

Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening, December 8, 1862.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We print an abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. The report in full is too voluminous for our columns, and therefore we must content ourselves with this abstract, which, however, gives a fair view of the condition of the national finances. Like all the preceding papers of Secretary Chase, this report is clear, intelligent and frank in its statements. It contains an exposition of his views on the important topics which he is called to discuss under circumstances of unparalleled embarrassment, but to the treatment of which he brings an ability that has won for him the admiration and confidence of the financiers and business men of the country. It would be superfluous to say that the report of Mr. Chase is admirably written. A ripe scholar, a practiced writer, he knows how to marshal his ideas with propriety and force. He thinks clearly and expresses himself lucidly, and to a good method he adds conciseness and felicity of phrase. His manner is more statesmanlike than that of any other member of the Cabinet, and in many respects, indeed, besides more official position, he resembles Mr. Gladstone, the British Chancellor of Exchequer. As the Secretary has not considered his financial schemes in haste, so they are not to be judged of in haste. They demand the maturest reflection. Confessedly difficult in themselves, these questions of currency are more difficult when they are complicated with the exigencies of war. As the decision of them, moreover, is likely to affect the destinies of the nation for years to come, they are not to be dismissed with a glance. Our main problem now, in fact, is to raise the ways and means, on which alone the utter and speedy crushing out of the rebellion depends.

WAR AND WINTER.

The Albany Evening Journal declares that there is a wide spread impression that active operations in the field must virtually suspend with the setting in of winter. How such impression should get possession of the public mind, it is difficult to perceive. Even the history of the present war gives it the lie direct. It is true, our army in Virginia was idle last winter; but such idleness was counterbalanced by the activity of our forces elsewhere. Some of the most brilliant victories of the war were achieved during the "dead of winter." The battle of Mill Spring was fought in January; Fort Donelson was taken in February; the series of successes under Burnside, in North Carolina, were all won between November and March. Some of the bloodiest battles of the Revolution were fought during the winter months. The battle of Trenton came off on Christmas; while the battle of Princeton was fought on the 3d of January. Indeed there was no period of the great struggle more fruitful in heroic achievements, and more important in its influence upon the grand result, than the campaign of the winter of 1777. If we look to other times and countries, we shall find that war and winter have been closely allied. Gustavus Adolphus disclaimed "winter quarters" as effeminate, during his immortal campaign in Germany. Charles the XII. of Sweden bore his victorious banners through the snows of a northern winter. Napoleon crossed the Alps in January, and gained the victory of Austerlitz in December.

There is no good reason why any considerable portion of our immense army should remain idle during the coming months. There is, on the contrary, every reason why it should be put to active use. Inaction will beget demoralization. The troops will become corrupted; the people will become discouraged. Even should the campaign of Virginia have to be suspended, there would be abundant work at other and more distant points. This, we believe, the Government fully understands. We are not aware that the question of "winter quarters" has been even entertained in official quarters.

THE BEAUTIES OF DEMOCRACY.

On joint ballot in the councils of Philadelphia, there is a majority of one in favor of the Republican party. This, by a strict party vote, gives the Republicans the control of the city departments, a fact that has chafed and annoyed and rendered perfectly desperate, the Democracy of that body. On Thursday evening last, the majority of the Common Council being Democratic, a motion was made in that body to expel Thomas J. Duffield, without first presenting a single charge, without a trial, in the absence of Mr. Duffield, and without allowing even discussion or enquiry. The motion of ejection was forced through that body with the indecent haste necessary to a consummation of the disgraceful purpose, and Mr. Duffield accordingly expelled.

The object is to elect the heads of the various departments before Mr. Duffield can be re-instated in his place. This is Democracy. Did ever a party earn greater disgrace and damnation by its acts?

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GREEN BACKS.—In Cleveland, O., on Thanksgiving day a landlord proprietor tendered to a prominent lawyer \$27,000 in "green backs" in payment of the principal and interest of a mortgage falling due on that day. The payment was refused on the ground that the "green backs" were not legal tender, and a suit will be commenced to test the question of the constitutionality of the law making United States Treasury Notes legal tender.

THE LATEST SPECIMENS.

The absurd hoax concerning the shipment of "guillotines" from Liverpool to New York first appeared in the following form in the columns of the London Morning Herald—a violent anti-American journal, which, in its blind rage against us, gives currency to the wildest rumors:

"REIGN OF TERROR IN NEW YORK."

"To the Editor: 'Six' Letters from Liverpool mention that a steamer which sailed last week from Liverpool for New York took out 24 guillotines. These French 'national razors' of the most approved description, were imported from Havre, transhipped at Liverpool, and consigned to a well-known leader of the Black Republican and anti-slavery party in New York, who is a confidential agent of President Lincoln.

"I am, sir, yours, &c., Brutus."

"This 'Brutus' probably thought, when he wrote his little epistle to the Herald, that he was inflicting a vital stab, but he has succeeded only in making himself and that journal ridiculous.

Another curious production comes to us through the English Tory press, in the shape of a translation from the Courier du Dimanche, a pro-slavery French journal. It purports to be a biographical sketch of Gen. Butler, and begins thus:

"Benjamin Butler is the son of an Aleutian emigrant, by trade a butcher, and was born in Massachusetts, where he practised as an attorney in one of the manufacturing towns in the neighborhood of Boston. He did not follow the law on the same principle that McClellan became a railway director—that is to say, from a dislike to the military profession during a time of peace. Mr. Butler was, so to speak, 'to the manner born,' and his profession, in which he acquired not the slightest distinction, was known by the sobriquet of Picarone Butler, a nickname we would translate by 'that wretched farthing Butler.' Picarone, our readers must know, being a small Spanish coin, worth about twenty-five centimes of French money."

Then follows a bit of political history, which is an odd jumble of parties and men:

"During the last Presidential election he (Butler) formed part of the convention charged with what may be termed the sifting of the candidates. The choice of the candidates was long disputed. For a long time Mr. Butler voted against Mr. Lincoln with the Democrats, but on the nineteenth or twentieth ballot Mr. Butler turned his coat and went over to the Republicans. Thus he was one of those who decided the election. Mr. Lincoln has shown that he could be grateful."

Putting down "Mr. Butler" as a member of the Chicago Convention is very good. But here is another extract:

"If peace had been maintained between the north and the south, what would have been the fate of Mr. Butler? What functions, what honors would he have played? Mr. Lincoln and himself would have played a broken out, Mr. Butler found himself in an awkward predicament. His career as an attorney was seriously compromised; his usual clients were dispersed. As a shrewd man, Mr. Butler raised a militia regiment, which I believe elected him its colonel."

This excellent sketch concludes with the following flattering portrait of "Mr. Butler":

"Mr. Butler bears on his vulgar and repulsive features the expression of cruel ferocity which forms the ground-work of his character. He is a passionate man, without education, wholly devoid of any moral control, capable of all the worst excesses. Thus he is judged by the northerners themselves."

Such are the dirty tricks by means of which the agents of the secessionists abroad strive to excite European hostility against the American Union. Whatever is mean and slanderous that is put in circulation abroad, too, soon finds its way into the tory secession sheets of this country. This story of the guillotines has been repeated with a serious endorsement, by such sheets as the Philadelphia Evening Journal, until it has found credence and circulation with a class who are ready and anxious to receive and believe any story calculated to injure the Union. But we can afford to laugh at these tory inventions and their inventions.

Another Letter from Lieutenant-General Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: An official report of mine made to President Lincoln, March 30, 1861, on our southern forts, was published on the 21st of October last. To this ex-President Buchanan replied at great length in the same month. A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this paper shall serve my part in this controversy.

Mr. Buchanan has intimated that I have been actuated by feelings of personal ill-will towards him. This is unjust. I had no private resentment to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remembered the many official courtesies received from him as well as from Mr. Floyd, both as Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation.

I had said that, with a view to the meditated rebellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 116,000 extra stands of muskets and rifles from northern depositories to southern arsenals. To this Mr. B. now replies in substance: 1. That the manufacture were made under an order dated nearly a year before Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. True; but if Mr. B. has persuaded himself that the revolt had not long before been planned, (dependent on the election of any northern man), it is not likely that he will ever make a second convert to that opinion. 2. He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms transferred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. 3. He says that the muskets (105,000) were condemned, and that purchases could not be found for many of them at \$2.50 each.

Now, here is an official statement, made to me eighteen months ago, (just received from my papers at Washington,) showing that 65,000 of those arms were "percussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,000 others, termed "muskets altered to percussion," with 10,000 "percussion rifles"—not one of the 115,000 was ever "condemned," but all precisely like most of the small arms issued to our troops (regular and volunteer) in 1861. 4. Mr. Buchanan further intimates that those arms were transferred to equalize, in some degree, the deposits among the different States, as if there had any State pride in allowing storage to the property of the United States within their respective limits. If so, why not establish similar places in the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, within which the United States has had no deposits of arms and no arsenals? 5. Mr. B. supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "taken." In my rejoinder to him I nowhere use that term, because I knew the transaction, though very quietly conducted, was officially recorded, and the freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new depositories.

Mr. Buchanan mixes up—perhaps I ought rather to say seems to confound—quite a different class of arms with the foregoing, viz: the quotas of arms distributed among the several States under the annual appropriations towards arming the whole body of the militia of the Union. Thus he says: "The Southern States received in 1860 less than more than the quotas of arms to which they were entitled by law."

This is most strange, contrasted with information given to me last year, and a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer—not of the Ordnance Bureau—in these words and figures: "Rhode Island, Delaware and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860) their annual quotas of arms for that year, and Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky only in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Kansas were, by order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their quotas for eighteen sixty-one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in part."

This advance of arms to eight Southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time, of the 115,000 muskets and rifles.

In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pittsburgh to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Buchanan has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was countermanded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in the declarations that I gave information to Mr. Secretary Holt that the shipment had commenced, and that he ordered the guns to be reloaded, and stopped the robbery.

WINFIELD SCOTT. New York, Dec 2, 1862.

Over and above the previous and usual deposits in the Southern arsenals.



FROM FORTRESS MONROE

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE CONFEDERACY

INDICATIONS OF A BATTLE NEAR FORT ROYAL.

ACTIVITY OF THE FEDERAL FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6. Twenty rebel prisoners and 40 contrabands arrived here to-day from Suffolk.

The fugitive steamer, New York, in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, of the 3d New York regiment, arrived this afternoon from City Point, but brought no passengers.

The Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 3d says, two deserters just in from Washington report an abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

The report of a skirmish at Cove creek is unfounded.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The 6th Regt. Cavalry is devastating Morgan county. The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the House of Commons of North Carolina, on Thursday last:

Resolved, That the Confederate States have the means and the will to sustain and perpetuate the government they have established, and to that end North Carolina is determined to contribute all of her power and resources.

Resolved, That the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, and that the people of North Carolina will never consent to reunion at any time or upon any terms.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and patriotism of his Excellency President Davis, and that his administration is entitled to the cordial support of all patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the policy of the conduct of the war, set forth by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, in his inaugural address and message, to the Grand Assembly, and that he ought to be unanimously supported in the manly and patriotic stand he has taken for our independence.

LATER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 7. via Baltimore Dec. 8.—The Richmond paper of Saturday have been received here and contain the following interesting items of news.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Reports received from Fredericksburg, yesterday, indicate that some severe skirmishing occurred in the neighborhood of Port Royal yesterday morning, but with what result could not be learned. The general aspect of affairs is represented to indicate a battle. The columns of the enemy have been removed to the front, and much activity is observable along their lines.

Official dispatches from Gen. Walker, at Pocomoke, says that a fleet of twenty vessels sailed on Friday last from Hilton Head—Georgetown or Wilmington is the point aimed at. Our troops were everywhere put under marching orders to be ready for a move at the shortest notice.

Several large vessels, named Charleston Harbor on Sunday, going southward. It is thought that they have gone to the gulf squadron, in an attack on Mobile. Five additional vessels were off Charleston bar on Sunday, and six blockaders off Stone Point.

The Dispatch also says, the Yankees at Suffolk were last week reinforced by one full brigade and a battery of field artillery.

Their force at Suffolk and vicinity is estimated at 30,000 by their own men, who state that this force is to move against Petersburg while the force at Newbern, N. C., is to operate simultaneously against Weldon.

BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL BRIGADE.

Sixty Killed and Wounded. Special Dispatch to the Press.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebels Using Artillery Against our Gunboats in the Rappahannock.

Why Some Generals are in Washington, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1.

On Thursday the rebels brought some field pieces to bear on our gunboats lying in the Rappahannock near Fort Royal.

A few shots soon compelled them to withdraw their guns out of range. No harm was done on either side.

The weather yesterday was very unpleasant. In the morning it commenced raining, which was followed by hail, and about noon a snow storm set in, which continued until 10 o'clock last night. This morning there is four inches of snow on the ground, and it is freezing.

Major complaint is expressed among army officers in reference to the large number of brigadier-generals hanging around Washington with a view of obtaining appointments on court martials, and thereby escaping active service in the field.

There is nothing new from the other side of the river. The enemy have not changed their position.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Friday, Dec. 5.—Two Englishmen, direct from Richmond, passed through here yesterday morning, en route for Washington. They called at Gen. Sigel's headquarters, and gave some valuable information. They stated that the city has within and around it a force of 40,000, which is fast being augmented. On all sides the city is well fortified. An attack is anticipated by its residents. Five superior gunboats have been finished there, and another is in the course of construction. They all carry from five to sixteen guns each.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

FALMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 5.—The enemy broke ground yesterday in the rear of their old works for the purpose of erecting new works. It appears as though they abandoned some of their works and again reoccupied them, especially the redoubts on their left. All day they were busy in strengthening their batteries. Cavalry and infantry were easily discernible, drilling in the rear of the rifle pits.

Two officers came up the Rappahannock last evening, all the way from Port Conway, in an open bateau or yawl. All the little villages and points of interest along the rebel sides of the river are picked up.

REBELS COLLECTING SHOES SUFFERING FOR BLANKETS—ICE IN THE RIVERS—JACKSON AT FREDERICKSBURG—THE POTOMAC BRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 7.

Last night the weather was intensely cold, and some of the troops suffered the want of blankets. Ice formed on the Potomac and thick to-day. The snow came out fair and cheering, but the air continued piercing cold. The roads are hard and very rough.

Officers well informed state that Jackson has arrived near Fredericksburg, and joined his forces with those already there. They also report that the enemy have extended their lines several miles further down the Rappahannock.

The report that Major Spaulding, of the Engineer Brigade, is under arrest for unnecessary delay in the transportation of the pontoon trains from Washington, is unfounded. That officer has been commended by his superiors for overcoming weighty obstacles in executing his orders.

There have been no field movements to-day.

Army of the Shenandoah.

General Geary Occupies Winchester.

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Rebels Captured.

LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES AND MULES TAKEN.

Our Forces Return to Harper's Ferry.

New York, Dec. 7.—Special Harper's Ferry despatches state that Gen. Geary, with 3,200 infantry, 12 pieces of artillery, and 60 cavalry, marched upon Winchester on the 3d inst., and demanded its surrender, which was complied with, the people exhibiting many signs of joy at his arrival. He reports to Gen. Sigel, having left Harper's Ferry on the 1st, met the enemy's cavalry near Wills, Henderson and Bayler, at Charlestown, routing them with much loss in wounded. He marched into Berryville the same evening, again met the enemy, drove them into a trap, killed five and wounded eighteen. The same evening he bivouacked three miles beyond Berryville. The next day he advanced beyond the Quequegan, skirmishing with the rebel cavalry and infantry, and bivouacked in Ash Hollow, between Berryville and Winchester.

Our troops captured 100 horses and mules, and several wagon loads of flour, belonging to the rebel army. At Winchester, 125 rebels, unable to escape, were paroled; 75 rebel conscripts claimed protection, which was granted, and 5 Union prisoners were released.

Gen. Geary, in pursuance of orders, then returned to Harper's Ferry, though large deputations of the citizens begged him to remain. Our only loss was one man slightly wounded.

LXXVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

MEMRS. FOSTER, SUMNER, DIXON, LATHAM, FERRISS, GRIMM and KING severally presented petitions in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ind.) presented a memorial from Gov. Morton, of Indiana, praying for an increase of pay for the common soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

He also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the Navy.

Mr. NEWMAN (Oregon) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number and rank of the side arm companies under the act of Congress of 1861, and also the number and rank of those appointed drawing pay and not in active service.

He said, that according to his estimate there were about 50 Colonels, 34 Lieut. Colonels, and two hundred and twenty-one captains, and of these were drawing pay and not in active service about twenty colonels, five lieutenant colonels, ten majors and fifty captains, drawing in the aggregate pay of thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars per month, and one hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars per annum. The country was full of them. He knew one colonel who was practicing law, another running a saw mill and another keeping a lager beer shop, and many others campaigning about the country and getting money from the treasury. The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Military Affairs,

in place of Mr. Blair, of Missouri; and Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, on the same committee, in place of Mr. Jacobs, of Kentucky, deceased. T. A. D. Fessenden, and Walker, of Massachusetts, were appointed to fill vacancies on the Committee on Private Land Claims. The other standing committees continue as heretofore.

The SPEAKER appointed the following special committee to investigate the charges derogatory to the character and standing of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, as published in the Toledo Blade, and other papers, viz: Messrs. Blake, Ohio, Shanko, Iowa, Noell, Mo., Casey, Ky., and Haight, N. Y.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS (N. H.) it was Resolved, That the committee of Indian Affairs be instructed to enquire whether any further legislation is necessary in relation to the Indian funds held by the government, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. ROSEBOM CONKLING (N. Y.) the President was requested, if in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House the last official report of Major General Buell.

Mr. VAN WYCK (N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for the immediate packing of the clothing lost in the service by soldiers of the army of the United States, and a bill increasing the pay of privates; non-commissioned officers and musicians. Both of the bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) introduced a bill to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and acts done in pursuance thereof.

The bill is the same as that offered last week, the substance of which has already been published.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ohio) objected to the second reading of the bill. Therefore, under the rule the question occurred, shall the bill be read? The House refused to reject it by a vote of 34 yeas against 50 nays. The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. STAVENS moved to postpone the bill till next Thursday and make it the special order of that day.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to making it the special order.

Mr. COX (Ohio) desired to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STAVENS then asked that the bill be put on its passage.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

General Banks Nominated for the next Presidency.

New York, Dec. 8. The transport steamer Mississippi and Merrimack, arrived at this port to-day from Newbern, N. C.

MORRHAD CITY, N. C., Dec. 8th. At Beaufort, N. C., yesterday, Gen. Banks was nominated for the next Presidency by the Eastern North Carolina Free Labor Association.

Ratification meetings will be held by the local associations at different points.

The organizations are composed of the native North Carolina troops. Resolutions were passed, strenuously insisting on a vigorous and prompt enforcement of the confiscation and emancipation acts of Congress.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of very desirable building lots on Ridge Road and Pennsylvania Avenue.

J. AUGUSTUS BECK ARTIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS retouched in Colors, India Ink, Pastels, &c., and Crayons, in the most artistic manner, from \$1.00 to \$25.00. Persons having defective photographic copies from Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives, can have them retouched and made "speaking likenesses." Mr. Beck attends to having old Daguerreotypes copied from miniature to life size. Ivorytypes painted in every style. Specimen pictures can be seen at MR. WARD'S MUSIC STORE, 3d near Market Street, where the Artist can at any time be found.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE CO.

BRIDGE ELECTION.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Harrisburg Bridge Company is invited to be held at their eastern toll house, in the city of Harrisburg, on Monday, January 6th, 1863, when an election will be held, between the Secretary and Treasurer, for a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

TO Henry Gingrich, Jacob Gingrich, Elizabeth Gingrich, Cyrus Gingrich, Mary Gingrich, David Gingrich, John M. Shank, Joseph Gingrich, and Christian Gingrich, children and heirs of John Gingrich, late of Derry Township, Dauphin county, deceased.

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, and to me directed, that an inquest will be held on Thursday, the Eighth day of January next, 1863, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house and mill, in Derry township, Dauphin county, late the estate of John Gingrich, deceased, for the appraisal and partition of the real estate of said deceased; where you and each of you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

JACOB D. BOAS, Sheriff of Dauphin County, Harrisburg, Dec. 8, 1862. [d8-dit-w4]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Broad Street, between the Sixth and Seventh streets, on Saturday, Dec. 13th, 1862, EIGHT MILCH COWS, A FEW HOGS, and TWO HORSES. Three months credit will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given by JOHN ALDRIN. [d8-dit-d2]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Thomas Kennedy, deceased, in Harrisburg, on the 11th day of December, and to continue from day to day until all is sold, a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, such as men's calf skin boots and shoes, boys' boots and shoes, ladies' morocco shoes of different kinds, ladies' slippers, ladies' gumps, men's gumps, boys' gumps, misses' gumps, misses' boots and shoes, also children's shoes, ladies' gaiters of every description, youth's boots and shoes; also, a lot of leather, of different kinds, trunks, carpet bags, seats and tools, boot trees, lasts, fenders, counters and shelving. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as beds and bedsteads, carpeting, chairs, tables, one cooking stove, one gold watch, and a great variety of articles too numerous to insert. Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale by JACOB ZARBER, Administrator of the estate of Thos. Kennedy. [d8-dit]

Amusements.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

BRANT'S CITY HALL,

Every Night This Week.

SPLENDID COMPANY.

BEAUTIFUL PIECES.

ADMISSION 25 cents. dec8.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE

Third St., rear of Herr's Hotel.

SAM. S. SANFORD, Proprietor and Manager.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3d, 1862.

OPERA NIGHT.

ROMEO AND JULIET,

JEALOUS LOVERS, STAGE STRUCK HEROES.

In Preparation—THE MUMMY. Price of Admission—..... 25 cents. Orchestra Chairs..... 50 " Private Box, single seats..... 75 " Gallery..... 15 " Children to Parquette and Orchestra, with parents, half price. dec3

DRY GOODS

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

At the Lowest Prices the Market will Afford. CATHCART'S

d8-d4w] Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

Opened this Morning

A MAGNIFICENT LOT OF MISSES BALMORAL SKIRTS,

LADIES do.

Entirely new styles. SUPERIOR BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR MOURNING AND SECOND MOURNING.

A large assortment of FURS</