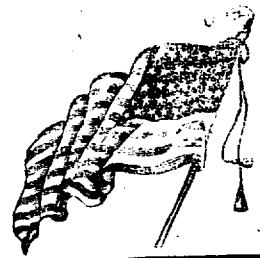


Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA. Friday Evening, December 19, 1862.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

A friend lately enquired of us to know, why the Germans who seek this country and become citizens, at once attach themselves to the Republican party? The question is pertinent, notwithstanding it is easily answered. The Germans of Europe have ever been the friends of freedom. All the progress that has been attained for liberty in the old world was achieved beneath banners born aloft by German hands. The German pen and the German tongue have never tired in willing and speaking for the defence of liberty. Both have always been the bold foes of tyranny. Both have undauntedly opposed slavery. Both have oppression. Both love liberty. Hence, when the Germans of the old seek the new world, it is only in quest of opportunities and friends to aid and enable them to carry out the ideas conceived when in the Fatherland. That he may improve his condition, the German leaves his home. That he may escape the tyrant whom he cannot crush, he gives up a land that is still dear to him, seeking another country which he make over dearer by the glorious triumph and realization of his love of liberty. Thus imbued, thus inspired, when the German reaches the shores of America, his first attraction is naturally, rationally and logically found in the Republican party. He is a pilgrim in quest of the defenders of liberty, and he finds them in the Republican ranks. He seeks influences calculated to elevate, equalize and improve all men, and there he discovers in the principles of the Republican party. And for these reasons we find the great mass of our intelligent German fellow citizens in the ranks of the Republican party. They are the natural antagonists of slavery. Whatever other nations have learned of liberty, it was from lessons inculcated by German example. Even England has derived what little she can boast of in this particular, from the influence of Germany on her people and institutions, her writers and statesmen. From the hour that Martin Luther struck for religious liberty, the hearts and the heads and the hands of all true Germans have been engaged in the promulgation of the same principle. Liberty and equality are as essential to a German's existence as light and air. For these reasons all true Germans become Republicans when they also become citizens of the United States. To become anything else, by attachment to party, would be to forewear all their convictions of what is right and just. To become Democrats, would be to renounce their love of liberty. Democracy is a false profession in these days, which means anything but what the term implies. None understand this better than the intelligent German. To become a Democrat, in his opinion, would be to become the advocate and defender of tyrants—of wrong, of civil and religious bondage. In preference to this, the German would court death, and woo it as he would his bride in his far-off fatherland. GEN. CAMERON, during his present visit to Washington city, addressed the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, and in the course of his speech is reported by the Washington Republican to have made a strong appeal in favor of the removal of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians to such localities within the limits of the Commonwealth, or even to their immediate homes, where they could secure the attention of their friends, and thus render their immediate recovery more certain than it is while subject to the uncertain care and questionable professional skill of the hospitals. In the course of the Republican's sketch of this speech, it says that— Gen. Cameron spoke of the importance of looking to the welfare of soldiers, and said it was far better for our soldiers to be sent home, to be cared for by their relatives and friends, than to be kept here, at Government expense, away from those home influences which are very much calculated to restore men to health. He denounced the policy of keeping the men here, and claimed that the same patriotism which brought them here would, when they recovered, bring them back again. Speaking of the proposed Christmas dinner, he said: "My God, better send them home and let them eat a crust of bread by their own firesides, than entertain them sumptuously where affection and the light of love were not present to cheer their otherwise comparatively desolate condition. The relatives of the sick and wounded soldier were yearning for their return—not a return from the hospital, but a return for restoration, for the repose of the health and strength with which they first went forth valiantly to fight the battles of the country. If the Government neglects much longer to respond to public opinion and solicitude on this subject, it will incur a rightful responsibility, one involving the lives of its bravest defenders, and therefore of course imperilling its own success and perpetuity." In reference to the war, he said we must fight it through, however great the sacrifice. There could be no compromise, and as to reconstruction, there could be no reconstruction of a house with rotten and sound timber. WHAT'S IN A NAME?—There is not probably a word in the English language more absurd than ABOLITIONIST. Time was when it was regarded as opprobrious as the term "Christian" in the last days of the Roman Empire. The rebels call the army of the Union "Abolitionists." The "Conservatives," par excellence, call the opponents of bogus Democracy and treason "Abolitionists." Time, and "an energetic prosecution of the war," will change all this. Until then, the true friends of progress can afford to shudder at the odium. If the friends of the Union opened the villainous slanders of such speech as the New York Herald and Patriot, they would have some doubt in the sacredness of cause. Abuse from traitors is a certificate of character.

THE PEOPLE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We see by our exchanges that the people in the rural districts are moving once more in support of the war, and in applause of the acts of the national administration to bring the war to a final conclusion. While this is not done in any demonstration to swell the armies of the Republic, the movement is equally the proof of the patriotism and loyalty of the people. Were it necessary, the men who compose the meetings thus convened, would rally to the cause of the country, and the necessity, if ever it is increased in a manner to test the people alluded to, will as surely find them responding in the right manner, as it now finds their brothers and sons in the front ranks of battle. The latest demonstration of the kind to which we allude, was one held in Bellefonte, some days since. It was a meeting of the people, without distinction of party. It was a meeting convened solely to give expression to loyalty, and the sentiments put forth in the resolutions then passed, are worthy of being repeated by the people in mass meetings, in every county in the Commonwealth. We append one or two of the resolutions, to show the temper of the people in that portion of the State: Resolved, That we will cordially and heartily sustain the national administration, in all the measures it may find necessary to resist or put down this stupendous rebellion, and that as our ancestors pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the support of our national existence and national independence, so we, to whom have descended the national blessings which they sought, will also in this struggle for the perpetuation of our national institutions, pledge our all in support of the government. Resolved, That whilst we consider all men fallible and liable to err in judgment, yet we will uphold the hand of the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and sustain and encourage him in all the measures honestly put forth and adopted by him for destroying the power and crippling the physical energies of our enemies; that we deprecate anything like factions, fault-finding spirit, and that we envy not the man whose patriotism is only large enough to fill the measure of his party preferences. Resolved, that in a pressing emergency like the present it becomes the duty of the Government to destroy as far as possible every element of strength possessed by those arrayed in rebellion against it, so far as may be necessary for the restoration of peace, and the assertion of civil authority; and if slavery be an important element of success belonging to the rebels, without the existence of which the rebellion must speedily be made to yield to lawful authority, and by the continuation whereof the rebellion may be greatly prolonged, it is the bounden duty of the Government to remove by the most effective means within its reach so troublesome an enemy of military power. And whilst as a measure of civil policy emancipation could not be regarded other than as unwise, unjust and unconstitutional, yet as a military necessity those having the interests of the nation in charge ought not to hesitate to resort to such policy if deemed by them necessary to preserve our national existence. The same meeting adopted the annexed resolution amid great enthusiasm: Resolved, That with feelings of honest pride we welcome back to our midst our respected neighbor and honored fellow citizen, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, now temporarily sojourning amongst us. We esteem him not only for his wise and prudent head, but for his warm and loyal heart. Long may he live to enjoy the confidence and the smiles of the thousands who delight to honor him as our Chief Magistrate.

THE JUDICIARY REBUKING THE DEMOCRACY.

We stated some time since, the fact that by means of a conspiracy in the Councils of Philadelphia, the Democratic members of that body effected the expulsion of a Republican, Mr. Duffield, for no other reason under Heaven, than that of securing the election of certain Heads of Department in the local government of Philadelphia. On joint ballot, the Republicans have a majority of one vote. In order to overcome this vote, this ejection of Mr. Duffield was agreed upon and carried into effect—but on an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, the action of the conspirators was exposed and reversed, and Mr. Duffield reinstated as a member of Councils. This whole business is in keeping with the plans of the Democracy to get power. Power is now their dream and their object. They want it in the local government of cities, in State Administrations, in Legislatures and in the nation. Honor, truth, justice and right are all to be sacrificed to this purpose. But we trust that as they were thwarted in their base designs in the Philadelphia Councils, they will also be defeated in all their other plans. The rebuke of a high Court of Justice, is the illustration of the corruption of Democracy. LET US HAVE OUR WOUNDED. We can solemnly assure the War Department or the Surgeon General of the United States, whichever has the matter in charge, that unless the return of the sick and wounded soldiers to the states in which they enlisted, be at once or speedily ordered, it will be an uphill business to recruit or draft men to bring up our armies to their original strength. The longer this matter is disguised to the War Department, the worse it becomes for the country, for the army, for our ultimate success! Communities and commonwealths are willing to send men to fight the battles of the nation—but they have a right to ask and they do demand that, when such as these are wounded or become sick, they be returned to them, for succor and comfort, for relief and restoration. In fact this whole business of refusing the removal of the sick and wounded, is nothing more than a mean display of personal power. It is a disgrace to the humanity of the nation, and an insult to the sensibilities and the affections of the people. Thousands of men would have been restored to the service, long since, had they been permitted to return home when first wounded or attacked with sickness. Now, however, thousands have been lost to that service—lost to their friends and their country, by the neglect of the hospitals and the inhumanity of the War Department. We are glad to see that the people are moving in this matter. To be silent longer would seem like endorsing the injustice of refusing the sick or wounded soldiers permission to return to their homes, at least such as can be removed with safety. Let the demand be thundered in the ears of the War Department from every county and state in the Union.



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE REBELS COMPLIMENT OUR TROOPS.

They Consider their Position Impregnable. Our Dead all Buried.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Dec. 18, 10 P. M.

Yesterday the rebels sent, under a flag of truce, a request that we would bury our dead. A burials party accordingly went over and continued their labors to-day. During the truce, Col. Walton, chief of Longstreet's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force engaged on Sumner's front on Saturday was only two brigades; but that they had a large reserve force near by. He said our men exhibited the greatest bravery, but he considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of five hundred thousand would find it impossible to carry the heights in the face of their batteries. The rebel loss was small, compared with ours, from the fact that they were protected by a stone wall and rifle pits. Our losses, as heretofore reported, have been considerably decreased by arrivals of stragglers in camp. The enemy took nearly eight hundred prisoners from us, a considerable number of which were absent from their camps when we evacuated the south side of the river. The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled. It is stated that Generals Lee and Longstreet came down to-day and held conversation with some of our officers. The flag of truce was withdrawn to-day after all our dead were buried.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

American Affairs, &c.

New York, Dec. 19. The Royal mail steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port this morning. The London newspapers advance nothing new on American affairs. The Paris Monitor, in a quasi official form, alludes to the presence of a French squadron at New Orleans, which is represented to have greatly excited the disaffected population. The London Globe thinks that the situation of America promises striking results soon. The Times thinks the Democratic successes have rendered the government desperate instead of daunting it, and it looks upon the last advice as the worst yet, indicating that the propagation of a servile war is about to commence. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Professor Newman, denies that he has expressed any sympathy with the southern cause, or passed an eulogium on Jefferson Davis. He has thought it out of his province to praise or blame in such a complicated question. He claims to be a much better friend of the northern American than those who encourage them to persevere in their hopeless and destructive enterprise. Interesting and very encouraging statements have been submitted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company by Capt. Mackin, who took soundings on the Pacific, and Vercy in the English Channel. The English government has ordered to be furnished as soon as possible two hundred miles of cable to complete the Telegraphic communication with India. The French Government has concluded contracts for the supply of the army in Mexico for two years, from which a prolonged occupation of that country is inferred. The cotton famine distress in France was increasing in severity. The Paris Bourse was heavy at 75. The Greek question remains unchanged. It is rumored that some of the Greeks will ask for the son of Lord Derby, in case they fail to obtain Prince Alfred as King. It was rumored that Signor Pasolini was trying to form an Italian ministry. A squadron of lancers recently mutinied at Petersburg. The steamers New York and Nova Scotia, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

THE LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

The Daily News replies to the Times' editorial on the horrors of President Lincoln's emancipation scheme, and quotes evidence to show that its predicted horrors are purely imaginary, and that the slaves will make a better use of their freedom. ITALY. Turin, Dec. 6th.—The following is a list of the new ministry as it will probably be formed: President of Council and Foreign Affairs, Sig. Pasolini; Minister of Finance, Wongnetti; Minister of Commerce, Manca; of War, Pettitoli; of Marine, Ricci; of Justice, Cassinis; of the Interior, Peruzzi. The text of the speech of the Queen of Spain on the opening of the Cortes has been received. Respecting the grave events on the coast of Cuba, she says she feels confident that those events will not change the excellent relations heretofore maintained with the United States Government.

A MYSTERIOUS STEAMER.

New York, Dec. 19.

The bark Barbadoes arrived this morning, and reports on the 30th ult., in the Mora passage, that she saw a long, low black bark, rigged screw steamer, with six guns on each side and a large gun forward. She ran near to the bark, but the latter displayed the British flag, when the steamer kept off. The bark made signals for the steamer's name, but received no answer. The steamer then ran up the American flag and went into the harbor of Point Espado, at the east end of Saint Domingo. She had black lower masts, square, fore and aft foremast and main sail. When nearing the bark she took on a lot of sailors' clothes which were hung in the rigging.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION—ONE OF THE STEAMERS ASHORE.

New York, Dec. 19.

The steamer Blackstone reports that the steamer M. Sanford, with eight hundred troops of the Banks expedition, went ashore two miles south of Caryfoot Reef. The bark Gemshok took off most of the troops and the cargo, and the Blackstone also took aboard two hundred of the troops, and towed the Gemshok to Key West.

FROM KEY WEST.

New York, Dec. 19.

The steamer Blackstone, from Key West, with dates to the 12th inst., has arrived. Admiral Gardner is a passenger. The gunboat Mohawk was at Fernandina on the 11th. The Spanish steamer Monseno, from Havana for Hamburg, put in here this morning to repair damage to her propeller.

LXXVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, (Pa.) it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to communicate to Congress any communication received from John Seys, agent to Liberia for the receipt of Africans, and others, as to the course taken with regard to such persons as were landed in that Republic in 1860-61, agreeably to the orders of the Government. Mr. Low, (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report a bill by which the soldiers who have been rendered unfit for service, by wounds or other disabilities, be at once discharged from the service, and that all soldiers at the military hospitals, who are fit for duty, be returned to their respective regiments; also, establishing a board of medical officers to examine into such cases, by visiting the hospitals and examining into the physical condition of the men, with power to return the results of such examination to be reported to the Surgeon General and to Congress. Mr. Low caused a letter to be read from a soldier at the convalescent camp near Alexandria, dated Dec. 16th, in which the writer says the soldiers there are in a deplorable condition; the camp is dirty and the associations unpleasant and degrading to them. They cannot remain there and only health; it is not abundant to obtain water, but would have to be brought several miles, while constant fires have to be kept up to keep them warm. They do not complain of the soldiers; they desire to return to their regiments, wishing to share the dangers and honors of their comrades. They would willingly share the perils of another Antietam rather than remain there. They remain cooped in there, while their minds suffer as much as their bodies. Some of the regiments have not been paid for six months. The writer asks leave of Mr. Low to use his influence to have them sent elsewhere. Men are lying on the ground, and some who came there comparatively well are now sick. Will you, he asks, give us some aid. We are far from home, friends and State protection. We feel deeply the degradation of the company and associations at this place. Mr. RICHARDSON, (Ill.) said this subject had been deliberated upon by the Committee on Military Affairs. They were anxious to do whatever was necessary to be done in the premises to facilitate the discharge of soldiers incapable of service. They had supposed that the existing laws were necessary for that purpose, but he was desirous that the Senate bill having that object in view, should now be considered. Mr. BLAKE, (Ohio) suggested that the resolution be amended so that the committee shall be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing the convalescent camp under the charge of the Surgeon General. He had been informed by that officer that it is not now under his control. He had been there and knew from actual observation that the camp was not fit to keep hogs in. The soldiers were dying from neglect. The only remedy is to place the camp under the control of the Surgeon General. Mr. Low accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted. The Senate bill to facilitate discharges was adopted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Boston, Dec. 19.

James W. Patterson has been nominated for Congress in the Third New Hampshire district, now represented by Hon. Thomas M. Edwards.

New Advertisements.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES. A great variety of MUSICAL TOY INSTRUMENTS at W. KROCHE'S, Music Store, 93 Market Street. d19-dtf

AN ORDINANCE providing for gratuitous Vaccination.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That the city shall be divided into three districts for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor, which shall be denominated the First, Second, and Third districts. The First and Second districts to be the First, Second, and Third wards, and the Third district to be the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth wards. Each of which the Mayor is hereby authorized immediately after the passage of this ordinance, and annually hereafter on the first Monday in January, to appoint a respectable physician residing in the city; and also to appoint for each of said districts a collector of vaccine cases, who shall reside in the district to which he is appointed. Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each of the collectors of vaccine cases to call on each and every family residing in the district for which he may be appointed, and inquire of such family whether any, and if any, what members thereof may be liable to small-pox disease, and if he find any such person or persons so liable, being in indigent circumstances, he shall offer the gratuitous services of the vaccine physician to vaccinate such person or persons; and if the offer shall be accepted, the said collector shall report immediately to the physician of the District the names of the individuals with their respective residences; and for each and every case so reported, and which shall be successfully vaccinated, the said collector shall receive the sum of ten cents. Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each of the physicians to vaccinate, in their respective districts, all the persons who may be reported to him by the collector, or may make application to him, either at his own office, or at their respective places of abode, according to the option of the applicant, and he shall continue to visit every such patient as often as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether the person or persons have had and passed through the genuine vaccine disease, and each of the said physicians shall furnish the Mayor with a list, alphabetically arranged, of the names and ages of the persons whom he may have successfully vaccinated, at the expiration of every three months, their residences and occupations, and if children the names, residences and occupations of the parents, with such notes and observations as in his judgment may be proper to report. Each of the vaccine physicians shall keep in some convenient part of his district, or in the immediate vicinity, an office, where application may be made at all reasonable times in relation to the duties of his appointment. And in consideration of the services to be performed, each of the said vaccine physicians shall receive the sum of fifty dollars per annum. Sec. 4. All and every of the lists which may be reported by the several physicians shall be deposited in the office of the Mayor for safe keeping; and it shall be the duty of the Mayor to publish quarterly the number of patients successfully vaccinated in each district, with the name of the physician, and also to publish annually the whole number during the year in each district. Passed Dec. 18, 1862. W. O. HICKOK, President of the Common Council. Attest DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved Dec. 18, 1862. WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

New Advertisements.

FRANK A. MURRAY. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

MURRAY & ADAMS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, Fourth Street, above Market, HARRISBURG.

THE undersigned having purchased the Horses, Carriages, Omnibuses, &c., and entire stock of Wm. F. Murray's Livery Establishment, announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish SADDLE HORSES, SINGLE or DOUBLE CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSES, SLEIGHS, &c., at reasonable rates. Obliging and attentive drivers accompany all teams, and any neglect reported to the proprietors will receive their prompt attention. Funerals attended to in person by the proprietors, and quiet horses supplied. Thankful for the former support of the public, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. FRANK A. MURRAY, JOHN Q. ADAMS. d19-dtf

RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the International Relief Committee, of Philadelphia, held on December 15, it was unanimously Resolved, That the Railroad Companies, Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants, and Citizens generally of Philadelphia, and of our own and other States, are invited to cooperate with the above Committee in furnishing provisions for the famishing operatives of Great Britain. Resolved, That the Churches and Congregations of this city, and of our own and other States, are requested to make collections for this object on the first Sunday in January, or at such time as may be more convenient. Resolved, That the Philadelphia Committee tenders its services to the cities and towns of the West, in their transmissions of their bounty to the suffering poor of England. Resolved, That in view of the urgent necessities of the British sufferers, it is expedient to make arrangements for the immediate charter of a vessel on the most favorable terms, to convey such food as the Philadelphia Committee are prepared to purchase and ship. Communications may be addressed to either of the undersigned members of the Committee. ALONZO POTTER, Chairman. ALEXANDER HENRY, Vice Chairman. GEORGE L. BUZBY, Secretary. ALEX. G. CAITELL, Treasurer. George H. Stuart, John P. Cronier, Jas. A. Wright, E. G. James, M. L. Dawson, Caleb Cope, George Whitney, Charles Knecht, A. Getty, W. G. Boulton, C. J. Hoffman, George A. McKinstry, Jos. W. Miller, John Gibson, Lemuel Coffin, E. C. Knight, Jay Cooke, Francis B. Cope. dec18-d11

353 RUBIA MILLS. 355

353 and 355 Washington Street, New York City.

GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

PUT up in tin foil pound papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk. Our prices range from 8 to 30 cents. We put up the following kinds: JAVA, MARAOAIBO, SUP. RIO, RIO AND SUPERIOR COFFEE. We believe our Coffee to be better than any ground Coffee now in use. All orders addressed to us, or to our agents, Messrs. PLACE & YOUNG, 149 Broadway Street, corner Washington Street, New York City, will receive prompt attention. The retail trade supplied by first class jobbing houses in the various cities. dec18 d3m

SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, DECEMBER 31st, 1862. TICKETS.....\$1 00

THE COMPANY hope to raise sufficient funds by this ball to make a payment on their Steam Engine, and ask the hearty co-operation of the public generally. Tickets can be had of the undersigned, or any member of the company. FLOOR MANAGERS: A. W. Bergstresser, Andrew Schlayer, S. S. Child, George Earnest, Charles Weaver. dec18-d11

GRAND EXHIBITION

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET.

THE following are some of the articles to be obtained, appropriate to the season: Bohemian Glass Vases. Flower Stands. Toilet Bottles. Watch Stands. Cigar Stands. Match Stands. Reading and Book Stands. Fancy Fans. Fancy Riding Whips. Card Cases, pearl and Cane. Leather. Cut Glass Colognes. Ivory Tablets. Dressing Cases. Shaving Cases. Ladies' Companions. Ladies' Satchels. Portfolios. Cigar Cases. Match Cases. Fancy Purse. Ladies' Purse. Toilet Articles. Hand Mirrors. Toilet Soaps. Pomades. Combs. Burnett's Toilet Sets. Writing Cases. Sewing Cases. Folios. Leather and Wicker Pocket Mirrors. Flasks. Money Belts. Gun Caps. Varieties. Fancy Boxes. Work Boxes. Box of Cigars. Leather and Gum Balls. Fine Dominoes. Thermometers. d19

SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.—Call and examine these Insulators for Coal Oil Lamps. They prevent the burner from being overheated. For sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market Streets. d19

CHRANBERRIES, Raisins, Currants, and Citron, just received and for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market Streets. d19

New Advertisements.

Christmas and New Years.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Just received at WISE'S FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, Third Street, near Walnut. A large assortment of CHILDREN'S TOYS, DRUMS, FALSE FACES, CHILDREN'S BASKETS, CHILDREN'S DOLLS, SUGAR TOYS, CANDIED APPLES, PEARS, and PEACHES, RAISINS AND CURRANTS, CITRON AND PRUNES, ALMONDS, COCOA NUTS, ORANGES AND LEMONS, and a large collection of Nuts of all kinds. ORNAMENTS FOR THE CHRISTMAS TREE. Now is the time to make selections, while the assortment is full. We promise to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

FOR THE TABLE.

We have constantly on hand PRESERVED PEACHES, SAUCES OF ALL KINDS, TOMATO KETCHUP, PICKLES, &c., &c. SWEET POTATOS, APPLES, &c., &c. Dried Peaches and Apples, Beans, Rice, and Spices of all kinds. ALSO, FOR SALE 300 BBLs. OF CHOICE APPLES. WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Persons wanting anything in my line of business, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident we can please all. JOHN WISE, Third Street, near Walnut. d16-dtf

S. A. KUNKEL, APOTHECARY,

No. 118 Market St., HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., of the most approved factors, all of which he is now prepared to offer to the public, at his new store just opened in Market Street, adjoining the clothing store of C. J. Howe, and nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Ely & Kunkel. Having taken time and pains in the selection of his goods, he hopes by strict attention to his branch of business to merit a share of the public patronage, and respectfully invites a call to examine his large and well selected stock of FINE DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SPECIALITIES, DIETETICS, and articles for the TOILET, comprising of HANDEKERCHIEF ODORS, POMADES of the most exquisite facture. SAHETS AND SULTANES, TOILET SOAPS, COSMETICS for the Hair, TOILET WATERS, TOILET POWDERS, DENTRIFICES, as approved by the most celebrated Dentists of Philadelphia, EAU DE COLOGNE, the most fascinating from Cologne on the Rhine. FLOWERS OF ITALY, an exquisite Eau de Cologne, by the quart or bottle. RAY LEAF WATER, the finest ever distilled. TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, COMBS of all kinds and varieties, PATENT MEDICINES, of all kinds, PURE BRANDIES, for Medicinal purposes. AUTUMN REQUISITES for rough, red, chapped, or inflamed skin, and of the most exquisite made; those which are my own manufacture (from the very purity of material) are exempt from rancidity. VERIFIABLE COD LIVER OIL. I offer this article (the best that can be made, unaltered by any process of refinement,) just as it naturally exists in the hepatic cells of the live fish, and possessing the least possible taste and odor. PURE DIETETICS for children and invalids. BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, the finest fucula the world affords—sweet, pure and of dazzling whiteness. BETHLEHEM OAT MEAL. The pure farina of oats, fresh every week. ENGLISH PATENT BARLEY, very fine for infant's food. RACAHOUT, a delicious diet for invalids and children, rich in all the nutrient principles found in the most valuable forms of food. CARRACAS CHOCOLATE and COCOA, remarkable for their purity and simple preparation; used as the tonic and diet drink of convalescents. Brazilian Tapioca, Molucca Sago, Hecker's Farina of Wheat, Liquid Bannet, the purity and freshness of which is guaranteed. Physicians supplied with pure and fresh drugs on the most moderate terms. Particular attention given to putting up prescriptions and compounding of medicines. S. A. KUNKEL, Druggist and Chemist. SUNDAY HOURS—From 8 to 9 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. d15

"Two Pianos Sold in One Week."

Two MORE Sold IN TWO DAYS.

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANO,

SILLAS WARD, Agent, Third Street. N. B.—The demand for these Pianos is so great that it is found difficult to keep any in Store for exhibition. Purchasers can nevertheless be supplied and suited on short notice. d15-dtf

Coal. Coal. Coal.

THE subscriber having bought out the COAL YARD and fixtures, formerly belonging to Jas. A. Wheeler, Esq., is now ready to deliver to the citizens of Harrisburg, Lykens Valley and Wilkesbarre Coals, well prepared of the best quality, at the lowest market prices. All Coal delivered at consumer's door with the Patent Weigh Cart. Orders left at my office, 4th and Market, or at the yard, will be punctually attended to. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, I still ask for a continuance of the same. DAVID MCCORMICK, P. S.—One Patent Weigh Cart for sale. d15-dtf