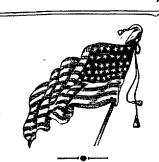
## Paily Telegraph.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us 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 PRNNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, December 9, 1861,

THE SOLDIERS IN CAMP NEAR THE STATE CAPITAL.

It has long been a matter of serious delay inconvenience and expense, to retain large numbers of soldiers in this vicinity, while no other object was attained than the mere position it has given to certain individuals. There is now in Camp Curtin ten skeleton regiments, each claiming and maintaining distinctive organizations, and not the remotest idea that any of them could possible attain the maximum standard, were they to remain in camp for the next five years. These facts so long known to the public, have at length attracted the attention of the War Department, the head of which is solicitous that the state recruits should find their way into the armies of the government as speedily after their enlistment as possible. In view of this condition of affairs the Secretary of War during his recent visit to Lochiel, inspected both camps Curtin and Cameron in person, where he derived such knowledge of the defects in the organization and economy of both, as to induce him to issue orders at once for the immediate the men at once, completely organized into regiments, to such localities in Virginia as the necessities of the times may dictate. Both camps, in their present condition, are neither creditable or profitable in a military sense to either the national or state authorities; and we are certain that the brave men so long compelled to remain inactive in order to serve the personal schemes and ambition of individuals, seeking position for the discharge of whose duties they rank solely on account of the pay it promise we are certain that the men who have been thus

kept out of service by these causes, will thank

the Secretary of War for having ordered their

and vigorous service. After the loose material, now lying in idle expense in both the camps referred to, has been War, and at once made actively useful by service along the line of our southern military operations, we trust that the great natural and artificial advantages of Harrisburg as a proper location for a camp of instruction, will not be overlooked by the War Department. No other location in the country is so well adapted for the establishment of a camp for military instruction. It has railroad facilities superior as a central point from which diverge roads in almost every direction. These of course give it organized as is proposed by the Secretary of great advantage in the transportation of troops, horses, implements and munitions of war; and when we add the superiority of its geographical locality, with its many natural attractions, we can defy comparison, and challenge correct to the confederate Government of the Confederate Government of the confederate Government of the structure of the confederate Government of each other.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The Memphis papers of the 5th contain dispatches from Richmond antonic in the permanent of General Heath, of Virginia, to command the Department of Missouri, thus virtually superseding General Price. we can defy comparison, and challenge competition for the purposes under consideration. We trust that these considerations will induce the War Department to establish such camps in this vicinity as in its judgment may best serve the public interests by elevating the character, increasing the comforts and augmenting the discipline of the soldier.

THE ADMINISTRATION ON SLAVERY. Because our Generals in the field, under entirely different circumstances, have pursued, as they were compelled to do, an entirely different course in regard to slaves, it has been asserted that the Government has no fixed policy touching this important matter. Because General Wool at Fortress Monroe finds it advantageous to receive and use fugitive slaves while our arrival to receive and use fugitive slaves while our arrival to receive and use fugitive slaves while our arrival to receive and use fugitive slaves while our arrival to the rebels is broken, and society is allowed to return to its ordinary condition. These are episodes in the history of nations. No people to receive and use fugitive slaves, while our armies in Kentucky, Western Virginia and Missouri. constantly in motion, marching from place to place, exclude these fugitives from the camps, because their support is a tax and their presence embarrassing and troublesome, or is believed to be by those in command, does not prove that the Government has no policy. 1t simply establishes the fact that the treatment untarily assumed, nay eagerly sought; how of fugitive slaves must of necessity vary. in any leaders of this rebellion are free from the of fugitive slaves must of necessity vary, in any wise policy that may be adopted.

down of the rebellion, leaving slavery alone, to take the consequences. There is no question of the right of those commanding our armies to use the negro, either to labor or fight as neces-sity may dictate, and even, as a last resort, to throw monuments cemented by the blood of their immediate ancesters. Men dishonoring proclaim general emancipation. General emancipation would be preferable to national destruction. The use of any means to preserve our political, social and national existence, our political, social and national existence, ing them with savages to desolate their own must not be objected to, and cannot be unless it homes, with fire and sword. It is a madness is to embarrass the government, dishearten our a fearful madness. No madness can be greater, troops, and insure our defeat and disgrace.— Fire and flood cannot be objected to as a means nation to suppose that God allows it to let this of staying the march of a rash and rebellious army, intent on the subversion of the government and the obliteration of our name as a people from the roll of the nations of the world. We must not allow our armies to become the

mises to bestow on traitors, nor are our armies sent to Virginia, South Carolina or Kentucky upon a mission of philanthropy to the negro, but to compel submission to the laws by those in rebellion. That is the mission of our armies, and the whole scope and power of those commanding them extends no further. The question of emancipation does not belong to the military authorities. It is not the prerogative even of the Commander-in-Chief.

A KENTUCKY DIVINE.

ON THE WAR AND ITS END.

patriotism and burning eloquenceare illustrious in the midst of the treason and rebellion around him, is before the public with another powerful the civil war, its natures and end. All of his of their heroism; and their wail of No c views are so forcible, and so ably reported, and the whole argument so complete, that we regret our want of space to devote twelve or fourteen columns to its reproduction. But we ecommend it to the "Union Defence Commitee" as one of the best of "great guns" they can use in the war.

At the outset, he shows the restoration o peace to be impossible except on the condition of the preservation of the Federal Union and Constitution. He shows clearly that no division of the country can be agreed upon, and he

says:
"We readily admit that there is hardly an imaginable contingency, in which the Confederate Government can ever conquer, or the nation ever concede any boundary—that ought to be an allowable basis of peace. But this only shows how clear it is, that the nation can con-template no alternative but triumph or ruin and that the conspirators against its peace and glory have madly plunged into a wicked rebel-lion, which could have no result but the subjugation of the whole nation, or their own detruction. At first, their pretext was—the right of each state to secede. Now, they seek to conquer states that refuse to secede. Perfidious, at first, to all the states. Perfidious now to each separate state."

WILLINGNESS OF THE NORTH TO DO JUSTICE TO THE "We have felt obliged, many times in the course of many years, to condemn certain tendencies in the northern mind, and various acts, which seemed to be approved by the mass of the northern people, hostile to the rights of the southern states, and incompatible with their own duty as citizens of the United States. In the same spirit of fearless justice, we now give expression to our grateful and confiding admiration of conduct on the part of the North, full-of high and multiplied proofs of wisdom, mag-nanimity and heorism. We solemnly believe this day, that the North is willing to do for the breaking up of these camps, and the transfer of loyal states of the South, more in every way, than any magnanimous southern man would have the heart to ask. What a shame—what a

> into each other's arms!" COUNTER REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH. "We still await, still confidently expect the caunter revolution throughout the southwhich, under ordinarly wise and courageout treatment, would have crushed the secession

they did but know one another, would rush

conspiracy as soon as it had developed its na-ture spirit and designs—but which must now grouds upon which me expects. The being removed, are every day confirmed by the progress of events. It is more certain now, than it was at first, that the conspirators have reason to dread, and that loyal persons may release from the irksome requirements of a camp confidently rely on the resolute purposes of the of instruction, that they might be transferred to American people to uphold the Union, the scenes and camps which promise speedy active constitution, and the laws; so that the assumble of upwards his failure to that the assumble of upwards his failure to that the assumble of upwards his failure to the constitution. speedy and complete deliverance to the other. That which is thus unavoidable, in the nature of the case as its exists, cannot be called in fail to confirm, in the public mind, the conviction already stated. On the one hand there comes up a subdued but incessant wail of a loyal people groaning for deliverance; on the other, a fierce cry for blood and plunder, mixed with a wild clamor about cordial unanimity.

THE MORAL CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION.

stain on their personal honor, of deliberately transgressing some or all of those natural obli-The policy of the Government, if we undergations, which no contingency under heaven stand it, is to prosecute the war to the putting can justify any one in violating! We speak not can justify any one in violating! names illustrious through many generations.

go unpunished. THE CHIVALRY OF REBELLION.

"The secessionists would have mankind be-

barriers against the evils which treason prowhich they were Senators, members of Congress and Cabinet officers: those who were in the naval and military service, betrayed the flag of their country, and delivered up, not only strong places, but the traops confided to them: those who had the opportunity, robbed the government of money: those who were on foreign diplomatic service, used their positions to the greatest possible injury of the nation : and if there were any exceptions of honorable conduct amongst them (we do not know of a single one) they occurred amongst those of subordinate rank, and have been concealed by their comrades, as marks of weakness. All these degrading evidences of the total demoralization of the party, occurred in that stage of the conspiracy, immediately preparatory to the com-mencement of open hostilities by them. At first, they seemed to have supposed that the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, whose lofty nation would make no serious attempt to renation would make no serious attempt to reduce them by force; and that a great people, betrayed and sold, would accept the ignominious fate prepared for it. When they awoke from this stupid dram, their first resort was, article, in the Danville Quarterly Review, on very naturally, to an exhibition of the quality resounded through the land-echoed back by loyal states, 'Peace, on any terms, with our breth-ren!' Their next resort, just as naturally, was a manifestation of their reality of their boasted confidence in themselves, in their resources, and in their cause. This, also, they exhibited, in a manner perfectly characteristic. Emissaies were despatched to all foreign nations, embracing even the distracted governments south f us, and not forgetting even our Indian tribes or the Mormon kingdom. Everywhere, under the sun, where the least help seemed attainable, by whatever means they supposed might be effectual, they eagerly sought it. Sometimes by ienaces, sometimes by solicitations, sometimes eeking alliance, sometimes protection, sometimes offering everything, sometimes begging for anything—even for a King, if they could get nothing better. But always, and everywhere, help was what they wanted! Help, against their own country, which they had betrayed. Oh! patriots! Help, against their own people, whom they professed to have terrified, and to be able to subdue. Oh! heroes! A more shameful record does not disfigure the history of sedition."

We make but random extracts to show the spirit of thearticle: to its argument no extracts, of course, can render justice. The writer con-

"The indispensable elements of success are, internally, the perfect preservation of our politi-cal system, in its whole purity, its whole force, and its whole extent; and, externally, the complete independence of the nation, of all foreign powers. In maintaining the former, our immediate necessity is to extinguish, at whatever diate necessity is to extinguish, at whatever cost, this civil war. In preserving the latter, our immediate necessity is to repel, amicably if we can, with arms if need be, and at every hazard, all foreign interference in support of this rebellion. We are able, if God requires it at our hands, to do both, by his help. Our star is set when we fail of doing either. With nations there is a great delicity in the control of the star is set when we fail of doing either. tions, there is a great choice in the way of dissolution. The choice between the contempt, and the veneration, of the human race."

A GALLANT SEAMAN.—At the Navy Hospital in Brooklyn there is a gallant officer whose leg was torn off by a round shot during the late engagement at Port Royal. This officer, in whose veins flows the good old revolutionary blood, was in command of a vessel at Liverpool. burning shame—that men should be betrayed by villians, to seek each other's lives—who, if when the news reached England of the infa-mous opening of the war at Fort Sumter. Leaving his ship in the Waterloo docks, he hastened nome and offered his services to the govern ment. As acting master of one of the gunboats he was wounded in the battle; but as soon as the tourniquet had been applied the his law he him, he witnessed the magnificent ending of

the contest. The only shot that took effect was the one that has made him a cripple for life. But he says that "that shot," which he has preserved, "is priceless, and that he will hand it down to his children as a suggestion to Constitution, and the laws; so that the assuthem, if they should ever be called upon to of rance of unavoidable failure to the one, and of fer their blood for their country." He is proud, He is proud he says, that he has lost one leg for the cause, becomes day by day the very nourishment of and is ready to offer the other one if a future the reaction which is inevitable in its set time. Occasion should demand another sacrifice occasion should demand another sacrifice.

THE GREAT TELEGRAPH LINE.—This is a

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Europe never, with a wild clamor about cordial unanimity. The nation pities and heeds that wail of our brethren, and, by God's help, will make it audible throughout the earth, as a lesson to all conspirators. And so far is it from being credible that their deliverance cannot be accomplished. in its palmiest days, had such an army as are spirators. And so far is it from being credible no affair—none of your Bull's Run or Ball's that their deliverance cannot be accomplished baxeept by the slaughter of vast populations—come off this winter. The season has advanced except by the slaughter of vast populations—
or maintained afterwards except by immense standing armies; all the facts of this sad case show, that what has happened in all ages and countries, will happen again here, and the mass of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the interest of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the interest of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the interest of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the interest of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will company the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will company the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will company the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off this winter. The season has advanced faster than our army, and we must bide our time and wait until spring-time before a blg battle can take place among the hills and valley between this and Righmond. When it does come off, Gen. McCleffan will company the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the mass of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the mass of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the mass of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will command in the mass of the people speedily and joyfully return to does come off, Gen. McCleffan will be people speedily and peop

has escaped them; it is the feeble only that perish by means of them; the great survive them, and become greater."

BISHOP HUGHES IN EUROPE.—The Dublin Fremen's Journal, of the 20th November, reports the object of Bishop Hughes' visit to Europe thus The Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New "This rebellion begins in an outrage upon many of the clearest obligations of natural religion: loyalty, love of country, fidelity to public trusts, gratitude for honers bestowed, truth and manhood in the discharge of obligations voluntarily assumed, nay eagerly sought; how will then proceed to Rome to obtain the necessary power to grant faculties to such chaplains. so that they can officiate in whatever dioceses the regiments to which they may be attached may happen to be.

THE RESTORATION.—The Stars and Stripes now wave in seven of the second States, to wit: In North Carolina, over Fort Hatteras; in South Carolia, at Beaufort; in Georgia, at Fort Tybee; in Florida, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Eastern Tennessee, and in the northern and western sections of Yirginia. The Union Flag also waves, we suppose, in some part of Texas; and hundreds are hidden away, but worshipped secretly, in every secession State.

A New Counterfeit .-- Bogus bills of the denomination of \$2, purporting to be issued by the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county are in circulation. On the lower right corner is a medallion of Washington, and on the right end, a female figure in a standing position.

The Italian army is impatient for action, and demands are made either for war or for dis-

## From Washington.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

General army order No. 104, invites the at tention of the officers of the army to the follow-ing, in addition to the orders of the Secretary of War, embraced in the regulations for the recruiting service: First. 'The large number of enlisted men dis

charged on certificates of disability has attracted the notice of the General in Chief and as it is an especial duty to render the ranks and file of the army as effective as possible the attention of the Superintendents and other officers concerned either with the enlistment of men or their discharge, on account of disability, is di-rected to the judicious discharge of their respectiveduties. The evidence is abundant as attested by the records of the Adjutant General's office that many men have been enlisted who were unfit for service prior to or at the date of enlistment. It should be borne in mind

that the law provides for the enlistment of effectual able bodied men. and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law it is further provided that for every offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public to be deducted from the pay and enrollments of such officer. With this object in view, paragraphs 980 and 981 of the revised regulations must be strictly complied with. A sense of duty to the public will cause an enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the service of these must be the guidance of the officers obtaining recruits Officers cannot be too circumspect in the discharge of their duties, and they are cal-led upon to comply strictly with all the regulations applicable to the subject.

Second. As to miners, every precaution should be taken to prevent their enlistment except as provided by the regulations—a true record of their age is of the greatest value. In a majority of cases the recruiting officer may be justified in recording the age as stated by the person offering to culist; yet many cases occur in which he should rely more upon his own judgment, and not on the recruit's affirmation in ascertaining his probable if not his actual age. In every doubtful case, therefore, as to the minority or over age of the men, it becomes the duty of the officer to judge for himself to a certain extent, and not in any case to accept a recruit, who under his anxiety to enlist, manifestly mistakes

his age.

Third. It will be observed that the regulations at this time contain no direct prohibition to enlist married men in the regimental service. This must be governed by the want of laundresses or companies and in the general service by the Superintendent.

Fourth. It is enjoined on all Superintendents and other officers, commissioned and non-com-missioned, to conduct the service with diligence, increasing personal attention and economy.

By command of Maj. Gen. McClellan. [Signed.] L. THOMAS, Adjt. Gen.
[Official.] THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM THE SOUTH

FROM PENSACOLA.

ENGAGEMENT OFF HORN ISLAND.

GEN. PRICE SUPERSEDED IN MISSOURI.

The Rebels Strengthening Columbus, Ky.

of the same day, and the news which San Francisco sends at midday, will reach the foggy New drafting troops for the rebel service. Some ten drafting troops have a wired at the southern papers say there is cisco sends at midday, will reach the foggy New drafting troops for the rebel service. Some ten drafting troops have a wired at the constant of the southern papers say there is cisco sends at midday, will reach the foggy New drafting troops for the rebel service. Some ten aousand troops have arrived at Columbus, Ky., hee the battle of Belmont, and are rapidly discentrating there. They declare that seventy we thousand men cannot now take the posi-

A telegram from East Pensacola reports : fileral fleet off Horn Island. HE WAR IN MISSOURI

EN. POPE AND GEN. PRICE.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 7. Theneral Pope has been assigned to the comminder that the federal forces between the Misson's and Osage rivers. This force constitutes the argest part of the army which Gen. French took to Springfield. Busy preparations are ow being made for the establishment of wint quarters for the troops.

Geeral Price is still south of the Osage and near sceola, and is losing more men by desertion d the expiration of their time of service than e has gained by his proclamation. If he cross the Osage, lively times may be expected.

Kalas City, Dec. 7.—A band of rebels entered e town of Independence last night and tered te town of Independence last night and arrest several Union men, and forced them to take soath that they would not bear arms againshe Southern Confedercy. This morning the took possession of the stage coach which was about leaving Lexington; but throughle influence of some of the secession citizent was restored.

SEDIA, Mo., Dec. 7.—To-day six mule teams, hile on a foraging expedition about eight les west of this place, were seized by a party drebels, and the teamsters taken priso-

St. Ins, Dec. 8.—The report current last night, at the rebels captured ten of our mule teams ad teamsters, proves to have been a mistaki. The men and their teams have arrived le, having been released after all the arms binging to the party were taken from

NO MWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9. ereas been no arrival-from Old Point to-Tisteamer is not due till to-morrow. XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Mr. Dixon (Conn.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut asking the Senators and Representatives to use their efforts to secure the repeal of so much of the act for the increase of the revenue as imposes an income tax, or else to have the amount apportioned among the several States so as to allow them to raise the amount in their own way. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut in favor of a system of deciminal weights and measures. Referred to

the Committee on Finance. Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) presented the petition of a citizen of Iowa who has invented a rebel mowing machine or double acting bomb, to

which he wished to call the special attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Military af-Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) introduced a bill relative to court martials in the army. Also a bill to provide for allotment certificates among the

volunteers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Sumer, (Mass.) presented several petititions of citizens of Rhode Island and Vermont calling on Congress, under the war power, to legislate on the subject of the emancipation of

the slaves belonging to the rebels.

Mr. Collambe (Vt.,) presented several petitions of the same character.

The President of the Senate also presented the

petition from citizens of Wisconsin, of the same character. All were referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Sumner presented a resolution that all nemorials and papers on the files of the Senate relating to the recognition of Liberia and Hayti be taken from the files and referred to the com-

mittee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Clark, (N. H.,) offered a resolution requesting the Marshal of this District to inform the Senate by what authority he keeps slaves of the District in jail, because they were re-fractory. He said he had visited the jail and found a number of slaves in the District confined for no other reason only because their masters and mistresses sent them there because they were refractory. The resolution was

Mr. Pomeroy, (Kan.,) introduced a billgranting pensions and land warrants to soldiers. Refered to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lane, (Kan.,) introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to receive and equip certain mounted regiments. Refered to the Military committee. Mr. Harris, (N. Y.,) introduced a bill for the protection of the public property from fire.—
Referred to the Committee on the District of

Mr. Hale's resolution directing the Committe; on the Judiciary, to inquire Into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and establishing another was taken up.

Mr. Hale said the present Supreme Court had failed in the purpose for which it has been established. He sincerely believed that if the rebels now in arms against the Government should succeed, the Supreme Court would decide that the federal soldiers now in Virginia vere trespassers and rioters.

Mr. Forster, (Conn.,) thought that Congress should legislate only for the great question before it, while he believed that the Supreme Court had lost the confidence of the country, he did not think the judiciary would be benefitted by the denunciation of Senators. He did not believe this to be the time for such radical legislation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dawes, (Mass.,) from the Committee on Elections introduced a resolution which was passed authorizing the parties in the contested trict, Virginia, to take testimony.

Mr. MOBRILL, (Vt.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill denoting lands to the several States for the benefit of Agriculture and the Machanic arts in the establishment of Col-

Mr. RICHARDSON, (Ills.) from the Committee on Militia Affairs, reported the following, which

whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such an exchange would not only increase the enlistment and vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of the manife, and as such manity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and Hou sentatives, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion, On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland and to report by bill or other-

Mr. Wiokliffe, (Ky.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. Lovejov, (Ill.,) introduced the following

joint resolution:
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be re-Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to revoke the first section of the general order dated November 20, 1861, of Major General Halleck, commanding the western division. The section alluded to is substantially as follows: "As it has been represented that information of the numbers and condition of our army has been conveyed to the enemy by

means of fugitive slaves who have been allowed to enter the lines; therefore, in order to remedy the evil no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of the army, and any mitted to enter the lines of the army, and any now within them shall be excluded therefrom.

Mr. Cox, (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the trble. Not agreed to—yeas 63, nays 68.

Mr. Lovejor then moved the previous ques-

Mr. Odin, the moved the previous question; whereupon, moved that the House adjourn. Lost by a large majority.

Mr. Lansing offered a substitute which Mr.

Lov-joy accepted characterizing the order as in-human and cruel and respectfully requesting the President to direct General Halleck to recall the said order and cause him to conform to the practice in other departments of the army. The consideration of the subject was post poned.

Died.

On Sunday afternoon John W., son of John W., and Sarah K. Simonton, aged four years and four months.

[The funeral will take place on to morrow (Tuesday,) flernoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. Catha ine Kunkel, on Front street.

New Advertisements.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. DWELLING HOUSE, within ten minutes walk of the Jones House. Rent not to exceed \$2,50 per annum, either now or on the 1st of April ext; preferred now. Address Box 300, Harrisburg P. O.

FOUND.

N the Market house during market hours about two weeks ago, a Portmonia containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying for this advertisement, and calling on JNO STOUFFER, Fourth ward Policeman.

OUR newly replevished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and pectfully invite a call.

RELLER, 91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south dse.

New Advertisements.

ROUMFORT'S BAKERY!

CORNER OF 4TH AND CHESTNUT STREEIS THE most extensive Baking Establish. ment in the cty of Harrisburg.

The subscribers recommend to the particular attentio of the public, their

BOSTON BREAD, as light as it is nutritious. Particularly suited for the use of perions of weak digestive organs and such as may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. Manufactured exclusively by us, and recommended by the most eminent phys.

EVERY DISCRIPTION OF BREAD manufactured 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 manufactured of Extra Superfine Flour of best quality, unlike similar articles baked in the large cites 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 estisfaction.

PIES,

Mince and Fruit pies of every description baked to order and delivered at any hour to Families, Hotels, Mores 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 VEST BEST QUALITY for family use by the Barrel or in smaller quantities, selected with the greutest care from the best Mills in the States, always or hand. Orders left at our Store, corner of 4th and hestnut or with difference of our bread wagons will be promptly attended

de3-d1w ROUMFORT BROTHER'S

GIFTS FOR THE HOLLIDAYS. THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF RARE CONFECTIONS.

OF THE FINEST QUALITY NOW READY FOR THE PUBLIC.

CHOICE MIXED SUGAR PLUMS Put up neatly in boxes, from one to five pounds FINE CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS.

IN GREAT VARIETY. TOGETHER WITH BRILLIANT IMPORTATION

OF RICH FANCY BOXES. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN. No. 1210, Market street,

Philadelphia.

de7 d1m

Dec. 4, 1861.—d3m

MINCE PIES,
RAISINS, CITRON,
(URRANTS, SPICES, &c.,
Suitable for Mince Pies for sole low by
de6 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

JUST OPENED! A FINE LOT OF SUPERIOR

SEGARS. MADE of Good Tobacco, and from one to two years old, of my own manufacture. A dissipation of choice Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, Sund and a large variety of other articles constantly on handler sale wholesale and retail. Thankful for former parronage, I hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of the trade.

A dine Smoking Room attached, where customers may lay back and test my Segars and Tobacco.

Don't forget the window with the Snip in it; that is the place to buy your Tobacco and seyars. North Market Square, above Market street, Harrisburg.

Dec. 4, 1861.—d3m

WM. WYKOFF.

Dec. 4, 1861.—GSM

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Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1861.—6wd\*

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