have been pining in the hospitals for so many weary weeks, and are yet uncured, would have been restored to the army, had they been permitted to seek their homes when first taken sick. By this means we would have the men who are now in the hospitals, restored to the ranks. The government would have saved immense expense and gained immense force by the policy. It would have inspired confidence and won respect where now there is daily breeding disrespect and disgust.

By all that is sacred and humane, the War Department should be induced to alter its orders on this subject. Let the sick soldier who can be removed return to his home, where he will be speedily restored to the service. Not one man out of five hundred would attempt to shirk his duty by refusing to return under such circumstances. They would return to the army with enlarged ideas and knowledge of its humane regulations, and become the better soldiers because the better treated as men. A month's delay of this permission for the wounded men to return to their homes, may work us disaster which all the sagacity, and wisdom and forethought we are willing to concede to the Secretery of War, could never repair.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress will meet on Monday next. The session will consist of just three months, when, on the 4th of March next, the Constitutional term of the present Congress will expire. This time, so brief, we trust will be devoted entirely to the consideration of public business. Not a moment should be wasted in discussion. "Words" are the worst offering that any man can now tender to his country. Too many of these have already been wasted, and in no other locality or branch of the government, have the hasty and ill-considered words of officials tended more to the injury of the government, than on the floor of Congress by the speeches of its members.

The Message will probably be delivered on Monday. If so, we will issue it in an extra on Monday evening, or if time is allowed us, in our regular evening edition of the TELEGRAPH

It is believed that all the reports of the Heads of Departments will be ready next Monday, but it is possible that Mr. Chase may be behind, as he is entirely dependent on the other departments for his estimates. Those estimates have not yet been furnished to him, and, as a matter of course, the report cannot be concluded till they are in.

Mr. Seward's report will be voluminous and interesting. An abstract of every report will be given to the agent of the Associated Press, who will telegraph them to New York.—The heavier reports cannot reach the public immediately, as they will go at once to the government printer after lying an hour or two in Congress. The printing of the report of the Secretary of State may occupy weeks, as the accompanying documents are very numerous.

THE TRUE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

The idea of that Democracy which has all ways assumed to control the government and guide the destinies of the American Union, has always been claimed to be set forth with more truthfulness by southern than by northern Democratic statesmen. The northern wing of the Democratic party has never produced a statesman who has acted independent of the dictation of the southern wing of the same political organization. When a northern Democrat attempted to take a position regardless of the wishes of the southern leaders, he was either at once "crushed out," or he was pursued with malignancy and fury, until he was induced to retract his utterance, renounce his convictions, or silenced in political strangulation. Hence, the southern leaders have become jealous of their power, and any attempt to circumvent or abridge their influence, arouses alike their fear and resentments. That the southern Democracy are fearful of losing power, has been more than once admitted by their most prominent leaders, and hence the rebellion. They rebel because they want the perpetuation of power as it is vested in slavery; and now they declare that that perpetuation can only be had by extending slavery into every state—by enslaving all labor—by making all men who toil for a living, subservient to the rule of a master.

George Fitzhugh, a prominent and popular Virginia traitor, sets forth the idea of the controlling southern Democracy in a style more lucid and with language more emphatic than it has ever been proclaimed by any of his peers. From what Fitzhugh recently declared, the southern Democracy fear a government controlled by the masses of the northern people, more than they do the loss of their slaves. They fear a demonstration such as that by which Abraham Lincoln was made President. The safety of slavery is of no account in comparison to the idea of being ruled by the "white trash" of the north. The subject of negro slavery is but the beginning of the principle of southern Democracy—to be made triumphant in the enslavement, as we have before written, of the entire mass of men who labor for a living. This idea is set forth in the speech of the traitor Democrat, Fitzhugh, to which we desire now to draw the attention of our readers. We give a single paragraph. Let it be remembered that this speech was delivered in a state which boasts of its devotion to patriotism and the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence:

We shall not offend our friends in Massachusetts by legislation directed at the party now in the ascendant. Never were a baser set of wretches in possession of power than those who have ruled and voted in that State ever since the time of the Hiss Legislature; and yet no State possesses so many men eminently fit to rule. The creatures born with saddles on their backs have thrown their riders. The dogs have escaped from the kennel. But horses and dogs need masters; they cannot long live without them. The present governing class in Massachusetts are naturally the lower layer of society. They are incapable of fulfilling, for any length of time, any other office than those belonging to that lower layer. They will soon subside into their former position, and be glad to get gentlemen, and conservatives, and scholars, and Christians to rule over them, while they "hew the wood and draw the water." These out breaks of society, in which "the meanest get the uppermost," will occasionally occur, but in the long run virtue governs vice, intelligence governs ignorance, religion controls infidelity. Let us of the South be patient, and wait for that process of subsidence and stratification in Northern society, which will be sure to put our friends uppermost; for it is as natural for *them* to ride as it is for the *masses* to be ridden. He who denies that God made the multitude to be directed, governed and controlled by the few, and that this common multitude is happier, more virtuous and prosperous, when governed, than when governing, quarrels with the course of nature, and disputes the wisdom and beneficence of Deity. Universal suffrage may put society wrong side up, but nature is all-powerful, and soon brings down the lower layer or stratum to its true place.

—This is the Democracy which is now engaged in rebellion, and which their allies, the Hughes, Buchananans, Biglers and other of their ilk in this State, are striving to uphold and make triumphant. Let the people think of these facts.

TO WHOM DOES THE COUNTRY BELONG?

From the leader in the *Patriot and Union* of this morning, it would seem that neither *lawyers*, nor *physicians*, nor *merchants*, nor *preachers*, nor *soldiers* have any right to participate in the control of national affairs. Each must discharge the "*separate function*" of his own class—i. e., mind his own business and leave politics alone. But why select these few classes out of the community? There are the *mechanics*, and the *farmers*, and the *miners*, &c., &c.—have these no "separate function" to discharge? Pray who are left, after those are set aside who have some good honest calling to pursue? *The professional politicians!* And these are the gentlemen who claim to have charge of the country? Are they?

The people are opening their eyes. The country belongs to THE PEOPLE, and the people mean to take care of it. The physician has as much at stake as the merchant, and though the preacher may not have so much that is "earthy" to lose, if his country be destroyed, yet it is to him his little all, and it has come to a pretty pass when the "five great intellectual professions" are sneered at and told to mind their own business—when one of them is singled out and told that when it touches the great principles of government, and ventures to form and express an opinion in regard to the government it labors to sustain, and by which it, in all its sacred rights, is so nobly defended, that it "meddles with concerns on which it is by nature and education incompetent to pronounce," and "and becomes an instrument in the disintegration of society and social sympathy."

In the days of the first Revolution, patriotic preachers were differently estimated, and we thank God that the race of men who, for love of country, are willing to speak forth their *honest and intelligent convictions*, when called upon to do so, has not yet died out. The country excuses them from serving in the army, but it expects of them to do their whole duty at home And if, through fear of professional politicians, they shrink from doing this, they deserve to be branded as cowards, and hissed from the prominent positions they so traitorously disgrace.

The *Patriot and Union* of this morning is also much exercised as to the poor negro—who is to provide for him? Alas! Hitherto he has provided both for himself and his master, and now that his master has run off, he is taking care of his master's family and supplying his traitorous master with hog and hominy. Never mind for the negro; he will take care not only of himself, but of all his former masters who escape unhung. Rather say, what shall we do with the negro? It will take a few years to regulate matters, but it will not be long until our cotton and sugar plantations will be better worked than ever, and the laborer will receive his honestly earned reward.

FROM THE DAUPHIN COUNTY REGIMENT.

THANKSGIVING DAY—READING OF THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—PRAYER BY THE CHAPLAIN—SINGING OF THE DOXOLOGY—THE HEALTH OF THE MEN—OUR TENTS—SPIRITUAL INTEREST OF THE MEN—THE FORMATION OF A CHRISTIAN BODY—ITS PREAMBLE AND TESTS OF ADMISSION.

CAMP DAUPHIN, Va,
November 27, 1862.

Correspondence of the TELEGRAPH.]

A special order from Col. Alleman, commanding the regiment, was read on dress parade last evening, directing that this day should be observed in strict accordance with the Proclamation of Gov. Curtin. Consequently we had neither company or battalion drill during the day, and the boys enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. We had a ceremony this morning at 10 o'clock, which was not only interesting, but highly appropriate to the occasion. The regiment was formed on parade ground, and the Colonel designated company B to escort the colors. The regiment was then formed into a hollow square, the Governor's Proclamation was read by Adjutant Chayne, and a prayer suitable to the occasion was offered by the Chaplain. After singing the doxology, and executing some military manœuvres, both the religious and military exercises closed.

The health of the men is improving and the boys generally seem to be in good spirits. The men in the different companies are engaged in making their tents more comfortable, for the inclement weather we may expect. I am glad to inform the friends of religion, that most of those who profess faith in Christ, have formed themselves into a Christian body, and our preamble and test of admission which the body unanimously adopted, (which we now send for publication in your excellent paper,) will inform your readers the object we wished to accomplish:

"We the undersigned, members of the 127th Regiment, P. V., professing the common faith in Jesus, as the Saviour of mankind, do hereby form ourselves into a Christian body, for the purpose of watching over one another in love, and uniting our efforts to do good to those around us. We agree to submit ourselves to be judged by the following tests of admission, viz: To do no evil; to love mercy; to deal justly with all men, and each as much as in him lieth, to labor for the advancement of the work of grace in his own heart, and the bringing of a knowledge of salvation to those who are careless or hardened in sin. We further pledge ourselves, whenever able, to attend religious sevices, such as public preaching and prayer meetings, as may be appointed by the Chaplain."

I will here mention the names of the officers who have united with us in our Christian body, up to this time, viz: Lieut. Col. H. C. Alleman, Capt. J. Wesley Awl, Capt. L. L. Greenawalt, Capt. C. A Nisley, Capt. Fox, Adjt. Chayne, and Lieut. W. R. Orth. We expect other officers yet to unite with us. I would state further that quite a number of the *privates* have united with us.

We hope that much good will be accomplished by the united efforts of the members of this body, composed as it is of the members of the many Christian denominations represented in this regiment. I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the many interesting young men of this regiment. I long to see them all become converted to God, and prepared to live acceptably in his sight, or to die here in camp life, or upon the battle-field in his favor. We hold a prayer-meeting every evening during the week. I have been preaching twice every Sabbath, when the weather was favorable, and I am glad to say to the friends of our blessed Lord, that some have been converted to God, and others are still seeking his face and favor in the pardon of their sins. I ask an interest in the prayers of all who feel an interest in the spiritual welfare of this regiment; and I would inform the friends that I am doing all in my power to bring their sons, husbands and brothers to a knowledge of present salvation and an acquaintance with the God of the soldiers.

Yours, truly, THE CHAPLAIN.

News from Port Royal, S. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Delaware.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE YELLOW FEVER

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON,

The City Pronounced Indefensible by Beauregard, and the Citizens Moving Away.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The United States transport Delaware, Captain J. S. Cannon, arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, which place she left on the 25th inst., with fifty-three cabin and one hundred and five steerage passengers, also the United States mail.

The epidemic prevailing for some time at Port Royal has entirely ceased. The health of the troops was improving fast, and the physical condition of the army was very fine.

The arrival of reinforcements was most anxiously looked for, as all are eager for an advance.

General Brannan is still in command of all the forces General Saxton is raising a negro brigade with considerable success.

A grand *fete* was to be held at Fort Pulaski on Thanksgiving Day, 27th inst.

Private Lunt, of the Ninth Maine Volunteers, is to be shot December 1, for desertion.

A private belonging to the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, was drummed out of service and his head shaved, for cowardice at the battle of Pocotaligo.

A discharged soldier belonging to the Eighth Maine Volunteers, Charles Myrick, died on the passage home, and was buried at sea with appropriate services.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 25, 1862.—We have some news from Charleston Is there ever a word to stir our bile like that Charleston? I would a little rather walk its streets—in the most aristocratic quarter—whistle "Yankee Doodle," whittling a stick, and talking about "keows" (cows), than have an interest in a gold mine, or a clerkship to a swindling shoddy man. But we get news occasionally even from there. All the "intelligents" recently come in agree that Beauregard is at Pocotaligo, the scene of our recent conflict (what he is doing there does not appear;) that he has declared Charleston indefensible, stopped their fortifying, and discouraged them generally; that secesh are moving their plunder (more particularly cotton) up the country; that salt is up, and spices (except whisky) down; that they look upon the negro regiment as a special invention of the evil one, and the Military Governor of South Carolina as old Satan himself—the recent contraband expeditions having filled them with emotions which find vent in language which beats Beecher in force and old General H— in profanity. It is supposed that Charleston will be burned by the rebels if we should succeed in taking it. Let her burn. She lit the torch in Sumter, and I for one could warm my hands at such a blaze with a good conscience It seems certain that Beauregard is not in good regard in the Palmetto city just now.

We are going to have a good time generally in our part of Dixie next Thursday, which, in accordance with the proclamation—old customs—and predilections, is to be kept as a high holiday by every believer in turkey and pumpkin pie. But Fort Pulaski will eclipse all others.

We learn from Charleston that the rebels have a huge gun mounted on Sumter—an English piece—which they cannot get the hang of, though they have been tinkering away upon it for weeks. Perhaps it is just possible that the Yankees may show them how.

The secesh rams, as usual, are rampant; but we don't place much dependence upon their destructive powers down here. Still it is best to be watchful, or we may get a little Merrimac without a Monitor.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO BURN THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

A REBEL CAVALRY RAID, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 28.

The incendiaries have been trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday there were ten different attempts made to set the city on fire, and on Monday fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concerted movement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

On Tuesday morning two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station house and other property. They also took one company of federal soldiers prisoners.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

There is but little shipping demand for flour and only 2,000 bbls. sold at $6 00@6 25 for superfine; $6 50@7 00 for extra, and $7 25@7 75 for extra family. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat dull—sales of 20,000 bushels of good yellow at $1 41; white from $1 55@1 75. Rye short at 90c. for Del aware and 96c. for Pennsylvania. Corn in good demand—6,000 bushels of yellow sold at 73c. Oats active—8,000 bushels sold at 40c. for southern and 42c. for Pennsylvania. Clover seed in active request; 1,000 bushels at $6 37½@6 50 and 500 bushels sold at $3 00. No change in groceries or provisions. Whisky firm at 40c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

Cotton steady at 65½@66c. Flour, 5@10c. lower. Wheat heavy; 95,000 bus. sold at $5 50@5 60 for State; $6 60@6 75 for Ohio, and $6 40@6 75 for Southern. Wheat 1@2c. lower; sales of 34,000 bus. at $1 13@1 21 for Chicago Spring; $1 19@1 28. for Milwaukie club, and $1 34@1 38 for red. Corn unchanged; sales of 40,000 bus. at 70c. for mixed Western, and 64@68c. for Eastern. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 38c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

Sterling exchange dull and at 43 per cent. premium; money market less active; loans on call 5@6c premium; stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island 77⅜; Cumberland Coal 12½; Illinois Central Railroad 84⅞; Illinois Central bonds $1 07; Michigan Southern 81¼; New York Central $1 01; Pennsylvania coal $1 12; Reading 74½; Missouri 6s 51⅝; American gold $1 29; Treasury 7 3-10s $1 03¾; Coupon 6s 1881 $1 04; Demand notes $1 12; Ohio 6s $1 04.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE in the Fourth Ward. Enquire of
ALDERMAN MAGLAUGHLAN,
no26-3tood Second Street.

New Advertisements

WANTED—A good reliable party to take the agency for Harrisburg (or larger territory if desired) of "*Swifts Eureka Clothes Wringer*," the simplest and best ever made—always ready for a lace collar or a bed spread, without any adjusting whatever. No Rubber bands, straps, or springs to be regulated.

No iron to rust the clothes, no cog-wheels, no complication, no anything but what is good. All the fixing it ever requires is to put it on and take it off the tub—*compact and beautiful*. We want parties who are energetic and know how to push trade, and who have means sufficient to do it, to such we offer good inducements and the best wringer the market has seen. We will send a sample machine to any address, express *paid*, on receipt of the retail price, $5.

C. H. WHEELER & CO.,
Sole Agents, 379 Washington St, Boston, Mass.
no28-d1w

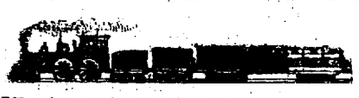
FOR SALE.

A FRAME HOUSE, 19 by 32, situated in Camp McClellan, near this city. For particulars apply to WM. SKILES,
Sutler 116th Reg. P. V.,
nov27-d4t* Camp McClellan.

STRAYED

AWAY from the subscriber, residing in Mechanicsburg, on the 14th of November, a RED COW, with white over her back and lower part of her body, her left horn short, having had it stripped a few years ago, and split a little at the end. Any person giving me any information of the Cow will be liberally rewarded. [no26-d1w] D. NEISWANGER.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.



THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1862, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 A. M., on arrival of the Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 10.50 A. M., and at Philadelphia at 9.20 A. M. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving in New York at 5.30 P. M., and Philadelphia at 1.50 P. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 2.00 P. M., arriving in New York at 10.25 P. M., and Philadelphia at 7.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves New York at 7.00 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 2.10 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 15; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 35 in No. 1 cars, and $2 80 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
no26-dtf General Agent, Harrisburg.

READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Easton, Allentown, &c., &c.

Trans leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate stations, at 8.00 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg, at 3.15 A. M., arriving at New York at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon and 7 P. M., (Pittsburg Express). Leave Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburg without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Railroad leave Port Clinton at 5.15 A. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations; and at 3.25 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and New York; and at 5.30 P. M., for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Catawissa railroad; and returning from Reading at 8.15 A. M., for Pottsville.

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Nov. 17, 1862.-d&wtf

THREE
STEAM ENGINES
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

THREE of Gardner's patent oscillating engines will be sold in the borough of York, at the Steam Engine Manufactory of Gardner & Mathews, on Duke street, near the Railroad Depot, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1862,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.

One 20 horse engine, new and complete.
One 4 " " " "
One 5 " " second handed.

The 20 horse engine ran machinery at the Lancaster County Fair, and took the highest premium.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by D. E. SMALL,
no22-dtd Receiver.

FURS,
FURS, FURS, FURS,
FURS, FURS,
FURS,

OF every description.
Fresh stock just opened
at CATHCART'S
Market Square,
no25-4w] Next door to Harrisburg Bank.

HAVANA ORANGES.

A LOT of fine, sweet Havana Oranges just received and for sale cheap at
JOHN WISE'S,
no25-tf Third Street, near Walnut.

Amusements.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE

Third St., rear of Herr's Hotel.

SAM. S. SANFORD, Proprietor and Manager.

THE SECOND SEASON
WILL OPEN
MONDAY EVE'G, DEC. 1st, 1862,
With a
LARGE AND TALENTED COMPANY,
and a SPLENDID BILL for the
INITIAL PROGRAMME.

NOTE THE HALL.—Mr. Sanford has no hesitation in pronouncing the above Hall the best in the City, possessing all the modern advantages and improvements. Seats all well spaced—easy ingress and egress—the Stage a model for Drawing Room Entertainments and Minstrelsy. Courteous and polite Ushers will always be in attendance. Any inattention on the part of the Attachees to the audience, if made known to Mr. S., will be speedily remedied. Front seats invariably reserved for Ladies, and Gentlemen accompanying them.

THE ENTERTAINMENT
will be of a superior character, introducing all the SONGS and BALLADS of the day, SCENES, WITTICISMS and BURLESQUES, which Mr. S. is so famous in producing at his Opera House in Philadelphia

Price of Admission.....25 cents.
Orchestra Chairs.....50 "
Private Box, single seats.....75 "
Gallery.....15 "

Children to Parquette and Orchestra, with parents, half price. no28

BOB EDWARDS'
GAIETY MUSIC HALL!
WALNUT ST., BELOW THIRD,
OPEN FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.

Admission, 25 cts. Private Boxes, 50 cts. Doors open at 6½, performance commence at 7½.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
SOMETHING NEW EVERY NIGHT.
THOUSANDS DELIGHTED.
EVERY BODY PLEASED
WITH BOB EDWARD'S
STAR STATE CAPITAL TROUPE.
MISS MOLLIE FIELDINGS.
MISS KATE FRANCIS.
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MISS KATE ARCHER.
MONS. PAUL CANE.
YOUNG AMERICA.
TOM BROOKFIELD.
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PROF. WEBER'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.

To Conclude every Evening with a COMIC PANTOMINE. Characters by the Company.

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STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.

A HANDSOME HEAD OF HAIR is a crown of glory. With proper care and culture it will last as a protection to the head as long as the nails do to the fingers, or the eyelashes to the eyes. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only article yet discovered that will bring about the desired results. It is a preparation the result of science and experiment; the science pointing out what was needed, and experiment finding the required properties in certain roots, barks, and herbs. It has consumed a long time in its preparation, has been tested by persons of most undoubted reliability in this city, and is by them pronounced perfect, and the only satisfactory article, and is now offered to the public. The proprietors, determined to give it the most thorough tests, practical and chemical, and now certain that it will make the hair grow luxuriantly on Bald Heads, Preventing Grayness and Baldness, Reinvigorating and Beautifying the Hair, rendering it soft and glossy.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks, and herbs, and, aside from its neatness, permanency, and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will Cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, *Com. of Deeds.*
City Hall, New York.

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MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
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THE largest and most extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for winter wear, is now offered for sale at the above establishment, at prices to suit the times.

Also, a complete stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions.

They have also on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they are prepared to manufacture to order on the most reasonable terms. [n24-1m

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