

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, December 3, 1862.

FUDGE—WHO IS TO BURY THE DEAD?

For some time past, this community and the few readers of the Patriot living beyond the limits of Harrisburg, have been disgusted with the bravado, threats, and senseless boastings of that sheet and those who uphold it.

The idea set forth is, that the Legislature must be controlled with "lead and steel." Every member of that body professing to be a Democrat, is to be brought under the control of a small cabal in this city, who have sworn, while warm with whisky and their courage screwed up to the top of their pitch, that the Democrat who dares to act an independent part, or assumes to think for himself, or even to talk or vote as a free man, had better "settle his worldly affairs, make his peace with Heaven, and bid a last, affectionate farewell to his family and constituents, before he starts for Harrisburg."

Fudge! And yet it is well enough that the independent men who are thus claimed as the slaves of party, should understand the influence which is to be invoked to crush and stifle honest, open or manly efforts at legislation.

Already have the leaders of the Democratic party, fixed a programme for the coming Legislature, a programme having for its purpose the disgrace and the humiliation of the Commonwealth.

By this they have sworn to force every legislator to submit, or immerse their hands in the blood of all who reject these propositions. They are determined to "switch Pennsylvania off the track of the Union," and the Democratic legislator who refuses to vote for the "switching," is advised to "make his peace with Heaven, and bid a last, affectionate farewell to his family."

Fudge! They have concocted a plan by which they hope to make some known, notorious and malignant dough-faces sympathizer with treason United States Senator, for the very purpose of proving to the traitor Democratic slave-holders of the south, that the traitor Democrats of Pennsylvania are firm in their fealty and still determined to struggle for treason's success.

The Democrat who dares to vote against such plans, the independent legislator who courageously opposes such purposes, is to be assassinated, shot down in his place on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Fudge! Such stuff in the shape of such a threat may intimidate some of the venal dough faces who will occupy seats in the Legislature, but it will fall far short of influencing a single man who is to hold a seat in the same body.

The hand that guided the pen in writing this threat, is too cowardly to execute its business, however willing it would be to applaud some desperado in the act.

It is the coward's part to threaten and bluster in advance. Brave and determined men only talk of what they have done—of what they intend to do they are always silent.

And for the lead and steel, this cowardly boasting of the Patriot and its semi-traitorous upholders in this city, the session of the Legislature will not be half consumed, before the honest Democrats holding seats in that body will repudiate and spit upon the Harrisburg cabal and organ that assumes such a bullying tone to brow-beat and intimidate their action.

MISCONSTRUCTION. The Democratic leaders have already set themselves busily to work, in an effort to misconstrue the propositions contained in the President's message.

It is all-ged by some of these leaders that the President has receded from his emancipation policy, and that the proposition for the gradual extinction of slavery and its final destruction in 1863, is a positive backing down from all the other positions of the administration on the subject of slavery.

INFLATIONS.

The United States Economist declares this to be emphatically the era of inflation. Never did greedy speculation flourish so richly.

Never were speculative fictions more numerous; never were such reckless expedients resorted to. The ordinary maxims of trade seem to have been forgotten, and men—shrewd business men, who have been sanctimonious in all their operations—have found accepting as money what they know to be merely so much waste paper.

It is in the monetary affairs of the country that speculation revels with the least restrained license. The paper currency of the country is undoubtedly far in advance of the wants of commercial exchange.

Shrewd speculators make this the occasion for forcing up the price of commodities beyond the natural or common standard. The first attack of the speculators was on gold; which by a course of persistent "bulling" they have been able to put up to the extraordinary figure of thirty per cent. premium.

We have yet to find the financier who contends that the present price of gold is entirely the legitimate result of the large issues of paper money. The better half of the advance is owing to the competition for the article by the men of Wall Street.

The present holders of gold are uneasy about their possessions, and would be glad to know that they are safe against a powerful reaction in the value of the precious metals. If it could be known on Wall Street that Secretary Chase does not intend to issue any more government paper, the price of gold and silver would come down, down until it had well nigh touched par again.

It is only the hope that the full amount of Treasury notes authorized by Congress will be issued, that sustains the present high prices of foreign exchange and gold. We would recommend all private holders of gold to sell out at once, while the price remains so high, for events may any day give a violent downward turn to the gold market.

By holding their gold and silver, they only play into the hands of speculators, by enabling them to keep the high prices both of gold and commodities; by selling they would speedily bring the game of speculation to an end.

The shipmaster nuisance is another form of the present inflation. The extent to which this evil has spread is something alarming. In this State alone, the different forms of shipmaster currency may be numbered by many thousands.

The addition thus made to the currency of the country must in the aggregate amount to many millions of dollars. Its effect can only be to still further appreciate the price of gold and silver, and by consequence enhance the price of produce and merchandise.

Besides, in very many instances, the paper thus put in circulation is entirely worthless. The issuers never intend to redeem it, and do not calculate on being called to honor more than two-thirds or three-fourths of their issues.

It is high time some measures were taken for putting a stop to these dangerous expedients. Unless vigorously repressed, and that right early, there can be no doubt that we shall soon experience one of the most ruinous financial revolutions in the history of the country.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This report fills forty-four closely printed pages, and is a clear and comprehensive account of the size, progress, and achievements of our gallant navy.

The report opens with a statement of the distribution of the force at various times during the year, and then gives full accounts of the various naval expeditions. The Mississippi is certainly under our control except at Vicksburg, from whence the rebels can at any time, with our operation from a land force, be expelled.

Each one of our blockading squadrons holds a commodious and safe port for its own use and convenience. Nearly the entire seaboard of the insurgent region, in its main points of commercial and strategic importance—from Norfolk and the outlet of the Chesapeake through Roanoke, Newbern, and Beaufort, North Carolina, Port Royal, Tybee, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, to New Orleans and Galveston—has been in our hands, held fast and irreversibly under the guns of our navy, or the garrisons of our military force.

The Secretary suggests that when all the rebel forts are occupied, the question will arise whether we shall not hold them exclusively by a military force, and thus relieve the fleet from blockade duty and enable them to scout the ocean for cruisers. This has been the practice of nations in the time of rebellion, and was our practice during the Mexican war.

Detailed accounts are given under the following heads: North Atlantic Squadron—Roanoke Inlet; Captures of Newbern and Washington, N. C., and capitulation of Fort Macon, Fla., at West Point; South Atlantic Squadron—Fort Pulaski; Blockading Squadron—St. Mary's, Fort Clinch, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Brunswick, etc. Stono River and Mosquito Inlet—Eastern Gulf Squadron—Western Gulf Squadron—Captures of New Orleans and reduction of its defenses; Operations on the Mississippi; Capture of Galveston and other points in Texas; Western Florida; Capture of Forts Henry, Donelson, etc. Operations on the Mississippi; Capture of Fort Pillow and Memphis; Vessels in Foreign Service.

The Vanderbilt, the San Jacinto, the Mohican, the Sabine, the Decatur, the Onward and the Iroquois, are severally cruising for privateers, and have especially in view the "290."

PRIVATEERS—THE ALABAMA. The rebel armed steamer Sumter, which, after committing depredations, was, at the date of my last report, fleeing to escape our capture across the Atlantic. She was tracked to Gibraltar, where she has since remained, out of our cruisers vigilantly guarding her from Algeria. With this exception, no other armed vessel has plundered our commerce or inflicted injury on our countrymen until within a recent period, when a steamer known as 290, or Alabama, built and fitted out in England—a vessel that had not been in any port or visited any waters but those of Great Britain—went forth from the shores of that country ravaging, sinking, burning, and destroying our peaceful commerce, and knowing our successful relations with England, and uninforming such a cruiser had been permitted to leave Great Britain, were unprepared for such assault and devastation.

How far and to what results this abuse may be carried with impunity to the Government which tolerates it is matter of grave consideration. The practical privateer 290, or Alabama, has no register nor record, no regular ship's papers nor evidence of transfer, and no vessel captured by her has ever been sent into any port for adjudication or condemnation. All forms of law which civilization has introduced to protect and guard private rights, and all

those regulations of public justice which distinguish and discriminate the legalized navy from the pirate, are disregarded and violated by this lawless rover which, though built in and sailing from England, has no acknowledged flag or recognized nationality, nor any accessible port to which to send any ship she may seize, nor any legal tribunal to adjudge her captives. Under the English flag, in which they are clothed, and by the touch of the incendiary, appealing to their humanity, our merchantmen have been lured to destruction.

"She was built and fitted out in British ports in flagrant violation of British law and of the royal proclamation of neutrality, and I have reason to believe that her crew is composed almost exclusively of British subjects, or persons who pursuing a loyal voyage, would be entitled to ship and protection as British seamen. Before this piratical cruiser left Great Britain, the authorities of that country were informed by the recognized official agents of this Government of her character and purposes. The British Government, thus invoked, came too late to prevent her sailing. To what extent, under these circumstances, the Government of Great Britain is bound in honor and justice to make indemnification for the destruction of private property which this lawless vessel may perpetrate, is a question that may present itself for disposal. It is alluded to now and here, not only from a sense of duty towards our commercial interests and rights, but also by reason of the fact that recent intelligence indicates that still other vessels of a similar character are being fitted out in British ports to depredate upon our commerce.

"Our own cruisers not being permitted to remain in British ports to guard against such outrages, nor to patrol while cruising, nor to repair damages in their harbors when injuries are sustained, the arrest of them is difficult and attended with great uncertainty. This department has dispatched cruisers to effect the capture of the Alabama and there is now quite a fleet on the beach in pursuit of her."

THE NAVAL FORCE. In March, 1861, there were only 42 vessels in commission, 70 that attached to the Navy had not been made available. Most of our commission were abroad, and of the 7,600 seamen, in the pay of the Government, there were on the 10th of March, 1861, but 207 men in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast.

We have now, after, or progressing to rapid completion, a naval force consisting of 427 vessels, these having been added to those of the old Navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, exclusive of those that were lost, 363 vessels, armed in the aggregate with 1,577 guns, and of the capacity of 240,028 tons.

"The annals of the world do not show so great an increase in so brief a period to the naval power of any country. It affords me satisfaction to state that the acquisitions made to the Navy from the commercial marine have proved to be of an excellent character; and though these vessels were not built for war purposes, and consequently have not the strength of war vessels, they have performed all the service that was expected of them. No equal amount of tonnage was ever prepared for any service at prices correspondingly low, and with so little disturbance to the commercial community; and no vessels were ever constructed on better terms for the Government, or have better subserved the purpose for which they were designed, than the twenty-three gunboats for which the department contracted on its own responsibility at the commencement of hostilities, without waiting the action of Congress. In my report of July, 1861, I stated that the Government had better and more economically and faithfully served than in the additions that have been made by construction and purchase to the Navy."

Under this head the report, after giving an account of the building of the Monitor, the Galena and the Ironsides, contains a minute and vivid account of the naval engagement in Hampton Roads. Entire satisfaction is expressed with the result of the experiment of these vessels.

THE REPORT THEN PROCEEDS: Whatever success may attend the large and costly armored ships of the Warrior class, was not being watched by all of the maritime powers of Europe, cruising in the waters, they can scarcely claim here, for we have within the United States few harbors that are accessible to them, and for those few the Government can always be prepared whenever a foreign war is imminent. It has been deemed advisable, however, that we should have a few large sized armed cruisers, of great speed, for ocean service, as well as of the class of smaller vessels for coastwise and defensive operations.

"In the construction of iron-clads of the Monitor class, the nautical qualities of the vessel have not been the governing object, for with light draft and heavy armament speed is not attainable. But they are adapted to the shallow waters of our coast and harbors, few of which are accessible to vessels of great magnitude. While the larger armored vessels, with their heavy armament, cannot nearly approach our shores, those of the Monitor class can penetrate even the inner waters, rivers, harbors, and bays, and of our extended double coast."

YARD AND DEPOT FOR AN IRON CLAD NAVY. This subject is discussed at considerable length. The reports ordered at the last session of Congress on this point are so voluminous, and the arguments so various, that the Secretary refers the whole subject to Congress, and urges it on the immediate attention of the members. The merits and demerits of New London and Narragansett Bay are not discussed, but those of League Island are briefly mentioned.

This portion of the report includes thus: "As neither the harbor of New London nor the waters of Narragansett Bay are adapted to the purposes and wants of an iron navy, what ever may be their advantages in other respects, and as League Island has the requisites of fresh water, security from external enemies and proximity to iron and coal, I propose to receive and accept for the government the magnificent donation of this city of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct."

MATERIAL. The report urges the importance of having extensive depots of naval material, which shall be exclusively under Government control, to the end that the Department may never be obliged to suffer from the inefficiency of those employed to build vessels or the scarcity of material in a time of emergency.

A Western depot and establishment are recommended; attention is called to our harbor defenses, and to our limited facilities for docking ships; alterations are suggested in the present laws reorganizing the Department of the Navy; and the Naval Academy is recommended to the fostering care of the Department.

PRIZES. Perseverent and systematic efforts to evade the blockade and to convey articles, contraband of war, to the insurgents, have led to many captures. On the date of my last annual communication, one hundred and fifty-three vessels were reported to have been seized by the blockading squadrons. There have been since captured, and reported to the department, three hundred and ninety vessels of all descriptions, making a total of five hundred and forty-three vessels that have been seized since the blockade has been instituted. Some of the vessels captured which were frail and not calculated for a sea voyage, were destroyed, but most of them, including a number of valuable steamers, have been sent in for adjudication.

Of the large number of vessels sent in for adjudication, in only forty-five have the proceedings been brought to a close, and while

several million dollars in amount have been captured, and are in process of condemnation, the amount yet ordered to be distributed is but \$564,176 61. Of this sum \$376,695 65 is under decree of the court at Key West.

EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending amount to \$43,815,551 77. The expenses were \$42,200,529 90, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,615,021 81. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, is \$52,815,859 07. The estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Navy proper, Navy corps, Hospitals, Magazines, Miscellaneous, and Total.

The objects for which the appropriations are required are given in detail in the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps.

In conclusion the Secretary, after paying a well merited compliment to Assistant Secretary Fox, says: "But more of all do I commend to the gratitude and praises of their government and country the officers and men of the naval service. In my last annual report I said that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy had been elevated and augmented. Another year of their heroic and triumphant services entitles and impels me now to state that no country ever owed a higher appreciation to its navy than is justly due to ours. No choice of naval officers for high commands or important administrative positions—was ever more fortunate or successful.

"For myself, I claim only the merit—which, being manifest official obligation, can scarcely be considered a merit—of having, in a conscientious spirit, devoted in this memorable crisis of our history, with unwearied and unceasing effort, my best powers to the performance of the arduous and responsible duties of the head of this department."

We cannot more appropriately conclude this abstract than by giving the summary of operations in the report of the Chief of the Bureau.

"Since the commencement of our national difficulties, four powerful squadrons have been collected, organized, and stationed for duty on our maritime frontier with a rapidity and suddenness which finds no approach to a parallel in previous naval history, and which it is believed no other country but our own could have achieved.

"These squadrons have been incessantly maintaining a strict blockade of such gigantic proportions that eminent foreign statesmen in the highest scenes of legislation did not hesitate, at its commencement, publicly to denounce it as 'a material impossibility,' and yet after this most imposing naval undertaking had been for a period of eighteen months in operation, and after the entire sweep of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the outlet of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, the same eminent authorities, with a list in their hands of all the vessels which had evaded or escaped the vigilance of our blockading forces, could not refuse in their official statements to admit, with reluctant candor, that the proof of the efficiency of the blockade was conclusive and wholly conclusive, and that in no previous war had the ports of an enemy's country been so effectually closed by a naval force. But even such testimony was not needed. The proof of the fact abounds in the current price of our Southern staples in the great commercial marts of the world, and more especially in the whole industrial and commercial condition of the insurgent region.

"It should not be forgotten that no circumstance is wanting to attest the magnitude of this greatest of all naval triumphs. The industrial necessities and the commercial cupidity of all the principal maritime nations, armed and empowered as they are by the resources of modern invention, are kept at bay by a multitude of island harbors under foreign jurisdiction, looking nearly upon our shores and affording the most convenient lurking places from which illicit commerce may be carried to the prohibited destination, and purposes are closely watched so to render the peril of all such ventures far greater than even their enormous gains when successful. And finally a vast line of sea coast, nearly three thousand miles in extent, much of it with a double shore and almost honey combed with inlets and harbors, has been so beleaguered and locked up that the whole immense, foreign commerce, which was the very life of the industry and opulence of the vast region which it borders, has practically ceased to exist."

FROM EUROPE.

DETAILS OF THE HIBERNIA'S NEWS.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3. The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices were telegraphed from Cape Race.

The papers received contain the following intelligence: The increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts of England was attracting more attention from the government. The accounts from Garibaldi are cheering. An amnesty has been granted by the Emperor of Austria to the political offenders and returned Hungarian refugees, and a stay upon the proceedings against political offenders has been ordered.

The government of Denmark, in reply to Earl Russell, firmly adheres to its line of conduct relative to the common constitution in Schleswig. A disturbance had occurred in Patras, Greece. The steamers Saxonia and Housa, which will sail soon from Liverpool, take out a large quantity of arms for New York.

The British anti-slavery society has issued an address to call for sympathy with the emancipation party of the North. The Spanish papers state that Mexico is destined as a French Colony. There is reported to be much disappointment felt in political circles in Europe at the course of Russia.

The London Herald says the relations between France and England have assumed an ominous factory character. English Cabinet councils are frequent. The result of the New York election is the theme of general comment in England—the prevailing impression being that the Democratic successes are a step towards peace.

It is rumored that an attempt has been made on Napoleon's life. A state of conditional siege was declared in the Neapolitan Provinces. The movement in Greece in favor of Prince Alfred, of England, Streng has.

It is stated that 42 Polish officers of the Prussian army have been condemned to run the gauntlet. The funeral of the Countess Seamuski, at Warsaw, had assumed a political significance, and many arrests were made by the police and Cossacks.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3. A special dispatch from Holly Springs, Miss., says the enemy evacuated their position on the Tallahatchie river on the 1st inst., and Gen. McArthur's division occupied the rebel forts there last night.

There was no fighting, and it is believed the rebels are in full retreat. The telegraph is working to Wyatt, on the Tallahatchie.

New Advertisements.

WINTER MILLINERY. MISS JANE A. MATHER has just opened a new and beautiful assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at her stand in Second street, next door to the Golden Lamb Tavern, which will be sold at the lowest CASH PRICES. dec3 d2c

PHONOGRAPHY. THE undersigned purposes forming classes in this beautiful, useful, legible and easily learned accomplishment, in the city of Harrisburg, to recite during the present winter. Professional and business men will find that by learning it they can accomplish more in one hour by writing with this system of penmanship, than in six hours with the common long hand. Three classes will be formed, one for LADIES, one for ACADEMIC STUDENTS, and one for PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN. Any one of ordinary intelligence can acquire a practical knowledge of Phonography in a course of twelve lessons of one hour each, one lesson per week being given. Either Pitman's, Graham's or Langley's Text Books may be used. My terms will be as follows: For course of twelve lessons in class... \$3 00 Office or residence for two pupils each... 5 00 Three pupils each... 4 00 Bells will be left at the offices "Harrisburg Telegraph," "Patriot and Union" and Post Office. Hoping that the citizens of Harrisburg will give me an earnest support, I remain very truly at their service. dec3 d1m J. LYBRAND TOPHAM.

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STOP THE THIEF. \$45 REWARD. WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, on the State Road, 7 miles from Gettysburg, on Sunday night, November 30, A SORREL MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, with a star in the forehead. I will give \$25 Reward for the recovery of the Mare, and an additional \$20 for the conviction of the thief. Address CORNELIUS LOIT, Gettysburg, Pa. d3-d3c

Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine. Burnett's Cocoaine. A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It restores the richest luster. It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. Whatever Dr. Burnett makes is the best of its kind. His Cooking Extracts fully sustain this reputation. For sale by C. K. Keller, Druggist, No. 91 Market street, sole agent for this city. d1-lw-ood-w1t

GRAPES! GRAPES! A LOT of Fine Sweet Grapes, just received, and for sale low at WISE'S FRUIT STORE, Cor. Third and Walnut Sts. nov6

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE VINES, strong and thrifty, two years old, at reduced prices, at Keystone Nursery. nov1-d1f

KEELER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines. nov1-d1f

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Dauphin County, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, on the premises, in Conowingo township in said county, a certain message and one acre, (more or less) of land situate in said township of Conowingo, adjoining lands of John Foltz, Henry Shenk and others, thereon erected one story (with basement) Brick House, nearly new, in good order, a good well of water and pump, a fine lot of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., the property of the late Frederick Witthauer, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by WILLIAM BARNES, Administrator of said deceased. dec3-d1t-w1t JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk, O. C.

WANTED—A good reliable party to take the agency for Harrisburg (or larger territory if desired) of "Swiss 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. nov28-d1w

WANTED TO RENT PARTIES having a piano for rent, will find a customer by applying to S. S. SANFORD, d1. At the Opera House or at Jones Hotel.

80. SHELLENBERGER & BRO., 80. MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, No. 80 Market Street, Harrisburg.

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. [24-1m]

PORTFOLIOS FOR SOLDIERS!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. AT PRICES PROBABLY LESS than can now be purchased elsewhere. SOLDIERS look to your interests, and call or send to KEELER'S Drug Store, 91 Market Street, for a Writing Folio. To dealers wishing to buy out the lot we will offer an inducement. nov22

WM. T. BISHOP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO WYETH'S HALL, OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE. Consultations in German and English. nov3-d1m

MINCE PIES. RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRONS, LEMONS, SPICES, CIDER, WINES, BRANDIES, &c. For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr. & Co. ENGLISH WALNUT TREES AT Keystone Nursery, adjoining the city. Oct. 18, 1862.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.

WE have received an assortment of Wal-lets adapted for carrying safely and conveniently the New Currency, with lot of LEATHER GOODS GENERALLY. Ladies' Satchels, Ladies' Compasses, Purse, Portmonnaies, Segar Cases, Card Cases, Writing and Sewing Cases, Portfolios. KEELER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market St.

MONEY TO BE SAVED.

BY CALLING at the Bankrupt Boot and Shoe House to buy covering for the feet. The goods we have were made expressly for retailing, and for neatness and durability will compare with any in the country. Our orders, however, is to close them out regardless of cost, and it must be done. Persons wishing anything in this line can be convinced of the fact by calling before going elsewhere. Bankrupt Shoe Store, opposite the Market, a few doors from Jones Hotel. d1-lw*

AYER'S PILLS.

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