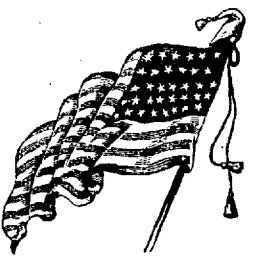


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soul 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
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THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

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Address,
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HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, December 2, 1861.

AN EXPLANATION.

In the telegraphic summary of news from Washington city, published by *The Press* of today, we find the following reference to a matter of general importance to the loyal men of the loyal States. It is in the following language:

A LETTER FROM GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

A letter has been received here from George D. Prentice, Esq., dated New York, Nov. 26th, stating that he had nothing to do with the article in the *Louisville Journal* concerning the speech of Secretary Cameron at the dinner party lately given by Col. Forney in honor of Mr. Prentice. The entire article in the *Journal* was a misrepresentation of the speech, sent by some person without the knowledge of Mr. Prentice. Secretary Cameron's opinions upon the subject are the same as those expressed in his instructions to Generals Butler and Sherman, and it is understood that they will be reiterated in his annual report to the President.

It is due to both Mr. Prentice and Secretary Cameron that the author of the letter in question should be unveiled, that he may receive the merited scorn and contempt of the independent men of the country.

GENERAL BUELL, the new commander in Kentucky, is a native of Washington County, Ohio, and was appointed in 1837, from Ohio, and not from Indiana, to West Point, where he graduated in 1841. He immediately entered as a Second Lieutenant, the Third Infantry, Regulars. The Florida war was in progress, and he served in it until its close. From this period until the Mexican war commenced, he was at Fort Jessup, Jefferson Barracks, and other places in the West. He fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, from which point he went to Vera Cruz. He was in nearly all the memorable battles on the march to the City of Mexico. At Churubusco he received a ball, which passed nearly through his body. He was several times promoted, and at length entered the Department of the Adjutant-General, where he remained until he was summoned to the command of a brigade on the Potomac. He was selected by Gen. McClellan himself for the important command in Kentucky. His father was a farmer, and died in 1823. If fine military culture, long experience on the field of battle, and first-class courage shall avail, he will prove adequate to the tremendous task before him.

THE EXPEDITION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE, which is now fitting out for an attack upon the southern coast, has already assumed formidable proportions, though under way but a short time. Ten regiments have so far been assigned to the expedition, of which eight are now at Annapolis. The troops have not yet been brigaded, and of the Brigadier Generals only one has, up to this time, been appointed—General John G. Foster. Captain Howard, late of the United States Revenue marine, accompanies the expedition, with a naval brigade, and a Commander F. S. Hazard, United States Navy, is attached to the staff of Gen. Burnside as Naval Officer and Director.

THE REBELS, when they desire to show their esteem for a favorite officer, present him with a blooded race horse, by which they mean to convey the advice with the admonition, that it is well to be provided with the means of escape in the event of a cause surrounded with so many uncertainties and dangers. In fact all the horses used by rebel officers are noted for their swiftness of foot, and in this respect they have so well provided themselves, that pursuit and capture is always out of the question.

ALL ALIKE.

When the rebellion commenced by the formal secession of South Carolina, the people in the commonwealths which were called "the border States," stood aloof from the movement, as after the other of the cotton States followed the rash example of the traitors in South Carolina. The people in the border slave States proposed a Peace Congress, and such a body was accordingly convened in the city of Washington. But its deliberations had no other practical effect than to delay the action of the government to grapple with and crush the rebellion in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The delegates from Virginia and Maryland, while in confidential consultation with their colleagues in the Peace Congress, were also in correspondence with the leaders of the rebellion, communicating to them facts and figures in reference to the ability of the federal government to carry on a war of self-preservation, deluding the loyal men in Congress with the hope of some reasonable suggestion to serve as a speedy adjustment of our difficulties, and in effect, crippling the federal government by dissimulation, doubt and delay. When the delegates from the border States, the Tylers and the Bells, had accomplished by this delay all that they desired to strengthen treason, they at once unmasked their real designs, and stood before the country the bitterest and most unrelenting foes of the federal Union. The lesson which was learned during that period seems to have had but little effect on the comprehension and discretion of loyal men in the loyal States, or less regard would be evinced for a certain class of men in Kentucky and Tennessee. In these two commonwealths, as in Virginia, there are men claiming to be loyal who are as indifferent to the integrity and perpetuity of this government, as they are for the inalienable right which entitles every man to his life and his liberty, and when they have accomplished their purpose of delay in the commonwealths of Kentucky and Tennessee, they will join the traitors in Virginia, and redouble their energies in making war on the government. This feeling is already being evinced by some of the so-called loyal men of Kentucky. The moment the war is directed against the cause of the rebellion, the cry is raised that oppression takes the place of deliverance, and that slavery is pre-eminently superior to the Union in all its rights to existence and protection. The moment that the loyal men of Pennsylvania and the other free States, pitch their tents on the soil of Kentucky, they are reminded that slavery must not be molested—that the negro, as the property of rebels, must not be made contraband of war, and even when he is found with arms in his hands, fighting at the direction of a rebel master, the slave must neither be induced to desert, raise his hand to aid in crushing rebellion or shoulder a musket to assist in riding Kentucky traitors. What is this but the delay of the traitors of Virginia, repeated by the hypocrites of Kentucky and Tennessee, to deceive the federal government. It is nothing more or less, and the longer and oftener the government permits itself to be deluded by such loyalty, the stronger will become the habits of treason and the more multiplied the years of this rebellion. And it comes with an ill grace, too, from men who could not preserve the integrity of their own States within the Union, thus to dictate to loyal men from abroad who have sought their territory to lay down their lives in defence of the Union. It comes with a contemptible impudence for a loyal slave holder to make his slave property superior to the Union, and to ask that rebel slaves shall not only be exempt from confiscation, but that the whole spirit and influence, tendency and designs of those who are engaged in this rebellion for the increase and strengthening of slavery, shall be respected and protected.

We trust that Congress will put an end to this last dodge of secret treason, and leave the hypocrites of the south no further opportunity to strengthen the armies and assure the councils of traitors for their devilish work of disunion. We hope that the fact will be iterated and enacted into law, that the permanency of this Union is of more importance than the prosperity of slavery. This can only be done by repudiating the right of slave property to protection when in the hands of rebel masters, by arming the slaves of loyal owners and marching them against the masters and the slaves who are engaged in the work of rebellion. Those in the slave States who object to such a plan, are only waiting the favorable opportunity to object to all the plans for the preservation of the Union, and should be treated forthwith as traitors to the legitimate government of the country. They should be met and crushed as the mere tools of rebellion, and not suffered as they were in Virginia, to gather strength by delay to deal destruction on those with whom they now deceitfully profess fraternity and friendship. Let it be made apparent that the law is relieving the slave-holding rebel of his chattel, and the contest will be short. Let it be announced that the black man is as much the agent of God in preserving the land for the uses of liberty as the white man, and the conquest will be complete. Traitors will shrink from the encounter. The blood and the lives of free white men will be preserved for nobler uses than a contest with traitors—while such a peace will be established as will forever put at rest the power of the government to enforce its laws—its ability to cope with open and secret traitors—and its determination at all times to use all the means within its reach and control for its own preservation. This subject should be urged on Congress by petition and appeal. It must be construed by legislation at once, or it will be made a matter to embarrass the armies of the government by the pseudo loyalists of the south, until we have wasted our energies and resources, and become an easy conquest for traitors.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH, of yesterday, denounces Charles J. Biddle in the most unmeasured terms for his recent letter, and declares that the Biddle will be certain to experience that misery which is likely to make him the associate of disloyal time servers.

BARNUM having exhausted baby and white horse shows, is about to set up a dog show, in which "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all," are to come in for a share of the great showman and prince of humbug's notoriety.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is about to make a tour through Turkey.

The Movements in the West.

The administration seems at last to have discovered that there is a West. The policy of the Government, as developed by the concentration of two great armies—the one in Kentucky, and the other at Cairo—shows that the West is receiving due attention at Washington.

Already the number of troops at those two points is sufficient to insure the West against any serious incursions by the rebels, and as large numbers continue to be forwarded daily, we may expect an early advance, in such numbers as will entirely rid the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi of the enemy.

At present, General Buell is quietly disposing of the vast additions daily made to the army of Kentucky. He seems to be concentrating them in Buckner's front, and will soon be prepared to move in such numbers, and with such material, as will guarantee the speedy occupation of the capital of Tennessee, and the deliverance of the patriots of the eastern division of that State.

Buell's force is composed almost exclusively of volunteers from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and embraces as good fighting material as can be found in the world. Several of his brigades have seen service during the summer, and are rugged and inured to hardships.

In General Halleck's department the same formidable preparations are in progress. Cairo and Bird's Point are covered with troops, and regiments are daily being added without in the least impairing the army led by Gen. Fremont in pursuit of Price.

While the free divisions of the Fremont army are lying in wait for the advancing rebels, the army of the Mississippi, at Cairo, is being largely reinforced from new material. Halleck, no doubt, intends, if possible, to first destroy the rebel army, which has already advanced again to Springfield, but will not allow Price or McCulloch to interfere with the rapid organization of the Mississippi expedition.

When Buell moves upon Tennessee, Halleck will descend the Mississippi, his destination being Memphis. We are led to hope, that before winter falls in, Nashville and Memphis will both be occupied by Federal troops, and Tennessee redeemed from the foul clutch of the traitors.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Grievances of the Virginia Farmers—Beauties of Secession.

The Richmond *Whig* complains bitterly of the grievance suffered by the farming community from the impressment of negroes and wagons and teams for the use of the Confederate army. It says:

We have received many letters, complaining of individual grievances at the hands of agents of the Government, from the peninsula and from the whole region of country from Manassas along the foot of the mountains to James river, in Albemarle and Nelson. The complaints below relate mainly to the pressing of negroes for the service of the Government at Yorktown and vicinity, and the treatment which the negroes receive at the hands of the authorities. It is alleged, that a much greater number of negroes have been pressed than needed, and have not had sufficient food, and are without shelter to protect them from the weather.

The effect of this press, without regard to the injury to the health of the negroes, has been to diminish the wheat crop sown in the counties of Charles City, New Kent, King William, &c., fully one third. The complaints from the Piedmont region, relate to the pressing times for the Quartermaster's Department, and the insolence of the Government agents. In all this region the wheat crop sown is fully one third less than usual, in consequence of this abstraction of teams of the farmers.

The *Whig* concludes: "If this system is continued, it will bring the Government into such detestation among the people, that in no great while, a Quartermaster's agent will receive little better treatment at the hands of the people, than would one of Mr. Lincoln's emissaries."

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—The *American Railway Review*, published in New York, says, in its last issue:

"A considerable anxiety is expressed that the federal army should take possession of this road and hold it as a means of transportation, or at least to prevent its use by the rebels. Its possession to our army is a matter of minor importance, as it can be of but little use to the Confederates. This road is eighty-nine miles in length, and connects the two cities from which it derives its name—extending from the west side of the Ashley river to the Savannah, which it crosses by a splendid bridge sixteen miles above the city. The connection with the city of Charleston across the Ashley river is made by the ferry-boat Boston—a craft that will be remembered by many New Yorkers as a ferry boat that was used for some time on the Grand street ferry. The road was opened about a year since, but has never been ballasted or fully completed. The rolling stock is very limited, there being but four or five locomotives on the whole road, and barely a corresponding number of cars. It can be of but little use as a means of army transportation or for carrying supplies. A good northern turnpike would be twice as useful."

NEW YORK is about to follow the good example of Pennsylvania in organizing a Reserve corps. Governor Morgan is out with a call for additional troops. The exact number is not specified, but will be determined by the exigencies of the service. The pay of the officers and privates will commence when they are mustered into the service of the United States. Enlistments are strictly forbidden. The army to be organized under this order is intended to constitute an efficient reserve whenever the Federal Government shall call for it. Recruiting offices under the new requisition have been opened.

GEN. CASS JUSTIFIES CAPTAIN WILKES.—A communication in the *Detroit Free Press*, which is understood to have been written by General Cass, not only justifies the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the government upon the right of search question as maintained in the correspondence with the British government in 1858. As Gen. Cass, then Secretary of State under President Buchanan, conducted that correspondence, his declarations in this case have more than usual weight, while all authorities on that branch of international law fully sustains his opinion.

PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Coffee 60 cents per pound; bacon 45 cents per pound; sugar of the poorest quality, 28 cents per pound; salt pork 40, and lard 37 cents per pound. Clothing of all kinds is scarce, and ranges between \$75; Common coats, \$40; aprons, vests, \$18 to \$30; each, and black frock coats bringing \$75; ladies' shoes are sold at \$8 to \$10 per pair, men's boots from \$19 to \$20 per pair, and all articles in like proportion. Dry goods, especially, have advanced tremendously, reaching in some instances to seven and eight hundred per cent. advance. Corn bread is the principal article eaten, but fish are plenty and sell freely.

A "Seccess" at Washington, says that John C. Breckinridge and B. M. T. Hunter will be sent abroad in place of Slidell and Mason, via Canada, and sail from Quebec or Hallifax. Some of our officials along the border can no doubt have an opportunity to distinguish themselves by bagging these two worthies. We commend the first named to the tender mercies of the "Lancaster county Regiment," now not very far from Breckinridge's camp!

THE PRINCE OF WALES is about to make a tour through Turkey.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.
700,000 VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
According to general report the President's Message is not yet finished, hence it is almost certain that it will not be communicated to Congress till to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The Message will not be sent in till noon to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The Supreme Court met at noon. Present Chief Justice Taney and Associates Chief Justice, Grier, Wayne and Catron. No business was transacted and the court adjourned. The galleries of both houses of Congress are densely crowded to-day.

700,000 VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED—NO ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS TO BE RECRUITED WITHOUT ACT OF CONGRESS.

On comparing the accounts of the United States and the different States, we find that an authority has been given to raise over 700,000 men for the different branches of the service. This includes the volunteers called for by the different States, and the independent regiments authorized by the War Department.

Notwithstanding this immense number of men now organizing and in the field, applications continue to pour in for authority to enlist more men. None will be granted at present, nor at any time, unless Congress should authorize the officers having commissions to recruit should fill up their regiments at once, and those willing to go—should lose no time in enrolling themselves while there is an opportunity.

LATE FROM RICHMOND—ALARM IN THE SOUTH.
To-night a gentleman, who left Richmond on Wednesday last, arrived in this city. He brings important intelligence relative to the state of public feeling South, and as his opportunities of observation have been excellent, his information is regarded as trustworthy. So well was he confided in by the people of Richmond, that over one hundred and fifty letters for persons in the North were given him to deliver and these he very properly turned over to the Government.

He states the most intense excitement prevails in Richmond and throughout the South, owing to our naval expeditions. Our success at Hilton Head and Bay Point, the defenses of which were regarded the most formidable which has been constructed upon the coast, filled the Cotton States with dismay, and they had abandoned their coast defenses and the people were calling upon the Governors of the States to withdraw their troops now in Virginia, that they might return South and prevent the Yankees from marching into the interior.

The result of this State of public feeling, which had become known to the troops in Virginia, had been to cause insubordination and meetings wherever the Southern troops were; and to such an extreme had the mutineers proceeded at Richmond, Yorktown and Manassas, that Davis and Benjamin had been compelled to give the most positive assurance to the soldiers, that if they would cease their rebellion a sufficient number should be sent south to drive the Yankees from their soil.

With this assurance they, the men, had again become quiet. Between the people of Richmond and the Rebel Executive and Congress the most bitter feeling had been engendered when the Congress decided to remove the Capital to Nashville. The troops and politicians from the Cotton States were loud in their denunciations of Virginia, and they openly expressed themselves willing to allow the Yankees to take the State; that it was barren and cold, without transportation, and that to remain during the winter was utter ruin to them.

The people and troops were in constant apprehension of an attack along their whole Potomac line, and this fear had increased now that a large force have left for the Cotton States. They were especially apprehensive of a movement against them below Occoquan. The news from Savannah and Pensacola had increased the panic, and he expressed the opinion that already Virginia is half conquered without the firing of a gun.

FROM TYBEE ISLAND AND HILTON HEAD.

Reconnaissance by Gen. Sherman.
FOUR SHELLS FROM FORT PULASKI BURST NEAR THE PARTY.
Commodore Dupont sails for the Mouth of the Savannah River.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.
The steamer McClellan has arrived from Tybee Island and Hilton Head. She carried General Sherman and staff to Tybee Island, where a reconnaissance was made during which four shells from Fort Pulaski burst near the party. No damage was done however. On the return with the General to Hilton Head the McClellan passed the gun boat Florida with Com. Dupont on board bound to the Savannah river. The Florida returned the same evening. The McClellan left Hilton Head on Thursday night, and brings mails and dispatches from Gen. Sherman and Com. Dupont. The health of the troops was perfect. No news from other points.

Another Skirmish with the Rebels.

THREE REBELS KILLED.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.
A skirmish occurred on Friday night near New Market, about five miles from Old Point Comfort, in which three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scott, a well known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters found on his person.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NO NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.
The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news from the south. There was no flag of truce to or from Norfolk yesterday. The steamers Boston and Delaware have sailed with large supplies of flour and provisions for Fort Royal.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House was opened at noon with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stock. The roll of members was then called by the clerk. One hundred and fourteen members answered to their names, including Messrs. SARGENT and PHILPS of California, Mr. HOOPER of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson of Iowa, and Mr. BARNES, delegate from Utah, and Mr. CRADLEBAUGH, delegate from Nevada.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) moved that Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, be sworn in as the member from the second district of Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) said that Mr. Maynard may have been properly elected, but we all know the fact that Tennessee was as far as it could be out of the Union. As there were several other cases he thought that the subject brought forward by Mr. Dawes should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAWES thought this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. Maynard was regularly elected by a large majority at the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the Union. He also possessed the proper certificate which qualified him as a member.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) asked the direct question whether Mr. Maynard was elected before the State attempted to secede and at the time fixed by law.

Mr. DAWES replied that he was so informed, and that his election took place under the law which had existed for a long time.

Mr. STEVENS then withdrew his motion and Mr. Maynard was accordingly sworn in as a member of Congress from Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. FENNER (N. Y.) a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to join such as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses were assembled and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. HICKMAN (Pa.) presented the certificate of the Provisional Government of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, certifying to the election of Mr. Foster as member of Congress from that State.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ohio), raised a question of order. The claim of Mr. Foster was referred at the extra session to the Committee on selections without favorable action.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that this was a new question different from that of the former election.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order taken by Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. STEVENS, Pa., said no harm would be done by referring the certificate; and on his motion the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, the successor of Mr. CARLISLE, was also qualified.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Ill.) moved that Mr. Segar, of Virginia, be also sworn in.

Mr. DAWES desired that this case should be referred.

Mr. RICHARDSON earnestly argued that Mr. Segar should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties a proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms which they had taken up against the federal government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the provisional government of Virginia.

Mr. KILGORE (Ill.) argued that Mr. Segar should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. DAWES desired to do no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by 10, 20 or 1,000 votes in a district where 10,000 may be cast. He wanted a rule that they could stand by in the future. The subject was then referred to the Committee on Elections.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT called the Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

On motion of Mr. HALE, 12 o'clock m., was fixed for the hour of opening the daily sessions.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Iowa), a message was ordered to be sent to the House notifying that body that a quorum of Senators was present and the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

An informal recess was then taken.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

Messrs. Hall, Trumbull and Latham were appointed as the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) gave notice that he would introduce to-morrow a bill to confiscate the property of rebels against the authority of the United States government and give freedom to persons held to labor in the slave States.

Mr. WILKINSON (Minn.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between the regular and volunteer forces of the United States army.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

SEIZURE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN BY THE REBELS.
THE MONEY AND MAILS SAVED
An Engagement with the Rebels at Black Walnut.
EIGHT KILLED, SEVENTEEN WOUNDED AND FIVE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

New Advertisements.

LOST.
A very small Tan Terrier Dog, answers to the name of "Fly," a reasonable reward will be paid for his return. Apply to this office. de2-11

TO SEAMSTERS.
WANTED—A 1 Buttonhole Workers and Fin. here. Apply immediately at the Harrisburg Cheap Cloth Manufactory. de2-11

LOST.
A fine MOSAIC BREADSTIN set in gold was lost in morning in Second street or Market Square. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Post Office. de2-11

ELECTION.

HARRISBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Harrisburg Bridge Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of JANUARY, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Toll House of said company, in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer and Secretary, for the ensuing year. J. WALLACE, Sec'y. de2-daw3t

ELECTION.

MIDDLETOWN AND HARRISBURG TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders in the Middletown and Harrisburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that the annual election will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of JANUARY, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office on the corner of Front and Chestnut streets, in this city, for the purpose of electing one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer and Secretary, for the ensuing year. J. WALLACE, Sec'y. de2-daw3t

WANTED.—In a genteel family one or two "unfurnished rooms," with board for a gentleman, wife and child. Address, HENRY, this office, stating terms. no29

Celebrated DANDELION COFFEE.

THE DANDELION COFFEE now offered to the public, is prepared from the fresh roots in submitting this valuable article to the public favor, the manufacturer only can afford to sell it at the low and increasing demand of the public. It is unquestionably one of the most reliable and effectual remedies yet discovered for the disorders of the liver and the stomach, and is recommended by the Faculty as an error without beverage for General Debility, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Bilious Affections and Irritable condition of the Stomach. It is so strong in its effect and so agreeable in its taste, that it is a most valuable remedy for the most delicate and infirm. The intelligent portion of the community are so well acquainted with the medicinal properties of the Dandelion, that they require but the assurance that the article offered to them is the pure Dandelion Root. 50¢ per pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of the best Java. For sale by WM. DICK, Jr. & Co. no29

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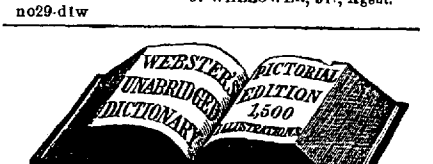
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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he has commenced the manufacture of Sausages and Pudding. Hotels and private families will be supplied with a first rate article and at low rates. Sals, upon order, in upper market street, west side. J. WALLACE, Jr., Agent. no29-d1w



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