

Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening, December 10, 1862.

THE PAPER FAMINE.

The country has never suffered so severely for paper, and all departments of trade and business begin to feel the famine. In the publishing, the want is felt more than in any other business, and particularly is that want pressing and embarrassing on newspaper publishers. Some of these are suggesting all sorts of remedies. Among the best that we have yet seen in this particular is a suggestion made by the New York Evening Post. That journal says that the inventive spirit of our people is already stirred by the scarcity of paper; and we shall be much surprised if, before very long, we do not find such new contrivances and discoveries in use as will bring printing paper down again to at least moderate prices. A considerable variety of new materials has been suggested. In Switzerland, it seems, a large paper mill is now using as stock the husks of Indian corn, and we hear that samples of this husk paper are in possession of the government at Washington, which show it to be of very good quality. Now corn husks are very abundant with us. Except to stuff mattresses, this substance has not hitherto been used. In some parts of the West the farmers burn the husks; and wherever the land is manured, they turn them into the manure heap, or use them as litter for cattle. If, then, it is really possible to make good paper of corn husks, our western farmers have a new source of profit open to them; and no doubt paper makers can obtain a considerable supply of this material at once, and an unlimited supply from the next year's crop.—The Illinois Prairie Farmer gives notice that the "bagasse," or refuse of the sorghum plant, after the juice has been pressed from it for the manufacture of sugar, has been proved by experiment very useful to mix with rags for the manufacture of paper. "A mill on the Fox river," says the Farmer, "is already using considerable quantities of it in the manufacture of wrapping paper, and the proprietors are putting in the necessary machinery for preparing it for printing paper. When completed they will use from two to three tons per day." A paper maker in Orange county, in this state, makes strong brown wrapping paper of the fibre of a plant called the "cat tail." In New Marlboro', Massachusetts, paper is made of bass and beech wood; and we believe one of the weeklies of this city is printed on this.

Nor is this all. Mr. E. G. Squier, who has made the subject of fibre-producing plants a study for several years, and in different countries, asserts that we have an immense supply of good paper-stock now at hand, in the refuse of flax, which is thrown away from the oil mills in Ohio, Illinois and other western states. Mr. Squier asserts that a fourth of this refuse, in weight, is first class paper-stock, and he estimates that there should be available of this, from the present crop, not less than fourteen thousand tons, worth at present rates two million dollars. It seems that the needful machinery to clean and prepare this flax is readily obtained. Professor A. K. Eaton, of Brooklyn, has, we are informed, perfected some new machinery for the manufacture of paper from straw, by which he hopes to make a more perfect straw paper than has yet been produced. Mr. G. P. Putnam has just published an edition of Mr. Kirke's "Among the Pines," printed on straw paper of a better quality than common, and quite equal in appearance to the paper on which books were usually printed in this country thirty years ago. In order to be available, it is necessary that any new substance to be used in the paper manufacture should already exist in abundance; should be cheap and easy of transport; and finally, that it may be used in the mills and worked up by the machinery already existing. Manufacturers will hesitate to alter their machinery, at considerable expense, to work up stuff the use of which is yet an experiment. There is reason to believe that the price of paper has been increased more rapidly than the scarcity of paper stock made necessary, by a combination of the leading paper manufacturers of the country for that purpose. The "Paper Makers' Association" of the United States means, it is said, to fix the price of every kind of paper, to regulate the time of working in the mills, and to exercise a general control over the production of paper in this country. This monstrous interference with the natural course of a great and important branch of business speaks but poorly for the commercial wisdom of its originators. They greatly err if they persuade themselves that Americans, enterprising and inventive beyond any other people, can be easily forced to make contributions to the wealth of a corporation of speculators. They may achieve a temporary success; but it will be at the expense, if they persist, of total ruin in the end.

THE TAX ON REAL ESTATE is to be reduced to one mill on the dollar, according to a recommendation of Messrs. William McClellan, of Chambersburg, Robert B. McComb, of Lawrence county, and M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, Commissioners to revise and codify the revenue laws, who have been for some months engaged in their duties in this city, and have now nearly finished their labors. The important result attained is that they are able to recommend a reduction of the tax on real estate to one mill on the dollar, which is a reduction of more than one-half on the old rates. This will be welcome news to holders of real estate, which has heretofore been heavily taxed. We do not doubt that the reduction recommended is a good one.

THE TWO RACES. Those in the South who have no other argument to sustain their treason, declare that the present struggle is one between races, in which the superior Southern race (as they claim to be) is attempting the solution of the old problem of the superiority of races, by walking over and ruling the inferior race of the north. Those who make this claim are those who hold that slavery is the true and just condition of labor; and yet they shrink from announcing this principle of slavery as the animating purpose and sole object of those who are in arms against the Government of the United States. The idea of a war of races does not seem to harmonize with the facts relating to the condition of Southern society. The radical defenders of slavery are not Southern men "to the manor born." At this time many of the rebel leaders are adventurers from all quarters of the world. Benjamin is a French Jew; Gen. Beauregard's parents were from Canada; Gen. Smith is a New Yorker, and so is John Slidell, and hundreds of the rebel Colonels, Majors and Captains, are drunken Yankee school teachers. We might fill a page readily with instances, but will content ourselves by saying that the "two races" story is an exploded humbug. The fact is, that the people of our thirty-four States form one great family. There are 125,000 Kentuckians living in the Northwest, and there are hundreds of thousands of Northern men who are among the most thrifty and successful planters and professional men in the South.

THE LANCASTER BENEFICENTS, to which we alluded yesterday, are eliciting just such opinions, as we then expressed, from other journals. To feed a starving man is an act of humanity from which national torpidity and deceit should not influence a liberal people, and on this account there may be a show of justification for the assistance given to aid the starving operatives of Lancashire.—In reference to this subject, the Bulletin of last evening remarks that if there are any that suppose English public opinion is likely to be controlled by any amount of liberality on the part of this country, they misunderstand the English totally. They are the least sentimental people in the world. The most generous actions of others touch their hearts not in the least. They treat every thing as a business transaction, and calculate what is worth in pounds, shillings and pence, counting it so much gain or loss, according as it is to be placed on the debt or credit side of the account, but troubling themselves little as to a final settlement. Our benefactions to the starving Irish and Scotch, in 1847, were duly acknowledged in the English papers, but they made the English people no more our friends than they were before. Our various expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party were formally acknowledged, and by Lady Franklin gratefully; but the English think no better of us than they did before. The return of the "Resolute" by our Government to Great Britain was a graceful and touching act of international courtesy; but a few months after the Queen had accepted the ship, her Government was angry with ours on some petty question, and her press and politicians were threatening war. The munificent gift of \$750,000 from an American citizen to the poor of London, was made only a few months ago; but the English press and public have been more bitter against us since then than they ever were before.

These and a dozen other facts might be named to show that the English, as a people, have no sensibilities that can be touched by acts of liberality from others. They are intensely selfish. They give bountifully among themselves, but never concern themselves about other people. They give handsomely to funds in aid of the rebel cause, because the success of the rebel cause will be the destruction of the American Union and a pecuniary benefit to themselves. But they make no ventures in aid of the Union cause, they try to drive our men-of-war from their ports, and they grudge us even the successes we obtain by our own united efforts. If any theorist could demonstrate to them that the restoration and perpetuation of the Union would be an advantage to them, they would favor the Union and Freedom. But in the absence of such demonstration, their principles oblige them to favor Disunion and Slavery.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS. The draft in Massachusetts, which was to have occurred on Monday, has been postponed until Thursday, December 18th. This State seems to be very slow in making up its quota of nine months' men for the war, but in this respect is not singular, however she suffers in comparison with States like New Jersey and a few others which promptly furnished their contingents without resorting to a draft. On this whole subject the New York Times remarks as follows: "We have had experience already that the machinery of drafting runs heavily; and if it can be made to work no better it is obviously no safe reliance to the Government in case of sudden peril. A draft was ordered by the Secretary of War four months ago. It has not yet taken place in the State of New York and other States we could name. It was attempted in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the popular opposition being so vigorous, the enforced conscription led to serious riots; and in the sequel it is found that a large majority of the conscripts desert and prove of no value to the Government. In Maryland, it is alleged, that of eight thousand men drafted there are not fifteen hundred realized in the ranks."

The latest news from the Army of the Potomac says that the weather is growing milder, and that the snow is disappearing.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that the banks in New York city are beginning to take in sail, and prepare for the contest between them and the government. They are aware that the war upon them will be ruthless, if once begun, and that it is necessary to protect themselves at all hazards. We stated in this column on August 30th, "Until government makes some arrangement for the transaction of its business, through and by means of the Associated Banks, we may confidently predict it will never have a system of finances capable of sustaining it through all weathers. It is but fair to state, and the sooner the government understands it the better, that the recent financial courses of the Treasury, in regard to issues, have excited a smouldering opposition amongst the banks; it is not apparent yet in active measures, but there is no telling when it may be, and the financial influence of the banks is infinitely greater, for good or for evil, than that of the Treasury."

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS AT SUFOLK, VA.—Several regiments of the Pennsylvania drafted militia have arrived safely at Suffolk, where they are to be stationed in place of old drilled soldiers who have been moved further.



Army of the Frontier.

BATTLE AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

Gen. Frank Hiron Defeats Gen. Hindman's Army.

DECISIVE FEDERAL VICTORY.

Federal Loss 600—Rebel Loss 1,500.

Capture of a Rebel Battery.

GEN. BLUNT ATTACKS THE ENEMY IN THE REAR.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, Dec. 8, 1862. General Hiron's forces, en route to reinforce General Blunt, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and had a decided victory. The rebels were 24,000 strong, in four divisions under Parsons, Matmudake, Frost and Bell, and all under Gen. Hindman, embracing the flower of the rebel army. The Mississippi army was well supplied with 18 pieces of artillery. The enemy flanked Gen. Blunt's position at Cane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. Hiron to prevent him from uniting with Gen. Blunt. Gen. Hiron's forces consisted of the 94th and 31st Illinois, 19th and 20th Iowa, 26th Indiana, 20th Wisconsin, and a battalion or two of cavalry, in all about 6,500 men, and 24 pieces of artillery. The battle raged from 10 A. M. until dark, and was a desperate fight. Our artillery drove the rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay. The 20th Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The 19th Iowa also took the same battery, and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield it. Almost every regiment distinguished themselves. About 4 o'clock General Blunt arrived from Cane Hill with 5,000 men and a strong force of artillery, and attacked the rebels in the rear. The rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. He held the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock the entire rebel force was in full retreat toward Boston Mountain. Our loss is 600 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is 1,500 by their own admission. Several rebel field officers were killed. Among them Col. Stein, commanding a brigade, and formerly brigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition; Lieut. Col. McFadden, of the 19th Iowa, was the only field officer on our side killed. Maj. Hubbard, 1st Missouri, was taken prisoner.

AN EXPEDITION OF EIGHT STEAMERS SEEN OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

The bark Mendocino which arrived this morning from New Orleans, reports that on the 5th inst., off Cape Hatteras, she passed an expedition of eight steamers bound south.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10. Flour unchanged—sales of 1,000 bbls. at \$6 for superfine, \$6 50 for extra, \$7 50 for extra family; receipts and stocks light. No change in the flour or corn meal. Good demand for wheat, and not much offering—sales of 8,000 bush at \$1 45 @ 1 50 for red, and \$1 65 @ 1 85 for white. Bye has advanced to 98c. for Delaware, and 97 @ 98c. for Pennsylvania.—Corn wanted, but very little coming in—sales of 3,000 bush at 82c. for yellow, and 80c. for mixed Western. Oats unchanged—sales of 3,000 bush Pennsylvania at 42c. No change in provisions—sales of new mace at 14c. each, and 200 bbls. lard at 82c., and kegs at 10 1/2 @ 11c. 500 bbls. whisky sold at 40c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE WEATHER—CAPTURE OF BUTLERS—TRIAL OF A SPY—IMPORTANT ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 9, 1862. The weather is milder, and the snow has melted considerably. An officer who came through from Alexandria by land, with a strong escort, was told at Dumfries that sixteen sutlers, with their wagons, were captured by White's rebel cavalry last week, and the owners were made to drive their own teams to some rebel station in the interior. White was represented as having a large regiment of cavalry. It has been for several days considered unsafe to pass beyond Dumfries without a strong escort. A special court martial was to-day to try John W. Irvine on the charge of being a spy, he having been captured within our lines. The

accused was a private in the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and was captured near his father's house, in the vicinity of Hartwood Court House. It is understood that the court has agreed upon a verdict. The result is not known. The following general order has just been issued: "No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters. By order of Gen. Burnside: "LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. Gen."

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the steamer Housa. New York, Dec. 10. The steamer Housa, from Bremen, via South America, with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. She brings 200 passengers. Heavy gales were encountered during the voyage. The Prince of Wales is to be married in April next. Cotton is being extensively cultivated in Barbary. Leprieu says that Europe has virtually intimated to England and France that she is not prepared to recognize Prince Alfred as King of Greece. The London Times thinks that Prince Nicholas, the youngest brother of the King of Sweden will be elected to the Greek throne. The Paris journals assert that orders have been sent to Corfu from London, to prepare for Prince Alfred's reception. Advice from Greece say that Alfred's election is considered certain. The Constitutionnel denies that France has dispatched a second note on American mediation. The bullet has been extracted from Garibaldi's foot and he is progressing well. Capt. Maury, who arrived out in the steamship Arabia, proceeds to St. Petersburg as commissioner of the Confederate States to Russia.

XXIVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HOLMAN, (Ind.), submitted the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House.—First, how many commissioned officers of the army are now absent from their respective commands, specifying the number of each grade, and whether absent on leave, without leave or by detail. Second, The number of major generals and brigadier generals who are not assigned to any actual command, the name of each, the length of time since engaged in actual service, and the names of members of the staff of such generals, their grade and how long unemployed in actual service, and specifying only such generals and members of their respective staffs as are receiving pay and allowance from the Government. Third, The number of aid-de-camps which may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, (Ohio), the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law that quartermasters and commissaries may be selected from the volunteer army or from civil life. Mr. FERRIS, (N. Y.), presented a resolution which was passed, that Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill so amending the 11th section of the Excise and Tax law as to confer upon Assistant Assessors the same authority that is possessed by Principals Assessors; also inquire into the expediency of appointing the maker or makers of boards, scales, staves, and other rough lumber from his or their own lands, or timber, as wholesale dealers, to the amount of — dollars.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. Mr. NORRIS, (Mo.), briefly stated the reasons why, after careful investigation, he had come to the conclusion to vote for the bill. As a representative of a slave State, he would save the life of the Union, whether constitutionally or not. Mr. SAGAR, (Va.), without entering into a discussion of the unconstitutionality of the measure which had already been exposed, said that the fundamental principle, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the people, had been ignored in this case. The consent of Northwestern Virginia even had not been given to the proposed new State organization, and he proceeded to show that this was the case. Congress had no right to interfere with the domestic concerns of a state, which, in effect, they proposed to do, as to northwestern Virginia. In the name of the loyal people of the eastern portion of that state, he protested against the injustice now sought to be inflicted. What would become of the loyal people outside of the proposed limits of the new state? They would all be turned over to the traitor Governor of a traitorous state. He wanted the Wheeling Government to remain as it is, to serve as a nucleus round which all the counties might rally. He believed that the entire state would gradually return to the fold of the Union.

ORDEES NO. 12. Ist. It having been made the duty of all military commanders to correct, as far as it may be in their power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting all stragglers, and forwarding them to their commands or stations, it will hereafter be required that all officers of this city make known to the Acting Provost Marshal, by what authority they are here, and if it is not found sufficient they will be arrested and sent to their commands. If the authority is sufficient, they will be given a pass. 2d. It is expected that officers arriving in the city will report at the Acting Provost Marshal's Office and register their names, stating rank and regiment, and the hotel, boarding or private house at which they are staying, by what authority they are here, and how long they expect to remain. 3d. The Provost Guard will arrest all soldiers found in the city without proper authority, and send them to Camp Curtin, where they will be closely guarded and forwarded to their regiments as heretofore. 4th. It will be the duty of the Acting Provost Marshal to see that all officers entitled to them, be supplied with passes, and those who are not, will be reported to these Headquarters for arrest. 5th. By General Orders from the War Department, every Mayor, Chief of Police, Justice of the Peace, and Postmaster, is authorized to act as special Provost Marshal, with authority to arrest any officer or soldier absent without just cause from his command, and convey him to the nearest military post, where he is entitled to receive the transportation, reasonable expenses, and five dollars, for each officer or private so arrested and delivered. In consequence of this it is hoped that all officers at least, will avoid the disgrace of being reported to the War Department as deserters.

W. B. LANE, Capt. 3d Cavalry, Commanding. PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Broad Street, near the Sixth Ward House, 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 38-44d] JOHN ALCOBN.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES. Henry C. Shaffer has a large lot of Wall Paper and Window Shades on hand, which will be sold very low. Call and examine. Paper hanging personally attended to. 10-27 N. 12 Market St., near the Bridge. RIO, Dandelion and other preparations of coffee, fresh and pure, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

Die d.

In Harrisburg, Dec. 10th, 1862, of Consumption, GEORGE W. PASS, Jr., son of Geo. W. and Mary A. Pass, aged 20 years, 6 months and 6 days. Funeral to take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his father, in Pennsylvania Avenue, near Bailey's Rolling Mill. [Village Record, West Chester, please copy.] At Lingelstown, on the 7th inst., Mrs. JULIA B. UMBROOK, wife of Dr. David Umbarger, aged 58 years.

New Advertisements.

RUNAWAY FROM the residence of his mother, residing in this city, on the 9th inst., GEORGE MURPHY, aged 20 years, and had on when he left home, a pair of plaid, black and white, pantaloons, a black overcoat, and a cap trimmed with fur. He is cross-eyed. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed mother. HENRIETTA MURSER, Meadow Lane, near Second St., Harrisburg, d10 25c

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Middletown and Harrisburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting will be held on MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M., at the residence of the undersigned, No. 5 South Front Street, Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing One President, Six Managers, and One Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as the interests of the said Company may require. RUDOLPH F. KLEBER, Secretary and Treasurer. HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1862. [d10-d31-w3t]

LOST A MINATURE GOLD BREAST PIN, on 3d A Street, between Market and North. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Herr's Hotel.

A. C. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE THIRD STREET.

NEAR MARKET, HARRISBURG, PENN'A. WILL attend to the Collection of Bounty Money, Pensions and arrears of Pay. The widow or other heirs of any soldier, who may die by disease or be killed while in the United States service, is entitled to \$100 bounty money, pension, and all arrears of pay of deceased soldier. [my1y-rd-d10]

HAVANA ORANGES

JUST received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. [d10]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Wyoing, Valley Buckwheat Flour, an extra article, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. [d9]

CORN MEAL, and Extra Family Flour, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. [d9]

RAISINS, Citron, and Currants, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. [d9]

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of very desirable building lots on Ridge Road and Pennsylvania Avenue. GEORGE W. PORTER. [d8-d1f]

NOTICE.

ALL manufacturers and butchers are required to make out their returns for the months of September, October and November, and return them to the Assistant Assessor of the respective districts immediately, and hereafter the monthly returns are required by law to be made out and furnished to the Assistant Assessors within ten days after the expiration of each and every month. DANIEL KENDIG, U. S. Assessor 14th Collection District, Pa. HARRISBURG, Dec. 8th, 1862. [d9-d3t]

HEADQUARTERS, HARRISBURG, PA., December 8, 1862.

ORDEES NO. 12. Ist. It having been made the duty of all military commanders to correct, as far as it may be in their power, the evils and irregularities arising from the peculiar state of the service at this time, by collecting all stragglers, and forwarding them to their commands or stations, it will hereafter be required that all officers of this city make known to the Acting Provost Marshal, by what authority they are here, and if it is not found sufficient they will be arrested and sent to their commands. If the authority is sufficient, they will be given a pass. 2d. It is expected that officers arriving in the city will report at the Acting Provost Marshal's Office and register their names, stating rank and regiment, and the hotel, boarding or private house at which they are staying, by what authority they are here, and how long they expect to remain. 3d. The Provost Guard will arrest all soldiers found in the city without proper authority, and send them to Camp Curtin, where they will be closely guarded and forwarded to their regiments as heretofore. 4th. It will be the duty of the Acting Provost Marshal to see that all officers entitled to them, be supplied with passes, and those who are not, will be reported to these Headquarters for arrest. 5th. By General Orders from the War Department, every Mayor, Chief of Police, Justice of the Peace, and Postmaster, is authorized to act as special Provost Marshal, with authority to arrest any officer or soldier absent without just cause from his command, and convey him to the nearest military post, where he is entitled to receive the transportation, reasonable expenses, and five dollars, for each officer or private so arrested and delivered. In consequence of this it is hoped that all officers at least, will avoid the disgrace of being reported to the War Department as deserters.

W. B. LANE, Capt. 3d Cavalry, Commanding. PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Broad Street, near the Sixth Ward House, 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 38-44d] JOHN ALCOBN.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES. Henry C. Shaffer has a large lot of Wall Paper and Window Shades on hand, which will be sold very low. Call and examine. Paper hanging personally attended to. 10-27 N. 12 Market St., near the Bridge. RIO, Dandelion and other preparations of coffee, fresh and pure, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market streets.

Amusements.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

BRANT'S CITY HALL, Every Night This Week. SPLENDID COMPANY. BEAUTIFUL PIECES. ADMISSION 25 cents. SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE Third St., rear of Herr's Hotel. SAM. S. SANFORD, Proprietor and Manager. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th. DONNY BROOK FAIR. ZOUAVE BROTHERS. AFRICAN POIKA. THE YOUNG SCAMP. The whole to conclude with THE MUMMY. SANFORD AS 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. Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock; Performance to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. Friday Evening Benefit of A. J. TALBOTT. J. AUGUSTUS BECK, ARTIST. PHOTOGRAPHS retouched in Colors, India Ink, Pastels, Sevia, and Crayon, 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. Ivory types 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. [d8-d1m] PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Thomas Kennedy, deceased, corner of Third and North streets, city of 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' gams, men's gams, boys' gams, missis' gams, missis' 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 toots, boot trees, last, stoves, 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. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M., when conditions will be made known by JACOB ZARGER, Administrator of the estate of Thos. Kennedy. [d8-d1d] 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. All sizes. Entirely new styles. SUPERIOR BALMORAL SKIRTS FOR MOURNING AND SECOND MOURNING. A large assortment of FURS of every kind, received by Express to-day, at prices as low as the Fresh, Best Made, Warranted Furs can be sold. CATHCART'S, No. 14 Market Square, [d8-d4w] Next door to the Harrisburg Bank. GREAT VARIETY OF KID GLOVES All Nos. and shades of color. MISSES, LADIES, plain or stitched, GENTLEMEN'S. The very best article imported. CATHCART'S, [d8-d4w] Next to the Harrisburg Bank. COAL OIL! COAL OIL!! LARGE stock of superior, non-explosive coal oil, which we offer for sale at a low figure, by wholesale or retail. NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Sts. [d8] FINE ARTS. RECEIVED from New York auctions, a most elegant assortment of MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, &c., &c. (Catalogues ready for distribution which will be sold at a very small advance on cost, by SILAS WARD, At the Music, Picture Frames and Fine Art Depot, Third street, No. 12. [d6 d1f] FOR RENT. FROM April 1st, 1863, a Two Story Brick House in Walnut street, between Front and Second, containing all, 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 30 feet. Terms \$300 per year, payable quarterly. WELLS COVERLY, Front above Pine. [d4 d1w]