Mr. PAITERSON. I would like to offer a The SPEAKER. Do I understand the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Thomas) to make

a motion Mr. THOMAS. I call for the yeas and nays on my motion to refer to a special committee the petition which I presented.

Mr. BALL. I rise to make an explanation.
When I asked some time ago that the then
current business before the House be laid aside,
it was to make a motion to postpone the hour of adjournment until that business (the selec tion of a committee) should be finished, and until the nominations for United States Sena-tor should be concluded. When those two matters were disposed of it is my impression that the order for adjournment again came in

force, and that what has been done since has been done by indulgence. Mr. MOORE. I call for the order of business Mr. BALL. I desire to make a statement in regard to a matter that is personal in its na-ture, and I beg the gentleman to indulge me. Mr. MOORE, I withdraw the call.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BALL. Some members have informed me with congratulations that I am to be appointed chairman of the committee of Ways and Means—a place which I have not sought or expected. Would it be improper for me to interrogate the Chair as to whether the statement of my intended appointment is correct.-[The Speaker made a gesture of assent.] Then it is the fact. Let me say then, with the indulgence of the Chair, that as our side of the House is very strong I do not wish any position of the sort. There will not, I am satisfied, be positions enough to satisfy all the parties who would like to receive them, and sir, I would resign, if it is possible to resign a thing that we have not yet in possession. The Speaker would oblige me very much by regarding my own feelings, and relieving me from being called to the chairmanship of that committee. The House then Adjourned.

Baily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Atternoon, January 4, 1861.

The Gallant Major Anderson.

This gallant and faithful officer, now in command of Fort Sumter, was born in September, 1810, and graduated with high honor at West Point, July 1, 1825, the date of his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment. He served in the Black Hawk war, and in 1838 he was assistant instructor and in
natural without a gross violation of the revenue principle, is all that is asked or required for our manufacturing interests, and this should be cheer-1838 he was assistant instructor and inspector at West Point. In 1838 he became Aid-de-camp to Major General Scott; and in the following year published "Instruction for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot, arranged for the service of the United States." "For gallantry and successful conduct in the war against the interests, and this should be cheer and the should be cheer and the states. No one contemplated and a resort to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. A Union without such power would command neither respect at home nor abroad. If the right of a State be conceded, to secede at pleasure, what would be our condition in time of invasion by a foreign power? Instead of having a great consolidated power of self-preservation, and to compel obedience to the laws of the Federal Government. Command neither respect at home nor abroad. If the right of a State be conceded, to secede at pleasure, what would be our condition in time of invasion by a foreign power? Instead of having a great consolidated power of self-preservation, and to compel obedience to the laws of the Federal Government. A Union without such power would command neither respect at home nor abroad. If the right of a State be conceded, to secede at pleasure, what would be our condition in time of invasion by a foreign power? Instead of having a great consolidated power of self-preservation. Florida Indians," he received the brevet ests and American labor. tuin, bearing date of April 2, 1000.

tant General, with the rank of Captain, which he relinquished subsequently to being promoted to a captaincy in his regiment, October, 1841. In March, 1847, ment, October, 1841. In March, 1847, he was with the Third regiment of artillepart in the seige of Vera Cruz—being one country, in placing our tariff policy on a basis of the officers to whom was entrusted, by labor a fair and just measure of protection. General Bankhead, the command of the batteries. This duty he performed with embarked, is a struggle in which my feelings are so deeply permit a State to violate the Constitution, and rights of free labor against the degrading and occupy a position of open rebellion to could not have been deceived themselves. signal skill and gallantry, and he continued with the army until its triumphant entry into the city of Mexico in September 1 During the operations in September 1 During the operations in September 1 During the operations in September 2 During the operation of the slave; and I am operation of the slave 2 During the operation of the slave 2 Du ber following. During the operations in formed a part of General Worth's division. In the attack on El Molina del Rey, on the 8th of September, where he was wounded very severely, his conduct was the theme of especial praise, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, dating September 8, 1847. October 5, 1847, he was promoted to the position of Major of the First Artillery, to use your best influence, to protect the integwhich he now holds. He is a man of rity of the State from the sordid counsels of this "clear grit pluck" and high toned honor. and a devoted lover of the Union. May he long live to serve his country with the same ability and fidelity that has marked | South in the way of repeal and enactment.his past glorious career, and aid in the Laws admitted to be constitutional are to be reoverthrow of the traitors who are now plot- pealed, and statutes not called for are to be ting his destruction. He has the sympathy of all who can appreciate true heroism, and whose hearts beat responsive to be a practical admission that their allegations are well the music of the Union, of which he is founded. It will appease no slaveholder. It

One of the Grievances.

The disunion press, North and South, complain that Mr. Lincoln did not receive a majority of the popular vote. These gentlemen seem to overlook the fact that the public functionary at present in the five thousand than Mr. Lincoln's:

Mr. Lincoln received.......1,864,960 Mr. Buchanan received......1,839,642

Lincoln over Buchanan..... 25,318 It is true that the total vote of the country has increased since 1856. The increase has been 654,077. The Republican party, however, seems to have absorbed about all this, for the vote of Mr. mont's. Of this increase in the Re-

the call. I would like to have the yeas and that the free States have over two millions more voters than the slave States:

Vote of the slave States......1,283,645

Letter of the Hon. David Wilmot on

the Tariff. We are requested by several warm political and personal friends of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT to republish the following letter, written by that distinguished gentleman more than three years ago. It will be observed that Mr. W. places himself right on the protection platform:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 28, 1857.

DAVID S. BROWN—Dear Sir:—I am deeply pained by the news that reaches me from your city. This sudden financial revulsion threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bring-ing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many is felt as a greater calamity, commercial dishonor and loss of credit. Its most disastrous and painful effects, however, will fall upon the thousands of honest and industrious working men, unexpectedly thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of support for their families.

It is truly a calamity calculated to excite the symppathy of the most selfsh and insensible. I do not profess to be able to fathom the causes

do not profess to be able to fathom the causes. proximate and remote, of a disaster such as is now upon us. Doubtless excessive importations, over-trading, extravagant habits of living, and fluctuations in the currency have had much to

You will recollect that, on our visit to the Gloucester mills, we had some conversation upon the subject of the tariff policy of the country in connection with its influence upon American enterprise and labor. The events of the last few days have given to that subject an interest it did not then seem to possess. That the tariff policy of this government has much to do with the revulsions that periodically convulse the country, is doubtless true, intimately connected as that policy must ever be with all our finan-cial and industrial interests. The very considerable reduction made in the tariff, at the last ession of Congress, must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of things, as it greatly stimulated importations, causing heavier drafts upon the country for its precious metals.

It is a great misfortune that our tariff policy

cannot be wholly removed from the party con-flicts of the country and placed upon a permanent and reasonable basis. Aside from partizan prejudice, there is not, I imagine, a very wide difference of opinion upon this subject among intelligent and reflecting men.

The policy of imposing prohibitory duties, of actually destroying the revenue upon a large share of the articles of commerce, for the purpose of protection, would hardly find an advocate at this day. Fair incidental protection, without a green inlating of the resume principal. cessful conduct in the war against the quate and ample protection to American inter-

ready the expenditures of our government reach rican labor a just and adequate reward. I have never intentionally violated this sound Ameriry, in the army of General Scott, and took can policy, and would cheerfully unite to day, with the reasonable and judicious men of the

I confidently trust that you will weather this the valley of Mexico he was attached to storm, and that years of prosperity will attend the brigade of General Garland, which you in the noble enterprise you have thus far you in the none successfully sustained.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant and frie D. WILMOT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1861. EDITOR OF TELEGRAPH. - Dear Sir :- I am a Philadelphian; owing property and interested her prospects. But I am also a Pennsylvanian "native and to the manor born," and deeply concerned for the honor and welfare of my cherished commonwealth. I beg you, therefore,

The papers state that a man with petitions has been sent from Philadelphia to the Legislalature praying for certain concessions to the enacted. What for? To take away, it is said, all pretext from the rebels against the Government. Nothing could be more absurd. It will the devoted friend and gallant defender. may please dough-face Philadelphia merchants and business men. It may calm the terror of a few Philadelphia Union-saying politicians—but otherwise it will have no effect toward an adjustment of our present difficulties. On the contrary, it will sow the seeds of division in Pennsylvania; it will weaken the Republican party; it will raise an incontrollable opposition on the part of earnest anti-slavery people of all classes Beware of the counsels of money-making, White House is also a minority President; trade-loving Philadelphians, whether they are and that his vote was less by over twenty. dressed in drab and say "thee," or wear black,

and speak in the language of the world. Remember that with Philadelphians-compromise MEANS MERCHANDIZE. Saving the Union, means saving for them debts. Averting national danger, means making sure of a good Spring business. The jobbers and traders of Philadelphia speak only for themselves; they are not authorized to speak for the multitudes of plain honest people who do not thrust themselves upon the Legislature's

and business men of Philadelphia—in their places, on questions connected with their yoca that I impart to all those who have taken and the like, they are wise in their generation; ates. The election returns show the places of Lincoln is 522,881 greater than was Mr. and business men of Philadelphia in their can vote, 27,032 has been in the and the like, they are wise in their generation; profitable discussions, a want of patriotism

speak of the mass; and what I say is notoriously

I implore you, therefore, to use your influence o save the State from the stupid and humorous counsels of our frightened jobbing and huckstering politicians. Our hope is in the country in the strong good sense and decent self-respect of members from the North and West, and East, (as far as the Schuylkill,) and Centre.

Let us be wise and conciliatory, but while rebellion is in arms let there be

No COMPROMISE.

BUTLER, PA., Dec. 27, 1860.

GEORGE BERGNER, Ed. Telegraph: DEAR SIR .- The following thoughts on the subject of the present state of the country, have been suggested by reading the arewell Address of General Jackson, and his celebrated proclamation when South Carolina attempted to nullify an Act of the Federal Government, assessing duties on foreign imports. It would be well for the Nation, at this eventful period, and especially the ruling power at Washington, to ponder well the patriotic sentiments of the

Old Hero of New Orleans. Loyal to the Constitution and the Union, the great masses of the people have ever given a willing acquiesence to the Constitutionally expressed will of the majority in the choice of their Chief Magistrate. This first great principle, adopted and acted upon by the sages and patriots of the Revolution—that the majority rules in every Government of individuals of equal rightsshould be adhered to faithfully as the gov-

erning principle in the Republic. Johnson of Tennessee, Clay and Crittenden of Kentucky, Stephens and Judge Wayne of Georgia, Botts of Virginia, Bell of Tennessee, Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and thousands of other patriotic-linian laying man of the Slave helding Union-loving men of the Slave holding States, have with manly courage, and patriotic devotion to the Union, regardless of the consequences to themselves personally, expressed their sentiments against secession. They have adopted the sentiments and principles of General Jackson in re gard to the power and duty of the Federal Government in case of rebellion to the Con-

stitution and laws. In view of the present attitude of affairs in several of the extreme Southern States, it becomes the duty of every true American citizen, so far as he possesses the means, to ascertain what may be done to avert avert a calamity as must befal the Nation, in the event of a dissolution of the American confederacy of States. It seems never to have been doubted, that the Union formed by the common consent of all the States, possessed the power of self-preserto repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, in the very midst of war. State after State asserting his sovereignty and right of \$6008-sion, might withdraw from the conflict and be able to negotiate a loan in any market of

the world. One of the clear duties of the President is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. How far does he discharge this part of his solemn obligation, when he permits a whether real or imaginary, to suppress rehazards?

We have been forcibly struck with the able views of General Jackson as bearing on the very question now gravely presen ted to the country by the attitude assumed by one of the States of the confederacy.—
If the views of this great patriot and Union loving statesman, were made the rule and guide of the present ruling power at Washin the business of Philadelphia, and anxious for ington, treason to the Constitution would never have shown itself in practice in any

portion of the Union. It is refreshing to refer to the warning voice of the Old Hero, in his farewell address to the people of the United States when he was about to retire from the ac. tive scenes of public life. May we not hope that our Southern friends, actuated by National pride, Constitutional duty and a patriotic devotion to the country, will yet see the grave error which they are about to commit, and in view of the many blessings under Providence enjoyed by them as a co-sovereign State in a powerful confederacy, reconsider hasty and inconsiderate action, and return to a sense of duty.-Their honor, strength, safety and welfare is firmly established and will ever be maintained in the Union. For this they have the guarantees of the Constitution, and the firm assurance, from every quarter, that none of their Constitutional rights shall be impaired or denied them.

But let us recur to the views of General Jackson, as appropriate to the present crisis in our affairs. After congratulating the people upon our friendly relations with Foreign powers, and our general prosperi-ty as a Nation, he says: "These cheering and grateful prospects and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united, and flourish under our present form of Government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved that in the Union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrafice, this Union must be preserved." Again the same old patriot, in that fraternal voice which ever charac-

questions, they are as blind as bats and as inca-pable of a correct judgment as the veriest child-place in the bosom of the most enlightened ren. Of course, there are exceptions, but I and pure. But while such men are conscious of their integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may, in time, create mutual hostility; and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially, the history of Republics. What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired .-If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated, and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried on fields of battle, and determined by the sword.' Thus General Jackson presented to disunionists the fearful consequences of their course. And, with paternal feeling, admonished them of the danger into which they were rushing. It would be well that his warning voice would, at this time, exercise a controlling influence over the minds and hearts of the secession ists of the present day. It is lamentably to be regretted, that a man of his stern qualities, and of his patriotic impulses is not the helmsman of the ship of State, at this eventful period in our history.

In his celebrated proclamation of Dec.

1832. General Jackson spoke in unqualified

terms of the power of the Federal Govern-

ment to devend, PROTECT, AND PRESERVE THE Union. He says: "I consider the power to annul a law of the United States assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." Again on the supposed right of a State to secede, he says: "The Constitution of the United States, then, forms a GOVERNMENT, not a league; and whether if he formed by a compact between the States. or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute, jointly with the other States, a single nation, cannot, from that period. possess any right to secode, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation; and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union, to say that the United States are not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with other parts, to their injury, or ruin, without committing any offence." Secession. like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional figur, is compounding the meaning of terms; and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penal-

ties consequent on a failure." Thus General Jackson shows very cleary. that a State has not the right to secede, but is bound by the compact of Union .-And he speaks plainly and boldly, of his power and duty, in case of a violation of the Constitution and of the laws, thus: "The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the his solemn obligation, when he permits a subject, my duty is emphatically pro-State to set at defiance the authority of the subject, my duty is emphatically pro-reduced in the Constitution. Those who They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws and they know that such opposition must bellion to the Constitution and laws at all be repelled. Their object is disunion; but be not deceived by names; disunion by armed force, is treason. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences, on their heads be the dishoner, but on yours may sall the punishment, on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims; its First Magistrate cannot if he would, avoid the performance of his duty; the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow-citizens here, and to the friends of good govern-ment throughout the world." Thus Gen, Jackson addressed the people of South Carolina in 1832, when that State attempted to nullify and set at defiance a law of the Federal Government. And then, his views on the subject of nullification and secession, it is believed at that time met with general approbation throughout the country. Are not the same principles as applicable now as then? The Constitution is the same, changed in no respect, and we believe that the same wise, conservative and patriotic sentiments that then sustained President Jackson, and ruled in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, still exists in the country, North and South, and may yet roll back the tide of destruction that threatens to engulph us. While manty firmness should characterize our conduct in support of Constitutional principles, we must bear in mind that we are all brethren of one great national family, and exercise that patience, moderation and christian terbearance, which may best tend to promote the peace and welfare of the whole people, and secure to ourselves and posterity the blessings of a free, great and prosperous government, despersing its benefits and blessings, like the dew of Heaven, alike upon us all. The sincere wish of my heart is to see this Union preserved in unity and harmony of action; and

in the Constitutional bond of peace. I am, respectfully and truly yours. JOHN N. PURVIANCE.

MOTHERS, READ THIS .- The following is an MOTHERS, BEAD THIS:—1410 VICTORING IN extract from a letter written by the pastor of Raptist church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volbines in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for

NOTICE.

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

Common Sense rules the mass of the people whatever the misnamed and misarthrope philmay say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTEITER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are actually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other reme dies yet devised for diseases of the directive organs, such as diarrhosa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and b

Sold by all druggists in the world.

Sold by all druggists in the world.

Died.

This morning, after a lingering illness, Capt. JERENIAH REES, in the eighty-flith year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to a end the funeral from the residence of his son on Market street near Fifth, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

New Advertisements

CAUTION.

THE PROPERTY to be sold on the 7th of sanuary next as the M'I aughlin property does out belong to said estate, as I hold the deeds from the Sheriff or the same, and have also deeds for the Walnot and Fifth street properties. The public is therefore cautioned not to bid on er purchase the same. SARAH MURRAY, Corner of Second and Pine sts.

TYPE FOR SALE.

LARGE FONT of Brevier type is of-A LARGE FONT of Brevier type is ortified by the type is of 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 mmediately to

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER, WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE, MELODEON, VIOLIN and also in the science of THOROUGH BASS. He will with pleasure wait upon pupils at their homes at any hour desired, or lessons will be given at his residence, in Third street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church.

AUGUSTINE L. CHAYNE.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Residence No. 27 North Second Street N. B-JOBBING ATTENDED TO.

W W. HAYS. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office Walnut St., between Second and Third, Harrisburg, Pa.

DR. T. J. MILES. SURGEON DENTIST, OFFERS his services to the citizens of the public patronage, and gives assurance that his best endeavors shall be given to render satisfaction in his profession. Reing an old, well tried dentiaf, he feels sate in nviting the public generally to call on him, assuring beau that they will not be dissatisfied with his services Office No. 128 Market street, in the house formerly or cupied by Jacob R. Eby, near the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, ra.

A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT

Ladies' Travelling

SHOPPING BAGS At all prices, for sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP, BOOKSTORE, 51 Market Street

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS. VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

NUMBER OF LARGE SIZED BUILD-NUMBER OF LAKGE SIZED BUILD-ING LOTS adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Penna. Bailroad Company, will be sold low and on reasonable terms, Apply to JUHN W. HAIL

NOTICE. REMOVAL DR. D. W. JONES,

FRANKLIN HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA. AS now permanently located there, and may be consulted on all diseases, but more particularly diseases of a private nature, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness and Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Gliddiness, Dinness of Sight, Pain in the Head, Ringing in Kar, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, and all derangement of the gentle organs. Dr. JONES will guarantee a perfect restoration with such mild and balmy julees of herbs that will carry out disease in place of the Kinesys and Bladder specially cured. A cure warranted or no charge—mild cases cured in from three to five days.

This is one of the most horres chall diseases in not im-

This is one of the most horrived all diseases 1 not immediately cured. Makes its appearance in sores and emptious over the whole body, and the thrust becomes ulcerated. The victim of this disease becomes a barrillo object till death puts an end to his suffering. To such Dr. JONES offers the rafest and most sure remedies in America. There are persons in Harrisburg can testify he cured them after all other treatment failed.

Dr. JONES offers a remedy to prevent the infection of such dangerous diseases. It is a certain remedy if used according to direction and without the least injury to the system.

according to direction and without the Alaximore, system.

Dr. JONES may be consulted personally or by letter, describing all symptoms, or, if desired, he will consult with patients at their recidence, advice gratis.

Dr. JONES has private consulting room. Please ring the bell at the ladies entrance. The remedies used by Dr. JONES need no change of diet or hindrance from business. All letters must contain a stamp to ensure an answer. Address

DR. D. W. JONES, jan1.

Franklin House, Harrisburg, Pa.

TO RENT.—From the 1st of April next, a TFREE STORY BRICK DWELLING AND OFFICE in Second street opposite the Governor's residence.—
Enquire next door of MR. A. BURNET.

THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND STRANGERS

visiting the City is called to the largest and fluest as

risiting the Oity is continued of Papers, sortment of Letter, Note and Cap Papers, Envelopes, Pens and Bolders, Ink, Inkstands, Pencils, Writing Sand, Sand Boxes, Biotting Board, and a full variety of all kinds of STATIONERY; which for price and quality cannot be excelled, at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 51 Market Street.

TOR RENT.—A THREE STORY BRICK
HOUSE on Walnut street near Fifth. Possession
iven: indeed a control of the contr FOR SALE. FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOL-LARS BOROUGH BONDS. Also, from Ten to Fifty states of Harrisburg Gas Stock, by

C. U. ZIMMERMAN,

de24-tf No. 28 South Second Street.

JOSHUA M. WIESTLING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW OFFICE IN WALNUT ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted d26-eod-2w to his care. paper of the best And those of your POR a Superior and Cheap Table o sale of the banks banks by a sale of sale of sale of the banks banks by a sale of the banks New Advertisements.

WHITE HALL RESTAURANT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has taken the Restauran under the White Hall, in Market street, where he is prepared to serve OYSIERS IN EVERY TYLE, Game in season, and every delicacy that can be ocured.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING . LE on draught, and

general variety of the choicest Liquers. Call and see Jan3-dlw george Shulffhis. A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON,

BY JAMES PARTON, CETHOR OF LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR, &c.

vols. vo. Steel Portraits. Price \$2 50 per vol. Cloth, \$3 Sheep, and \$4 haif-Calf. SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, New York.

THE publishers take pleasure in an-

THE publishers take pleasure in announcing the great success of this work, on which hir. Parton has been for several years engaged. The volumes already published have been received with great enthus asm by the public and the press, and the interest increases to the end of the biography. The third volume is now ready, completing the wors.

In the present crists, when the terrible evils which Jackson met so promptly, firm y let temperately, again threatens to destroy us as a nation, this most impartial, therough and exciting biography of this wooderful man must possess extraordinary interest to every lover of his country. He who would understand the pointes of to-day must make himself familiar with the career of Andrew Juckson, and especially must know the history of his administration. How well hir. Parton has related this, as well as the rest of Jackson's career, the Pressabundantly kestifies.

Accidentable of Alexandra and adjoining counter.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel Rheais, of the city of Harrisbure, he woluntarily assigned and transferred to Eby Byers all his properly, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the beacht of the creditors. All persons, thorefore, having claims against the said Daniel Rhoads will present them to the said Assignee, and those indebted will make immediate; ayment to the same.

103.340.640w o the same. jan3-3tda3tw

PARLOR STOVE for sale cheap. GAS BURNER, nearly new. Enquire of J. A. SPOFFORD.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on HERGAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Isaac G. M'Kinley, late of the city of harrisburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Dauphin county to the undersigned. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent to make payment acarly as practicable; and those having claums or deminds against the same will present them without celay, tuly authenticated, to Mr. Harris C. Falmestock for settlement.

MARTHA A. M. KINIEY, Harrisburg, Dec. 17, 1860—d2tawát Executrix.

HETZEL'S HOTEL DAUPHIN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

C. H. RHOADS. PROPRIETOR

Hotel has again got into the har Rheads, who will keep it in first class see Parties of all kinos can be according to the service of his guesta.

Thankful for the liberal parton the citizens of Herrisburghton the citizens of Herrisburghton the citizens of the continuation of the citizens of the continuation of the citizens of the

SAVE THE

jani d3t t-t-s*

THE CURE OF STRONG

SCOTCH W ONE PUNCHEON WEISKY just received

FOR S FIFTY BARRELS APPLES
THIRTY BARRELS SWEET
Enquire at BOAS & FOR-TL
and Canal Street. [42*]

OST.—On Thursday last, was dark mick sable. It has a white spinz and a small piece of yellow silk sewed on the a mark. The fluder will be rewarded by letters.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE OTICE is hereby given that lower and John Wallower, Jr., of by voluntary assignment have assigned to the undersigned all their property in the undersigned all their property in the undersigned all their creditors. All persons the said John Wallower and urading as John Wallower & Son, such them, will present them to the undersigned and undebted will make immediate payment.

jınl-St-la3tw Residen

WI ANTED.—AN ACTOR SPECTABLE WOMAN MATERIAL HOLE, in Market Burden

FOR RES EVERAL COMFORTON HOUSES in different per boat, tached to some of them. 260 or April next. [j2-3m] 8 to

DATS! Car 2,000 BUSA

Dealer in C Be All coal delivered and wo by the Patent Weigh-Carts, p. P Vholesale and Retail.

OR RENT.-Th West Market Street, mediately or on the 1st stand, and will be renal jan2-dif

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HAVING con ucontinue the business, were recomplete assort monat of Firm Winns facts of every discription at cost with the FKAR AYS

STABLE LIVERY FOURTH MARKET. THE UN spared to actted with Conni-

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