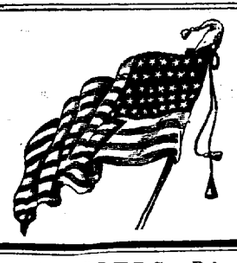
Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening, December 22, 1862.

HON. J. K. MOOREHEAD.

There is no pleasure of all the pleasant duties which a journalist has to perform, equal to that, in our opinion, of paying a just tribute of respect to a faithful public servant or a patriotic citizen. The public man who renders himself most useful, is he who really devotes himself most to the public interest, who enters on his mission or his task, or his elected duty, with the conviction, that the realization of his personal schemes or aspirations is the least which those who placed him in power expect at his hands. Such a public servant is Hon. J. K. Moorehead, Representative in Congress from the 22d District in this state. In the discharge of his duties as a Representative, he is perhaps less known to the masses of men of Pennsylvania, than any other Representative in our delegation, yet in the service of the interests of the masses, he has been perhaps the most assiduous and devoted of all in the same delegation. He is eminently a practical man. He is better acquainted with the great coal and iron resources of Pennsylvania, than any man in Congress. He has a better appreciation of our agricultural pursuits than many who have made them a science and a study—and yet he is not before the people as a debator or an agitator, consuming time in that manner, which would be beneficially devoted if consumed in attention to the public business.

At this time, while referring to General Moorehead, we desire more particulary to call attention to the fact of his great services to the sick and wounded soldiers, citizens of Pennsylvania, who are inmates of the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington. As President of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, General Moorehead has ample opportunity to exercise his benevolence and his energy in aid of the soldier, and while all who are attached to that Association are entitled to the gratitude of the soldier and his friends, none more than Gen. M., and few as greatly as he, have contributed to the success of that Association. The sick and wounded men, soldiers from Pennsylvania, who are inmates of the hospitals located in the vicinity of Washington city, are indebted to Gen. Moorehead for many of the comforts which bless their weary hours of confinement and bring relief to their suffering. Not to him alone, however, but to him as he is the head of a powerful organization which is daily doing good in this particular under his direction. The Pennsylvania Relief Association owes its success to all its members, and if we single out one of these thus as in the case of Gen. Moorehead, and claim for him the *credit* which his disinterested labors deserve, it is as much to make honorable mention of the entire body as to refer in fitting terms to its distinguished President.

—Pennsylvania is proud of the services which Gen. Moorehead while in Congress has rendered the entire state. While those services were great and invaluable, the duty which he is discharging to the sick and wounded soldiers will win him equal credit and gratitude among the masses of the old Keystone State.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

With the whole country, wherever the telegraph could transmit the tidings, Harrisburg has been intensified with the information that important changes were to be made in the Cabinet—that individual members had resigned—that in fact, the President had determined to reconstruct his body of legal advisers, and call in others on whom he could rely with more faith than it has been possible for him to do on those by whom he is now surrounded. Such were the rumors of the past few days. On these all sorts of opinions have been based. The fact that Secretary Seward had resigned, seems to be undoubted; but in the face of this, it is alleged that the President will not accept the resignation, and that Mr. Seward will continue to hold the portfolio of the State Department.

In this contest, individuals are of small importance. The resignation of one man, or the sacrifice of a dozen, if it actually contributes to the success of the loyal cause, can do no great injury in any other direction. And yet, men, that is certain *men* are essential to success, as that may be contributed by their absence or presence in the work in which the nation is now engaged. If any man has seen fit to resign, he certainly would not have done so, unless he was convinced that the act would benefit the country. If his resignation was brought about by other considerations—if he was induced to act from pride or personal resentment, he is no patriot. For the first reason the resignation of a member of the Cabinet should be accepted with respect—and if made on the other motive, it should be received with scorn, and the Secretary at once relieved.

And yet, while we thus point to the resignation of Cabinet officers, and seek to treat such changes as of no particular importance in comparison to the merits of our cause, one thing must be remembered. *The people of the loyal states will have to unite*—THEY MUST FORM A SOLID UNION, BASED ON A PURPOSE TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION, OR THE LEADERS OF THAT REBELLION WILL CONQUER AND HOLD AS DEPENDENTS EVERY FREE COMMONWEALTH IN THE UNION. However we may blame our reverses on the Cabinet—however we may indulge in cheap indignation against individuals in power—however we may denounce one plan to "bag the rebels," and applaud another diplomatic scheme to achieve peace by an argument or a stroke of the pen—the real sober fact in regard to our reverses may be traced to public opinion in the loyal states, to the bickerings, the distrusts, the jealousies, and the opposition of professed loyal men to the government. We are not united, and until we are, disaster and defeat are bound to attend our efforts to put down the rebellion. The President may reconstruct his Cabinet every month—administrations may change—new leaders may be created for our armies—and still the case will be the same, the same hopeless frustration will attend our efforts, unless union and fellowship and confidence prevail among the people.

Whatever may be the changes in the Cabinet, it must not alter our devotion to the country. It is the cause of the Government and not the individuals representing that government, to which we owe allegiance. That cause must be supported, it matters not in whose hands it is placed for direction. Such, at least, is our conception of our own individual duty.

—Since the above was written, the telegraph has informed us, that all the difficulties in regard to the Cabinet, have been adjusted, that the resignations tendered have been withdrawn, and the Cabinet will remain as first constructed. We accept the fact as evidence of a good feeling and a good understanding among those in power. We do not believe that a change would assist our cause. What we want is union among the people of the loyal states. When this is gained, the end of rebellion will be at hand.

A LESSON ON INDEPENDENCE.

One of the best lessons on the subject of independence which has yet been taught the Republican party, is that which is inculcated by the present action of Hon. Joseph Bailey, a member of Congress from this state. At the last election Mr. Bailey was repudiated by the leaders of his own party, and another more radical in Democracy than he nominated for Congress. The personal friends of Mr. Bailey in the Democratic party clung to him, and succeeded in bringing him before the people as an independent candidate. In the contest which followed, he would have been defeated, had not the Republicans and Union men of the district rallied to his support. That support was not given merely as a personal compliment to Joseph Bailey. The loyal men of his district did not vote for *him* as a means of distracting or dividing the Democratic party, or of aiding Mr. Bailey to gratify his personal ambition. The support was given on the understanding that he, Bailey, would act with consistency thereafter, and use his position in aiding the cause of loyalty to triumph over that of treason. But in this, those who supported Joseph Bailey have been wofully mistaken—disappointed and deceived. Instead of honorably responding to the sentiment which sustained him at the late election, and manfully fulfilling the obligation to his country and to principle, which he then contracted, Mr. Bailey, on all test questions, votes with the Vallandighams and Biddles of the House. He absolutely and positively ranges himself in opposition to the very principle which secured him such a glorious vindication at the late election.

This is a lesson to honest men. A lesson alike to ourselves and to our Republican brethren in Bailey's district. In good faith, the loyal men of that district voted for Bailey in opposition to Glossbrenner. In perfect reliance on his loyalty, Mr. Bailey was supported by the Republicans. With a moral understanding that he would support those who were and are defending the nation against rebellion, the Republicans refused to make a nomination, and in a body rallied to his election. What has been the result? Let the proceedings of Congress answer, and let this lesson be a lasting one to the Republican party. Such, at least, it will be to us.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN TENNESSEE.

The growth of Union sentiment in Tennessee is receiving a decided impetus in consequence of the order by Governor Johnson, for an election of Representatives in Congress, from the Nashville and Memphis Congressional Districts. The Union men are encouraged to avow themselves, and the adherents of secession are proportionately discouraged. Gen. Grant's successes in Mississippi, are gradually assuring both parties that the days of the rebellion are numbered, and there is an increasing conviction on one side and confidence on the other, that the rebel armies will never return to Western Tennessee, unless as prisoners of war. Matters are, therefore, rapidly assuming a stable order, and under the protection afforded by the armies of the Union, the loyal citizens are preparing to avail themselves of the clemency of the Administration. An earnest and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Trenton, in Gibson county, a few days ago, at which resolutions of an earnestly loyal and patriotic character were adopted. We have now before us a hand-bill, calling a similar meeting at Bolivar, in Hardeman county, which as a matter of curiosity and an evidence of Tennessee Unionism we present:

UNION MASS CONVENTION!!

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Hardeman county, a Mass Convention of the citizens of the 10th Congressional District is hereby called, to be holden at Bolivar, December 15th, to nominate a candidate, to represent the 10th District in the present Congress of the United States.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, THOS. BOYLE,
GEORGE WOOD, THOS. K. SMITH.
WM. H. WOOD, Committee.

Bolivar, Dec. 6th, 1862.

The Advanced Value of Gold.

Taxes for the Creation of a Sinking Fund, are more Injurious to a People, than Taxation for any other object.

The taxes a man pays toward the interest on government loans, he ordinarily is compensated for, by the increase of the national capital which the loans produce, as we have already shown; but the taxes which he pays towards a sinking fund, are injurious, not only in themselves, but in diminishing the national capital. Only one mitigation exists to such injuriousness, and it arises from the increased value that may ensue in the aggregate of the public stocks, that remain unliquidated. We saw an example of this, when President Jackson voluntarily extinguished, by payment, the 3 per cent. United States stock of the revolutionary debt. They gradually advanced to par, from being 30 or 40 per cent. below par; but the rise was partly attributable to the known approach of a speedy liquidation of the whole at par. Still, the principle of the rise on that occasion, operates, to some extent generally, and to the extent of its operation, tax payers will be injured, by a sinking fund, to the amount only of their taxes, without any additional injury from a diminution of the national capital.

TELEGRAPH

From the Army of the Potomac.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

Despatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck.

PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

1,152 Killed, 9,000 Wounded and 900 Taken Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 19.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington:

General:—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front; and I also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest, and in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay of building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected; as it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men and property.

As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never excelled, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and frends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than wes anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amount to 1,152, our wounded about 9,000, our prisoners about 900, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for. The dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The surgeons report a much more larger proportion than usual of slight wounds. 1,680 only being treated in the hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition, thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them.

I remain, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of the Potomac.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The steamship Union arrived this morning from Havana. On the 15th she left the U. S. steamer Wachusett and Sonora, of admiral Wilkes' squadron, at Havana—all were well. There is no later news from Mexico. The new Captain General, Dulce, had arrived at Havana and General Serrand left for Spain.

The secession sympathizers at Havana proposed joining in the ovation to him by accompanying him to the entrance of the harbor in a steamer, but he requested them not to do so, and Gen. Dulce forbade it.

There were still forty thousand boxes of the old crop of sugar on hand.

The unusually heavy rains had injured the new crop, which will be small.

There were no arrivals of rebel vessels save two with cottonone—was from Matamoras.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

A special dispatch from Washington states that there will be no change in the Cabinet, that all who sent in their resignations will withdraw them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The *Intelligencer* says it having been stated that Gen. Burnside had tendered the resignation of his command, we think it proper to mention what we understand to be the fact, that the President had not accepted the resignation, and it is believed does not intend to do so.

New York Money Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Stocks better, except government securities; Chicago and Rock Island 81⅝; Illinois Central bonds $1 10; Michigan Southern 41; New York Central $1.03½; Pennsylvania Railroad $1 10; Reading 75½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 75¾; gold 32⅝ Treasury notes $1 00½; coupons 1881 $1 02¾; demand notes $1 27.

Interesting from the Southwest.

The Guerillas Again at Their Work of Railroad Destruction.

Movements of the Rebels in Tennessee.

Another Rebel Railroad Raid—An Attack on Trenton, Tenn.

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from two thousand to eight thousand, made a raid on the railroad, three miles this side of Jackson, Tenn., yesterday morning. After firing into a train they tore up the track for a considerable distance, and burned a long trestle work.

The operator at Trenton this evening reports an attack on that place. There has even been considerable excitement at Columbus in anticipation of a rebel visit to that place.

CAIRO, Dec. 21, 1862.—We are still in doubt regarding the extent of injuries done to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The rebels first made a break this side of Jackson, and then moved this way, so there is no chance to hear from the territory passed over. They have taken Carroll Station, Humboldt, Trenton, Kenton, and at last accounts were moving on Union city.

At Trenton large quantities of cotton at the station house and other property was burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and some cars.

A passenger train from Columbus, on Friday, was fired into, but got through to Jackson, and was the last train that passed over the road. The strength of the rebels is not yet known, nor do we yet know the commander. Cheatham, Morgan and Forrest are conjectured.

There is a great panic at Hickman for fear the rebels will make a dash at that place. It is reported here to-night that the rebels have retaken Holly Springs, but nothing reliable has been received.

The steamer Millboy, while taking cotton at Commerce, Miss., on Wednesday last, was surprised by Blyrtee's rebel cavalry and fired upon. Three persons were killed. The Millboy returned to Helena and reported the facts. The gunboat Juliet and transport City Bell, with detachments of the Eleventh and Forty-seventh Indiana were dispatched to Commerce, where they arrived on Thursday night, and burnt the town and plantations for five miles around. Ten prisoners were taken.

MATTERS IN THE VICINITY OF NASHVILLE—THE RECENT DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT HARTSVILLE, &C.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 21.

General Van Cleve's division had a brisk skirmish with the enemy to-day. The rebel cavalry force, supported by four pieces of artillery, reconnoitered General Van Cleve's position, but were driven off after the exchange of a few shots.

We have nothing late in reference to rebel movements.

Confirmation is received of the reports of the reinforcements of the rebels by Van Dorn.

Charges have been preferred against General Schoepil by General Gilbert and Colonel Connell

The official report of the Hartsville affair says we lost forty-five killed and one hundred wounded, and buried fifteen rebels, three of them officers. Of three hundred arms recaptured, three-fourths had never been fired.

The average number of cartridges missing from the cartridge boxes was six. General Rosecrans says this accounts for the disaster.

Twenty rebels in Union uniforms attacked General Negley's body guard to-day, but were whipped and dispersed.

A Nashville lady, going on a flag of truce to Murfreesboro, was discovered with a large amount of contraband goods on her person.

Captured letters established the fact that the Nashville *Union* newspaper is owned partly by rebels in the southern army, and that the profits of the government printing done in that office go to the benefit of the rebels.

Bragg's General Order No. 10 states that the country for miles around the military stations is full of officers and soldiers, visiting, loitering, and marauding.

The railroad bridge over the Tennessee is completed, and the trains run through on all the branches of the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

Colonel Quarris, commanding the Tennessee brigade at Port Hudson, Louisiana, makes an appeal for clothing, which is published in the *Banner*. He says the troops are much in need of blankets, shirts, socks, shoes and overcoats, and an appeal is made to the people of Tennessee to do all they can by individual efforts to supply the deficiencies. It says:—"One word, Tennesseeans, for the gallant Seventh Texas. There are few left; the rest are buried at Fort Donelson. They died defending our soil and homes."

An editorial in the *Banner* urges the Congressional committee to take charge of the publication of all letters of Yankee soldiers captured, to show the civilized world that they who have proved themselves the most brutal, lying and tyrannical, are sometimes the most sensual, beastly, obscene, illiterate people of modern times.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th says the rebel loss at Fredericksburg was from six hundred to one thousand killed and wounded.

The *Examiner* says, summing up the recent fight:

"Our right wing drove the enemy back, killing three to one, and at night we held the ground occupied by the enemy's batteries in the morning." It says Longstreet's victory was more complete; he drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing five to one.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says Sigel has not more than fifteen thousand raw levies.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

There is moderate inquiry for flour and firm; sales of 20,000 bbls. at $6 12½ for superfine, $6 50 for extra, and $7 12½@7 50 for extra family. Rye flour is held at $5 50, and corn meal at $3 50. There is no falling off in the demand for wheat, and 5,000 bushels sold at $1 48@1 50 for red, and $1 65@1 85 for white. Small sales of rye at 95@98c. Corn is in fair demand, and 4,000 bushels sold at 87c. for old yellow, 73@77c. for new. Oats are in fair request; 2,000 bushels light sold at 41c. No change in barley or malt. Provisions are held firmly; sales of mess pork at $14 25@14 75.

Died.

On Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., at 5 o'clock, MRS. SUSAN SPRING, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Philip Linn, on Fourth Street below Market, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

New Advertisements.

MRS. S. HEGMAN,

TEACHER OF PIANO AND MELODEON, Front Street, below Mulberry. [d22-1w*

LOTS FOR SALE!

NEAR the Pennsylvania R. R. Shops, on Ridge Road and Pennsylvania Avenue. Enquire of CHRISTIAN EHRMAN, d22-1m] Second Street, above State.

New Advertisements.

BOSS'

CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY THE AMERICAN INK COMPANY, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The following Dealers have ordered the above excellent article of Fluid, and will have it for sale at their stores: C. K. Keller, Druggist, 91 Market st.; Theo. F. Scheffer; Geo. L. Walters, 116 Market st.; W. D. Jask & Co., cor. Third and Market sts.; D. W. Gross & Co.

See what judges of ink in our city say:

We the undersigned having used Boss Bro.'s Chemical Writing Fluid consider it a *superior* article and *heartily* recommend its use to the public:

J. C. Young, Prothonotary, Dauphin county.
S. H. Brenner, Clerk to Prothonotary, do.
Joseph Miller, Clerk to Commissioners.
John L. Speel, County Treasurer.
John Rose, Deputy Recorder and Register.
Samuel Marquart, Register.
Jacob Shell, Deputy Sheriff.
Thomas H. Norton, Capt. U. S. A., Dis. Office.
Handy Mix, Auditor General's Office.
D. C. Maurer, " " "
David Barnes, " " "
Jos. Garretson, " " "
Wm. King. " " "
Chas. Corner, " " "
M. S. Bower, " " "
Alexander Wilson, State Treasurer's Office.
J. Holcomb, " " "
A. C. Smith, Attorney-at-law.

N. B.—Changes of temperature will *not* effect this Fluid. d22-1t*

USEFUL PRESENTS

FOR

1862. CHRISTMAS. 1862.

DRESS GOODS, of every description.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
EMB'D SETS, Sleeves and Collars.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF KIDS, Gents', Ladies' and Children's.
GRENADINE AND LACE COLLARS.
KNIT HOODS AND NUBIAS.
MISSES' BALMORALS.
LADIES' "
HANKERCHIEFS.
&c., &c., &c.

Our assortment of all kinds of GOODS is now complete.

CATHCART'S,
d22-1w] Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

NOTICE.

ALL persons leaving dead Horses, or carcases of any kind, on the premises called Wetzel's Swamp, now belonging to Thomas McKee, will be dealt with according to law.

d20 d3t* JOHN BRINTON.

CAKES! CAKES! CAKES!

PARTIES wanting first class Cakes, at lowest cash prices, for Christmas times, will please leave their orders at once at

FINLEY'S
d20-2t* 74 Market Street.

PURE GROUND SPICES!

THE best of

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
Splendid
VANILLA BEANS!
Fresh
CULINARY HERBS!
Unadulterated
BAKING SODAS!

Guaranteed at

KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
d20 91 Market Street.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES.
A great variety of
MUSICAL TOY INSTRUMENTS
at

W. KNOCHE'S,
Music Store,
d19-dtf 93 Market Street.

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,
d19-dtf JOHN Q. ADAMS.

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-dtd

NOW IS YOUR TIME

—TO—

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY buying your BOOTS AND SHOES, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags, at No. 108 Market Street, next door to Haynes' Agricultural Store, where you will find a large stock of Boots and Shoes, made expressly for the retail trade, and will bear comparison with any in the city. All in want of Boots and Shoes should give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—All kinds of work made to order, in the best style and by superior workmen. Repairing done at short notice.

ap2 '62-rd d20 JOHN B. SMITH

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., &c.
SWEET POTATOES,
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,
d16-dtf Third Street, near Walnut.

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. Reese, and nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Eby & 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
HANDKERCHIEF ODORS,
POMADES of the most exquisite facture.
SACHETS 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 exqusite Eau de Cologne, by the quart or bottle
BAY LEAF WATER, the finest ever distilled.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
COMBS of all kinds and varieties,
PUNGENTS and SMELLING SALTS,
LIP SALVE, in a variety of vases,
PORT MONNAIES,
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GENT'S and LADIES' COMPANIONS,
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.
VERITIBLE 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 fecula 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 valued forms of food.
CARRACCAS CHOCOLATE and COCOA, remarkable for their purity and simple preparation; used as the tonic and diet drink of convalescents.
Brazillian Tapioca, Molucca, Sago, Hecker's Farina of Wheat, Liquid Rennet, 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.

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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 Wilkesbarree 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.

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P. S.—One Patent Weigh Cart for sale. d15-2m