

Forever float that standard sheet! 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. HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, December 13, 1561,

THE HEALTH OF CAMP CURTIN. A very silly rumor gained currency a few days since, that the sanitary condition of Camp Curtin was most deplorable, and that a malignant and contagious disease existed among the soldiers in camp in that locality. This story grew out of the statement of a surgeon who had visited and examined the camp, and who reported the existence of such disease. Of course the conduct of the Surgeon in the premises was most reprehensible and in direct violation of duty and discipline, for which he has been very properly suspended and held to account by the Governor and Commander-inchief. So far as the sanitary condition of Camps Curtin and Cameron are concerned, we know, from personal observation and the statements of those who are in official position to understand the facts, that the health of the men in both is better than among alike number of men in private life, and that the cleanliness of these camps far exceed at present, any other similar establishment in the country. Men could not possibly possess better or greater health, while the economy and cleanliness of any camp could not be more faithfully guarded than they are in the camps to which we refer:

It is an astonishing fact that since the commencement of our entire military organization, the deaths at Camp Curtin only amounted to get possession of a bale, the manufactured and forty-two men, three of whom died of injuries the raw material of cotton has materially adreceived in the streets of the city of Harristhrough Camp Curtin—the troops that were been expected to dio, while those thus dying were not afflicted with either a malignant or contageous disease. It is appropriate that we should add in figures the actual number passing alone through Camp Curtin, which in the aggregate amounts to sixty-eight thousand men. No other state in the Union can show the same cloths have advanced to 82 and 9 cents, and it facts and prove the same results, because we is confidently asserted that they must and will doubt if, in all the recruiting done in other commonwealths, as large a body of men were rendezvoused at different times at a similar point, and a like result as to health, safety and

story put in circulation through a misapprehension of duty by an army surgeon. Both camps in September at 132 to 14 cts., are now held at Curtin and Cameron are in a healthy and com- 20 cts., and no anxiety is exhibited to sell even fortable condition, so that recruits destined for at that, the holders declaring that they are sure these points need have no apprehension on the of getting 25 cts., and expect to get 30. Stanscore of danger from disease or inconvenience for | dard brands of heavy sheetings, such as Lawwant of proper accommodations. The health rence C. Stark, Appletons, Indian Head, &c., and conveniences of our camps are of a character both to insure the accommodation and the comfort of every soldier quartered here, and we trust that our cotemporaries through the state will give publicity to this fact, in order to en- 16 cts. In the natural course of trade the mansure the success of the recruiting service in Pennsylvania.

RETIRING OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND

By the proceeding of the Senate, we notice that a disposition prevails among Senators to render the army and navy more effective by providing for the retirement of officers after they have served in either branch a certain fixed period. In the navy this has been noted at forty-five years, a term sufficiently long for any man to labor at any business, whether it be public or private; and after an officer has devoted that time to service in the navy, we would imagine that an honorable retirement would be the most desirable honor his country could bestow upon him. Its economy and safety to the service cannot be doubted, simply because it would secure the presence of active men in all the grades of the naval service. The same argument also holds good in regard to the army, and the same reform by retirement is as absolutely required. In both these branches of the public service, there has been cultivated for years a spirit of aristocratic independence not in accordance with the design or intention of our Republican form of government. This has grown out of the fact that in both the singular notion prevails that the individual officers of he navy and army are cast in a peculiar mould, and that they are reserved only for honor and support, as an exclusive class of American citizens. To this we have no particular objection, as long as those who entertain such notions are no great expense to the government, or do not obstruct the path in which honorable emulation confers its distinctions only on the

Congress should by all means pass a bill providing for some system of retirement in both title of an advertisement in another column, the army and navy. It is just to the service to which we direct the attention of our patriotic and those attached to it, that such a system young readers. Capt. W. W. Brown is a man should be established, and we therefore hope of great energy, spirit and determination, whose that no delay will prevent the immediate ope- appeal deserves a response from those anxious ration of a retired system.

HIGH COMMENDATION

The original report of the Secretary of War is the document that now attracts the zealous attention of the people. It does this because so and decisive, deliberate and effective measures it proposes to bring this rebellion to a speedy from all sections of the free states-but it is appropriate that the following from the Springfield Journal, the home organ of President Lincoln, should be repeated in this region, the home of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that the Journal is unreserved in its acquiesence in that part of the report which declares the justice of taking possession of the slave property of the rebels, of using that property to counteract the designs of traitors, and of granting to the slaves thus employed the boon of freedom thus righteously earned. We leave our readers to peruse and approve as we do, the extract as follows from the Journal on this subject:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. It is not often that we are able, in our limited space, to find room for the insertion of the reports of Cabinet officers in full; but on account of the general anxiety to read the views which it embodies, as well as an account of the vigorous and energetic action which it urges in the prosecution of the war, we make an excep-tion with the report of Secretary Cameron. It is a model of perspicuity, sound statesmanship, shrewd, practical, common sense. The recommendations, which it urges upon Congress for the greater efficiency of the army, are such as are called for by the times. Its views of the policy upon which our military move ments should be conducted, stand the test of criticism and meet the approval of loyal peo ple. He does not propose to temporize with treason. He is for exercising all the rights and powers of war against the traitors. He argues and correctly, too, that the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as that to take forage from the field, or munitions of war from the magazine. At the same time, he is for leaving the details of the plan for the disposition of such property, to be determined by particular exi-gencies. But in whatever manner slaves may be used by the government, he insists that once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters. they should never again be restored to bondage, this is the kind of blows to deal against the traitors, and under which treason will be suppressed in the smallest possible time Secretar Cameron's report is fully up to the exigencies of the occa-ion and will stand as a monument of practical wisdom and statesmanship.

COTTON.

Since the blockade and the desperate resolve of the cotton planters to destroy their crops, rather than allow the "invading yankee" to vanced in the market, and those who are purchasburg. This is the more astonishing when we ing muslin and prints are dismayed at the great remember the immense body of men passing increase in price of those goods. The cotton markets of the three great commercial emporicompelled to remain in Harrisburg after the ex- ums of the north are in a constant feverish state piration of the three months' service—and the of excitement. The price for the raw material large number constantly changing position, has advanced to 314 cents, and the tendency is mode of living, subject to exposure and for a still upward. The quantity in the market for time unrestricted by discipline. But it is ne- sale is reduced to less than 10,000 bales, which vertheless the fact that only forty-two men is totally inadequate to the wants of the mills have died in the space of nine months, under for the next six months. In this condition of circumstances when a much larger proportion things it is difficult to see what is to stop the of the number in camp might naturally have advance. Many sound and judicious parties are strongly of the opinion that it will not stop much short of the price of wool, which is now standing at 48c to 50c.

.Cotton goods, in sympathy with the raw material, have rapidly advanced. We learn from the World and Courier & Enquirer that printing go to ten cents. Prints that a month ago were sold at 9 cents are now held at 12 cents. The Merrimack print, which is the standard, is now selling at 12½ cts., Spragues 12 cts., American 113 cts. Phillip Allens 11 cts. Unions 101 cts. We make this statement as a refutation of the and all others in proportion. Oxford Denims are firm at 13, Kentucky Jeans, that were sold are held at 15 cts., and still tending upward. At the present price of cotton, we are assured by reliable authority that such a sheeting as ulation of that city." the Stark mills cannot be made for less than ufacturers will not long continue to sell a staple article of general use for less than it can be produced.

> THE DISCUSSION now going on in the papers of Kentucky in relation to the "contraband' views of the President and the Secretary of War, will be of great service eventually whatever the present result. It is, in fact, a discussion of the slavery question with emancipation -a question which heretofore could not be discussed with safety in any slave state. The papers have taken or are taking sides upon it, and it will be well understood. The Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, contends that confiscation of the slaves of rebels is just as proper as confiscation of any other property-many other journals of the state are said to take the same views—while even in Louisville, the Journal and Democrat are at variance in their views, and are carrying on a warm discussion. Thus it will be seen the whole question of slavery and slave property will be ventilated even there, in this war brought on by the slave power to sustain slavery, and the issue will be glorious, sooner or later. Kentucky will become a prosperous free State-realizing the early dreams of Henry Clay and the elder Breckenridge, despite the treason of the son of the immortal Statesman. and the nephew of the almost immaculate Di-

It is at length fully proven by the rebels themselves that Mason and Slidell did carry despatches, and that they were given to other parties on board the Trent, who secreted them, and they arrived safely in London. This brings the case more fully within the line of precedents for seizure than it would otherwise have

To the Young Men of Prinsylvania, is the diate ope- appeal deserves a response from those anxious a precarious condition. His wife is here with dispatch can be obtained before her arrival to serve their country under a gallant leader.

Another Blunder in Kentucky.

The last blunder in Kentucky was that made by Capt. Dillon, which resulted in leaving the way open, whereby the forces of the enemy, un-der Zollicoffer, 10,000 strong, secured a footing much was uttered on the subject of its altera- on the north side of the Cumberland river, be ations, and it does it too, on account of the bold low Somerset, compelling our troops to fall

back and take a defensive position.

It appears that Gen. Shoeff learned of the enemy's designs, and ordered Captain Dillon, with and a final conclusion. Of course we do not design to reneat all these commendations, issuing immediately to Mills' Springs, fourteen miles distant, which was the threatened point, sending the 17th Ohio, Col. Connell, and a battery of artillery, in the rear, with orders to reach the spot as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding it was known that the enemy contemplated crossing that night, and that great haste was necessary, Captain Dillon halted his men, after proceeding seven miles, and encamped; and when the infantry and artillery camp up, they followed his example, and the result was, that by sunrise the next morn ing the enemy was north of the river in full force, and our troops returned to headquarters As Gen. Shoepf had but about three thousand men, he was compelled to fall back this side of Somerset, intrench himself, and await reinforce

We wonder how long the service is to suffer disgrace, and the country disaster, by such blunders, and yet the perpetrators be permitted to go unpunished. For such neglect the se-verest penalties of the Military Code should be meted out. There is no European army in which such derelection would be tolerated for a moment. The culprit would suffer death without

If we expect to carry on this war successfully discipline must be enforced, and there is no breach so criminal, and so disastrous, as that which permits the enemy to gain advantages by movements which might be prevented A reinforcement of 5,000 men could have strengthened Zollicoffer so effectually as the advance he was permitted to make.—Uncinnatti Times, Dec. 12.

Regulars and Volunteers. The leading features of Senator Wilkinson's

bill, abolishing the distinctions between regulars and volunteers, are as follows:

Section 1st grants all the rights and privileges granted to officers, musicians and privates of the regular army of the United States to volunteers of the same grade, and they are to form and be thereafter considered part of the regular army. Section 2d provides that all volunteer regiments of foot shall be considered regiments of infantry, and shall be numbered in the same series as regular regiments of infantry, the oldest volunteer regiment to be numbered 20th, and the next oldest 21st, and so on.

Section 3d and 4th apply the same principles to cavalry and artillery, reckoning the first vol-unteer cavalry 7th; artillery 6th.

Section 5th relates to promotions. It provides that promotions shall hereafter be made is heretofore, except that no regard shall be had to the fact that the vacancy to be filled occurs in an old "regular" or new "volunteer"

Section 9th provides that all commissions is sued by Governors to volunteer officers shall be considered the same as if issued by the President, and officers shall take rank according t the date of such commissions.

Section 7th requires the President to fill all vacancies henceforth occurring in volunteer egiments.

ARKANSAS .- Within a week past, says the St. Louis Republican, a member of the present Legis lature of Arkansus has arrived at Rolla, with forty other citizens of that State-thirty-five of whom, with the representative referred to—have joined Colonel Phelps' regiment of Missouri troops. These parties state that in the northern section of Arkansas loyalty still prevails, and that love of the old flag- the emblems of a united country—yet glows and burns in thou-sands of patriotic breasts. It is not merely a silent allegiance that could be found in the section whence these men come, for they say that with efforts properly directed; our people would be astonished at the number of soldiers that could be raised there to fight in behalf of the Union. This gratifying intelligence is confirmed by representations we have received from other sources with regard to the feeling of northern Arkansas, and it is well to bear these reports' in mind in connection with any consideration of the rebellion in that State.—Frankfort Com.

PROTESTANT MISSION IN PEKIN.-In the Misionary Chronicle for the coming month, the following forms the first item of intelligence: "Dr. Lockhart, after visiting Singapore, Hong ong and Canton, in the service of the Society, arrived in health and safety at Shanghai, in the the Mayor but for prudential reasons the report beginning of August. After a short stay in that of it is with-held city he intended to proceed northward, and expected to obtain from the British Ambassador passports to Pekin, where he indulged the hope of establishing a missionary hospital. Should his expectations be realized, he will be the first Protestant Missionary that has ever been permitted to labor in the capital of China; and ere long, he will be joined by one or more fellow laborers, who, under the Divine blessing, may become the fathers and founders of a Christian church among the multitudinous pop-

Spurgeonism.—Says the London Extress: "A large audience, in which the fair sex greatly predominated, assembled in Mr. Spurgeon's Ta hernacle to hear a lecture delivered by that gentleman on 'Shrews, and How to Tame Them?' In nine cases out of ten, the reverend gentlemen was of opinion, where a husband did not get along well with his wie it was his own fault. There was a clergyman once, who had taken too much to drink, when he was called upon to 'sprinkle' a child. He fumbled ut his book, but could not find the place, whereupon he stammered out, 'What a difficult child this is to baptize! [Laughter.] It was the clergy-man himself who was in fault, and so it was,

for the most part, with husbands and wives." HORRID TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK -Another of those horrid tragedies occurred in New York on Sunday. A man named Thomas A McGill, residing at No. 292 First avenue, in a fit of inout of a fifth story window, killing her instantly. The policeman immediately arrested the perpetrator of the deed, an Irishman by birth. aged about thirty one years. The deceased and her son had lived together peaceably about a year in the house, and bore the reputation of being sober, industrious people. The landlord stated that when McGill paid his rent on Friday last he apppeared to be either insane or drunk, and that he had warned the mother to beware

of him. A MILD WINTER AT THE EAST .- The weather in this vicinity for the few days back has certainly been remarkable for a New England winter. The first of last week we had two or three quite cold days, making ice enough for skating, which however lasted only one day Since that little cold snap the weather has been more like the last of October than the first of December. :The sun has shone brightly, the air has been calm, fires have hardly been neessary, and overcoats have become a burden. How long it will last we know not, but no one will be sorry to see it indefinitely prolonged .-

New Bedford Standard, December 9. SLEMMER DANGEROUSLY ILL.-A correspondent. in a letter dated at Huttonville, Western Virginia, has the following concerning the for-mer commander of Fort Pickens. It will pain-fully surprise his many friends: "I am sorry inform you that Major Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, is not expected to live. He came here to inspect the troops, but was attacked with the camp fever and dysentery—which

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATER SOUTHERN NEWS

The Rebels Hourly Expect Another Attack at Pensacola.

Great Activity of the Federal Vessels

EXCITEMENT AT NORFOLK

WAR FEVER AT RICHMOND

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 12,)

The regular Thursday flag of truce left here this morning for Norfolk in charge of Capt Wilward with a large quantity of letters and express matter for the Federal prisoners at the south. The boat returned with two passengers from Richmond who are British subjects, and

two from Norfolk.

The Norfolk Day Book, of to-day, says "no news of importance, all is quiet in this vicini-

Among the passengers by the steamer Georgiana from Baltimore this morning was the Hon. Chas. T. Russell and Major Cambridge, of

The body of private Wm C. Brown of the 10th N. Y. regiment, was sent home by the Baltimore boat to-day The Norfolk Daybook has dates from Pensaco

a to Dec. 3 No further fighting, but Bragg was hourly expecting a renewal of the attack from Fort Pickens.

The Federal vessels were flitting in and out of the harbor in a most bewildering manner to the rebels. At times there would be a dozen the rebels. At times there would be a dozen the rebels. in the evening and all but two disappear before

morning.

The Norfolk Day Book is considerably excited in relation to a rumor that Norfolk is to be attacked and suggests that additional obstructure of the harbor. tions be placed at the entrance of the harbor. If not done by the military authorities it urges that the city councils take it in hand. At Richmond on Wednesday the war excite-

expected to burst momentarily somewhere.

A despatch dated Memphis, Dec. 10th, says that New Madrid is now fortified. It is ru-mored that the contemplated attack on Cairo has been abandoned. The iron ram Manassa had arrived at Columbus on Sunday.

LATE SOUTHEN NEWS.

Extracts from Southern Newspapers Reported Death of Col. Harvey Brown. SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18. The Richmond papers received by the Old Point boat, furnishes the following extracts of

ARREST OF SLAVES ESCAPING NORTH.

reports to amuse their rebel readers.

The Montgomery Mail of the 6th instant congratulates its readers at the report that old Harvey Brown has died of wounds received in the late fight at Fort Pickens. Passengers up from Pensacola this morning say that the re-port is firmly believed but not positively known o be true.

The despatch has among its telegrams the ${f following}$:

"SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER."—"BOLDNESS OF THE HESSIANS."—AUGUSTA, Dec. 10.—The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the Lincoln fleet seized a schooner on Saturday and that a steamer was seen passing on Monday with floating battery or dock in tow.

The Norfolk Day Book speaks of the important arrest there of a number of slaves who were in the act of making their escape to the north. They had \$1,500 of stolen money about them. An examination was had before

The Pursuit of the Sumter.

How She Escaped from Port Royal, TRAITOROUS CONDUCT OF THE CAP-TAIN OF THE IROQUOIS.

HE REFUSED TO CAPTURE HER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. The brig S. W. Rowland, Capt. Rowland, artived here last night, from St. Thomas, Nov.

Captain Rowland states that the captain of the Iroquos is entirely to blame for the escape of the pirate Sumter at Port Royal and Mar-A man was sent ashore at Port Royal from

he island to signalize the movements of the TOILET Sumter, and on the night of the 23d he made signals that she was leaving the harbor, but no notice was taken by the Captain of the MARBLE MATCH STANDS. Iroquis. His First Lieutenant tried to pursuade him to give chase, which could easily have MARBLE ASH-HOLDERS. been done, and the pirate captured as she draws foot more of water than the Iroquis, but he would not hear to it, saying it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her sanity or intemperance, threw his own mother as he and Semmes had been schoolmates, and Semmes had been his former superior officer; also that he did not want to break the neutrality laws. ments of the Sumter were plainly seen from the deck of the Iroquois, the former taking a southerly course. The Captain of the Iroquois then gave orders to proceed to St. Thomas, not making the least effort to capture the pirate afer having been lying off the port several days for that sole purpose. On these facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among Americans in port, and others friendly to the United States.

HOW UNION PRISONERS ARE TREATED

Bosron, Dec. 13.

A letter from Colonel Lee, dated Richmond
Jail, Dec. 4th, says the cell in which he and the
other hostages are confined is a small and damp apartment with the cold air drawing through continually. They have to provide their own beds, the repels only allowing two coverlids to each bed. They are forbidden visitors and all communication with other prisoners. Colonel Lee and Major Revere are well.

> LATER FROM EUROPE. St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 13.

The Royal mail steamship Europa from Liver pool on the 30th ult., via Queenstown on the first instant, passed off Cape Race this morning The associated press yacht has gone out to intercept her, but a high gale prevails and the with the camp fever and dysentery—which sea is heavy, rendering the expedition very nearly all of us have had—and is now lying in dangerous. It is therefore doubtful if the news

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Secessionists to Support the Refugees

St. Louis, Dec. 12. The following General Order will be issued

o-morrow morning: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI Sr. Louis, December 12th.

The suffering families driven by the rebels from Southwest Missouri, which have already arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contributions made by Union men. Others are

on their way, to arrive in a few days, and these must be supplied by charity from the men who are known to be hostile to the Union. A list will be prepared of all persons of this

class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota and a contribution will be levied on them of \$10,000 in clothing, provisions and quarters, or money in lieu thereof. This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons in proportion to the guilt and property of each individual: First. Those in arms with the enemy who have property in this city.

Second. Those who have furnished pecu-

in the enemy's service.

Third. Those who have, in writing or by publication, given encouragement to insurgent and rebels.

Brigadier General Curtis, B. G. Farran, Provost Marshal General, and Charles Borg, assessor of St. Louis county, will constitute a Board for levying the aforementioned contribution. As soon as any part of this contribution shall have been assessed, the Provost Marshal General will notify the party assessed, or their agents, or representatives, stating the amount of provisions, clothing, quarters, or the money value thereof required of each. And if these supplies are not furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken and sold at auction to satisfy the assessment with costs, and as a

penalty twenty-five per cent. additional.

If any person upon whom such assessment shall be made shall file with the Provost Marzen, and has been true to his allegiance to the United States, he will be allowed one week to procure evidence to the Board to vindicate his character; and if, at the end of that time, he shall not be able to satisfy the Board of his loyalty, the assessment shall be increased ten

per cent., and the levy immediately made. The supplies so collected will be expended for the object designated, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, and by the State ment was at its highth—a storm of war being ment was the highth as the money is reexpected to burst momentarily somewhere.

Military Commissioner. Where money is received instead of supplies, it will be expended for them as required, and any money not so ex-pended will be turned over to the Sanitary Commissioner, for the benefit of the sick soldiers. Any one who shall resist, or attempt to resist the execution of these orders, will be immediately arrested and imprisoned, and will be tried by a Military Commission.

Major-General Halleck.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUTING EXPEDITION. SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 12.

The scouting expedition, composed of a part of Merril's horse, and two companies of regular cavalry, returned here this afternoon, bringing in as prisoners four captains, two lieutenants and about forty rebels. They also captured one mortar and a large number of horses and

The expedition went as far as Waverly. They report that a force of 2000 rebels remains at Lexington. Shelby's men were seen and pur sued several times. The report of a fight near Waverly proves to be false.

The man who hauled down the American flag at Lexington, after Col. Mulligan's surrender, has been arrested here as a spy.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

THIS morning the GOLD RIM OF A BUNTING-CASE WATCH that holds the glass.—A reword of occ dollar will be paid to the finder by leaving it at M'CALLA'S JEWELEY STORE, No. 38, Market street.

FOR SALE.—ONE SINGER SEWING MACHINE in working order for \$27. Also Family Sewing Machines, (new.) \$30. Enquire of D. W. BOSS, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa. del8-lw*

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF PENN'A. LI AVING been authorized to re-Regiment for the Volunteer service recruit a management for the Volunteer service of Pennsylvania we have concluded to make it a regiment of "charp hooters"—rifemen—resruit of from the State at large. We want TEN good able hodied, young men from each county, so as to have every portion of the State folly and equally represented.

we want the known and country, of fighting under and lor our good old riad, have now a spleodid opportunity offers them. We intend to make this a "CRACK REGIMBNT," if possible the best in the service of our noble Commonwealth. Good substantial uniforms will be turnished as soon as the men reach Camp and are sworn into the service. The Regiment will be armed with Minig or Envisual Figure 1. Regiment will be taken from each country in the State, had better report immeately, any time atter the 20th of Dacember to W. W. Brown, Harrisburg Pa. Any or all communications from distant counties will be answered speedily and confidentially.

W. W. BROWN, Captain.

P. S.—All papers favorable to the cause will please copy.

ause will pleas del3 d4w CHRISTMAS GIFTS FINE VARIETY of relected Goods A FINE VARIETY of relected Goods suitable for Presents now open at KELLER'S 9 Market street.

TERA-COTTA PARIAN MARBLE VASES.

and COLOGNE BOTTLES

MARBLE ASH-HOLDERS.

Dressing Cases,
Shaving Cases,
Toilet Cases, unfurnished,
Work Cases or Ladies Companions. Splendid Double and Single Hand Mirrors. Beautiful Powder Puff Boxes.

Leather Traveling Satchels, Satchels with Caba Furniture,
A fine assortment of Ladies and Gents Purses and Portmonaies.

Handsome Shell Bags.

A large lot of Fancy Balls,

A Fresh stock of that elegant · Confectionary. Also, with other articles not mentioned, Pocket Knives, Thermometers,

Canes, Portfolios, Card Cases, Segar Cases, Segars, Pipes, Gum Tobacco Pouches, (double and single,)
And the largest and best stock of PEFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in this market.

del3 KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Store. PRESERVE YOUR LEATHER

AND KEEP YOUR FEET DRY ONE BOX OF FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING
WILL LAST AN OUT-DOOR MAN ONE YEAR,
AS-COST 25 CENTS,

A ND save more than four times its cost in the durability of leather, and greatly contribute to health and comfort.

FOR HARNESS, see inside Label on the cover of large

size.

For sale in Harrisburg by D. W. Gross & Co., No. 19
Market street; Eby & Kunkle, corner of Futh and Market streets; Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co., Market street: Jucob
Buehler, No. 29, Second street, and J. C. Kimball, Market street.

del2-dlm-wata

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

"HE partnership heretofore existing under the Grm of A. Robinson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by A. Robinson, who will use the name of the firm for that purpose. To any one wishing to engage in business, the stock of goods will be sold at a bargain.

ALERED POSINSON

ALFRED ROBINSON, HORACE T. WHITE. Dec. 10, 1861.—de:23 BRANT'S HALL!

CHRISTMAS WEEK! IN THEIR GRAND CONCERTS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES

BURLESQUE RAVEL'S PANTOMINE.

niary or other aid to the enemy, or to persons Monday Evening, December 23d. GREAT BILL.

> Doors open at 61. Commences at 71. Admmission - 25 Cents.

THE WAR AGAINST

BROKE OUT IN A

NEW PLACE! 17HE subscriber has taken the STORE ROOM lately occupied by JAMES R. KEMBLE,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS, Where he is prepared to throw

HOT SHOT AND SHELL In the comp of the enemy who refuses to come down to CHEAP DOTS on the BOOT AND SHOE question. He has engaged the services of Mr. A. F. SWARIZ, long and faorably known in the floot and Shoe business in this

city, who, as civil engineer, will RUN THE MACHINE On the same plan that has enabled the

PHILADELPHIA CHEAP STORE To run such a career of triumph 1 All kinds of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

On hand, AND AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, AND NO MISTAKE!

J. C. KIMBALL BOOTS AND SHOES.

A CARD -The subscriber having connected himself with Mr. KIMBALL'S NEW SHOE STORE, corner of Four h and Market Stree's, will be pleased to see his pumerous friends and acquaintances whenever they want anything in that line, resting assured that they can be Supplied with the BEST ARTICLES AT THE LOWEST PRICE

WANTED,

good Tennant for a large farm near Northumberland, containing about 300 acres with good improvements, tountain at the Bous, and Barn.—Church and School House convenint, a Railroad lassing though it, 180 acres cheared, 30 acres good river bottom suitable for raising truck, a person who understands Truck farming as well as raising Wheat and Corn would be preferred; good re erence will be required. Address A. L., Harrisburg, P. O. good Tennant for a large farm near

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. WM. KNOCHE,

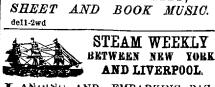
93 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

DEALER IN . Planos MELODEONS, ACCORDEONS,

JTES,
FIFES,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS, and FLUTES MUSICAL MERCHANDISE IN GENERAL. PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,

OVAL AND SQUARE

ROSEWOOD AND GILT.



ANUING AND EMBARKING PAS-A SUBERS at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liver-ol, New York and Philadelphia Steamship company end despateching their full powered Clyde-built iron manuscrips as follows:

CITY OF BALTIM.RE, Saturday December 14; GLAS-GOW, Saturday December 21; CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, December 28; and every Saturday, at Nood, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN\$30 00 do to London ...\$30 00 do to London\$30 00 do to London\$30 00 do to Paris\$38 00 do to Paris\$38 00 do to Paris\$38 00 do to Hamburg ...\$85 00 do to Hamburg \$35 00 Passengers also forwarded to Havre. Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally fow rates.

Persons wisning to oring suttheir friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, \$75, \$85 and \$105. Steerage from Liverpool \$40 00. From Queenstown, \$30 00.

Secrage from Liverpool \$40.00. From Queenstown, \$30.00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annibilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 5c. Rooch Square; in Glesgow to WM. INMAN, 5c. Rooch Square; in Glesgow to WM. INMAN, 5c. The Street; in Faris to JULOS DECOUE, 5 Placede in Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent, del3-ti 15 Broadway, New York.

Or O. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

AC-PASS-KNGERS FOR EUROPE.—By order of the Secretary of State, at passengers leaving the United States are required to procure Passports before going on board the Steamer.

JOHN G. DALE, AGENT.

BLACKING!

ASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."

100 Gross, assorted sizes, just received, and for sale at Wholessle prices,
deli WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

OUR newly replenished stock of Toi et and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call.

91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south