HARRISBURG

Friday Atternoon, December 21, 1860.

The Union Meeting.

An adjourned Union Meeting was held last evening at the Court House. Hon. JOHN J. PEARSON was called to preside, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Hon. Val. Hummel, Sr., Hon. Wm. Dock, Jas. M'Cormick, A. L. Roumfort, D. W. Gross, Wm. Colder, Sr., J. W. Weir, J. M. Kreiter, B. Hartshorn, H. C. Fahnestock, Hamilton Alricks, J. J. Shoemaker, J. R. Eby, John Brady, R. F. Kelker, Philip Dougherty, James Williams, John J. Osler, A. B. Warford, J. J. Greenawalt, John Haldeman, Samuel D. Young, J. L. Speel, Jas. Kemble, Dr. E. L. Orth, William D. Ernest, lutions, but withdrew them for the pres-William Garrett, Richard Hogan, Wm. ent. Buehler, David Haynes, Dr. C. Seiler, Thomas J. Jordan, Charles L. Bailey.

SECRETARIES-James D. Dougherty, William H. Eckles, T. D. Greenawalt, Dr. Charlton, George A. C. Seiler.

After the meeting had been organized, Judge Pearson explained the cause for which it had assembled by giving a clear and correct statement of facts as presented to the country at this time. He went into a full explanation of our State laws relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and was unable to see anything to which the South could reasonably object. He considered the conduct of the Governors and members of Congress from other States as revolting, and expressed his unwillingness to forsake his manhood and bow before the dictations of Southern fireeaters. He was willing to see all unconstitutional laws wiped from the statute books, but if the South had raised the present conflict because the people had elected a particular man for President, he considered them unfit to live. Whilst Judge P. was willing to make all reasonable concessions and compromises, he could not ignore the conduct of the South towards Northern citizens who were traveling among them by hanging or tarring and feathering them at their pleasure. He considered that the time had arrived when "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." He deprecated also the conduct of Southern men in the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press. Judge PEARson's speech was not only powerful but eloquent, and he was continually applauded by the audience, to the great discomfort of the leaders and those who felt auxious to make themselves conspicuous in the affair. They were much disapin the Chair, they found a man who is yet unwilling to forsake his manhood and lie down to eat dirt at the dictation of Southern task-masters. He expressed the true sentiment of every Northern man who is willing to do full justice towards our Southern brethren, but demanding at the same time justice from them.

Mr. LAMBERTON stated that he had been deputed by the committee of thirtythree to report the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A crisis of alarming magnitude now exists in the political history of our country, seriously threatening to sunder the politi-cal bonds which have hitherto bound us together as one people in a common destiny, to to produce anarchy and confusion in all our social and business relations, and for a time, if not forever, to destroy the prosperity, happiness and fraternal feeling which have characterized us as a united people : therefore Resolved by the citizens of Harrisburg, That

we entertain an abiding attachment to the Constitution of the United States in all its parts and with all its compromises; and we will cheerfully, and without evasion or duplicity, render obedience to all its provisions, adhering to it as the common bond of our Federal Union . the charter of our dearest political rights, and binding equally upon the North, the South, the East and the West. 2. We affirm our entire willingnes to submit

to and abide by all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, establishing the true construction of the Constituiton, and the laws passed by Congress in conformity therewith. And when a construction thus has been given, it is the imperative duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every good citizen to give im-plicit obedience thereto.

3. We respectfully recommend to our State Legislature a careful revision of our statute book, and if there be any law thereon hostile to the Constitution of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, that the same be repealed.

4. We deeply deplore the threatening aspect

of public affairs in some of our Southern States. and we carnestly invoke on their part forbear-ance and moderation, to the end that the peace and welfare of the whole country may be continued and promoted.

5. We utterly repudiate the doctrine that free States and slave States cannot co-exist in a com-

mon confederacy. 6. In our judgment the right of secession, as claimed by some of the States, has no existence in the Constitution, and we regard it as a fearful remedy for any wrong which the South has sustained. We believe, with the southern borders that a very superior of the states of the states. der States, that every grievance complained of can be redressed within the Union.

7. The recent political action of Pennsylva-nia should not be construed as expressive of any desire to impair any constitutional right possessed by the South.

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL remarked that he did not come to yield any manhood that belongs to a Pennsylvanian, but that saw fit, and offered the following:

civil war. He didn't believe that it would | Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United | States a few days since, we recognize the true | FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. hurt any body to declare his attachments doctrine as applicable to the present crisis; and to the Union, and didn't think that the election of Lincoln was the cause of dis-South had reason to complain of the to pursue a slave into Ohio or Illinois, and he considered the Union worth more than the whole African race. He proclaimed his devotion to the Union at all hazards, but did not agree with those who proclaimed that the day of compromise had past. He had always supported strong language to Henry Clay's compro-

mise measures. Mr. LAMBERTON now moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. HINELINE offered several resolu-

Col. L. N. OTT then offered the following resolutions:

1. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, s essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That to the union of the States, this na-

tion owes its unprecedented increase in population: its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we denounce them as denying the vital principle of free government and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

3. That the maintenance inviolate, of the States, especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is ential to that balance of power on which perfection and endurance of our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless inva sion by an armed force of any State or Territo ry, no matter on what pretext, as among the

greatest crimes. Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the Constitutional rights of all sections should be respected and secured, that all the laws should be faithfully and promptly executed, and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and laws of the United States, be maintained and enforced in all their integrity.

Gen. MILLER called Mr. Ott to order, but the President decided Mr. Ott to be in order, and Mr. Miller took his seat.

Col. OTT then explained his resolutions in forcible language and was loudly applauded. Some of the doughfaces considered his language, however, a little too severe, and created a good deal of confu-

Mr. SHELL desired the original resolutions adopted.

Mr. LAMBERTON was also anxious to see the resolutions as reported by him adopted without additions, and was not

Col. OTT remarked that he would not permit Mr. Lamberton to misrepresent him; that he did not come to the meeting to be captious-but the question was whether we should be eternally conceding. He considered the only way to preserve this Union was to observe the laws as we find them on the statute books, and not be lying down to eat dirt.

Gen. MILLER rose again in an excited manner to say that the question was out

Mr. Orr finally withdrew his resolution

and the report was unanimously adopted. WANTS TO GO INTO THE CUT THROAT Business .- Gen. Miller did not care for hissing and applause; such things belonged to a snake and a goose. He thought the Union was already gone, and nothing but Omnipotence could save it. He denied that the election of Lincoln was the cause of all the trouble, and remarked that he could stop all the trouble if he was constitutionally relieved from punishment; that he would go down to Maine, (we couldn't catch the sentence,) and from there he would go down to Brooklyn and CUT HENRY WARD BEECH. ER'S THROAT! [Cries from all sides, And then he would serve YANCEY the same way. [Cries again of "put him out," and hisses on all sides.] The General was, however, determined to go on, and he finished about the same as he commenced.

Mr. BRIGGS now moved that the proceedings be properly prepared and sent to our members of Congress; which was agreed to.

Mr. HINELINE now arose to define his position. He was as loyal and devoted to the Union as any one, but considered it his right to offer such resolutions as he

Resolved, That in the recent able and eloquent we could not calculate the horrors of a speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, Senator from of the United States, or be whipped.

a worthy representative from the State where repose the ashes of the immortal Jackson.

union. It would have been the same if Douglas had been elected, and the election of Breckinridge would have postponed it of our flag and themselves from annihilation only a little longer. He thought the meets with the deepest detestation of the peo ple of Pennsylvania; and that we call upon him in the name of humanity and our common North; that they were risking their lives country to re-consider his determination not to

The reading of the resolutions was called for and they were read amid deafing applause from the audience.

MR. ALLEMAN remarked that he bad not been fortunate enough to be classed with the committee of thirty-three, but compromise measures, and alluded in he was a citizen of Harrisburg and a Union man. He thought that every man had a right to speak and offer resolutions at a meeting of this kind, and expressed himself in favor of the resolutions.

Some one moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

MR. HAMILTON ALRICKS hoped that the mover of the resolutions, Mr. Hineline, would withdraw them. He was named as one of the Vice Presidents, but if these resolutions should pass he must decline. He thought the South had been cruelly

Mr. HINELINE said that rather than have any difficulty he would withdraw the last resolution. He hesitated, however, again a little, and then said he wouldn't withdraw either. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I would rather the gentleman would withdraw the first. We have only a short telegraphic report of Mr. Johnson's speech and we don't know what it is.

Mr. ALRICKS. I haven't read it either. Mr. HINELINE. Look at the inconsistency. All the speakers have applauded Mr. Johnson's speech, and now when they are asked to endorse it they back out.

Mr. DAVID FLEMING remarked that he had become a participant in the affair unsolicited; that he had not signed the original call, but had been put on the committee without consultation. He had, however, felt it his duty to attend the meeting of the committee, and hoped that no other action would be taken. Mr. Fleming's speech was well timed and elicited much applause.

Mr. HINELINE again expressed the right of any one to offer resolutions.

Some one moved to adjourn, which was carried. Loud calls were made for a vote on the resolutions, and while the audience was withdrawing the President put the question and declared them lost, and the meeting adjourned.

Taking it altogether, the meeting was not of such a character as the leaders dehere to say that the North was all right sired it. The resolutions are such that pointed. Expecting to place a doughface and the South all wrong. He thought they can be endorsed by all free men of there were faults on both sides, and there the North, whilst the speeches of Judge would, however, never recognize the right | Fleming, were in a great part unobof secession, and Mr. Lamberton closed jectionable. Mr. Lamberton was a litby making some eloquent appeals in favor | tle "weaker in the knees" then we anticipated, but the speech of Genl. Miller

> The resolutions offered by Mr. Ott were altogether unobjectionable, and might have been adopted, but the fiat had gone forth that none but the resolutions reported by the committee should be adopted. He was consequently cried down by men who make great pretensions to "freedom of speech."

"COMMISSIONER" KEITT !- We like that work. Commissioner is good! Well. Commissioner Keitt, of South Carolina. will visit the President, next week, for the purpose of "negotiating" for the surrender of forts Moultrie and Sumpter. Mr. KEITT's mission will be a belligerent one, and the authorities at Washington may arrest him if they choose, as an ene. my of the country. It, however, the President shall enter into negotiations with him, then he and KEITT will both be subject to arrest. There can be no doubt, whatever, that if the President were to take a single step toward bartering away the property of the United "put him out," hisses, &c., abundant.] or set of men in the world, he would be liable under the laws punishing high

> Among the consequences of secession, there is one, at least, which will be a great improvement on the present state of affairs. If the Southern States form an independent government, the citizens of without danger of personal violence. Because the American Government has always extended to its citizens in foreign countries that protection which is denied the enforcement of the provisions of the Conthem at home. And when the South becomes a different nation, its people will have to use courtesy towards the citizens

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1860.

forrespondence of the Telegraph.

When the Democrats exhibited those symptoms of decay at Charleston which afterwards completely annihilated its organization at Baltimore, the fragments of that party at the North were rallied under two banners. John C. Breckinridge was pressed on the honest masses of the free States as the only living representative of a pure Democracy, and thousands of honest men supported the Vice President with the firm conviction that they were doing their duty to their God, their country, their race, and the generation that was rising around them, and which will soon take their places in An entire family, consisting of Michael Calbert, the government of this mights Republic. The the government of this mighty Republic. . The Southern supporters of Breckenridge declared that they were contending for the Union, and to assure their friends at the North that they were national in their tendencies, every loudmouthed Southern office-hunter was most prolific in protestations that the election of Lincoln was preferable to the triumph of Douglas .-What was this declaration but the assurance that the choice of the American people would be the illustration of the purity of the fran chise and the indication of the safety of the American Union? It was made to reiterate that boasted Southern conservatism from which the people of the South, heretofore, derived their reputation for chivalry. But in the present acrimonious condition of public feeling at the South, the banquet to which the Breckinridge men at the North were invited? Are the honest men at the North who supported John C. Breckinridge, to be disregarded in every sense to gratify their Southern allies and hasten the destruction of the American Union? This is certainly the determination of the leaders of the Breckinridge faction at the South, because it is to those leaders that the country is in debted for the treason which now perils its safety. The Vice President secretly abets and par

ticipates in all the proceedings looking to a permanent rupture between the North and the South. He is the presiding genius in every secret conclave of Southern conspirators, giving aid to the faltering, comfort to the infatuated, and constantly engaged, when thus employed, in pluming his ambition to become either the head and front of a Southern monarchy or the representative of a military dictatorship. And it is these base ends and uses to which modern Democracy has at length arrived. Let the people in the North note this fact. Let them remember that when the division of the Democratic party took place, the friends of Breckinridge claimed in the Convention which nominated tim, that he was supported by all the Democratic States in the Union, and that these identical States, with John C. Breckinridge, are engaged in the most determined efforts to destroy this country. If this is not sufficient to convince the Northern people of the utter folly of depending on South ern statesman for a secure policy of government, then have they become weak in judgment and blind in discrimination. It is to such facts as these, too, that the Republicans can refer in justification of their firm position, as well as to encourage them to maintain the principles by which they so gloriously triumphed at the late

Nothing is so annoying to the agitators who occupy seats on the administration side of the House, as the dignified silence and utter indifference of the Republican representatives .-This silence is the result of a determination to yield nothing in the platform which was so fairly discussed before the American people a might be two sides to the question. He Pearson, and Messrs. Cunkle, Ott and few month's ago, and it is never more dignified, than when it is exposed to the snarling, snapping and explosive resentments of the repre sentation from the South. Occasionally some hot-headed F. F. V. unable to restrain his passion, unbuckles his anger, and allows it to riot was all out of character, and received the in a volly of soft impeachments, expletives, condemnation of all law and order loving and denunciations of the North, free institutions and free-men. On such occasions, the silence of the Republican side of the House is mis-construed by the southern spectator, and attributed to cowardice. Of course the northern man and representative understands the motive which prompts this conduct, and before long the people will reap the benefit of its application. Common sense and reason teach that good was never achieved by retaliation in acts of vulgarity and bravado. The country expects other conduct from those sent here to represent the interests of localities, to harmonize these interests, and under a wise national policy of government promote the prosperity of all the people. If the Republican party had no other object in view than the subduing of a rampant minority on the floor of the House, its work would indeed be easy and speedily executed.-But there are other ends for its achievement. other objects to be sustained and vindicated, and principles of the most paramount importance to the age and the country in which we live, to be proclaimed and established. It requires all the statesmanship in Congress to thwart the treason beyond its limits. All the watchfullness and zeal and indomitable perseverence on the part of the representative to check the aggressions and conspiracies of the executive branch of government. That the President of the United States is leagued with the South, and committed by a full understand-States to South Carolina, or to any nation ing to all their base purposes, no man of any discrimination ever doubted. In this league he consoles himself that he will not be held responsible by the excess and contumacy of the South, because the consummation of their treason has been postponed until after the termination of his administration. Even now, the massacre of the little band in Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, is only postponed to quiet the fears of the President, who, like all tyrants as they approach their downfall, become the most abject cowards, shrinking from their own shadows, the North can travel through those States, and seeking to escape the voice of conscience and reproach that is constantly shricking its condemnation in their ears. Until Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated, and until he has fairly set the government once more in motion, by

> ALL in want of cheap Christmas and New Year's presents should call at BERGNER's.

be no peace.

stitution and the laws of the land, there will

INQUIRER.

by Telegraph

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE

DAILY TELEGRAPH

Twelve Buildings Burned.

ADAMS, N. Y., Dec. 21. A fire broke out in this town yesterday de stroying twelve buildings. Loss \$25,000.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.

At 3 e'clock this morning a tenement house, occupied by twenty six familes, was burned.-

> Mass Meeting at Norfolk. NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 21.

A large meeting was held at the Ashland House last evening. Resolutions were adopted recommending National and State Conventions, opposing coercion, and protesting against the opening of the African slave trade.

Public Building Damaged by Fire. RALRIGH. N. C., Dec. 21.

The Lawrence Hotel, recently purchased by the Government for a Post office and Court house, was damaged by fire this morning, originating accidentally. Rooms in the building were temporarily occupied by the legislature.— The loss will probably be from \$4,000 to \$6,000

Hon. Edward Bates and the Cabinet. ST. Louis, Dec. 21. The "Democrat" of this morning announces

y authority, that Mr. Lincoln has offered Hon Edward Bates a seat in his Cabinet, and tha the latter will accept the position. He proba oly will be Secretary of the Interior. Interest on the National Debt.

Washington, Dec. 21. Arrangements are making at the Treasur epartment for paying the interest on the pub ic debt, due the first of January next, in coin

Rejoicings in the South. PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 21.—Immense enthusiasm was created by the intelligence from Charleston. A salute of one hundred guns was

fired. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 21.—Gov. Moore has ordered the firing of a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the secession of South Caro

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE. - The report of the Secretary of the Interior was received. Laid on the table.

Mr. Powell, (Ky.) moved that the President of the Secate have authority to fill the vacancy on the special committee occasioned by Mi

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, (Md.,) the bill to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross the Potomac at Long Bridge was taker

A memorial from the citizens of Washington and Georgetown was read. A message was received from the House an-nouncing the passage of the Pacific Railroad

Mr. Gwin, (Cal.,) moved to take up the bill as reported, and that it be made the special order of next Wednesday week, January 2.

Mr. Bragg, (N. C.,) moved to refer it to special committee. Disagreed to.
Mr. Gwin's motion was then carried. The House is not in session

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20 .- P. M. The Convention assembled this morning, and after prayer the roll was called.

The Chair announced the appointment of a

committee to drafta summary of the causes of ecession of South Carolina, and also four

standing committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen to provide for the assemblage of a convention of the seceding States, and to form

constitution, was adopted. Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee are and draft an o

adopted by the Convention, as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and or-dain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 22nd day of May, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America vas ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 votes, at a quarter past one o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread on the street among the crowd col-lected, and was hailed with immense cheering. Mr. Miles moved that the Clerk telegraph to

the members of Congress at Washington imme diately. Carried unanimously.

At 3.40 P. M., the Convention took a recess to meet at the Institute Hall at 61 o'clock, for the purpose of signing the ordinance of secession. As the members of the Convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St

Michael's Episcopal church pealed forth "Auld Lang Syne," and other tunes. Wood's HAIR RESTORATIVE.-Among all WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative now has. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of innumerable fashlonable toilets, and the ladies, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, wherever they have tested it, pronounce it a peerless article. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it creates a fresh growth—that it fully restores the vegetative power of the roots on the denuded places, and causes the fibres to shoot forth anew—that it dissolves and removes dandruff, prevents grayness, restores the hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich lustre, imparts the softness and lexibility of silk to the hair, and keeps it always luxiant, healthy and in full vigor.—"N. Y. Tribune."

Sold by all respectable Druggists. de21 im

W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE has no

equal—instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor.

Marl2 dawly 81 Barclay Street, New York.

New Advertisements.

CALL AT BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK-STORE, 51 Market Street, and see the large variety of HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Gifts to suit all persons at low prices.

TYPE FOR SALE.

LARGE FONT of Brevier type is of-A LARGE FUNT OF Drevier type is of-fered for sale at 15 cents per pound, cash. The type will answer for any country newspaper, but not being of the same cast as those used by us now, we will sell the same in order to make room for others. Apply immediately to GEO. BERGNER & CO. New Advertisements.

PRESSES FOR SALE

AVING purchased new presses we will sell two second-hand ADAMS PRESSES at a very low price. Apply immediately.

DENTISTRY.

P. C. W. STINE being disengaged from his duties at the Baltimore College of Behal surgery for Two weeks, from Wednesday, the 25th his. Market and Walnut, prepared to perform all operations of the perform of the performance of the performance

All Work wareau.

I take pleasure in recommending the above gentleman to all my former patients of Harrisburg and vicinity, and feel confident that he will perform all operations in a scientific manner from my knowledge of his ability.

F. J. S. GORGAS, D. D. g.

SWEET CIDER!

For sale by WM. DOCK JR. & CO. 2.500 POUNDS RAISINS, CURwith ORANGES, LEMONS, DRIED FRUITS. CRANEER
RIES, and a variety of articles suitable for the Holiday,
just received by [d20] WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

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FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Vanilla, best in market,
Rosc, Lemon,
Pine Apple,
Strawberry,
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Nutmegs,
Parsley. Pure Distilled Rose Water,

Rest English Baking Sods,

Pure Cream Tartar,

Extra Pure Spices,

Fresh Cultuary Herbs.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE,

91 Market Street.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J.

PEARSON, Fresident of the Court of Common Picas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Hiester and Hon. Felix Nissley, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of December 1860, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 3d Monday of January, being the 21st day of January, 1851, and to continue two weeks.

being the 21st any of January, 1801, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own renembrances, to do those things which to their office apperains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as-shall be just.

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, and in the eighty third year of the Independence of the United States.

SERRIFF'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, Dec. 15, 1860.

Speriff.

Harrisburg, Dec. 15, 1860.

Oct 15 dawtd

CHAMPAGNE WINES,

es Heidsieck, Gilsler & Co., Anchor--Billery Mousseux, SPARRLING MUSCATEL, MUNIN & Co.'s

In store and for sale by dip JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

BRANT'S CITY HALL! MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY EYE'S, DECEMBER 24th, 25th and 26th.

HOLIDAY TREAT! DROFESSOR J. H. ANDERSON, JR. the Wizard of the World, Cosmopolitan Monarch of Magiclans, and Cyclogeotic Thaumaturgist, in his elabor-itely GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO PERFORMANCES

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ALSO, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING AT THREE AND QUARTER OF RIGHT O'CLOCK

Admission Twenty-Five cents.
Children Fifteen Cents.
Poors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at a quarter sefore 8. [419-61] E. J. JURDAN, Agent.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. NEW INVOICE Portfolios and Writing

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! HILDREN'S, LADIES' and GENTLE-MEN'S CHAIRS, and a great variety of CABINET ORNITURE suitable for prices. Also a new lot of COTTAGE FURNITURE se ts, or by the single price at JAMES R. BOYD & SON, 29 South Second Street. le for HOLIDAY GIFTS at reduced lot of COITAGE FURNITURE in

BUY BOOKS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

AS they are the most appropriate, acceptable and endurable present that can be made, for the Holiday season now approaching. The largest assortment of BOKS of all kinds, for all ages and persons at all prices, will be found at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, d19

CHEAP JOHN'S BALL IN GILEAD OIL can be had at G. W. MILES' Drug Store, Market Street below Fifth.

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FIRST AND SECOND WARDS, TAKE NOTICE!

THAT if the City, School and Water Tax
is not paid on or before the TWENTY-NINTH inst.,
that there will be an ADDITION OF FIVE PER CENT.
added, and the Water shut off without delay. By order
of the Committee.

C. O. ZIMMERMAN, Collector.
d17
Office No. 28 South Second Street.

PROGRAMME No. 11.

LOOK AT

LADIES' SHOW WINDOW,

"JONES" STORE,"

SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF BRANDIES! PINET, CASTILLION & CO. BISQUET, TRICOCHE & CO.

JAMES HENNESSY & CO. OTARD, DUPUY & CO. J. & F. MARTLE.
JULES BOBIN & CO.
MARETT & CO.

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NOTICE TO TAILORS. PERSON who can give ample and

A PERSON who can give ample amount astisfactory reference of character and qualifications in the best establishments in Philadelphia, in which he has been engaged as Cutter, both at Customer and Retail trade, is desirous of connecting himself with a Tailor already establish d, or entering into partnership with some person having funds and energy to establish a place in Harrisburg, having also influential acquaintances who will and can exert themselves in his layor in Harrisburg and vicinity. References required. For Harrisburg and vicinity. References required.

further information address. MECHANIC,

del4-3w 667 Barton Street, Philad clphis