Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Evening, December 13, 1862.

THE COWARDICE OF THE TRAITORS.

The account of the capture of Fredericksburg, while it re-affirms the dauntless bravery of the federal soldier, repeats the old description of rebel cowardice and duplicity. Their was no manly, fair or chivalric contest to defend Fredericksburg. The main body of the rebels did not stand and give battle to our advancing troops. They left the city in the hands of a few murderous assassins, who fired on our troops as they entered, from every imaginable place of concealment. But such as these, when taken, were treated without mercy—treated, doubtless, as assassins deserve, to the speedy death which is necessary to rid the earth of such monsters. Too long have the rebels been recognized as even more than belligerents. While the Administration was protesting to foreign nations and objecting to any recognition of the rebels as belligerents, the leaders of federal armies have been treating the same people with a leniency which would have excited the ridicule of that French King who regarded the process of war as consisting entirely of marching up hill and then marching down again. If a traitor was captured, his release was decreed before he could be brought to a trial. If some rebel assassin was taken in the act of imbruing his hands in the blood of innocent Union men, his oath of allegiance was deemed sufficient expiation and he was released to laugh at the clemency of the Government as the evidence of its cowardice.

As Burnside treated the concealed assassins of Fredericksburg, showing them no mercy when he had once captured them, so we must treat all who are connected with the rebellion. Mercy to traitors is injustice to loyal men. Mercy to those who have combined to destroy all that is dear to civilization and religion, is literally striking a blow at progress, arresting the development of society and staying all that is sacred in improvement and intelligence. Mercy to those who persist in opposing the government, is the act of oppression to those who are so valiantly fighting in defence of law and order. Let the government act with more rigor—let the war be more terrible to those who inaugurated its furies—let mercy be laid aside for a while, that justice may have more room to operate, and the day will come when the resolution will be applauded, even by those who suffered by its acts. The choicest mercy is that which soonest ends this war, let the means be ever so terrible. Peace will make amends for any temporary absence of mercy. The commander who appreciates such a view of the crisis, is the man who will soonest put an end to the rebellion.

SIMILARITIES.

One would not suppose that there was the least similarity between the Democracy of America and the Aristocracies of Europe. These organizations are supposed to represent the antipodes in society and politics. The one has always boisterously claimed to be the ideal and the real of all that is free, enlightened and liberal—while the other arrogantly pretends only to recognize that which is exclusive, titled, lofty and grand—assuming even that *their* superiority is Heaven-born and gifted. The Aristocracies of Europe are the plagues and the pests of mankind. They sport with human life and limb as tigers do with captured prey. The mass of mankind are their victims. On these the Aristocracies of Europe exist. In their blood, the titled inscribe the fame of families—in their groans, the proud experiment for theories and practice of oppression. Yet with these Aristocracies, the Democracy of America fully and fervently agree. They agree on one point. The Democracy which once claimed to represent all that was pure in politics, all that was lofty in civilization, all that was grand in progress, now fully agree with these Aristocracies, and have made their interests similar to those of the few families which rule Europe. This agreement is thus made up: European Aristocracies desire the dismemberment of the American Union. So also do the American Democracy desire the dismemberment of this Union. As the Democracy are represented in the slaveholders engaged in this rebellion—and as the same element is combined in the sympathizers with treason in the north—we have Democracy in its full power—and these as a combination, have made Democracy triumphant.

Here is a picture as well as a historical fact, which should awaken the alarm, the energy and the loyality of every true man in the Union. The record proves the charge against American Democracy. They have been and are conspiring against the Union, against the Government, against Liberty. The confession of the Aristocracies of Europe is open and frank. They desire the destruction of the Union, because on its ruins they hope to secure the privileges of their titles and the power of their class.

— Let the people ponder these facts.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY BALES OF COTTON have been shipped from St. Louis to Pittsburg and from that city will be conveyed East over the Pennsylvania Railroad. If it had been claimed by the projectors of this road, that one of its articles of freight would be cotton, the claim would have most likely settled the charge of insanity which was brought against those who proposed to cross the Allegheny mountain with a locomotive. But the Pennsylvania Railroad is a triumph—cotton is part of its freight, and thus we progress in spite of treason.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS—THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

In the Senate debate on Thursday on the resolution of Mr. Saulsbury, the speech of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, was altogether the most satisfactory and effective delivered. He made this point, which we apprehend will be new to most of our readers, that the oath taken by the President was not like that taken by members of Congress, to *support*, but to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States. He said, truly, that no one had undertaken to impugn the motives of the President, or had dared to accuse him of corruption, in making the arrests complained of. It was his duty to arrest any man or body of men whom he honestly believed to be striving to overthrow the Government of the United States, no matter whether they were found North or South. A watchful care over the interests of the Republic, makes it just as imperative on the President to arrest and imprison traitors and spies in the North, as to raise and equip armies against the open rebels of the South. There is no difference between them. Both are equally to be guarded against. The arrest of spies and traitors not in arms, is a part of our military operations, and is done in pursuance of the President's duty to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. If in the course of the march of our armies, or of the battles they fight, some loyal man is killed or injured, surely no one will object that it was unconstitutional! So, if any man, North or South, puts himself in the attitude of an enemy, he must expect the consequences; if he is wronged, he has no right either legally or morally to raise the question whether the President has violated the Constitution. The only point he can raise is, whether the President was doing his best to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution against its assailants. As a rebel he has no constitutional rights. He has placed himself out of the pale of the Constitution. It may be that he has only acted indiscreetly, perhaps talked recklessly, or kept suspicious company, but if he has, by any act whatever, led the President to believe that he is dangerous to the Government, it is the duty of the Executive to arrest him and denude him of all power to harm that Constitution which the President has sworn to protect and defend. If a man should be caught in a room full of thieves it would ill become him to put on airs when the police insisted on searching his pockets; and if a man chooses to travel about the country denouncing the Government, and talking exactly like the Richmond *Examiner* or the Charleston *Mercury*, he must not be surprised if he finds himself arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of being a secret coadjutor of those open enemies of the Government. What better proof can the President have that Brown or Jones, of New York, is a traitor, than that his language and his ideas correspond exactly with those of men who are known to be traitors, and who are in open arms against the Government?

Mr. Fessenden's argument disposes at once and forever of all these noisy diatribes of the New York *Herald* and *World*, the Chicago *Times*, and all such semi-secession prints about the unconstitutionality of the arrests concerning which they have made such an uproar. It is the President's duty to *protect* and *defend* the Constitution and Government of the United States, and if he had good reason to believe that any person whatever was assailing that Government, or was aiding and abetting those who were in arms against it, he was right in arresting him, and for such action he is responsible to God and his conscience. It is a great power that he is intrusted with, but it is a power which is necessary to the preservation of the Government, a power which the head of every Government possesses, and without which every Government would be utterly defenceless.

"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS."

Such is the cry of the "Conservatives." To all appeals for an active prosecution of the war, for the arrest of traitors and the punishment of treason, they tell us we must have "the Constitution as it is." They condemn the war, because it is not conducted agreeably to "the Constitution as it is;" and the President, because he will not respect "the Constitution as it is;" and the army, because it does not fight the Rebels according to "the Constitution as it is." Their whole argument, their whole cry is, "the Constitution as it is."

Well, Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, a recognized conservative leader, from his seat in the United States Senate, demonstrated how empty is this pretended reverence for the Constitution. He, the embodiment of Border State Conservatism, has so much love for "the Constitution *as it is*," that he proposes to amend it, change it, radically alter one of its most cherished features! What is the proposition he offered? It is simply TO TAKE FROM THE PEOPLE THE RIGHT TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. What think ye of that? Senator Garrett Davis, backed, no doubt, by the whole border state influence, is aiming to abridge popular liberty, to trim down the elective franchise, to concentrate political power in the hands of the few. This, too, under the cry of "the Constitution as it is." Verily, if the people submit to such encroachments they do not deserve "the Constitution as it is," or any Constitutional protection.

The following is Senator Garrett Davis' mode of electing President and Vice President: Within thirty days previous to the election, each state may nominate one candidate.—Should the plan be successful, these nominations will, of course, be made by the Legislatures. From these nominees Congress will first elect a President, and next a Vice President. Should five days be consumed without a choice then the lowest candidate shall be dropped on each ballot, until the contest is decided. The plan, however, is not perfect. If the people are not competent to elect the President and Vice President, they should not be trusted with the election of members of Congress. If the Constitution (not "as it is") is to be made to declare against the sovereignty of the people, let us have the whole hog at once. We suggest, therefore, to Senator Davis that his amendment be so amended that the State Legislatures elect the Congressmen, that the county officers elect the Legislature, and the district constables elect the county officers. This will perfect the system, as the people will only be entrusted with the election of town constables, and we presume that even the Conservatives are willing to trust the masses that far.

Hurra! for the Conservatives and "the Constitution as it is"—in the little end of a horn!

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM FREDERICKSBURG

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL REYNOLD'S ARMY.

The Rebels Responding Spiritedly to the Union Guns.

A Portion of the Rebel Cavalry found on our Right Rear.

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIELD, Saturday, 11 A. M.

The battle so long anticipated is now progressing.

The morning opened with a dense fog, which has not yet entirely disappeared.

Gen. Reynold's corps on the left advanced at an early hour, and at 9.15 engaged the enemy's infantry. Seven minutes after the rebels opened a heavy fire of artillery, which continued up to this time without interruption.

Their artillery fire must be at random, as the fog obstructs all view.

Our heavy guns are answering them rapidly.

As the sun gets higher it is hoped that the fog will lift.

At this writing no results are known. Not much infantry has as yet been engaged.

A portion of the enemy's cavalry crossed a ford above here and yesterday were found on our right rear. A sufficient force has been sent out to meet them.

From Washington.

Three Indian Regiments in the Service of the United States.

What the President Says about Affairs at Fredericksburg.

SIGEL CO-OPERATING WITH BURNSIDE.

Another Movement from Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Three Indian regiments are already in the service of the Government under Gen. Blunt; several more are to be added and all of them formed into a brigade.

Medical Director Letterman has assigned Dr. Warren Webster, of the regular army, to duty as Inspector of the Medical Department of the army the Potomac.

Upon receiving the news from Fredericksburg last evening, the President is said to have remarked, "The rebellion is now virtually at an end," and to have added a prophesy that Richmond would be in posession of the Union troops before the first of January.

As rumors of disaster to Gen. Sigel have been current this evening, we are permitted to state that he is not only safe, but in full communication with Gen. Burnside.

We learn, too, that Gen. Slocum, whose departure from Harper's Ferry southward formed part of the general movement, was, at a late hour, known to be between Strasburg and Manassas.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S ARMY.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF DUMPIERS BY THE REBELS.

Gen. Sigel's Forces Engage the Rebels.

The Rebels Believed to be Retreating from Fredericksburg.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

A special dispatch from Washington, dated yesterday, states that Hampton's rebel cavalry on Friday morning, captured Dumpier's, cut the telegraph wires and carried off the operators.

Later in the day Gen. Steinwehr, in command of Sigel's advance, attacked the rebels, and a fight ensued, the result of which was unknown.

The wires have since been repaired. It is the opinion of many of the Generals at Fredericksburg, that the main body of the enemy has retired, and that no determined stand will be made near the city.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP SAXONIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The steamship Saxonia sailed to-day with 113 passengers, and $341,000 in specie.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

More demand for flour, and prices firmer—sales of 2,000 bbls. chiefly extra family at $7@7 50; superfine held at $6@6 12½; 5,000 bbls. fancy sold at $8@8 25; receipts falling off. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Good demand for wheat—4,000 bus. sold at $1 47@1 50; and white at $1 25@1 75@1 85.—1,500 bus. rye sold at 98c. Corn scarce, demand good, at an advance of 2c.—1,000 bus. old yellow at 90c.; new at 80c. 3,000 bus. Pennsylvania oats brought 42c. No change in barley. In provisions firmer feeling—sales of 600 bbls. old mess pork at $14@14 12½, which is an advance. 500 bbls. whisky sold at 40c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Cotton quiet at 66½@67; flour declining and sales of 9,000 bbls. at $5 75@5 90 for state, $6 75@6 80 for Ohio, southern unchanged; wheat declined 1c, and sales of 40,000 bus. at $1 21@1 28 for Chicago Spring, $1 26@1 33 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 39@1 43 for red; corn steady, and 50,000 bus. at 76@76½c for mixed; pork quiet, $14 25 for mess, and $11 75 for prime; lard steady; whisky dull at 38½@39c; receipts of flour 7,948 bbls.; wheat none; corn none.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

Flour dull and depressed. Wheat steady. Corn firm, at 79@80c.; yellow 82@84c. Oats quiet—Pennsylvania 67@68c. Whisky dull at 42@43c.

The Capture of Fredericksburg.

Graphic Account of the Bombardment and Capture of the City.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 11, 1862.

To day has witnessed one of those rare, grand spectacles of war—the bombardment of a city. For days the attack had been looked for with feverish anxiety, and with each successive evening the morrow was prophesied as the inaugural occasion of the much talked of winter campaign; but weeks slipped by, and yet we rested in our camps, while all along the ridges just across the river batteries nightly sprang from the earth, as if by magic, and the increasing smoke of the enemy's camp fires wrapped hill and valley in undistinguishable gloom. Wild, exciting rumors were greedily accepted for facts, and a thousand statements, as ridiculous as they were contradictory, flew like wildfire from camp to camp.

Throughout the week there has been indications that the crisis was rapidly approaching, and each night the troops retired at tattoo fully confident that the roar of artillery would be their reveille.

Last evening, at sundown, the movement commenced. Batteries hastened to the front, wagon trains were removed from the vicinity of the anticipated battle, the ponderous pontoons joined the current hurrying river-forward, and night closed down upon us bright and beautiful, with our pulses throbbing quick with eager expectations. Artillery never seemed to rumble so noiselessly before, and the sharp cluck of the iron axles echoed far and near, as if in league with the enemy. Down by the river everything was as quiet as peace. Our pickets, composed of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiment, sat listlessly about their fires, watching the rebel sentries and crunching hard tack. The river swept smoothly by, placid as the sky above, and just over there, so close one almost wished to tell them of their error, stood the rebel sentries, while a soothing movement of rushing waters in the rapids up stream swelled softly down the valley. From the thresholds of the city the sharp yelp of curs rang now and then discordantly upon the ear; but with the batteries in position the cause of their outcry would be removed, and silence again settle down upon the town, broken only by the tones of the town clock tolling the midnight hours. And so the time slipped along. The moon climbed higher up, and the falling dew whitened into frost upon our ponchos, while the horses, restless in the chill night air, moved to and fro uneasily in their harness.

At two o'clock our pickets were withdrawn, and at three the pontoon train drove down to the water. Lumber was noiselessly piled upon the ground, and the huge boats slid from off their trucks. Then we hear a splashing in the river—a dark pathway lengthens out upon the silver surface, shadows flit here and there along its track, the lusty blows of hammers re-echo from side to side. And yet no sound comes from the enemy. "Have they evacuated the place?" Are we not to fight here after all?" is asked. Suddenly, Crack! crack! crack! from a hundred muskets, tell us the ball is opened. A cry of pain comes up the bank from the gallant engineers, mules dash off with pontoons thundering after, across the plot; the musketry grows louder and the whiz of bullets more frequent; frightened teamsters fly, panic-stricken, and the artillery horses plunge at the caissons. Suddenly, boom! goes a gun—another and another, until thirty pieces are pouring shot and shell on the devoted city.—Graham, who did so gloriously at Antietam; Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Miller, Durell, Tyler, Smith, Hazard, Kinsey and Dickson, all join in the uproar, and musketry is lost to the ear in the mighty roar that re-echoes again and again from hill to hill. Gradually the fire slackens, and the engineers again attempt the completion of the bridge, but in vain; and after a third trial they fall back, bearing in their arms their wounded, dead and dying.

It was designed to lay down two bridges at once, one at the lower end and the other at the upper end of the city. The enemy, posted in the houses and cellars, upon the river bank, were safe from our infantry, and maintained a continuous fire. Our infantry returned the fire spiritedly, but, finding it impossible to drive the rebels from their cover, finally withdrew, leaving the disposition of the enemy to our artillery.

By this time it was sunrise. The engineers (Fiftieth New York) and the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York regiments had suffered heavily, and the wounded soon began to crowd the doors of the Lacy House. Other regiments had also suffered, though much less, and the surgeons soon had work enough.

About eight o'clock the artillery fire ceased. The fog was so dense that objects were invisible one hundred yards from the guns. Fredericksburg was as silent as before. Again the engineers advance, and again the enemy drove them back; orderlies galloped to the different batteries with instructions; a message orders from Aquia a special train with solid shot; and again the thunder breaks out anew. For a time the roar is indescribably awful. The city from its walls of brick hurls back a thousand echoes, which beat up against the Falmouth bluff, roll back again beyond the town, and then from the distant hills once more swell over to us, as though the heavens were rent asunder. At General Sumner's headquarters, half a mile distant, it becomes difficult to converse in a low tone, while at the batteries orders must be signalized. By and by the firing ceases, and one is almost awe-stricken with the profound silence. The mist still clings to the river, the sun struggles up red and fiery, and the air is suffocating with the odor of gunpowder. Presently the bank of fog begins to lift a little, the glistening roofs gleam faintly through the veil, then the sunbeams scatter the clouds that intervene, and Fredericksburg, utterly desolate, stands out before. A huge column of dense black smoke towers like a monument above the livid flames, that leap and hiss and crackle, licking up the snow upon the roofs with lambent tongues, and stretching like a giant. The guns renew their roar, and we see the solid shot plunge through the masonry as though it were pasteboard; other buildings are fired, and before sundown a score of houses are in ashes, while not one seems to have escaped the pitiless storm of iron.—A less number have been fired than was anticipated; but the damage done by solid shot is terrible, and will require years to repair. Among the sufferers is Mr. Garland, a loyal refugee, who witnessed the bombardment from the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, of whose staff his son is a member. The residence of Mr. Slaughter, father of the Mayor, Dr. Wallace's, Mrs. Hayes', and Timberlake's auction and commission store, are among the buildings burned. An English ensign hung conspicuously from one of the houses, which, fortunately for the inmates, was less exposed to our fire. Females could be seen darting through the streets, negroes carrying furniture from burning houses, and now and then a rebel gliding from one hiding place to another. Our artillery would drive the enemy from their cover upon the bank of the river; but when compelled to cease, in order not to endanger the lives of the regiments, the rebels would immediately steal back and pick off our men with the rifle.

In the meantime our own troops lined the hills upon this side as far as the eye could reach, all intensely watching the operations. Artillery, cavalry and infantry, in solid columns, covered every plateau, and every camp in the vicinity was well nigh abandoned in the desire to witness the bombardment. A number of females appeared at the windows in the city from time to time, waiving white flags and shouting to us that they wished to come over. As we were in the same predicament, the disappointment was mutual, and the affrighted females were left to the undisturbed enjoyment of our sympathy. Whenever such signals were displayed, however, the buildings were spared by our artillerists, so that the inmates were but little less safe than they would have been upon this side.

As night approached it was found that the enemy had no idea of yielding to us a free passage across the river. With their facilities for shielding themselves, our artillery could not permanently dislodge them, and Companies C and G, of the Seventh Michigan regiment, gallantly volunteered to cross in boats and drive them out of town. Receiving assent to their proposition, they sprang into a couple of pontoon boats, rowed briskly across, dashed up into the city at double quick, broke open the houses, and captured thirty-six prisoners, including a staff officer. This gallant act secured to us the opposite side until the bridge could be completed, and our troops are now in possession of the city.

Immediately after taking possession of the place, the enemy opened upon it with artillery from the hills beyond, but without effect, and at this hour (nine o'clock P. M.) everything is perfectly quiet. Not a shot was fired by the rebels from their batteries during the entire day, with the exception of the few shots just at night. Some of our men suffered from our own guns, however, a few shells having exploded this side of the river.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not large. The rebels, owing to their sheltered positions, have probably suffered less than we, though at times our shells seemed to burst among them with considerable effect.

General Burnside remained at General Sumner's headquarters during the bombardment, in plain view of the whole scene.

Died.

On the morning of the 13th inst., MRS. ANNIE M., wife of David J. Unger, aged 32 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband in Market Square, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, with Eight Rooms, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, above the Round House. Terms $100 per annum.
d13-1t[c] JOHN OENSLAGER.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

In abundance at

KELLER'S

DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

No. 91 MARKET STREET. [d13

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY

THE undersigned has just opened a BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKERY, in FOURTH ST., NEAR MARKET, behind the Adams Express Office, where he will always keep on hand Fresh Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Pies of the best quality; and, also, MINCE MEAT, put up by himself. He is prepared to furnish Stores, Saloons and Families at all times, and solicits the patronage of the public.
d13-1w[c] JOHN H. LIKEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

HAIR JEWELRY.

T. M. GREEN'S HAIR JEWELRY MANUFACTORY.

NO. 439 ARCH STREET, (opposite Franklin's Grave,) PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Orders promptly executed and warranted as represented. d13-3t

CASH PAID FOR

COTTON and linen rags, at 75 Market street, next door to Coates' Confectionery.
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CASH PAID FOR

OLD blank books, writing, printing, and all kinds of paper, at 75 Market street, next door to Coates' Confectionery. [d12-3t

CASH PAID FOR

OLD newspapers, at 75 Market street, next door to Coates' Confectionery. [d12-d3t

WANTED.

OLD IRON, Copper, Brass, Pewter and Iron, 50 Second hand Bedsteads and Chairs, all kinds of Second hand Furniture and Clothing, for which the highest price will be given in cash at Barr's Auction Store. Now is the time to empty your garrets, cellars and yards of old furniture, &c. dec11-tf.

READY TO-DAY, DEC. 12.

THE LIFE OF

ANDREW JACKSON,

BY JAMES PARTON.

Abridged Edition, complete in 1 Crown Octavo Vol. Price, $1.75, with Steel Portrait.

"This volume is a condensation of the Life of Andrew Jackson, in three volumes, octavo, which was published by the author in 1860. Nearly everything in the way of document, letter, episode, disquisition, note or apendix has been omitted; but the story of the life has been retained, and the more interesting narratives, scenes, and anecdotes are preserved entire."

The publishers believe they are doing an acceptable service, in presenting at this time a condensed edition of Mr. Parton's great work; a work, which on its appearance two years since excited the liveliest interest, and has since reached a sale rarely attained by any biography of similar size and cost. At home and abroad the critics have agreed in awarding to "Parton's Life of Jackson" the highest praise, for all those qualities which render a biography attractive and valuable, and it has taken a high place among the standard works in the language.

The complete work is in three volumes, octavo, price $6.00. The abridgment now ready is in one crown 8vo. volume, price $1.75. Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 & 7 Mercer Street, New York.
d12-d3t

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. KELKER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1862. [d10-d3t-w3t

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the Name and by the Authority

L.S. OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In an and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the second day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Governor on the receipt of the returns of the election of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to declare by Proclamation, the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective districts. *And whereas*, the returns of the general election held on Tuesday the Fourteenth day of October last, in and for the several Districts, for members to serve in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next, have been receided in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act, whereby it appears that in the First District, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia, Samuel J. Randall has been duly elected; in the Second District, composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards, in the city of Philadelphia, Charles O'Neill has been duly elected; in the Third District, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards, in the city of Philadelphia, Leonard Myers has been duly elected; in the Fourth District, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth wards, in the city of Philadelphia, William D. Kelly has been duly elected; in the Fifth District, composed of the Twenty second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, M. Russell Thayer has been duly elected; in the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, John D. Stiles has been duly elected; in the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, John M. Broomall has been duly elected; in the Eighth District, composed of the county of Berks, Sydenham E. Ancona has been duly elected; in the Ninth District, composed of the county of Lancaster, Thaddeus Stevens has been duly elected; in the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon, Myer Strouse has been duly elected; in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, Philip Johnson has been duly elected; in the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, Charles Denison has been duly elected; in the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, Henry W. Tracy has been duly elected; in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin, William H. Miller has been duly elected; in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry, Joseph Bailey has been duly elected; in the Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, Alexander H. Coffroth has been duly elected; in the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, Archibald McAllister has been duly elected; in the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming Tioga and Potter, James T. Hale has been duly elected; in the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield, Glenni W. Scofield has been duly elected; in the Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, Amos Myers has been duly elected; in the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, John L. Dawson has been duly elected; in the Twenty-second District, composed of that part of Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, including Neville Island, James K. Moorehead has been duly elected; in the Twenty-third District, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and the counties of Butler and Armstrong, Thomas Williams has been duly elected; and in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene, Jesse Lazear has been duly elected.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, have issued this my Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring, that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelly, M. Russell Thayer, John D. Stiles, John M. Broomall, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stevens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Denison, Henry W. Tracy, William H. Miller, Joseph Bailey, Alexander H. Coffroth, Archibald McAllister, James T. Hale, Glenni W. Scofield, Amos Myers, John L. Dawson, James K. Morehead, Thomas Williams and Jesse Lazear, have been returned as duly elected in their several Districts before mentioned, as Representatives in the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, to commence from and after the Fourth day of March next.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

d12-3t

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. [my10y-rd-d10

MONEY TO BE SAVED.

ANOTHER stock of BOOTS AND SHOES just received at the Bankrupt Boot and Shoe house, which will be sold cheaper than ever, and for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed in the world. To be convinced of the fact, call and see. d11-w[c]

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TWO Good House Cleaners. Apply at EUROPEAN HOTEL,
d11-3t* Harrisburg, Pa.