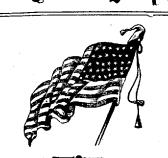
Baily Telegraph



forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before With freedom's soil beneath our feet. And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

THE UNITED STATES LAWS ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN

THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH FOR THE

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the Pennsylvania Trle arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters, to give the public a public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of General Scott then expressed the a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by ex perienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the Pennsylvania Telegraph one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS. The DAILY will be published during the ses sion of the Legislature for \$1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published at

the low rate of \$1.00 for the session The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of \$1,00 per year Address.

GEORGE BERGNER. Harrisburg, Penn'a

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, November 30, 1861

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The fact that the House of Representatives was organized at the late extra session of Congress will facilitate the delivery of the Presi-dent's Message, so that, if a quorum is present, am here to-day to say to you, people of Massawe may expect to receive that document on Monday next. Our arrangements are such as to be able to give the message to our readers in a very few hours after its reception in this office. If we receive it at noon on Monday, we will print it in our evening edition, and if we do not receive a copy of the document until after we have gone to press with the evening edition, it shall appear in the regular edition of the Mornshall appear in the regular edition of the Morn-ing Telegraph. We will also publish the De-if he can look down again upon the earth, which partment reports, or such synopsis as will con- he once honored, to inspire you all with that vey all the necessary information of the operations of those branches of the government, as soon after they are received as a large force of compositors can put them into type.

SINCE THE UTTER APOSTACY and shameless avowal of a determination to oppose the government, made by Charles J. Biddle, we are reminded that he was forced on the people as a That they "yet live" there can be no doubtcandidate for Congress, by a certain class of and that they hover around our armies and politicians in Philadelphia whose boast of conservatism makes them very popular in commercial circles. The "respectability" and family connection of Mr. Biddle gave him the benefit of this conservative influence, and into this circle of "divine social" attraction, honest Republicans were enticed, their votes obtained by the false pretense of Biddle's devotion to the Union, and an honest, straight forward Republican candil to the Secretary of War says: We were always date sacrificed to please this conservation. The kindly disposed towards Secretary Cameron. organ of tape and calico in Philadelphia, the We are now more than ever convinced that the North American, was the most urgent of those President acted wisely in choosing him as a who were anxious that this conservative senti- member of his Cabinet. No man, we venture ment should become triumphant in the person to say, could have taken the office of Secretary of the immaculate Charles J. Biddle, while the of War, at such a time, with the condition it Press, a semi Democratic journal, opposed his was in when he entered upon his duties and election, on the ground that Biddle's loyalty have administered it more comprehensively or would become a doubtful quality when invest- more successfully. We have watched his course ed with power. The result has proven to the in the magnitude of his labors, closely and with Republicans who honestly supported Mr. Bid-great interest, and the result has been only to dle, that they were then deceived and are admire it the more. If he has not shown himnow about to be betrayed—and as he has self to be a man of many words, he has at least acted, so may we anticipate the course convinced the people that he is something more of every Breckinridge Democrat who was -a man of great foresight and judgment, and either elected to Congress or the Legislature as Union candidates. They will oppose the worth our while to enumerate his many importadministration in its efforts to crush rebellion whenever an opportunity is presented, known. We willingly pay this tribute to what and claim the result of their election as the we consider genuine worth. triumph of those principles which have been paying homage to slavery for thirty years. It is not too late, however, for the honest and de sand troops are expected shortly to arrive at termined Republicans of the land to be warned Fortress Monroe, and an order was read to those and instructed on the subject of locofoco de- already there to the effect that they would not moralization and deception. Let us gird on our be furnished with winter quarters. This would armors now for the battles of the future, and seem to indicate an advance, especially as no scorn every proposition hereafter that would more flags of truce will leave that post for unite us in bonds with our enemies. Our party organization is as essential to the success, peace and prosperity of the American Union, as is the triumph of our arms. When we are fully impressed with this fact, the contests in the halls of legislation and on the fields of battle will be short and decisive.

THE BOROUGH OF MIDDLETOWN, one of the thriving towns scattered all over Dauphin county, has acted nobly in contributing men for the support of the Union cause. With a population not exceeding two thousand, she has sent two hundred and twenty-five volunteers into the ranks of the Federal army. This, in proportion, exceeds that of any other borough or city in the loyal states, and is none the less gratifying because Middletown was the old resi- been repealed by the Legislature that adjourndence of the Secretary of War.

BUCHANAN'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.

The announcement that James Buchanan was ngaged in the preparation of a work designed to be a defence of his administration, has elicited the expression of various opinions by the press throughout the loyal states. It is predicted that he will have a wide hearing, for it will be refreshing to everybody to know what he can say in mitigation of the sentence which has been recorded against him. For instance, one tenuation he will meet the single fact stated below, or how express his gross, willful, traitorous neglect of a duty so plain, imperative,

and easy of performance. On the 29th of October, 1860, Lieut. Gen. Scott addressed a letter to President Buchanan, in which he referred to the secession excitement, which the conspirators were then actively fanoing at the south, and remarked that if this glorious Union were broken by whatever line political madmen might contrive, there would be no hope of re-uniting the fragments, except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. Pointing out the danger, he proceeded to point out the prevention:

"From a knowledge of our Southern population," he said, "it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness, there is some danger of an early act of Hastness, preliminary to secession, viz: the seizure of some or all of the following forts; Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison;—
Forts Pickens and McRea, with an insufficient inght we were aroused by the alarming cry "get up men, the ship is sinking." We jumped up garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savan-CRAPH has made the most ample and complete nah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters, to give the puone a rienced corps of reporters, to give the puone a and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, whence complete synopsis of the proceedings of the sufficient garrison. In my opinion, all these works should immediately be so garrisoned as works should immediately be so garrisoned as

> General Scott then expressed the belief that reason to hope that the danger of secession reason to hope that the danger of secession might be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution, or one arrest for about 12 o'clock when we spied two other vessions. treason."

Seven of the nine forts named are now in the hands of the rebels, as foreseen by Gen. Scott. Mr. Buchanan may possibly obtain an explanation from John B. Floved, then his Secretary of War, if indeed he thinks his inaction in circumstances so urgent, and with advice so plain before him, require excuse. But it must require uncommon assurance on his part to recall to the minds oi people many other chapters in the history of his memorable four years of ower.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from the speech of Senator Mason, of Virginia, at the inauguration of the statue of General Joseph Warren. on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1857. It is of interest at the present time:

"Something was said by the eloquent gentleman who represents Connecticut (Governor Holley) in deprecation of that dishonored day which should witness this confederation broken chusetts, that our Government is a Government whose only sanctions is in the honor and in the good faith of this Union—to proclaim that so long as there is honor and good faith in the States and the people of the States, the Union will be perpetuated. I invoke here on Bunker Hill, come from my own honored State in the far South-I invoke from you that you shall require those who represent you, to administer the Government as it was framed by our fathers under the Constitution. I would ask, in the feeling which would require that the Govern-ment should be administered in honor and good faith. And when I return to my home I shall have the satisfaction of assuring my people that the spirit of Bunker Hill yet lives in Massachu-

Wonder if some of those identical spirits ever visit the traitor Senator Mason, as he is held in durance vile in the vicinity of Bunker Hill .soar above our banners, the rebels who were induced to armed resistance against this government by such men as Senator Mason, will soon discover.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY ADVERTISER, one of the most influential and independent Republican journals in this Commonwealth, in referring rare statesmanlike qualifications. It is not ant services to his country, because they are

TROOPS AT FORTRESS MONRE.—Thirty thouthree weeks.

THE DECREASE of exports from England to the United States for the nine months ending October 1, compared with the same period last year, was about £11,000,000 and about £2,000,000 with other countries from the same cause—the rebellion.

The secession of the southern states is im proving the finances of the Post Office Department. The deficit the current year will be less by two and a half millions this than last year. Its an ill wind that blows no-body any

THE Personal Liberty Bill of Vermont has ed on Thursday of last week.

A Harrisburger in South Carolina. At Sea in a Storm-Almost a Wreck-The Bom

bardment of Port Royal-The Climate, &c.

Correspondence of the Telegraph HILTON HEAD, FORT ROYAL. SOUTH CAROLINA, November 23, 1861.

MESSRS EDITORS: You will be somewha surprised to receive a letter from me after so long a silence, but as I now have the time I might wish to know with what excuse or ex-tenuation he will meet the single fact stated that we went through. On the 19th of Octobe we shipped on board the Gen. W. Scott, at An-napolis, to sail to some port in the South, the exact place we did not know. We arrived at Fortress Monroe where we laid at anchor until the 26th of October when we set sail together with the Steam Frigate Wabash and a whole fleet of gun boats, men-of-war and transports, in all about fifty sail. The first day out wa very fine, and we sailed under a fair sky, and I think it was the fairest sight ever I seen. We were always near the centre of the fleet so we could see the other vessels all around us. The next day it was rough, and about 3 o'clock we got out of sight of land, for we had been sailing along the coast. The third day out we had fair weather, but the next day, it being the 1st of November, then came the tug of war. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon the wind arose and it s not long before we had to alter our course and head out against the wind. We soon lost sight of the other vessels, and we went on pitching and tossing, but did not dream of danup men, the ship is sinking." We jumped up and took off the hatches when we found five feet of water in the hold. We went to work bailing water and soon found we were gaining on the water a little. We now felt sure that we could keep her affoat until morning, when we hoped we would find relief by meeting with some friendly sail, or that the storm might break. It was a long and dreary night, but we worked hard. Daylight at length appeared, but brought us no relief. The wind, instead of with firmness and moderation, there was good going down, increased and there was no sail in sight. Our steam pump at length got choked sels to windward of us. We immediately run up our flag, union down, as a signal of distress. It was about 3 o'clock when the other vessels came up with us They then tried to get our men off and succeeded in getting off 35 or 40. They however, soon found that the sea ran too high and that they could never get all the men off; and as the men would not work but only crowd to get off, the captain of the ship told the other vessel to leave us, but to keep near in case we hould go down. It was now found necessary to cut down our main mast, our fore mast, and throw overboard all our cannons-the anchors had already gone overboard. The water was fast beginning to come in —six inches more and the fire would be out, and then our ship would be unmanageable .-At work, however, we went again with a will, and soon had the satisfaction of gaining on the water. About dark we got crackers. This was the first we ate since the rice dinner the day pefore; and we went to work again for our lives. A man will work hard to save his life, much harder than if only working for pay. We had mother hard night of it. The sea ran mountains high and we were expecting to meet a watery grave every minute. For fifty-six hours we had

> safe once more on shore. Towards morning the storm abated, and during the day we got the old shell bailed out nearly dry. They now got the steam pump in working order again, and then we were relieved. We had fair weather again, and on the second day after the storm we got off Port Royal and cast anchor. On the 5th of November 1861, the famous battle of Hilton Head commenced; but before proceeding any further I will try to give you a description of the place. Hilton Head is an island at the mouth of Savannah river, in South Carolina. Near it i another island called Hunter's Island. tween the two is a deep channel about four miles wide. On the points facing this channel, and on both lands, the rebels had erected strong batteries and fortifications, and they thought themselves impregnable. The negroes afterwards told us that when we first came there at they laughed at the Yanke they were glad of an opportunity to give us a good licking. Well, on the 5th the battle com-menced. Some of the gun boats got in range of them. They fired at them, however, and a the larger vessels did not get over the bar that day there was not much done. The next day it was too rough. On the morning of the seventh day the battle was opened in earnest.—
> The whole fleet opened on Hilton Head. Broadside after broadside were sent in until we could not see anything for the smoke. The battle lasted just four hours and a quarter, when the traitors retreated, but left some darkeys to serve their guns and cover their retreat. At 3 o'clock precisely the stars and stripes were run up where a few minutes before the flag of the traitors had

leath in our hands, but thank God we are all

been floating. Towards evening to began to land our troops, but our company was not landed until the next day. Our loss was 13 killed and wounded; that of the enemy of course could not be as correctly ascerta and, but it is estimated at between 200 and 300. We are now encamped on the Hilton Headisland. We have plenty of sweet potatoes, groundnuts and oranges here. We like the place very well, and I think we will stay here tall spring. It is as warm here now

Why Congress Meers, next month, some important changes will be noticed, and some seats left vacant that were occupied during the extra session. John J. Crittenden and James Guthrie, or Joseph Holt and Nathanial Wolf will probably occupy the places in the Senate of John C. Breckinridge and Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky. The seat of K. S. Bingham, deceased. will be vacant, unless filled by appoint ment by the Governor of Michigan. The chair of the lamented Col. Edward D. Baker, of Oregon, will be occupied by Benjamin Stark. Jesse D. Rright of Indiana, if reports are true, having gone South and joined the rebels, will probably not make his appearance again in the Senate In the House, the two representatives from California—T. J. Phelps and A. A. Sergeant will take their seats for the first time. The place of Brigadier General John A. McClernand, formerly representative of the Sixth district of Illinois, will be vacant. James F. Wilson will represent the First district of Iowa, in place of Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis, resigned, and Samuel Hooper, elected in the Fifth district of Massachusetts, will take the place o William Appleton, resigned. Elijah H. Norton and John W. Reed, both of Missouri, and now in the rebel army; will brobably be expelled, as will also the arch traiter H.C. Burnett, of Kentucky. Charles J. Biddle, will fill the vacant seat of the Second district of Pennsylvania, and three or four new members will make their appearance from the loval sections of Virginia. The delegates from the seven Territories have been chosen, and will also appear in the House at the opening of the session.

REFUSE THEM. The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Egg Harbor City Bank, New Jersey, is unworthy of credit, that its bills ought to be refused by everybody, and that some of the persons who have been instrumental there in giving them circulation stand a very fair chance of getting within the pale of the criminal law. Its bills are refused by banks, brokers and business men generally.

In an with dates to the 23d inst., and Nassau, N. B., to the 25th. At Havana sugars were dull. N. O., 12s. 78 (38). Stock in port, 30,000 boxés. No transactions in molasses or stock on hand. Freights are nominal. Exchange on London, 15 (216). New York, 5 (26) premium.

For sale by no30 wm. 100Ck. Ir. & Co.

WANTED.—In a genteel family one or two "unfuralshed rooms," with boarding for two "unfuralshed rooms," with boarding for a gentleman, wife and child. Address, HENRY, this office, stating terms. fused by everybody, and that some of the peri men genera)ly.

BY TELEGRAPA

FROM FORT PICKENS.

EXTRACTS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS. Particulars of the Engagement.

COLONEL BROWN, THE RESULT OF THE FIGHT NOT GIVEN,

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30

The American has received the following inteligence from the South. The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola taken from the Pensacola Observer of the 22c and 23d inst.

The fight commenced on Friday and the Observer of the 22d thus announces the begin-

ing of the fight.

At five minutes past 10 o'clock this morning a heavy and continous firing commenced at the Port Royal as the Ocean Queen came out. forts below. What it is, or on which side it Commodore Dupont has transferred his flag commenced, we are yet unable to say. Up to from the Wabash to the Susquehannah. He this writing (one o'clock) the firing still continues and we can only give it and hope that steamer McClellan to Hilton Head, having landard the steamer McClella the bombardment has opened in good earnest. We shall give the news as fast as we get it.

LATER.

We learn from a person just from the navy yard that the fire was opened by Fort Pickens upon the confederate steamer Times and was upon the confederate steamer Times and was returned by our batteries and forts. The U. S. frigate Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in town is immense

The business houses are closed and the house tops are crowded with the excited populace.

The Observer of the 23d has the following:— The firing as we stated yesterday began from Fort Pickens The whole of their firing during the morning was directed at the steamer Times, but with very little effect. The Times came up last night and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shot, she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of very inferior quality or that Brown and his Yankee

are all drunk—very probably the latter.

The steamer Nelms was also in the engagement with the steamer Times at the beginning of the fire, but only one shot struck her and that did not do much damage. The Nelms went over to the mainland and found the Flori-

da regiment all right.
In passing Billy Wilson's batteries she gave them a couple of shots, which were returned The U.S. frigate Niagara tried hard to com in, but the reception was too warm and she had to back out.

The only loss of life we can hear of was a private of the Louisiana regulars and the wife the sergeant of the marine corps. Both killed by the explosion of a shell in the navy yard. A great many shot and shell fell in the yard, but did very little damage to the buildings.

Our guns were worked all day and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. We think that the greatest damage done was to one of the ships of war which ventured too near our batteries.

The editor proceeds with a tirade of abuse against the Yankees in general and Col. Brown particular. He speaks of Brown as follows: "But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threats made some time ago by that prince of hardened scoundrels. Harvey Brown, that he would not respect the hospitals. One shot was so well aimed at the building that it went through it but did no damage. The baseness of this act places this blackguard below the lowest cut throat and vag-

abond of New York." The account continues: At thirteen minutes to eleven o'clock this morning the fire was reopened and still continues at a very brisk rate. The people are not so much excited as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity if need be, but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our success.

We hope now that it will continue till the conflict is settled. Hurrah for the southern nfederacy, and hurrab for a little mo The Montgomery Advertiser of the 24th says For more than six months past the garrisons of Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for the desperat struggle which might be commenced at any moment, but the suspense is now over; the day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer

in comparative inactivity has now arrived.

The fortifications on each side side are very likely to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge a defeat. The works erected by the confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill, and we should judge by this time are in a condition to withstand the combined assaults of the fort and the Yankee

This will be no child's play on either side. It will be no Hatterns or Port Royal affair. The Confederates are to strongly entrenched too entertain the idea of succumbing to anything like an equal force. How long it will continue no one can tell, but when it is announced that there is a cessation of hostilities we hope to be able to announce that the flag of the Confederate States floats in triumph over the walls of Fort Pickens.

STILL LATER. The Richmond Logatch says that an official spatch received on diesday night from General Bragg, states that everything was quiet about Pensacola, and that the Federal fleet keeps at a safe-distance from his guns. He is fully prepared for a renewal of the fight. The editor adds:—"We have every confidence that General Bragg will give Harvey Brown and his ruffians more grape than they can comfortably

digest."

The above is all the information that can be gleaned from the rebels. The result of the fight is not given.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Contradictory Reports from Pensacola

Gen. Bragg Reported to have been Killed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30. The Old Point boat has arrived, and the pas-

been victorious, and that Gen. Bragg was killed, while a third report is that after two days, fight-

FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS ON TYBEE ISLAND.

Two Vessels Sunk by the Rebels in the Savannah River.

THE PENSACOLA OBSERVER ON A Cargo of Cotton Loading for the North. ANOTHER EXPEDITION AWAITING ORDERS

> Two Gun Boats Anchored off Beaufort.

> The Town Visited Daily by Officers of the Army and Navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. The steamer Ocean Queen, from Port Royal on the 27th, has arrived at this port. She brings only a small mail.

The steamer Bienville hence was going in ded a force of marines on Tybee Island. marines had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones. Eight gunboats were off Tybee Island to cover our troops

in case of necessity.

The rebels sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski in the narrow part of Savannah river channel to prevent the fleet

from going up to that city.

A small schooner is to be sent up to one of the Islands above Hilton Head to load with cotton and would sail in a few days by order of the

naval authorities.

The fleet that was fitting out for another ex pedition was all ready awaiting the orders that

were expected to arrive by the steamer Bien-The town of Beaufort was still unoccupied, but two gun boats were anchored off the place

and the town was daily visited by officers of the army and navy.

No engagement had taken place with the rebels nor had any of the latter been seen either at Hilton Head or Beaufort. The health of the

troops was good. The steamer Vanderbilt was to sail for New York in about two days. From Washington.

Successful Reconnoisance Toward

Manassas.

CONFISCATION OF CAPTURED VESSELS.

Washington, Nov. 30. A gentleman from the Virginia side of the Potomac, arrived to day, states that the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first New York regiments, the later under command of Col. Cone, made a reconnoisance from Springfield, which is nine niles from Alexandria, on Thursday and went three miles and a half beyond our pickets, to wards Manassas, when they discovered a rebel force, numbering, it is supposed, about eight thousand men. They returned to their starting point, reaching it in good order and without asualties.

There are now confined in the building known as the old capitol, seventy-five prisoners of war. The District Court has condemned the schooners Alena and John S. Evans heretofore seized inder the blockading act.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reported Despatch of a British Steam Frigate to Consort the West India Mail Steamers.

The Frontier of Canada to be Placed in a State of Defence.

REPORTED CALL FOR 10,000 TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

A London letter to the Times of this city mentions a rumor that a steam frigate had been sent to watch the United States steamer James Adger on her departure, in consequence of the belief that her errand was to over haul the West India mail packet and arrest Mason and Slidell. The letter says that the chase was desisted from when it became obvious that she had other business.

A Quebec letter also published by the Times says that at a Council of War it had been determined to prepare for emergencies by placing the frontier of Canana in a state of defence. There are also rumors that it had been resolved to call out ten thousand volunteers, but there is nothing authentic.

Married.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. C. A. Hay, Mr. MARTIN BRIN ON, and Miss NANCY DRITZ, both of Cumberland county On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM F. FACKLER, of Harrisburg, and Miss Sarah R. McNeally, of Dau-

On the 28th inst., by the same, Mr. John RHEINEHART, and Miss LEAH TCOMEY, both of Perry county. On the same day, by the same, Mr. DAVID CLARKE, of Dauphin county, and Miss (HARLOTTE BALMER, of Lancas

ter county. On the 24th inst , by Rev. C. W. Gardner, HRNRY BUT-LER, of Lisburn, Cumberland county to MARY F. COATS, f Middletown, Pauphin county.

On the 28th inst., by Rev. Robert J. Carson, Mr. Daivid MUSSER, ta Miss Susan Coble, of Cumberland county.

New Advertisements.

CELEBRATED Dandelion Coffee

THE DANDRIAN COFFEE now offered The Old Point boat has arrived, and the passengers furnish a variety of rumors of the most contradictory character in relation to the fight at Pensacola.

One report says that Fort Pickins had been taken and another that the Federal forces had been victorious, and that Gen. Bragg was killed, while a third report is that after two days fighting a great storm came on which rendered a cessation of hostilities necessary.

FROM HAVANA.

New FORK, Nov. 30.

The steamer Karnak has arrived from Havana with dates to the 23d inst., and Nassau, N. B., to the 25th. At 1favana sugars were dull.

N. O., 12s. 78634. Stock in port. 30.000

THE DANDELTION COFFEE now offered to the public, it prepared from the fresh roots. Fin submitting this primate one of compiles with the great in creasing demands or tipe public favor, the manufacturer only compiles with the urgent and increasing demands or tipe public favor, the manufacturer only compiles with the urgent and increasing demands or the public favor, as undersored for the diseases it is ap lied. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as a superior nutrious beverage for General Deblity, Dyspesia, Disease of the Liver, Billious Affections and Irritable condition of the Stomach. The manufacturer only compiles with the fresh roots. The manufacturer only compiles with the fresh roots. The standard in creasing demands or the public favor, as uncertainty of the manufacturer only compiles with the great and increasing demands of the

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of William Muthart, convicted in the ourt of Douph n county,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

THE largest and best selected assortment of DIARIES ever imported into this city can

be found at BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore. PORT FOLIOS—WRITING DESKS.

A N entire new assortment of these useful articles just opened at
BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore, RIED SWEET CORN (SHAKER.)

GRITS,
BRANS,
CRANBERRIES,
ORIED PEACHES, AONY, SAMP, PEAS, DRIED APPLES, (in caus.)

Fresh Peaches, (in cans.)

"Tomatoes, "
Corn, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

"WM. DOCK, Jr. & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully in. form the ritizens of Harrisburg thal he has com-mend the manulacture of Sausages and Pudding. Ho-tels and private families will be supplied with a first rate article and at low rates. Stall, upper one, in upper marct house, west side. J. WALLOWER, Jr., Agent.

BRANT'S HALL.

no29-d+w

HUGHES' BENEFIT.

OTICE.—Saturday evening being set apart for the Benefit of Brudder Bones, A. Hughes, on which occasion he will present a • FINE GOLD PENCIL

For the best original NATIONAL CONUNDRUM. To be decided by the audience. Ten of the best will be read, and the one receiving the most applause will receive the P-ncil.

ALSO, TEN GIFTS

Will be given to the audience. Each person purchasing a Tloket will receive a gift number that will entitle him to a gift if his number is selected from the Box—at the class of the Performance. lose of the Performance



"GET THE BEST." Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

New Pictoral Edition. Flictorial Illustrations of

Military Terms. Webster's Dictionary excels in these, and has, among thers, pictorial representations of the following: Barbean, Bastion, Battlement, Bar-shot, Block-house, Bombs, Cannon, Carronade, Chain shot, Chevaux de-frise, Caltrop, Limbers, Madrier, Martello tower, Mortar, Portcullis, Ravelin, Redan, Star Forts, &c.

No other English Dictionary published in this country has a fourth part of these.

SO ALSO ITS Definitions of Military Terms. As, the foregoing, and Abatis, Ambulance. Ambuscade, Armistice, Banquette, Bivouac, Brevet, Caisson, Caliber, Canister-shot, Cantonment, Caponiere, Casemate, Councerscarp Chef de battaillen, Cul de sac, Dahlghreu gun, Minie rifie, &c., &c.
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