

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, January 17, 1861.

THE SPEECH OF Thomas Williams of Alleghany, which elicited so many commendations during its delivery on Monday last, will be found on our first page.

Appointments by the Governor.—We are authorized to announce the following appointments as official:

GRAIN MEASURE—Christian Myers, from Clarion county, to reside at Philadelphia.

LAZARETO PHYSICIAN FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—Dr. K. Shoemaker, from Carbon county.

QUARANTINE MASTER—Robert Garstide, from Chester town, Delaware county.

WHISKY INSPECTORS—Col. William Butler, from Lewistown; Richard Ellis, from Philadelphia.

HARBOR MASTER—George T. Thorn, from Philadelphia.

Have we Traitors Among Us?

In the midst of the contention which has excited the belligerent feelings of the people of the South, and in full view of their combative demonstrations, it is refreshing to behold the decision, fortitude and coolness with which the masses of the North maintain all their attitudes. As we wrote yesterday, there is only one sentiment animating the mass of men in the North and North-west, and that is composed of a strong and reverent feeling of devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the land. For these they are willing to risk their all of business prospects and business interests, but not one iota of that glorious, truth-inspiring and liberty-loving creed which was emblazoned on their banners during the campaign of '60. This feeling prevails among that class of men whose interests and living are invested in the business of the country—in that business which is made up of their own productions and consumption. It is the feeling of the laboring man and mechanic displayed for a land they love because labor created its wealth and developed its grandeur. But even while this patriotic feeling and generous devotion to real principle prevails at the North and the North-west, we have in every community those who repudiate any and every obligation to the interests by which they live and from which they derive their respectability. Therefore we have asked and thus answered the question, Have we Traitors Among Us? If any man doubts that the treason which is now boldly at work in the South, has its abettors and accessories at the North, let him watch the course and position of a class of men who started so pompously with the administration of James Buchanan. Three years ago, the power and patronage of the federal government were in the hands of the slave-ocracy of the South. The man who obtained place and power then was pledged and sworn to the very treason which is now raging at the South. It was neither disguised that the slave power predominated in the government, or that its demands should be satisfied, but it is now boldly asserted that Mr. Buchanan was committed to secession. He was pledged to secession in any event, and fulfilled his first construction of that pledge by dividing the Democratic party, and thus giving the southern people a pretext for presenting a solid front to the progress of free institutions and white labor in the North. This was the first step in the long concocted scheme of treason, and when it becomes necessary to take the second, other influences began to prevail in the administration, and other men were fortunately summoned to its councils and its commands. But the treason was there, and the traitors were every where giving expression to its force and sentiment to its declarations, if there can be sentiment in so black a crime as treason.

ed with the treason of George M. Dallas when he betrayed the interests of Pennsylvania by his casting vote in the Senate of the United States. It has progressed since then until now, always clinging to and developing itself in the councils and the organization of the Democratic party, until it has boldly assumed the shape of treason which aims a blow not only at the prosperity of the free States, but at the lives of our citizens. It now openly and boldly declares a determination to join in any crusade against the North, started in any quarter and waged for any purpose. It prints its frank adhesion to the standard of revolt raised in South Carolina, and calls on its fraternity of traitors in the South, of fering them a welcome to a carnival of blood such as shall forever establish the right of Southern treason at any time to array itself against the laws of the land and the legislation of the Government. What better evidence need we have of traitors in our midst, or what fairer confession of treason need we now, than that in which the Democratic press of the North are daily indulging? In Pennsylvania these confessions are flung into the face of sensible and patriotic men every day. They are daily made here at the Capital of our glorious and free old Commonwealth. They are echoed by the doughfaces in the street, until the strain is taken up by the Patriot and Union and stamped with a respectability which its editors in their assumed dignity and egotism imagine they bestow on every subject they discuss. The Patriot shrinks from no expression calculated to insult the pride of a Pennsylvanian or encourage the prejudices of the South. In Revolutionary days, when this State was the scene of so much struggling, men were confined as dangerous for sentiments less obnoxious, but in these days of political disappointments and desperation, we must tolerate the utterance of any sentiment, however humiliating it may be to the character of the community, and the dignity and renown of the Commonwealth. Let us, however, place these men—where we had almost written wretches—on the record, so that hereafter when the freemen of the North and of Pennsylvania have come out of this great struggle, with the truth vindicated and victory on their banners, the people can then point the finger of scorn at the traitors who are now laboring for our disgrace and destruction. The right is bound to triumph as sure as light prevails throughout the world, and however long it may be postponed, the fate of these traitors is as fixed as the doom of the world.

Gov. Curtin's Inaugural—The Cabinet.

The Inaugural Address of the new Governor has been very favorably received by the press of the country and the people in general, all commend its conservative, but firm tone—even our locofoco neighbors are unable to find grievous faults with the same. We annex a few extracts from the city papers. The North American says: The tone of Gov. Curtin's message is well calculated to strengthen the bonds of Union-loving men in the border States. Breathing as it does throughout a spirit of fraternal kindness; avowing a determined purpose to sanction no invasion of any constitutional right which belongs to any member of the confederacy; earnest in its suggestions for the adjustment of all irritating controversies on fair and honorable grounds; and frank and manly in its utterances, it must satisfy all, who are not pre-determined not to be satisfied, that the party which Gov. Curtin represents has been grossly maligned in its feelings, aims and objects.

The Bulletin a neutral paper uses the following language on the subject: The address is remarkably moderate and conciliatory. It condems the secession movement, but hopes it may be arrested without resorting to extreme measures. It expresses the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union, but makes no unseemly bluster about what she will do in its defence, leaving that rather to be inferred now, and expressed by energetic action if the time should ever unhappily arrive when her aid may be needed.

The Cabinet has also been duly installed and gone to work in earnest. Col. ELLI SLIFER, a well known gentleman of integrity and character, presides as Secretary of State, and SAMUEL B. THOMAS, of Delaware county, has been appointed Deputy Secretary. Mr. T. is favorably known as a gentleman of integrity and character, and we have no doubt will discharge his duties faithfully.

Hon. SAMUEL A. PURRIANCE has also assumed the responsible duties of Attorney General. He is well known as one of the most eminent Western lawyers and peculiarly fitted for the station to which he has been elevated. The Governor has been particularly cautious to select men as his legal advisers in whom the people have full confidence, and we feel sure that the Administration of Governor Curtin will give general satisfaction. The minor officers in the Secretary's office have not been filled, but will be disposed of in a day or two.

Letter from Mr. Killinger.

We publish below in full the well written and patriotic letter from our Congressman, Hon. JOHN W. KILLINGER. The position taken by Mr. KILLINGER, we have no doubt, will meet with—as his general political course has done—the approbation of a large majority of his constituents. He will do anything but compromise principle and honor to maintain the Union in peace. But when all else has failed, and bad men persist in their wicked efforts to destroy the Union, he will stand firmly up for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws as the only means to save the country from anarchy and ruin. We commend the letter to the careful and candid perusal of Mr. KILLINGER's immediate constituents, and our readers generally:—

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:—The second session of the thirty-sixth Congress has opened an eventful page in our country's history. For the first time in this history the disruption of the Federal Union, and the overthrow of the Federal Government have been deliberately attempted. The threats of thirty years growth have ripened, and culminated in overt acts. The fact is manifest that we are now passing through the most perilous crisis to which our political system has ever been subjected. It is worse than idle to stop to discuss theories of secession, and to tread over and over again the chaff of Constitutional abstractions. What the public councils have to do with, in the immediate present, is the stubborn fact that the Federal Constitution, the bond of our Federal Union, has been repudiated and the Federal Laws, passed in pursuance thereof, have been defied, and an appeal taken to the last resort, that of armed rebellion.

The question that confronts us, then, at this moment, is one of overwhelming magnitude, overshadowing all issues of partisanship, all contests for place, and all strife for plunder.—It involves the very existence of the Government, and threatens the very foundations of the Republic. All other questions dwarf into insignificance beside it, and must await its solution. This momentous issue is one to be regretted, but not to be avoided. We may, and we do, deplore it, but we must not the less resolve to meet it with becoming firmness and patriotism. It is not of our seeking, but in the last extremity it must nevertheless be met, as our fathers met the clash of resonating arms, in the days that tried men's souls, as in a furnace of consuming fire. The Constitution, the Union, and the honor of the free States and Territories, are at stake, and the millions of our people, stretching from ocean to ocean, and shaped by the geography of a continent, is not a bubble to be pricked, or a rope of sand to be rent in twain. Its peaceable disruption is impossible. If disrupted, it will be amid the storm of battle, and with the heavens lull with the gloom of its conflagration.

For thirty years and upwards, a conspiracy, hardly concealed from public observation, has existed in South Carolina, to destroy the Government. This mischievous purpose has of late years assumed a more definite form, and been strengthened by the conviction that political power and material greatness were rapidly centering in the free States and Territories. The recent census returns, and the election of Mr. Lincoln, have concentrated and intensified the resentments and disappointments of southern politicians, until, finally, the Southern heart has been fired, and the Gulf States are precipitated into actual revolution.

So far has this purpose progressed that it has penetrated the national capital—it is heard in open defiance upon the floor of Congress, and holds within its grasp the sworn officers of the Government. Those who have taken solemn oath to maintain the Constitution inviolate, and to execute the Laws made in pursuance thereof, have yielded to its siren song of delusion, or been intimidated by its brazen assurance and impudent menaces. It has fished from the national treasury, beggared the finances and paralyzed the industry of the country. It has betrayed the property of the Federal Government into the hands of traitors, and has corrupted the fountains of public morality and private virtue. In open rebellion in some of the States, it has indignantly commissioned in others and invited revolution in all. No later than last week, it had effected a most ignominious stab upon the national pride, by knocking down our national ensign, and witnessed in defiance beneath the feet of an infuriated populace in the streets of Charleston. This was a feat which the enemies of American Institutions had never been able to accomplish, and it was reserved for our countrymen to humiliate us in the eyes of the civilized world, by dragging in the mire and filth of mob violence the glorious flag, whose stars had never paled in the face of the foe, and whose stripes had never been unfurled except in honorable distinction.

We have to deal to-day with the same spirit of insubordination which President Jackson curbed by the exercise of his strong will and the power of the Federal authority. The nullification heresy was in full development thirty years ago, before slavery—then a matter of purely local concern—became a part of our national politics. Gen. Jackson then predicted that thereafter the negro would serve as a pretext for nullification, and the prediction has become a reality. From that day to the present the Southern mind has been occupied with vain theories of Southern secessionism, outside of a Union, which is the only protection left in the wide world to its peculiar institutions. The storm has burst upon us, and must be met, not by partisan appeal or violent denunciations, but in the stern resolve of patriotic duty. If we had a bond of fate that the mischief would stop where its limits are now defined, we might acquiesce with regret, but without alarm. But we have no such security. With the stroke of a single stone, the arch trembles to its base. The withdrawal of a part destroys the cohesion of all that remains. The secession of one State is the signal of a catastrophe which will leave scarce a State in political affinity. The only thing possible, short of anarchy, is, the Republic, one and indivisible.

In the face of these things, true and undisputed as I believe they must be admitted to be, what is the first step to be taken that suggests itself to every patriotic citizen—what is the first duty required of every representative of the people? Plainly, to assert the dignity of the Government—to indicate the outraged majesty of laws—to restore the *status quo ante bellum*? No man's property—no man's life—neither our institutions, nor our liberties are secure, except as we maintain the Government in its integrity and energy.

Indications are multiplying around us that the bow of promise will soon span the vault of our political horizon. We are realizing daily how strong the Federal Union really is—its foundations are imbedded in the hearts and affections of the American people, its honor will be vindicated if need be by their strong right arms, and its future greatness and strength

will be secured. The emergency is calling out the qualities and inspiring conduct, which marks true statesmanship. Firmness in repressing treason, and conciliation in harmonizing with the patriotic elements of the country, are both needed, and in equal degree. The nullifiers are beyond the reach of immediate redemption from the pit into which they have rushed precipitately, but they can be awakened and isolated by depriving them of their pretexts for rebellion, and thus the border slave States may be arrested before they take the same fatal plunge of secession. The patriotism of the free States may be relied upon to do justice to all sections and to concede the constitutional rights of every State, and thereby the Union loving men of the South will be strengthened for the conflict with the traitors in their midst.

I came to Washington with the determination to unite with patriotic and Union loving men in the legislation which I might deem necessary to secure the constitutional rights of all our fellow citizens and to adjust all grievances in a fraternal spirit. If ever there was a time in the history of our country when partisanship should be merged in patriotism, that time is now. Partisanship and Passion are mischievous counselors in this moment of the nation's travail. As far as I know myself, I will, while not forgetting my life-long devotion to principle, endeavor to rise above considerations of petty partisanship and meet the momentous issues which are upon us with calmness, and the dignity of statesmanship. My views of, and my course upon, these issues will in good season be spread before the generous people whose representative I am here, and if I fail to satisfy all of their correctness, I will at least appeal to a plurality to confusion worse confounded.

At this immediate juncture, I am called on to deal with facts and events as they now confront us. My mind is clear that no terms can be made with traitors who have arms in their hands, and are in the actual commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. To allow the Federal Government to be coerced into humiliating concessions by confederated treason in one or more States, is to admit the weakness of our system of government, to invite anarchy, and to plunge to confusion worse confounded. So grave an issue rises in majestic proportion above all others that can be suggested. To tamper with treason, to negotiate with traitors is to encourage renewed threats and borrow future trouble. We must stand by the constitutional authorities of the country, rebuke treason and put down rebellion. And in the spirit of conciliation which prompted the construction of our matchless form of government, and which alone is upheld in the affections and respect of the people, we may then return to the adjustment of difficulties, the assertion of constitutional rights, and the correction of the abuses which formed the subjects of Federal legislation before the storm of treason broke upon us.

Yours, J. W. KILLINGER.

Pennsylvania Legislature

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Chief Clerk; when in pursuance of a recommendation from the Speaker, at present absent, Mr. SMITH took the chair, as SPEAKER pro tem.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles A. Hay, D. D. The SPEAKER pro tem., ordered that the Clerk should incorporate in the Journal of yesterday, a message received from the Governor at the time of the adjournment of the Senate. The reading of the Journal at length, on motion of Mr. HALL, was dispensed with.

The communications received yesterday from Governor Curtin and Secretary of State, Mr. E. Slifer, were then read, relative to official appointments by those officers.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. PENNEY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as amended, an Act to change the name of Nancy Wilkins, to that of Jane Wilkins.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported as committed, "a further supplement to an Act authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburg."

Mr. BLOOD, from the same Committee, reported as committed, an Act relating to a Road Commissioner in the counties of Forrest and Warren.

Mr. THOMPSON from same a same Committee, reported as committed, a supplement to an Act appointing Commissioners to lay out a State Road in M. Kean and Potter counties.

Mr. BOUGHTER from the same Committee to compare bills, made a report which was read and recorded in the minutes.

BILLS READ IN PLACE. Mr. YARDLEY read in place a supplement to an Act incorporating the Spinnerstown, Goshoppen and Stinesburg and Milford Square Turnpike Road companies.

Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges. Mr. FINNEY read in place an Act to authorize adjustment of the accounts of E. C. Wilson, Adjutant General.

Referred to Committee on Militia. Mr. HESTAND read in place a further supplement to an Act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, and for other purposes. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. NICHOLS read in place a supplement to an Act to incorporate the Gap Mining company of Lancaster county.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TREASURER.

Mr. IRISH moved that the Senate proceed to general nominations for State Treasurer. Agreed to. Mr. CONNELL nominated Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia. Mr. CRAWFORD nominated J. O. James, of Philadelphia. Mr. PENNEY nominated Daniel Negley, of Allegheny. Mr. GREGG nominated Hon. Robert Baldwin, of Lancaster.

On motion of Mr. MEREDITH, the nominations now closed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE. The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed that the House had refused to concur in the amendments made by the Senate to House bill, providing for the purchase of an American flag for the dome of the Capitol. The amendments of the Senate provided for the raising of a flag with the coat-of-arms of the State upon the blue-ground, surrounded by the stars of the Union.

The question before the Senate being Will the Senate insist on its amendment? Mr. YARDLEY said: The object in this matter, on the part of the House, seems to have been to have two flags—one flag with the Arms of the State of Pennsylvania upon it, and the other the national flag. I hope the Senate will insist upon its amendments, by which one flag will be secured, containing the coat-of-arms of the State, surrounded by the stars of the Union, which is certainly all the Senate desires to see on the dome.

Mr. PENNEY. I have been informed that it will be impossible to erect two flag-staffs upon the dome of the Capitol. I move the reference of the subject to a committee of Conference, in order that the matter may be fully investigated. Agreed to; and The Chair appointed Messrs. PENNEY, FINNEY and SHINDEL, said committee.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. BLOOD moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill, No. 33, entitled "An Act to change the name of Nancy Wilkins," and to dispense with going into Committee of the Whole.

Agreed to. Mr. PENNEY said, I took occasion under the instruction of the Judiciary Committee to examine the bill in question. I found that in 1852, an act was passed authorizing the State Treasurer to pay an annuity to Nancy Wilkins, of Jefferson county, together with other widows of old soldiers. I am informed by the Senator from Jefferson, (Mr. BLOOD), that the person intended to be benefited by that act was Jane, not Nancy, Wilkins; and that, therefore, no part of the annuity, had ever been drawn for the reason of the mistake thus made.

On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the title of the bill was so amended as to read, "A Supplement to an Act for the relief of Nancy Lord, Nancy Wilkins and others." The bill was then read a third time and passed finally. Mr. YARDLEY moved that the Committee on Roads and Bridges be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill No. 37, entitled "A supplement to an Act incorporating the Spinnerstown and Goshoppen, and Stinesburg and Milford Square turnpike road companies," and that the Senate proceed to consider the same.

Agreed to. The Senate dispensed with going into Committee of the Whole, and the bill was taken up and having gone through its several readings, was passed finally.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. Senate bill No. 18, entitled "An Act relative to Savings Fund and Loan companies in Philadelphia," came up in order on third reading. The first section of the bill having been read, Mr. CONNELL submitted an amendment, the substance of which he explained as follows: On all sums of less than one hundred dollars, these institutions are required to pay forty cents on all sums larger than that this bill is intended to operate. I am authorized to state that on the first of November last there was in these institutions, in the city of Philadelphia, deposits exceeding six million dollars in amount. They have already paid out two million five hundred thousand dollars, and they feel the pressure so great that it is impossible for them to return the deposits which they still hold without bringing suits on their mortgages, and thereby producing general distress. Have introduced this bill to benefit these institutions, but to prevent distress and great loss.

The amendment proposed, extending the time for the payment of interest, was unanimously agreed to. Mr. WELSH asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to incorporate an amendment to the effect that the bill should not apply to any deposits at present made in such institutions.

Mr. CONNELL objected to the amendment, when it was withdrawn. On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. WELSH and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hiestand, Imbrie, Keitham, Landon, McClure, Nichols, Parker, Scerrill, Thompson, and Wharton—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Blood, Clymer, Crawford, Meredith, Penney, Robinson, Welsh, Yardley, and Smith, Speaker pro tem.—9. So the question was determined in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. IRISH, the Senate, at 11.45, Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A WHITE WOMAN, Cook, Wash and Iron. To one that understands her business and can come with good recommendations, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at the Dry Good Store of GATHART & BROTHER, Market Square. 17-3*

FOR RENT. A LARGE STOREROOM AND CELLAR, located at present as a grocery by Mr. V. Hummel, corner of Front and Market streets. Enquire of Mr. E. J. BUCKER. jan17*

WANTED.—TWO WHITE WOMEN at the EUROPEAN HOTEL. Apply to E. C. WILLIAMS, On the premises.

SOULEY'S SULTANANA'S SAUCE For Hot and Cold Dishes of all Kinds. This most delicious and appetizing Sauce, invented by the "renowned" Soaley, for the London and Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well-known house of Coates & Briscoe, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite Sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and aid to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Soaley's Sauce, entitled 'Sultana's Sauce'; it is a most valuable and useful article, and is well adapted for cases of slow and weak digestion."—The Lancet. "Soye r. J. Cooley." "A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and will have a place on every table."—Atlas. Agents for the United States. GARRETT G. YUELIN, 217 Fulton St., N. Y. and BRAY & HAYES, 24 Cornhill, Boston. Sold by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. jan14*

New Advertisements.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. LOST.—A MINK SABLE FUR between Hatahach's and the Market Square, on Monday evening, 15th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the office, or at the store of S. H. EYLA.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE. PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Lancaster county, I now offer at private sale, the undivided fourth part of a Two Story Frame Dwelling House and Lot of Ground on the north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, in Harrisburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Houser and Mrs. Anna Boyd, the ground being about twenty-six feet and three inches in front, and about one hundred feet deep. Guardian of Daniel Hager, and for the above described house and lot is also for sale at private sale. Enquire at above Jan 15-3d-14*

LOOCHER'S LIVERY STABLE. CHANGE OF LOCATION. THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his Livery Establishment to the NEW AND SPACIOUS FRANKLIN HOUSE STABLES, corner of 1st and 2nd streets, Harrisburg, and has a stock of excellent HORSES, and new and fashionable BUGGIES and CARRIAGES, to hire at moderate rates. jan12 GEO. W. LOOCHER, agt.

FOR RENT.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE on east State street. Enquire of BENIGNE WANLEY 12-3d*

OATS! OATS!! BUSHELS ON HAND. A prime lot for sale very cheap, by JAS. M. WHEELER, Dealer in Coal, Wood, Powder, &c. All coal delivered and weighed at consumer's door by the Patent Fuel Car. Prices to suit the times. Wholesale and Retail. jan11

DR. C. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OCULIST, RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET. HE is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of his profession in all its branches. A long and very successful medical experience justify him in promising full and permanent relief to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or of any other nature. jan1-d-14

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES, for sale at low prices at BERGEN'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. ALDERMAN HENRY PEFFER, OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW,) NEAR MARKET. Residence, Chestnut Street near Fourth. CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A. my12-d-14

SCOTCH WHISKY. ONE PUNCHON OF PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 12 Market Street. jan1

FOR RENT. SEVERAL COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSES in different parts of the city. Suitable attached to some of them. Possession given the first of April next. CHAS. C. RAY. April 1st 61-3d-14

FOR RENT.—The Store Room No. 13 West Market Street, Harrisburg, given either immediately or on the 1st of April. This is a good business stand, and will be rented cheap. jan2-d-14 GEO. P. WRESTLING.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, POMADES, COLLOGES, FACIAMS, &c. are selling very cheap to dealers by the dozen. Prepare for your Holiday Sales by buying some of the above articles, at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 Market Street. del1

GLEANINGS FROM THE HARVEST-FIELDS OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART! A Melange of Excerpta Curious, Humorous and instructive. Compiled by C. C. BOMBAUER, A. M. D. The above interesting Work has just been received at BERGEN'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. STOCK PRICE \$1 25

JOHN B. SMITH'S BOOT & SHOE STORE, CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT STS., Harrisburg, Pa. ALWAYS ON HAND a large assortment of A BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of the very best materials for ladies, gentlemen, and children's wear.—Prices to suit the times. All kinds of WOODEN TOE ORBITS in the best style, by superior workmen. REPAIRING done at short notice. oct16-d-14 JOHN B. SMITH, Harrisburg.

NOTICE. REMOVAL. DR. D. W. JONES, FRANKLIN HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA. HAS now permanently located there, and may be consulted on all diseases, but particularly diseases of a private nature, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness and Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Giddiness, Dizziness of Sight, Pain in the Head, Ringing in the Ears, Spasms of the Heart, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Female Complaint, and all derangements of the genital organs. Dr. JONES will guarantee a perfect restoration with such mild and salutary juices of herbs that will cure all diseases, without throwing it back upon the constitution. All diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder speedily cured. A cure warranted or no charge—mild cases cured in from three to five days. TAKE IT IN TIME. SYPHILIS. This is one of the most horrid of all diseases! not immediately cured. It enters into the system and erupts over the whole body, and the throat becomes ulcerated. The victim of this disease becomes a horrible object. It kills and puts an end to his suffering. Dr. JONES offers the safest and most sure remedy in America. There are persons in Harrisburg who can testify he cured them after all other treatment failed. Dr. JONES offers a remedy for the cure of all such dangerous diseases. It is a certain remedy if used according to direction and without the least injury to the system.

Dr. JONES may be consulted personally or by letter, describing all symptoms, or, if desired, he will consult with patients at his residence, advice gratis. Dr. JONES has private consulting room.— Please visit the hall at the ladies in France. By Dr. JONES. Dr. JONES need no change of diet or hindrance from business. All letters must contain a stamp to ensure an answer. Address Franklin House, Harrisburg, Pa. Jan1

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT! TO BE GIVEN IN ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1861. TICKETS 25 CENTS. PROGRAMME.—PART I. QUATTOR.—(Instrumental).—1. By L. BRONOVSKI. FAITH.—Soprano Solo. SORATO.—In G, for Violin and Piano. By DESROCHES. BATTLE-PRAYER.—Bass Solo. By G. JONES. POLONAISE.—(For Four Hands). By C. M. WAGNER. O SULTANA! —Soprano Solo. By Desroches. OVERTURE, TO "CALLIE OF BAGDAD" By BALDWIN.