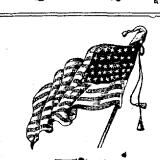
Daily Telegraph.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us With Freedom's soll 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 Tele-GRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters, to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceed ings 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.

The Darky will be published during the session 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. Tuesday Afternoon, December 3, 1861,

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, it is well known has taken positive grounds in regard to the emderstand from a correspondent at Washington, in their several departments. who has conversed familiarly with the author,

groes are left alone to commit depredations, to a notice of only twenty-four hours. The task perish in idleness or starvation, or to be protect- of accomplishing this result in the time specified ed and employed by the federal agents. Which was committed by Gen. McClellan to Gen. shall it be? If they are sent into the interior, they will be used by their masters to throw up accomplished officer discharged the duty asentrenchments, or to carry arms, in order to signed him was sufficiently attested by the sucstop our march to the main land, or else in producing the means of subsistence for the armies of the insurgents. In either case they will become the most active agents against us. and it would be just as wise to send munitions to the enemy as to send these formidable and efficient bodies of laborers, who may be made

Now, the one duty of the government, ac cording to Mr. Cameron, is to subdue the rebellion, to deprive it of whatever resources it possesses, and to cripple it in every way consistent and consideration from the press than any other with the laws of civilized warfare. Those who division in the army. It is made up, as we all are using all their energies to overthrow that know, of the very best material in the state of government are entitled to little forbearance, and must take the legitimate consequences of their own acts. Their slaves are their principal and when enlistment in the ranks of the reserve property, and, as it is perfectly right to confiscate other property, so the main source of rebellious wealth should be confiscated. Seven thousand attention and all his military skill and experimillions of dollars, or the greater part of it. are employed by the rebels in spreading desolation, slaughter and strife through the state until his division was in a condition at bosom of a once happy community, and if once to enter the field for active duty. The it can be made to pay, in some sense, for result is now seen in the manner in which this the calamities it has been instrumental in producing, the retribution would be both just and Commander-in-Chief of the army, a fact which wise. Why should the friends of peace, good, honest, faithful citizens, be made to suffer the enormous cost of this war? Why should their sult of a patriotism as wise as it was high and money be spent, their prosperity arrested, their liberal in the extreme. The reserve is composed lives sacrificed, in defence of the constitution, of fifteen regiments, with its head-quarters at while the property of those who provoked the Langley, Virginia. The accounts we have of war is left intact? As a military necessity, the condition of the men are very satisfactory moreover, no less than as an act of retributive as to their health and content. Nothing seems to justice, to say nothing of moral and social motives, we are called upon to deal with slavery now only impatient for an encounter. When without fear or affection.

These are not the words of Secretary Cameron, but they are the arguments he is accustomed to use, even if he shall not incorporate them in his report.

LATE ADVICES FROM UTAH state that Brigham Young, who at first hesitated as to his future position, and was inclined to neutrality, has ness Congress can engineer. It is properly concluded to side with the legitimate govern- executive business; and the moment Congress passment, and the delegate of Utah will take his es beyond the line of providing for the wants of seat in Congress. Brigham is long-headed, and the government, and deciding the purposes of the Pacific telegraph reminds him that if Utah the war, to say how it shall be conducted, the ever is to experience the benefits of a Pacific whole thing will prove a failure." railroad, it will come from the North and not tion were possible.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

By the indications of the first two day's proeedings of Congress, we are induced to anticipate fair, decided and prompt legislative action on the subject of the rebellion. The business of both the Senate and House took this direction at once, in the former body by the notice of Senator Trumbull to introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels engaged in war against the federal government, and to give freedom to all slaves held to labor in the slave states, whose masters are identified with treason. This notice will have a salutary effect on the progress of the rebellion. The bill, when passed, as we believe it will be, will also place the rebel slave holder in a position where his property in human flesh will assume a strange importance in his eyes, and the slaves which he has so long held beneath his heel, become the instrument of saving the Union from total destruction. In the House the same spirit animates the representatives. It begins to manifest itself in resolutions setting forth the true issue of the rebellion, and holding slavery alone responsible for its origin, its development and its progress. The purpose, therefore, is to strike a blow at the heart of treason by prostrating and destroying the slave interests of traitors. When this is accomplished, traitors will have nothing more to contend for, while judicious legislation on the subject through acts of prompt confiscation and offers of freedom to those who join the Union standard, will accomplish the conquest of rebelion by the very means with which it sought the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of free institutions. Another feature is the proposition to abolish certain ports of entry along the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coast. By such legislation we do away with much of Legislature, embracing all legislation that will the necessity of blockade, and enforce our code on the subject of smuggling, which very few of public interest. Added to these reports, with even the boldest privateers will dare to violate. Altogether, then, the initial movements in the proceedings of Congress are highly indicative of a determination to deal vigorously with treason. We trust that there will be no abatement in this resolution, and as the proceeding s progress, that both branches of Congress will

for the suppression of rebellion.

harmoniously co-operate in extending all prop-

er aid to those who are now in the field armed

THE HANDLING OF TROOPS. The National Intelligencer refers to a recent French writer on military science, who has ventured the remark that the art of handling troops in the conduct of offensive operations seems to have been lost by modern commanders, who rely for the production of military effects rather on the momentum than the celerity of their blows. The conduct of the war now waging on our soil would not perhaps be deemed by the French critic to present any exception to the rule which he professes to derive from the latest experiences in the art of war; for whatever may be said of the momentum that shall give weight to the "blows" supposed to be impending, the popular impatience generally, if ignorantly ployment of slaves by our armies as they ad-confessed, would not seem to indicate that there vance, under a system of wages, and their sub- has been any remarkable celerity of movement sequent release at the end of the war. In his in the handling of the vast number of troops report, as it has been prepared thus far, we un- believed to be at the command of our generals

There were some circumstances attendant on he discusses the whole question with the utmost the recent great review of the army on the Pofreedom,, clearness and decision. He says tomac which may perhaps deserve a special that the matter is forced upon the attention mention, as serving to show at least the capaof the government by the inevitable pro-city that exists for the speedy massing of troops gress of events, and a policy is absolutely re- in that quarter. We understand that the sevquisite. Take the case of our occupation of enty-seven regiments of infantry, the eight regi-Beaufort for an example. The white population ments of cavalry, and the seventeen batteries of that district is but six thousand, while the of field artillery which participated in that paslave population exceeds thirty-two thousand, geant were summoned and gathered for that M'Dowell, and the efficiency with which that cess of the review, which, besides presenting a brilliant military display, afforded to the young General-in-Chief a presage of the reliance he can place on the expedition that will be brought to the fulfilment of his orders whenever it shall be necessary to combine the forces now in the field for any operations of an active character.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

This splendid body of men, under General McCall, has perhaps attracted more attention Pennsylvania, recruited at a time when the enthusiasm of our people was at its highest pitch. was made a matter of gallant rivalry among all classes. General McCall devoted his personal ence to the organization and discipline of the regiments of the reserve, and did not leave the division is recognized and complimented by the is not the less gratifying when we remember that the conception of the reserve was the rebe wanted by the men but battle. They are that is offered they promise to satisfy their friends and become satisfied themselves.

VARIOUS OPINIONS are held respecting the length of the present session of Congress. Judge Collamer, of Vermont, who is one of the shrewdest men in Congress, advises an early disturbed. adjournment. He says: "War is not a busi-

In the Wheeling Convention, now in session, from the South, even if such a thing as separa- a resolve was presented and referred, that the new State should be free.

of Union Prisoners of War at New Orleans.

The following is a list of Pennsylvania volun-teers now held as prisoners of war in New Private T. V. Williams, Co. C, Third regi

Lieutenant J. B. Hutchinson, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.

Sergeant A. P. Rank, Co. I, Fifteenth regi egiment. Sergeant H. Edmondston, C. I, Fifteenth regiment.

Corporal C. B. Hess, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private I. Dietrich, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment. Private Jos. Kehley, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private J. E. Morgan, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private E. Morgan, Co. I, Fifteenth regi Private William Rush, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private J. W. Reynolds, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private H. P. Sankey, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private A. Saylor, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment Private W. J. Barger, Co. I, Fifteenth regi Private G. W. Went, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private I. D. Baird, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment

Private J. Williams, Co. I, Fifteenth regi ment. Private J. O. Burns, Fifteenth regiment. Private J. Woolley, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private G. W. Walter, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private A. Pedlyon, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private J. Wilson, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private M. Conahan, Co. I, Fifteenth regiment.Private C. Slatterbuck, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

ment. Private W. Carver, Fifteenth regiment. Private Fred. Clink, Fifteenth regiment. Private I. Thomas, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private J. Dupes, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private D. Seibart, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private S. Day, Fifteeth regiment. Private C. Ernest, Fifteenth regiment.

Private A. H. Edwards, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private G. W. Trelkald, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private J. Farmer, Fifteenth regiment. Private P. Clenner, Co. I, Fifteenth regi Private J. Haskins, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private S. H. Hoffman, Co. I, Fifteenth regi Private Matthew Hyte, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Private J. Jenkins, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-Private S. M. Tice, Co. I, Fifteenth regi-

Corporal T. Fleming, Co. B, Sixteenth regi Private T. Fagan, Co. B, Sixteenth regi Private J. Geddes, Co. K, Sixteenth regi

Fort Lafayette.

THE STORY OF A RELEASED PRISONER.

A communication in the Quebec Chronicle from person who has been released from Fort La. fayette, but who does not give his name, gives this account of life in the fort:
"On my reaching the fort I was required to

surrender all the money and blank paper I had on my person, at the same time being informed that by applying to the commanding officer I would receive writing materials, and all my letters would be examined by him, and if found to contain nothing objectionable, they would be forwarded to their destination; that my money would be subject to my checks, but I must account satisfactorily for its disposition before I should receive any. So strict were they at first respecting paper that I was required to account for every sheet; subsequently, however, the prisoners were permitted to supply themselves with writing materials accordare rigid as to the character of the correspondence of prisoners. I was well satisfied if I received an answer to my letters in three or four days from New York, only seven miles in distance. My quarters were in a casemate some twenty-six feet long by fourteen feet in width. height of roof eight feet; in this from eight to eleven persons were placed and locked up at sundown. At first there was but little comfort in the shape of a bed, but afterwards iron bedsteads were furnished, and arranged in hospital order. The prisoners were expected to want on themselves, and to have the casemate in order by guard-mounting in the morning; as to myself I was fortunately situated compared to the members of the Maryland legislature, &c., who were in one room in which thirty-eight packed, together with the guns, and in another were from twenty-five to thirty, from all grades of society—from the newspaper-selling boy to the ex-Minister to France.

Those who have funds arranged a mess provided with two meals a day, by the sergeant's wife, for which they paid one dallar; others, however, and by far the larger number of my fellow-sufferers, entirely depend on soldiers' ra-tions, viz: For breakfast, fat pork, four ounces of bread, and a cup of something called coffee dinner, four ounces of bread, one cup of pork or beef soup, three ounces of over-boiled and indigestable beef and a quantity of water. above bill of fare is invariable. All little things were at first forbidden admission to add to the comfort of-our less fortunate prisoners, but there was an individual in the neighborhood, whose name will never be forgotten by any prisoner in the garrison whose charitable hand was ready to give aid, and did send such meals daily at her own expense that gave great relief to the poor sufferers who had to subsist on such food, as they were not accustomed to.

"At first newspapers were positively forbidden, but at a late date such papers as were published in New York were allowed. The privilege was a great comfort, and why it was so long delayed I really cannot divine, in this age of newspaper reading."

WHAT THE NORTH CAN DO. -A carefully prenared statistical table shows that the numb white men in the loyal States and Territories able to bear arms is four million four hundred and sixty three thousand, and that the number of white men in the field and preparing to take it from these States and Territories is but five hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred. These facts make it plain that the government can, if it shall find it necessary to do so, put an army of a million and a half of white men into the field, and yet leave the course of production, trade and commerce practically un-

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. -The Wheeling Press of Thursday last says:
As confirming what we published on Tuesday morning relative to the re-opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we would state that Mr. Perkins, the master machinist, has ordered all the machinery on this road to Cumberland to be put in good order. This looks like going to work. We shall be glad to see this road once more in full operation. The interest of the country as well as the interest of the Governl ment requires it.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH REBEL SOURCES.

Private J. Ashelman, Co. I, Fifteenth regi- The Reported Removal of the Rebel Capital Denied.

> The Southern Papers Advocating the Abolition of the Elective Franchise.

THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA NOT RE-NEWED.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTERS DESTROYING THEIR CROPS.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY BY UNION MEN IN NEW ORLEANS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THAT CITY

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3. The Old Point boat has arrived, and brings

southern papers from which the following items are gleaned. The reported removal of the rebel capitol from Richmond is denied. The southern papers are advocating the abolition of the elective franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola represen that the fight had not been renewed. The accounts say that had the fire from Fort

Pickens been continued fort McRea would have been destroyed. No particulars of the affair are given. The planters throughout the southern sea-coard are represented to be destroying their

crops, lest they should fall into the hands of the Yankees. A conspiracy of Union men in New Orleans has been discovered, causing great excitement in the city. Many suspected persons had been arrested.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE AFFAIR AT FORT PICKENS

THE BOMBARDMENT CLOSED.

The Rebels Admit Being the Sufferers

The Reaction in Tennessee

THE CHARLESTON COURIER OPPOSES THE "BLACK FLAG."

Reported Honors to the Rebel Maury from the Russian Government,

Louisville, Dec. 2.

The Southern papers to the 28th ult. have been received. They contain scattering accounts of the Fort Pickens affair, from which it apears that the bombardment commenced on Thursday the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermissions, night and day, till the evening of the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased

The rebels did not respond till after Fort Pickens opened fire. The fire from the fort and the outside Santa

Rosa Island batteries, was directed against Fort Barrancas, and the other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers Time and Nelmo, and the navy yard, while the federal vessels engaged Fort McRae.

The rebels admit that they lost sixteen killed in the bombardment. Also, that considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, ing to their wants. The rules of the fort including the caving in of the powder magazine The navy yard and town of Warrington were partially destroyed. The rebels appear to have acted strictly on

the defensive. The stories about the disabling of the United States steamers Colorado and Niagara appear to

The rebel steamers Time and Nelmo were somewhat damaged, but succeeded in getting out of the reach of Col. Brown's fire. Col. Brown received no reinforcements.

The East Tennessee "bridge-burners" are to be court-martialed. Ex-State Senator Pickens is among the prisoners.

The members of the Legislature from East Tennessee were called upon by the State Legis-lature for an explanation of their alleged connection with the bridge burning. They denied all knowledge of the act, and asserted that the perpetrators were the representatives of only a small faction in their districts.

A despatch from Memphis says that at meeting of the merchants of that city a resolution was adopted recommending the banks to cut their bills into fractional parts, in order to supply the demand for small change There are still no tidings of Parson Brown

The Charleston Courier, in an editorial, deprecates the policy of raising the black flag, saying that it is urged principally by those who keep at a safe distance from the war.

A New Orleans despatch says that on the 24th, Governor Moore and Generals Lovell and Ruggles participated in a review of 28,000 troops, including 1,400 free colored persons. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier recommend the seizure of hostages for any rebels in Federa

The Richmond, (Va.) Examiner publishes correspondence between Lieutenant Maury and Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy. The latter invites Lieutenant Maury to enter the Russian service. Lieuten ant Maury replies that he cannot accept the po sition until the independence of the south established.

The rebel gunboat Tuscarora, while coming from New Orleans, and when fifteen miles above Helena, on the 23d ult., accidentally caught fire and became a total loss.

THE VIRGINIA UNION LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Dec. 2. The State Legislature met in this city to-day Lieut. Governor Polsey presiding in the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson county, in the

The Governor's message was sent in this evening. It is a forcible review of the condi-tion of things in this State, and advocates strong measures against the rebel abettors in

our midst. Col. Kramer, of Monongahela county, offered a resolution providing for a stringent confisca tion law.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS. Springfield, Mass., Dec. 2.

city to day.

Stephen C. Bemis was elected Mayor of this

WHEELING, Dec. 2.—In the State Convention Mr. Hogar, of Boone county, offered the follow

Western Virginia State Convention.

ing:
Whereas, Negro slavery is the origin and foundation of our national trouble and the terrible rebellion in our midst, that is seeking to overthrow our Government, and

Whereas, Slavery is incompatible with the vord of God, detrimental to the interests of a

free people, as well as wrong to the slaves themselves; Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and that a provision be in serted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval or rejection.

Referred to the committee on the fundamen-

Mr. Brown, of Kanawha, offered the follow

Resolved, That the State of Kanawha ought to assume a just and equitable proportion of the State debt of Virginia, and, in doing so, dis-criminate between its friends and foes by paying, first, the bonds held by her own loyal citizens; next, those held by loyal citizens not res ident in the State of Kanawha, and of the excess

a pro rata share.
Mr. Caldwell, of Marshall, gave notice that he should ask that a provision be inserted in the Constitution to the effect that, when the Constitution be submitted to the people, they shall then determine whether the name shall be Western Virginia or Kanawha.

Died.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 1, Ellen Saphia, infant daugh er or Theodore and ophia Regers.

New Advertisements.

MEDER HILL FEMALE SEMINARY_ CEDER HILL FEMALE SEWINARY—
ON PENNSYLVANIA RAIROAD, NEAR MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA—The Filteth Semi-annual
SOSION of this Institution commenced on the first Wednesday (8th) of No-sember.
For Circular and Catalogue, apply to
N. DOUGE, A. M., Principal,
Ceder Hill, near Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

683 2wa*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD!

OST, on the 29th ult., at or near the UST, on the 29th ult., at or near the Pennsylva ia Central R. R. Car Depot, Harrisburg, a Portemonaie, containing about forty dollars in Banknotes with papers valuable only to the subscriber, among which is a Promissary note, with three or four payments endorsed with subscriber's signature. Ten dollars will be paid on recovery of said property by

M. DODGE,

Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, Pa.

Nov. 30th 1861.

P. S.—Caution is here'y given against any person's negotisting said note de3-d31*

N. D.

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

ROUMFORT'S BAKERY!

CORNER OF 4TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS THE most extensive Baking Establish-

ment in the city of Harrisburg.

The subscribers recommend to the particular attention of the public, their BOSTON BREAD,

As light as it is nutritions. Particularly suited for the use of persons of weak digestive organs and such as may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. Manufactures exclusively by us, and recommended by the most eminent Physicians of this city. EVERY DISCRIPTION OF BREAD

mauufactured at our establishment is made of the very best Extra Family Flour, and challenges competition from what quarter soever. Butter, Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers macufa-tured of Extra superfine Flour of best quality, unlike similar articles baked in the large cities of the United States which are chiefly made of interior flour.

COMMON CAKES of the best quality always on hand

Fancy and Ornamental Cakes for wedding and other parties, on hand and baked to or der. Warranted to give satisfaction.

PIES, Mince and Peach pies of every description baked to orde and delivered at any hour to Families, Hotels, Stores and Restaurants.

Fresh Tea Biscuit, Buns &c., &c., will be found at the Store every afternoon at 4 P. M. **EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR** OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY for family use by the Barrel or in smaller quantities, selected with the greatest care from the best Mills in the State, always on hand. Orders

left at our Store, corner of 4th and hestnut or with the drivers of our bread wagons will be promptly attended to de3 d1w ROUMFORT BROTHER'S. PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND

CORN. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Toesday the 11th inst., for the whole or any part of 100 tons of Hay (2240 fbs.) and 1,500 bushels of Corn in the ear (70 fbs.) to be delivered at Harrisburg during the month of Decem

ber at such times as required. The Proposals will be addressed to Capt. H. Jones Brooke, C. S. Vol. Service, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "Proposals for Hay

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 3, 1861 -d4t

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday the 6th inst., for Five Hundred Barrels of "Extra Superfine" Flour to be delivered at the Commissary Stores in Harrisburg on or before the 15th inst. Said flour to be inspected by a legal inspector or such other inspection as the subscriber may direct.

The Barrels containing the Flour to be strong

and well hooped. The Proposals to be addressed to Capt. H. Jones Brooke, C. S. Vol. Service, Harrisburg,

Pennsylvana, and endorsed "Proposals for Flour Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1861.—d3-d7t

LOST.

A very small Tan Terrier Dog, answers to the name of "Fly," a reasonable reward will be said for his return. Apply to this office. de2-it TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he has commended the minutacture of sausages and Pudding. Hotels and private families will be supplied with a first rate article and at low rates. Stall, upper one, in upper market house, west side.

1. WALLOWER, Jr., Agent. J. WALLOWER, Jr., Agent.

R. A. MARTIN, M. D., FFERS his professional services to the

cilizens of Harrisburg and vicinity. Office in "Pat and Union" Building. Third street above Market. OLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION. — A very convenient Writting Desk; also, Portfolios, hiemorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at scheffer's BOOKSTORE.

IARIES FOR 1862.—A great variety at exceeding low prices, at SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

GOLD PENS!—The largest and best stock, from \$1.00 to \$4.00—warranted—at SHUFFER'S BOOKSTORE. PINETOILETTOAPS, POMADES, HAIR OIL, POWDERS, COLOGNES and EXPRACES

many styles, prices and manufactures at KELLER'S MOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!!—It not objectionable when from a CiGAR purchased as KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street.



"GET THE BEST." Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Pictorial Illustrations of

Barbacan, Bastion, Battlement, Bar-shot. Block-house, Bombs, Cannon, Carronade, Chain shot, Chevaux-ce-frise, Caltrop. Limbers, Madrier. Martello rower, Mortar, Port-cullis, Ravelin, Redan, Star Forts, &c. No other English Dictionary published in this country has a fourth part of these.

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Leave New York at 71 P. M., by the Fast

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Order Goods marked

General Office, 74 Broadway, New York. For further information enquire of



ANDING AND EMBARKING PAS-S-NGERS at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Laver-pool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows: ETNA, Saturday December 7; CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 7; CITY OF GALITIM RE, Saturday December 14; and every Saturday, at Noon, from Pier

14, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN.....\$75 00 | SPEERAGE\$30 00 do to London...\$80 00 do to London...\$33 00 do to Paris....\$38 00 do to Paris....\$38 00 do to Paris....\$38 00 do to Hamburg...\$85 00 do to Hamburg...\$85 00 do to Hamburg...\$85 00 Passengers also forwarded to Havre... Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates...

**EPFersons wishing to orug out their Iriends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Gabin...\$75...\$55 and \$105.

SINCE the opening of this vast and com-modious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single ca-deavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and

has invented, and modern taste approved; and the pat-ronage which it has commanded during the past six years s a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appre

Have Reduced the Price of Board to

Two Dollars per Dav. at the same abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied. TREADWELL, WHITCOMS & CO. New York, Sept. 2, 1861.—sep9-d3m*

ELECTION.

ARRISBURG BRIDGE COMPANY.—

The Stockhol 'ers o' the Harrisburg Bridge Company are here'y notified that the Annual Election will be held on MONDAY, the 6th d.y of JANUARY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eastern Toll House of sa'd company, in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing one President twelve Directors, and one Treasurer and Secretary, for the ensuing year.

J WALLACE, Sec'y.

HARRISBURG BRIDGS CFFICE, December 2, 1861.

de2-doaw3t

ELECTION.

TURNPIKE RO D COMPANY—the stockholders in the Middletown and Harrisburg Turnpike Read Company are hereby notified that the annual kiccton will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the firenoon and 3 o'clock in he hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock is he afternoon, at the Office on the corner of Front and cheanut streets, in this city, for the purrose of electing one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer and Sec-

etary, for the ensuing year. J. WALLACE, Sec'y. Harrisburg, December 2, 1861,—doaw-3t

NOTICE.

A John B. Thompson, late of Harrisburg, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against the said decedent, will present them for settlement, to Hamilton Alcieks, Feq. of Harrisburg, or to the Fitch Schröder deceased, del Harrisburg, or to GEO. W. SCHROY.

Administrator on the Estate of John B. Thomps

Laucaster, Pa., Oct. 29, 1861.—d6toaw*



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