Paily Celegraph

HARRISBURG.

Thursday Afternoon, December 13, 1860.

Ingratitude and Treason. The course of Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, in declaring that he would not act on a committee the purpose of which is to restore fraternal relations between the two sections, shows him to be a traitor at heart, and bent on the destruction of the Union. The St. Louis Democrat, commenting upon the course of Hawkins and his confederates, says, "the impossibility in it will have to be dealt with as rebels of reconciling the Secessionists to the Union is a proposition that may be safely assumed. No concessions which the North can make will satisfy them. All their schemes and projects are based on a dissolution of the Union. If there be a Representative in Congress who should feel reluctant to avow himself a Disunionist, it is the representative of Florida .-That State was bought by the Federal Government, and paid for out of the Federal Treasury. The cost of her Indian wars to the nation is something that would stagger belief, so enormous is the sum. Florida has grown to be what she is, and that is not much, on federal pap. After she was admitted into the Union, she was unable to protect herself from a handful of Indians. The Federal Government had to fight her battles, and at the same time defray all the expenses. Her secession from the Union will be a flagrant case of an abscording debtor, and as great an act of meanness as that of a nigger who should run away from a generous master whom he had entreated to buy him. The pride of the South is a string that is harped upon continually, but in the case of Florida it is the bitterest irony. The mass of the natives are the immediate descendants of Majorcans or Minorcans-we forget which—who were brought from that island to the American peninsula by an Englishman, the same as Coolies are now brought to the West Indies. The imported immigrants struck-broke their contract with the Englishman-refusing to work for him as they had stipulated—as soon as they found they could do so with impunity, and their history ever since is in keeping with that memorable proceeding .-They should also be the last to complain of Personal Liberty Bills, for under their primitive organic law they were persons held to labor, and they discharged themselves from the obligation by a Personal Liberty Bill administered by Judge Lynch. Yet we are told that Florida will be degraded if she remains in the Union any longer! Is she willing to pay back all that has been expended on her? She would be to this day a howling wilderness for the most part, if she had not been admitted to the Union, and it is very probable she will relapse into her original condition after she goes out, for her white population is less than that of Kansas. The grievances of Florida, forsooth! We grant she has one strong cause for disucion—the multiplicity and magnitude of the benefits of which she has been the benefits of which she had been the benefits of which she had been the benefits of which she had been the benefits recipient. She never paid a debt, and day and Texas have each cost the government the debt of gratitude which she owes the Federal Government is so great that she Federal Government is so great that she takes refuge in repudiation. That is always the way with the little-minded, who hate those who greatly favor them as well hate those who greatly favor them as well my. How they expect to pay the cost is a as those whom they injure. Mendicancy mystery.—North American. and repudiation mark every page of Florida's history, and it is to be-regretted that da's history, and it is to be regretted that TURE AND GOVERNOR BROWN.—The quarrel bethe ingrate was ever permitted to merge tween the Legislature of Georgia and Governor from ther territorial condition, or that the much talked of ship canal from the Gulf to the Atlantic, which would cut off the to the Atlantic, which would cut off the peninsula from the main land, has not been dug. We trust the Republican members of Congress will take Mr. Hawkins' declaration at its advertised value, and abandon at once the hopeless task of conciliating the secession States. If there is to be a readjustment and compromise, let the Union slave States only be considered, for they are the only States that have the to the Atlantic, which would cut off the for they are the only States that have the Governor remarks that, "should any member in a fraternal and conciliatory spirit and with slightest cause of complaint. Their griev- of the House feel conscious of guilt, and persist an earnest desire to remove all grounds of just in applying to himself a charge of bribery or complaint. ances, we presume, are all summed up in the difficulty which masters experience in re-capturing their fugitive slaves. The radical remedy for that, we are convinced, is the substitution of the indemnity principle for the extradition principle in the New York "Times" says, of a representation Constitution itself."

Freemen of the North—the great body

now in his old age, and causing it to be laid oppressed millions throughout the world, we're aside, tottered to his chair, and grasping a pen, framed by the wisdom, built by the toil, and of the people—will require the enactment exclaimed:

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

"The pen is mightier than the sword." and enforcement by the Southern States. of such laws as will fully protect our citizens when traveling through, or sojourning in, those States. They will require with arose from all parts of the house.

the repeal of all laws imprisoning our seamen when they arrive at Southern ports, all laws preventing the circulation of Northern newspapers, and they will demand that full freedom of speech and of the press be guaranteed. We are willing to do the South justice, but we ask a little of that commodity for our people in return-nothing more.

John M. Botts on the Union.

This distinguished Virginian has written a very able letter on the present condition of political affairs. He says that secession is "plain, bold, daring, flat footed rebellion against and treason to the rest of the States," and those who engage and traitors—that he has no desire to dangle at the end of a rope as a traitor-and if South Carolina chooses to run a tilt against Uncle Sam, she is welcome to try it. She will still be a State of the Union. in a state of rebellion, and Mr. Botts has not a shadow of a doubt either of the right, or the power, to control her. The only question would be-si it worth while? this point says:

"When should we be safe in declaring war for the defence of our honor, or our rights, or for the protection of our people, if in the midst of the war, the Union should be dissolved, and the government destroyed, whenever some one of the States might be disappointed in the election of her favorite candidate for the Presidency, or because her interest would be promoted by do-ing so, or because it would enhance the price of cotton to open a direct trade with the enemy? What govern-ment on earth would thereafter treat with us, as one of the Nations of the world? or treat us with respect? One of the inconceivable and ireconcilable things of this world, to my mind, i that an idea of such unmixed and unmitigated onesence and absurdity as that of the right of a State to secede at pleasure, should ever have obtained a place in the mind of any man who was not an absolute lunatic."

Fire Eating Epistle from Mississippi.

The "Bulletin" is permitted to publish the subjoined letter, received yesterday, by a prominent mercantile house in that city, from a party in one of the largest cities in Mississippi :-

DEAR SIR :- There is great excitement here now, and Abolitionists are hung as fast as caught. Blue cockades all the go. Old Miss. will leave this rolluded Union in two weeks.—Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, will go with her and South Carolina. lina. We rescued a man here yesterday from the clutches of an Indiana Sheriff, as we don't intend to allow any one to take a person from here for trial in a Northern State. Two steampoats were ordered to travel up country, day before yesterday, for having captains on board who voted for ABE, and as they pass here we intend to give them a taste of "pitch and down." Mississippi will vote on 20th for secession by 25,000 majority. The next letter you get from me will be from a foreign country to the Confederacy of Columbia. to the Confederacy of Columbia. Tell—
if we catch a Wide Awake down here, the
Minute Men will make him wish himself in
Dixie. Don't you think Abe had better resign,
and let Mr. William L. Yancey take his place?
Yours truly,

Who Shall Pay the Piper?

The secession of the cotton States, which is now spoken of at Washington by the fire-eater as a fixed fact, holds out a prospect of taxes to the people of these States by no means enviable. As a small sample, we quote from the last annual report of the Postmaster General, fully to its faithful enforcement; and that we the receipts and expenditures duving the year for the postal service in each: States.

Receipts. Expenditures. South Carolina, 101,549 879,001 286,445 \$532,784 \$1,581,068 \$1,049,281

This is but a single department of the goverment. Not one of these States pays as much revenue on importations into the freasury as a costs to collect it. Of course if free trade were established in the cotton republic, the revenue inition of slaves as property, and as to the question of the rights of slave owners in the Territoria on importations would be cut off, and revenue on importations into the Treasury as it costs to collect it. Of course if free trade were Resolved, That as to the question of the recog-Treasury. Yet the fire eaters who talk of a

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE GEORGIA LEGISLA-Brown, of that State, in consequence of the latter, as is alleged, having charged the mem-

A THEATRICAL UNION DEMONSTRATION. - The of the character of Richelieu by Mr. Booth, in that city :-

JUSTICE TO THE NORTH.—While the

Southern States are demanding a repeal of the Northern "Personal Liberty bills," and Northern conservatives evince a willingness to accede to their demands, the

It was curious to notice how every passage of the ashes of those brave men who fought with us and for us rest beneath our soil, and that they have in their keeping the bones of our soldiers who perished in their defence.—
That our glorious institutions under whose guidance and protection we have attained to so great prosperity and renown, and which have the Cardinal found he could not even raise it made this Union of States the joy and hope of now in his old age, and causing it to be laid oppressed millions throughout the world, were

Take away the sword-States can be saved without it." so fair an inheritance. >

by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES DAILY TELEGRAPH.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

A DOUGH-FACED DEMONSTRATION.

"Concession before Secession."

NUMILIATING APPEAL TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRAITORS.

Cotton Still King in Philadelphia.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECHES.

CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES RECOMMENDED.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM DENOUNCED AS HOSTILE TO THE SOUTH.

Pheladelphia, December 13.

The grand Union meeting assembled at noon, in Independence Square. The proceedings were opened with devout prayer by Bishop POTTER. Mayor HENRY presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secreta He scouts the right of secession, and on ries, their names comprising a large number of our most wealthy and influential citizens. The following resolutions were read and adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The people of the city of Philadelphia having assembled in cheerful obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, issued by request of their Councils, for the purpose of tes-tifyng their love for the Union and their devotion to its perpetuation, and to the strengthen-ing of those bonds which hold us together, whether of the north or the south, the east or the west, as one great and united people, do

Resolve, That with one voice and united hearts we proclaim our attachment to and reverence for the Constitution of the United States, and our earnest and endearing love for that great Union which it creates and protects-a love which is not sectional but national, and that greets our brother, from whatever State he comes, as a partaker with us in that noblest of all inheritance, the title of a citizen of the United States.

Resolved. That the usefulness and the endurance of the Union both depend upon a faithful observance, by the people of all the States, of all the requirements of that sacred instrument which the wisdom and the patriotism of our fathers framed, and under whose provisions we have become a great and happy people, prosperous and renowned among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we do therefore more deeply deplore the fact that some of the States of this Union have placed upon their statute books en-actments which evade or defeat provisions which the framers of the Constitution wisely inserted for the protection of the valuable rights of citizens of other States, and that we pronounce all such acts to be violations of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and that we earnestly appeal to our brethren of those States instantly to repeal all such enactments.

Resolved, That the people of Philadelphia here by pledge themselves to their brethren of the other States that the statute books of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched by their Representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature; and that every statute, if any such there be, which in the least degree in-vades the Constitutional rights of citizens of a sister State, will be at once repealed; and that Pennsylvania, ever loval to the Union and liberal in construing her obligations to it, will be faithful always in her obedience to its re-

quirements. Resolved, That we recognize the obligations of the act of Congress of 1850, commonly known point with pride and satisfaction to the recent conviction and punishment, in this city, of those who had broken its provisions by aiding in the attempted rescue of a slave, as proof that Philadelphia is faithful in her obedience to the law; and furthermore, that we recommend to a law which shall give compensation, in case of the rescue of a captured slave, by the county in which such rescue occurs, precisely as is now done by existing laws in case of destruction of

cheerfully to the decisions of the Supreme Court these respects as the same has been or may be expounded by that august tribunal; and further, they recommend that whatever points of doubt exist touching these subjects be done n an amicable and lawful way, forthwith submitted to the consideration of said Court, and its opinion be accepted as the final and authori-tative solution of all doubts as to the meaning of the Constitution in controverted points.

Resolved, That all denunciations of slavery as existing in the United States, and of our fellow-citizens who maintain that institution and

rrom the Umon, with all the anectionate earnestness we can express, to forbear. That we remind them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people, and which seem to us so strong that no power short of that which paralyzes all memory, and effaces all history, can separate us. That the ashes of those brave men who fought with us and for us rest beneath our soil, and that they have in their keeping the bone of framed by the wisdom, built by the toil, and defended by the blood, of a common ancestry, and cannot perish without an eternal reproach to us, their children, if we destroy so great and

STAGE DECORATIONS.

in the display of bunting, with appropriate mottos. On one of the Hotels was the motto: not less than par, was agreed to, but the House in day-time, when business is most active, the gathering was as large as any ever assembled in Independence Square, numbering tens of

Mayor HENRY said: "We have met to inteligently consider the imminent danger which threatens the perpetuity of the Union, without any partizan or personal motives. This danger has been brought upon us most rapidly. The Republic is still in its infancy, yet now we meet on ground where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed by our fathers with despair in their hearts. Only in the sovereignty of the people, and by the prompt efforts of the people, can this Union be perpetuated. We have met to declare our unshaken confidence in the Union and our determination to defend its integrity. He spoke plainly. If any hostile sentiments have been proclaimed by any one portion of the country against the other, they must be relinquished. We must restore public sentiment to the old standpoint. The misplaced appeals from our pulpits, lecture rooms and presses, against a section of our common country, must be frowned upon. [Immense applause]—
It has been these violent appeals that have
mainly brought about this sad state of affairs. We must preserve the Union at all hazards — We will do well to repel this officious intermeddling with our neighbors. So long as our social institutions do not contravene with the principles of the Federal compact, none may justly interfere with or righteously denounce them.
[The resolutions were amended so as to call

for a general convention of all the States, instead of the seceding States]

ing, and spoke strongly in favor of the proposed Convention or Congress, composed of delegates from all the States, to be held in Independence Hall. He cautioned against violence, lest we have a civil and devastating war; and we have all to lose by disunion. It is most important that public sentiment be changed; that we no longer consider each other at the North and South as hostile and enemies; and he referred to the speech of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, whose name was received with hearty cheers. His kind sentiments are heartily reciprocated and echoed back to the people of Georgia and the South.— We must repeal these hostile acts of assembl passed by eleven States, interfering with Southerners in recovering property. [Applause.] We must thus show our good feeling by action, not only by words; and we must show the South that we will do nothing to interfere with their rights, but everything to protect them; that we are their brothers, friends and fellow-citizens. It is folly to suppose this country can be divided, and it must be union in peace or union in

JUDGE WOODWARD, of the Supreme Court, said we must consider calmly the position of the South, and ask whether they may not be justified in their apprehensions. The platform of the party which has just succeeded in electing their candidate for President, is un doubtedly considered hostile to the institution

CHARLES E. LEX, City Solicitor, said he had no doubt that the action of this meeting would be heartily endorsed by a majority of those who cast their votes for the President elect, and he sooke as a Northern man on Northern soil. In doing so they would not abandon their princi-ples. The vote of Pennsylvania was not influenced by the slavery question. The main issue on which the recent contest was decided in this State was the protective policy. Any danger to the South would be repelled by hosts of young men lately conspicuous in the political clubs of the successful party. Let the Fugitive Slave law be implicitly obeyed. We may pre-fer that it should be slightly modified, but as it is, its the law of the land, and let us submit to the decisions of the Supreme Court. He only spoke the sentiments of the Governor elect.

[Faint cheers for Curtin.]
He read a telegraph dispatch from the Governor of Maryland to Mayor Henry, denying the report that he intended to convene the Legislature of that State.

Mayor Henry read a dispatch to the meeting from Philadelphians now holding a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, approving of the action of the people of their native city.
THEODORE CUYLER, President of the Select

Councils, spoke earnestly and patriotically on the questions of the day. This was no hour for crimination or recrimination. Forgetting all party ties, or questions of expediency, we must unite and keep step to the music of the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Dec. 18. SENATE. - After prayer and the reading of the Journal, Mr. Johnson, (Tenn.,) presented joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Con-stitution of the United States, in accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution. He also introduced a resolution that the select committee of thirteen be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing, by Consti-tutional provision, a line running through the Territories of the United States, making an equitable division, with slavery to the South, and vice versa to the North. Secondly—that the States preventing the return of fugitive the States preventing the return or ingitive slaves shall pay double the value of said fugitives: Thirdly—slavery shall exist in the Navy Yards, etc., in States where slavery exists, but not in the others: Fourth—Congress shall never interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it exists within the congress shall not limits of Maryland : Fifth—Congress shall not touch the representation of three-fifths of the slaves: Sixth—the amended provisions to be considered a part of the Constitution

House.—The Speaker appointed Mr. Hughes, (Md.) a member of the committee on military affairs, in the place of Mr. Burham, excused. Mr. Morris, (Ill.) asked leave to intro-duce a resolution expressing a proper es-timation of the immense value of our Na-tional Union and cherishing a cordial, ha-bitual and immovesble attachment to it; that we will speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; that we will watch its preservation with jealous anxiety; watch its preservation with jeatous anxiety; that we will discountenance whoever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together

the various parts.

Among other things the resolution declares that we regard the perpetuity of the Union as of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or any man; that whatever evils cr any party of any man, that whatever evils crabuses exist under it ought to be corrected within the Union, in a peaceful and Constitutional way; that we believe it has sufficient power to redress every wrong and enforce every right growing out of its organization or pertaining to its proper functions; and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war.

Mr Curry, (Ala.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, unless it be referred to

the special committee.

Mr. Monnis said he had not the slightest idea of letting it be buried in the coffin of that committee. Mr. Curry again objected.

Mr. CURRY again objected.

Mr. Morris said that he wanted a vote on the resolution, and hoped ultimately to succeed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (Ohio,) the House took up the Treasury note bill as returned from the Senate with amendments. The House agreed to the amendment restoring the denomination from \$100 to \$50. The other Senate amendment proposing that three mill. The stage was gaily decorated with flags, and Senate amendment proposing that three milali the public and many private buildings shared flors of the Treasury notes may be sold at a

The Secession Movement.

AUGUSTA, Geo. Dec. 13. Thos. R. Cobb is out with a recommendation to the seceding States to fix the time for the ordinance secession take effect on the fifteenth or twentieth of February. In the interim, Commissioners from the seceding States to meet and consult upon the propriety of step-ping out of the old Union into another based on the Constitution of the United States.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 13. A fire occurred in Baltimore street last night which proved very destructive. It commenced in the large five story warehouse occupied by Marston & Brothers, china and glass, and Rosenwig's Cap Factory. The walls fell on the adjoining buildings, and that occupied by Jas. S. Water's bookstore on the east was consumed, with the stores of B. F. Vess, hardware, and Warner & Brother, boot and shoe dealers, on the west. The loss is very heavy but was generally covered by insurance.

Population of the States and Territories

Washington, December 13. As near as can be ascertained the total popu-lation of the States and Territories is thirty one millions. Therefore, the ratio of representa tion in the House of Representatives will be about one hundred and thirty three thousand.

Commissioner of Patents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. Mr. Shugert, long the efficient Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, is by law now the acting Commissioner, and to him all the pending business will be transferred. There is no probabili-ty of an appointment in place of Thomas, who retired to day and entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, having been confirmed by the Senate.

DR. McClintock's Cold and Cough MIXTURE, the established and standard remedy for Cough, Cold Influenza, Hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparatio, that has no rival in the field. Price 25 cents. Sold by eorge Berguer.

NOTICE.

Coughs. - The sudden changes of our climate COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple reme dies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the enrly stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial-Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the veice. See advertisement.

Married.

At the United States Hotel in this city, Dec. 11th, 1860 by Rev. A. X. Shoemaker, Mr. Benjamin B. Hiestani and Miss Sallie A. Manning, both of Lancaster Co.

On the 13th inst., at Hoffman's Hotel, by the Rev. D Gans, Mr. DAVID WEAVER to Miss Anna Bowman, the former of Cumberland, and the latter of York county. At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, this morning, by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Elisha Allis, Esq., of Easton, Pa., to Miss Sarah B. Packer, daughter of Gov-

New Advertisements

GREAT BARGAINS! ELEGANT FURS

LADIES AND CHILDREN. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL The Largest and Best Stock in the Ci y.

Our facilities enable us to sell lower than any other es ablishment. "Politeness and Fair Dealing" our motto

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS. 826 and 828 Chestnut Street, Philada.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PHILADELPHIA.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 27th, 1860.

For sale in Harrisburg at Geo. Bekgner's Book.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will issue EXCURSION
TIOKETS at a reduced fare, to persons presenting tickets of admission to the Concertat their ticket office.
d12 codtd

DOG LOST.—The undersigned has lost a BLACK POG, forefeet white, white under the breast, with one ear mutilated, and most of his teeth broken. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the animal 30

WM. H. COLSHER, Plumber, Second Street below Chestnut. INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS,

NEAR PHILADELPHIA. GENTLEMAN who has had much ex-GENILEMAN WHO has had much experience in fiting boys for College, desires to recove TWO PUFILS to be prepared for College or business. They will have therough instruction, together with the samforts and supervision of home, under circumstances calculated to inspire literary tastes and fordness for study. Address "TEACHER," del0-3td Germantown P. O., Pa.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, Mr. JOY AND LANCASTER RAILROAD Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. S, 1860.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock a, m., at Sansom street Hall (Sansom street, between Sixth and Seventh streets) in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a contract for a more permanent lease of their road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE TABER,

dec11-dtdec27

A LARGE ASSORTMENT UP
FANCY SOAPS, HAIR CILS,
POMADES, COLOGNES,
EXTRACES,
are selling very cheap to dealers by the dozen.
Prepare for your Holliday Sales by buying some of the above articles, at
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
91 Market Street.

FRANK A. MURRAY'S LIVERY & EXCHANGE STABLE,

FOURTH STREET NEAR MARKET, THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to accommodate the public with SUPERIOR HORSES for saddle or carriage purposes, and with every variety of VEHICLES of the latest and most approved styles, on reaccepts the superior of the latest and most approved styles, on reaccepts the superior of the latest and most approved styles, on reaccepts the superior of the latest and most approved styles, on reaccepts the superior of the latest and most approved styles, on reaccepts the superior of the latest and most approved styles, on reaccepts and the superior of the latest and most approved styles.

CLES of the latest and most approved styles, on reasonable terms.

PLEASURE PARTIES will be accommodated with Omnibuses at short notice.

CARRIAGES AND OMNIBUSES FOR FUNERAL OCCASIONS will be fornished, accompanied by careful and obliging drivers.

He invites an inspection of his Stock, satisfied that it is fully equal to that of any other establishment of the kind in the city.

FRANK A. MURRAY.

New Advertisements.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYSIII

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

GIFTS!

IN THE GREATEST VARIETY AT BERGNER'S CHBAP BOOKSTORE,

51 MARKET STREET.

Comprising the largest and best selected stock of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD

RELIGIOUS. HISTORICAL, SCIENTIFIC. POETICAL,

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, (Linen and Paper.)

AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Games and Puzzles,

Innumerable in quantities and kinds

FAMILY BIBLES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY, AT ALL PRICES.

POCKET BIBLES, PRAYER and

HYMN BOOKS.

Suitable for all Denominations, in all Sizes and Kinds of Bindings from the most common to the finest

Velvet Bound.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESSING CASES,

LADIES TRAVELING

and SHOPPING BAGS, PORTFOLIOS, CABAS,

WRITING DESKS and CASES, MONEY PURSES,

POCKET BOOKS, &c., &c

Mathematical Instruments.

Call Bells, Fine Pocket Cutlery. Pearl and Ivory Paper Cutters

> and Tablets. Fine Gold and Silver

Pens and Pencil Cases, Infinite in number Si

THE MESSIAH, A GREAT VARIETY IN SIZE AND PRICE OF Checker Boards and Men. Dominoes, Chessmen, &c.

GUM TOYS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PARLOR and BAT BALLS, NICELY COLORED.

PERFUMERY, POMADES, EXTRACTS. &c.,

Of all the favorite kinds.

Hair and Cloth Brushes.

The above consists in part of the many articles which have been selected and purchased expressly for their appropriate

character for the approaching HOLIDAY SEASON,

and will form a large and choice assortment from which to select

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PRESENTS.

For price and assortment of Goods in our line, we feel confident that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the city, and for a proof of what we say, we invite one and all to call and look at the great

variety at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,

51 MARKET STREET. HABRISDURG, December, 1860.