Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Evening, December 4, 1862.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

We shall print in parts, and continue until completed, to-morrow afternoon, the report of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. That report is the most important document yet given to the American public. It is the history of the war on the Potomac, and begins with General Halleck's visit of inspection and consultation to the Army of the Potomac, at Harrison's Landing, on July 25th, 27th. His object was, if possible, to cause an advance on Richmond from the James river; or if this was not possible, to unite the armies of McClellan and Pope for combined operations on some other line. He relates that General McClellan at first required 50,000 additional men to attempt the assault of Richmond. He was informed that only 20,000 could be spared; offered to make the attempt with this increase; but, when Gen. Halleck left him, once more changed his mind, and telegraphed that he would require 35,000—a number which he already knew it was impossible to send. As General McClellan thus gave up, in effect, the attempted assault on Richmond from the James, he was ordered, on July 30, to prepare for a removal of his army to Acquia Creek. General Burnside, ordered to the same point with his army on the 1st of Aug., reached it on the 3d. General McClellan, ordered on the 3d of August to withdraw his whole army, sent a protest on the 5th of August, dated at noon on the 4th. To this it seems General Halleck replied, with what will appear to many singular mildness, next day, the sixth; and not till eight days after that, or eleven days after he had received the order for moving his army, did Gen. McClellan begin to obey. Meantime the rebels were pressing Pope. On the 9th—six days after McClellan had been ordered to move—the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought.—Despatches captured showed that the whole rebel army was moving towards Pope, who was ordered to fall back. Though the army of the Potomac was so long delayed, yet General Halleck reports that on the 27th of August there was "every prospect that Jackson would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief." McClellan's army had then arrived at Alexandria. Hooker and Kearny were already with Pope. Heintzelman also came into action the next morning; but Fitz John Porter, "ordered to be at Bristow's Station on the morning of the 28th," "for some unexplained reason did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th," the decisive battles of that campaign.—General Halleck complains that some of the corps of the Potomac army behaved very badly. On the 3d of September Pope brought his army within the defences of Washington, where it came under command of McClellan. He was at his own request relieved. Thus ended this movement, of which General Halleck makes this simple but pregnant remark: "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, *the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed.*" But the reader of the report will remark that, had General McClellan promptly obeyed orders, instead of frittering away eleven precious days, the Army of the Potomac would certainly have "arrived a few days earlier."

—But we must reserve all further comment for the report itself. That will satisfy the reader of the justice which has always guided the Commander-in-Chief, and the impartiality with which the President has conducted all matters relating to army officers.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

A special dispatch to the *New York Evening Post*, from Washington, dated yesterday, says that official information had been received at the War Department, to the effect that a great battle would most likely be fought to day, (Thursday) at or near Fredericksburg. The arrangement and preparations of Gen. Burnside were ample and complete to overwhelm and defeat almost any calculable resistance of the enemy. The Army of the Potomac was in high spirits and anxious for the fight. To-day, then, most likely, a great battle will be fought in the locality indicated. God grant that the Army of Burnside may be victorious.

THE ALLIANCE CONFESSED.—The *Platte County Conservator*, a notorious secession sheet of Western Missouri, appears with the name of C. L. Vallandigham displayed for the Presidency in '64, remarking that "he (Vallandigham) is the leader of the great conservative and triumphant Democracy." "He," says the *Conservator*, "is the favorite of all conservative men, whether they be Democrats or Whigs." The traitors of Missouri, as well as those at Richmond, know their friends. Vallandigham should not be allowed to run without the addition of a candidate for Vice President, and therefore we suggest the name of William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for that position. Let the *Platte County Conservator* give this nomination its proper place in its columns.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.—The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 21st, publishes the proceedings of a manufacturers' convention at Augusta, Ga., on the 20th, at which, owing to the high prices of the articles used in manufactures, it was not thought advisable to contract with the Government at fixed prices for more than one month. It is evident that the rebels themselves have so little confidence in the perpetuity of their Government, that they are unwilling to trust it longer than a month at a time.

A DECISIVE BATTLE.

The Washington *Republican* says that those who express an impatient desire for a decisive battle between Gen. Burnside and the traitor Lee, do so, in many cases, without reflecting upon the magnitude and meaning of the words they use. The *Republican* is right. A decisive battle is a very serious thing, and does not occur often in the history of wars. Is it altogether clear that it is for the interest of the national cause to put its fate upon the hazard of a single throw of the die anywhere? If such extreme counsels can be listened to upon either side, is it not to the rebels that they commend themselves most plausibly? Is it not they, rather than us, who are forced to take the last chance of the ruined and desperate gamester?

A battle may be called decisive, which results in the substantial ruin of one of the armies engaged, or because the event of it determines the issue of a campaign, as where the defeated party can raise no second army, or where success gives to the victor some dominating position. It is an approved military maxim, never to offer, or voluntarily accept battle, with anything like equal chances, where the consequences of defeat would be more disastrous than the consequences of victory would be likely to be advantageous. It will hardly be said that the loss of Richmond would be so great a blow to the rebellion, as the loss of Washington would be to the national Government, or that a pitched battle in which we should wager Washington against Richmond, would not be giving to the enemy tremendous odds in the stakes. And no battle between Gen. Burnside and Gen. Lee can be called decisive, except one fought upon a scale and under circumstances to determine which party shall have both capitals. The rebels can lose Richmond without losing Virginia, and they can lose Virginia without losing their cause. It is known that they were on the point of abandoning Richmond last summer, if, unexpectedly to them, our army had not been so delayed in the horrible swamps of the Chickahominy and thereby so reduced and so enfeebled, that they concluded to take the chances of assailing it in the field. If Richmond is lost, they can still make another stand at Lynchburg, and if Virginia itself is lost, they still have ample regions at the South within which to retire.

We have too much confidence in the wisdom of our military management to apprehend that any unequal or disproportioned risks will be voluntarily taken. The public sentiment demands fighting, but it does not demand that the fate of a cause, which now has all apparent prospects in its favor, shall be cast upon anything so uncertain in its own nature as a single battle. That is the policy of despair, not of reasonably assured success. It is only after a further developement of our military operations in the West and Southwest that the importance of a great battle between Gen. Burnside and Gen. Lee can be equal to both parties. With East Tennessee in our possession, the Mississippi opened, Texas cut off from the Confederate empire, and the states of Louisiana and Mississippi thoroughly subdued, the rebel cause would be wholly overthrown by the defeat of Gen. Lee's army, then limited to a single and assailable line of retreat, and with its basis for possible recuperation reduced to insignificant boundaries.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF JEFF. DAVIS.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing some incidents of the battle of Corinth, gives the following:

"At Davis' Bridge, on Sunday, the accomplished and gallant Balfour, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff, was fatally wounded. He was observed to suddenly turn deathly pale, and dismount cautiously from his horse. He was asked if he was injured, and replied in the negative. He then walked to the shady side of a house, fell in a reclining position, and drew his revolver. He had been mortally wounded, a Minie ball passing through his bowels; but, with a full sense of his injury, he coolly resigned himself to his fate, endeavoring to attract as little attention and create as little alarm as possible. He died a few hours after receiving his wound, with unsurpassed coolness and resignation.—Major Balfour was a member of one of the most wealthy and influential families of this State, was the nephew of President Davis, and the pride and hope of his family. He was a gentleman of excellent education, high polish, and was an encyclopedia of general information, obtained by study and travel."

—With all these accomplishments, and this "royal" connection, he was a traitor, an assassin and an incendiary, who deserved to die with a halter round his neck. For his treason there was no excuse—for his death no deserving regret, and for his memory there will only remain the shame which will cling to the name of the commonest cut-throat in the rebel ranks.

WHAT THE REBELS EXPECT FROM THEIR NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* of October 28th has a long and very sharp review of General Bragg's campaign in Kentucky, in which it shows up the incapacity of that General. The following is an extract showing the hopes entertained at the South, and the reliance placed upon such rebellion sympathizers as Vallandigham, Bright and others:

Had General Bragg done his duty as well and promptly as General Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Cincinnati would have furnished us with supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters.—Then would the Vallandighams of Ohio, and the Brights of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of General Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois have joined the Southern army; then, too, could General Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms of peace into the Northwestern ear; and then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross the mountain, because our appearance near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army that, had we remained south of the mountain, would never have taken up arms against us.

A BUTTERNUT sheet in Iowa brags over a family of a father and seven grown up sons that voted the clean butternut ticket at the late election. Of course, where you find a family of seven sons, and none of them in the army, their politics is unmistakable. Had they been for the Union ticket, six of the seven would have been in the service of Uncle Sam, leaving the one at home to take care of the old folks.

MAJ. GEN. WOOL.—Suit has been entered in the United States Court, by certain citizens of Baltimore, against Gen. Wool, for alleged assault and false imprisonment. Henry Winter Davis appears for the plaintiffs, three in number, each of whom claim $10,000 damages.

From the Army of the Potomac.

The President's visit to the army—The rebel force at Fredericksburg—The first incentive to Stuart's raid—Treason at Washington, etc.

Special correspondence of the TELEGRAPH.]

STAFFORD C. H., Va., Dec. 1, '62.

The visit of the President to Gen. Burnside on Thanksgiving day was no doubt of significance, which, in the present lull of military affairs, was a perfect god-send to the army correspondents of the sensation dailies. Multitudinous will be the speculations, but Old Abe came to see the condition of matters for himself, and to make or unmake generals. He has perfect confidence in Gen. Burnside, as he always had in our former leader, who, perchance, abused that confidence. He came simply to acquaint himself with the situation of affairs. His visit was a quiet, friendly one, and in no other light should it be misconstrued.

The temporary cessation in the onward movement has been produced by various causes. First and foremost, in front of our army, to the rear of Fredericksburg, and extending along the line of the Rappahannock, lies the rebel army, re-inforced by the veteran troops of the Hills, and probably of Jackson. Secondly, the delay in repairing the landing at Acquia creek, and the railroad from thence to Fredericksburg. Thirdly, to the wretched condition of the roads. These are the principal causes.

Notwithstanding the rumors of Jackson's forces being in the Shenandoah, and their occupancy of Warrenton and New Baltimore in our rear, we have reliable information to the effect that this wily but gallant rebel leader has re-inforced Longstreet, who was in command of the troops at that point. This fact becoming known, great relief will be felt by the Washingtonians, who must have their periodical scare, and newspaper correspondents their budget of sensation items. They will now breathe easier. The only rebel troops in our rear are scattered parties of guerrillas and of cavalry yet in quest of conscripts.

Gen. Lee has been with the Confederate army during the latter part of the week, and the probability is that he will remain there in command. It would not surprise us, however, to hear of the whole force being in full retreat. It is true they have at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, the flower of their army, and the choice of position; while the whole number of troops composing the grand army of the Potomac amounts to about one hundred and twenty thousand, including the reserve under Sigel, with a narrow but deep river to cross, which in itself will be a desperate task, if the least show be made at resistance. However, the shipping of troops by transports to the Peninsula, and their knowledge of reconnoissances from thence as far as New Kent C. H., together with the presence of a strong force at Suffolk, threatening Richmond in the rear—these, we are of opinion, will hasten the rebel army to the relief and protection of their capital. It is known here that Jeff Davis & Co. are in a state of alarm. Like as Belshazzar of old, they see the hand-writing on the wall. This time they will not be mistaken, I fondly hope.

Alluding to the late visit of the President, we are reminded of some facts which recently came to our knowledge relative to the visit of his excellency to the army after the battle of Antietam, and the raid of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania. As the army lay basking in the sunshine of autumn among the lovely Virginian valleys in and around New Baltimore, we made the acquaintance of a gentleman recently an officer in that band of rebels, and from him we obtained the following: "Word came to us, as we lay resting from the Maryland campaign, that Abraham Lincoln would visit the federal army on Friday, October 10th, and immediate preparations were made to be at some convenient position on that day, that if possible the entire party might be captured. Had it been known that his visit would have taken place a week previously, this might have been done. The salutes fired on that day were distinctly heard by our forces, especially by our pickets, but it was too late. The raid, however, was not given up, and on the day selected was put into execution. Its results you are well acquainted with, exceeding our own anticipations—piloted as we were by an individual who knew every portion of the country passed over. I will tell you this much, that we are cognizant of every movement your forces make—and uninterupted communication is had with friends in authority at Washington." This is the substance of the information received. Had it not been that I promised not to divulge his whereabouts we should have secured his arrest, for we hold to the opinion that the individual knows more than he divulged.

It is notorious that the departments at Washington are surrounded by spies and traitors, or else important information would not so frequently find way to the enemy. Officers in the army returning from that city, hint at the Quartermaster General's office, the head of which department, it is currently reported, has charge of the army in toto; in slang parlance, he "runs the machine." We would not wrong anybody, but there is treason somewhere. It is this sympathy which has added fire to the flames of rebellion and prolonged the national struggle for existence. Let our departments at Washington be first purged of this iniquity. The sooner it is done the better for our sacred cause and for our country.

The ponderous proportions into which the hospital department of the army is enlarging itself, and the enormous expense it will prove to our country, demands some other expedients to be suggested. It is a notorious fact that when men are sent from the different regiments to the hospitals—we refer merely to the sick—many months elapse before these find their way back to the ranks. Hospital life is more comfortable than that of the army—there are no duties to perform—board is paid and wages go on. We do not hesitate in saying that the weekly expense of each man in our hospitals averages five dollars. This is rather below the mark. Now in lieu of this, we would suggest the granting of each sick man a furlough to go home, and from the date of leaving the regiment until his return, the time be deducted from his monthly wages. Being at his own expense, we candidly believe that the sick soldier would hasten to return to his regiment. Home and its influences would prove of immense benefit to him, and in one-fourth of the time required in the hospitals he would be ready to take his place in the grand army of the Republic.

We have heard with deep regret the dismissal of Surgeon Burr, medical director of this division. Like many a gifted and scientific physician he had one fault which loomed up above all others—that of drunkenness. After the battle of Crampton Pass, he was lying beastly drunk in the vestibule of the German Reformed church at Burketsville, then used as a hospital. But we know that he is not by any means alone. It is really humiliating to see so many of that branch of the service of our army indulging to an unlimited extent. This is owing to the fact that surgeons have at their command supplies of brandy and whisky, which, although intended for hospital uses, are basely applied to other purposes. Uncle Sam will have a heavy bill for liquors to cash by and by.

In our last we alluded to the extortion by army sutlers. Since then, we were witnesses when the injustice was turned. On Friday two sutlers belonging to the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, while passing along the road, were beset by some fifty soldiers and everything taken—amounting in value to a thousand dollars. Now this was done within stone throw of headquarters, and was witnessed by officers who rather connived at this highway robbery than attempted to check it, which they could have done. Numerous instances of this kind have come to our knowledge within the past few days. Thus much for the discipline of an army which prides itself on its honor and renown. Such conduct will not add to the prestige of any portion of it. Running these risks—not only from guerilla rebel bands, but from those of our own soldiery, is it any wonder the sutlers charge so enormously for everything.

The weather is clear and cold, while the roads are once more becoming passable. Our scouts are reconnoitering on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, but up to the moment of posting this letter we have heard of no additional information as to the rebels, save that they are busily engaged in throwing up earthworks on the hills beyond, and are as determined as ever to give us battle.

TELEGRAPH

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

OCCUPATION OF ABBEVILLE.

THE REBELS DESERT THEIR WORKS.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
NEAR ABBEVILLE, MISS., Dec. 3d, 1862.

To MAJ. GENERAL HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all their stores that they could not carry with them.

The weather is bad and the stream somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross. Some of the cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied this place last night.

To day pursuit was made to Oxford. Coming on the rear guard of the enemy the skirmishing lasted two hours, and resulted in the capture of some 60 rebels. The pursuit will be continued to-morrow, but the roads are so bad it is impossible to get up supplies for a longer continuance of it.

Gen. Sherman is crossing at Wyatt.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Surprise of a Company of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry by the Rebels.

Captain Wilson and Twenty of his Men Missing.

The Rebels Cross the Rappahannock in Small Boats and Attack our Cavalry Outposts, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 3, 1862.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, parts of two companies, numbering in all sixty men, belonging to the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Captain Wilson, who were stationed at King George Court House, were attacked by about three hundred rebels who crossed the river in small boats. They crossed at a point some distance this side of the court-house, thus getting in between this command and the main body. Forty out of the whole number made their escape, and there is reason to believe that more of them will yet return. Captain Wilson is among the missing. How many we had killed and wounded is not known. The rebels left three of their number dead.

The citizens living in King George county, and who had applied for guards to protect their property, were known to be among the attacking party. They doubtless gave the information which led to the attack.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. Burnside. All others who may be guilty of such gross neglect of duty will thus be promptly punished, without reference to rank:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR
FALMOUTH, Va., Dec. 2.

[General Orders No. 190.]

Captain George Johnston, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having, by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct. The commanding general hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty.

By command of Major General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

A flag of truce was sent over the river this morning for the purpose of conveying two daughters of Dr. Sylvester Conway, of Fredericksburg.

Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily. They represent their army as being very destitute, particularly in clothing. No salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland.

Last week an order was issued by Gen. Lee that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from the raw hides, otherwise they would be required to do duty *barefooted.*

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VANWYCK, (N. Y.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the revenue law by reducing tax on Hemlock tanned leather to four mills per pound. The committees are called upon for their report but there was no reply.

Mr. ALDRICH, (Minn.,) introduced a bill to grant the proceeds of the sales of certain public lands to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. Referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE, (Ky.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of the Judiciary inquire into a report on the following subjects:

First, Under what law there has been appropriated a military governor for the District of Columbia?

Second, What power does he possess or exercise, and under what law has he derived his power.

Third, What salary or compensation has been paid him, and under what appropriation.

Fourth, What is the entire annual expense of such Military Governor, including all sums paid for guard houses and prisons, and for house rents, servants, soldiers and assistants under his control.

Fifth, Whether the said office of Military Governor has interfered with or obstructed the administration of justice and law by the civil or judicial tribunals within the District of Columbia, and state the facts of such obstruction.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE moved the previous question, which was not seconded—yeas 33, nays 62.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE. Have I a right to say anything?

The Speaker replied, if a debate arises the resolution goes over.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE. When can I look for the resolution to come up? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER replied, the Chair cannot answer.

Mr. WYCKLIFFE, I'll offer it every morning it in order.

Mr BIDDLE, (Pa.) I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. WASHBURNE proposed to debate the resolution.

The Speaker informed the gentleman that he could not deprive the gentleman from Pennsylvania of the right to the floor.

Mr. BIDDLE proposed an amendment which Mr. Wyckliffe accepted, also inquiring under what authority the said military governor extended his power to Pennsylvania or any other state.

Mr. BIDDLE moved the previous question.

Mr. OLIN, (N. Y.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas, 85 nays 46.

Mr. ASHLEY, (Ohio,) said that during the late canvass in Ohio a number of private confidential letters written by him to the Surveyor General of Colorado, touching the latter's application and appointment to office, had been published, in connection with a newspaper comment, charging him with swindling and defrauding the Government.—He sought an investigation into his conduct, conscious that he had discharged his duties with fidelity as a Representative. It was due that this should be accorded. He therefore offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the truth of the charges referred to, and to inquire into the whole subject matter, to send for persons and papers, and to employ a stenographer.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (Ill.,) said there were no specific charges in the resolution into which the committee could examine, if the committee were going to investigate. There should be something more than vague and floating rumors and statements.

Mr. THOMAS, (Mass.,) asked that the letters referred to be read, in order that the House might understand on what the charges are made.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (Ill.,) also thought that the charges should be set forth, and that the witnesses should be examined under oath.

Mr. DAVIS, (Mass.,) was of the opinion that the resolutions should embody the letter.

Mr. COX, (Ohio,) said a copy of these letters had been sent to him as well as to other members—many of the gentleman's constituents demand a view of his expulsion.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The steamship Saxonia has been signalled below.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.

A SIX OCTAVE PIANO, suitable for a beginner. Terms $12 per annum and expense of removal. Address box No 170, Harrisburg P. O. dec4 d1t*

FOR RENT.

FROM April 1st, 1863, a Two Story Brick House in Walnut street, between Front and Second, containing hall, parlor with folding doors, dining room, kitchen, &c., on first floor; four chambers and bath room on second floor, and two rooms on garret. Gas throughout.

Paved yard in rear 22 feet by 80 feet.

Terms $300 per year, payable quarterly.

WELLS COVERLY,
d4 d1w* Front above Pine.

EMAUS ORPHAN HOUSE.

THE account of the Principal and Trustees of the Emaus Orphan House, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and will be confirmed on the 22d day of January, 1863, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. C. YOUNG,
dec4 d2t w1t Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale by Auction, on FRIDAY, DEC. 5th, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., at

BRANT'S HALL,

in the City of Harrisburg, the following

STOCKS

belonging to the estate of JOHN GINGRICH, late of Conewago township, Dauphin county, deceased, to wit:

2 Shares Lebanon Valley Railroad Stock.
240 " Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Stock.
260 " Harrisburg Bank Stock.
120 " Middletown Bank Stock.
50 " Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County Stock.
111 " Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company Stock.
20 " Pennsylvania Railroad Company Stock.
30 " Harrisburg Cotton Company Stock.
50 " Pottsville Gas Company Stock.
50 " Harrisburg Bridge Company Stock.
2 " Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike Stock.
100 " Harrisburg Savings' Institution, now Dauphin Deposite Bank Stock.

HENRY GINGRICH,
dec4 d1t Executor.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in a grocery store or other store. Has a knowledge of the grocery business. Best of reference given. Address. C. L. W.
dec3 d2t* Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED to sell a first class Ambrotype Saloon, with or without the fixings, or I will give it out to a good and responsible party. Apply to CHAS. JAMESON,
d3 d3t*] At the Franklin House, Harrisburg.

WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. JANE A. MATHER has just opened a new and beautiful assortment of

WINTER MILLINERY,

at her stand in Second street, next door to Golden Lamb Tavern, which will be sold at the lowest CASH PRICES. dec3 d2t*

LOST.—On the 1st or 2d inst., a DIAMOND used for cutting glass. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by leaving it at the residence of THOS. MULLIN,
Sixth street above Walnut, or at this office.
dec2-d1t.

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 LOTT,
d3-d3t* Gettysburg, Pa.

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.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.

New Advertisements.

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
For course of twelve lessons at office or residence for one pupil..... 8 00
Office or residence for two pupils each.. 5 00
Three pupils each..... 4 00

Rolls 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.

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

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. [n24-1m

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 KELLER'S Drug Store, 91 Market Street, for a Writing Folio. To dealers wishing to buy out the lot we will offer an inducement. no22

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,
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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 Wallets adapted for carrying safely and conveniently the New Currency, with lot of

LEATHER GOODS GENERALLY.

Ladies' Satchels, Ladies' Companions, Purses, Portmonnaies, Segar Cases, Card Cases, Writing and Sewing Cases, Portfolios.

KELLER'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-d1w*

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.

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