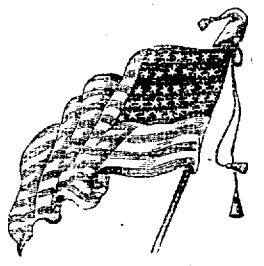


Daily Telegraph.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, December 14, 1861.

HEAD QUARTERS,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Dec. 14, 1861.

Unfounded rumors of sickness in Camp Curtin having been widely circulated, I certify that the sick now in Camp are only two per cent of the troops, and that there is nothing of a serious character. The general health of this camp is better than that of camps generally, and is closely watched by surgeons of unimpaired ability.

HENRY H. SMITH,
Surgeon-General, Penna.

THE NATIONAL HOSPITALS.

The Committee on Hospital Supplies, appointed by the Philadelphia Association of the United States Sanitary Commission, have issued an address to the people of Pennsylvania, to aid them in accomplishing the work they have undertaken. The specific duty of this Committee is to procure supplies for the Government Hospitals, and make such provisions for the comfort of the gallant men confined in these hospitals, as it has been found impossible for the government to provide. In this respect, much has already been done by various societies throughout the state, but the demand far outruns the supply, and to do full justice to the sick and wounded soldier, it will require a combined effort on a scale to which no approximation has yet been made, notwithstanding the ample labors of generous men and women all over the country.

There are thousands of women in Pennsylvania who have yet not considered the importance of giving their personal attention to this subject. Woman has her mission in this contest as well as man. The battle cannot be fought or the victory won unless the loyal women of the land join their efforts to those of the men. The soldier's health and happiness are dependent on the soldier because he will feel that the assistance comes from those he loves. Every village, therefore, should have its Society—and where an organization cannot be effected, individuals and families can engage in the work. No time should be wasted upon mere routine. The winter is upon us. Our soldiers are suffering. Every woman who can knit a pair of stockings, or of thumb-and-finger mittens; who can buy or beg a blanket; who can procure a box of farina or arrow-root, or put up a jar of jelly, should go about it at once.

TO THE UNIVERSAL IMPATIENCE OF PEOPLE who are grumbling because there has been no advance from Washington and are ready to despair because the rebellion is not yet put down—who say that in eight months we have made no progress, and therefore shall never put down the rebellion at this rate—to such it should be said that since the battle of Bull Run there has been most decided progress made. The increase of our force in the field has been without precedent, while the progress of our men in discipline and the education of our officers—at considerable expense of life—has been equally satisfactory. Instead of a mob we have now an effective army in the field of over half a million of men. They are well armed and equipped, well supplied with artillery and cavalry and paid, and the money provided to meet the war expenses for some time in advance. We are thoroughly ready, and when our armies advance towards Richmond, Nashville and New Orleans, they will be able to cope successfully with any force that can be brought against them, and may be able to accomplish in a single day what has taken so many months to prepare for, and what we have all so impatiently anticipated. One or two decisive blows will break the back of the rebellion. When it is done, as we have faith it will be, all will see not only that the time spent in preparation was well spent, but wonder how much could be done in so short a time. While we at home have been chiding our rulers for their tardiness, the world has seen with surprise more than half a million of men placed in the field, armed, equipped and prepared for efficient service in six months. But this is not all. If need be—if the emergency requires it, another half million can be raised in another six months.

WHAT A CONTRAST between the style and temper of the Message of President Lincoln and that of Jefferson Davis! The one a dispassionate statement of the affairs of the country; the other a brutal philippic against the Free States. The one breathing the spirit of generous statesmanship; the other breathing wrath and threatening against twenty millions of people. The one seeking to allay the passions of the masses; the other appealing to all the baser instincts of human nature. The one praying that the war might "not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle"; the other fanning the flames of popular fury, by every trick of eloquence and argument. The one speaking with the calm dignity of the head of a great Government; the other speaking like the chief of a band of outlaws! The one addressing the reason and conscience of a Christian nation; the other addressing the ignorance and lusts of the rabble!

IT WORKS GRANDLY.

Ten years ago, men were stoned for uttering bold or independent language on the subject of slavery. To be an abolitionist was to attract the undivided scorn and derision of a whole community, and to declare that slavery was a wrong even in the slightest sense of the word, was to invoke suspicion, distrust and denunciation. Ten years ago, only a few men in the free states dared to declare even the semblance of an opposition to slavery, and while they were doing this, they were marked men in our communities, not exactly hunted from rock to cliff, or chased from dale to mountains, but they were actually pursued with a mean, vulgar persecution, which often rendered the safety of their person very insecure from mob violence. Twenty years ago, the right of petition on the subject of slavery was questioned and denied in the American Congress. The institution which consigned men and women, with their offspring, to eternal and irrevocable servitude, brooked no interference, religiously, politically or socially. It chained all who opposed its sway to its Jaegermatt car, to be crushed in death as it advanced in power and progress. The right of petition was opposed until John Quincy Adams became its champion and defender, and only when he had almost exhausted his energies and his life, was this right to petition Congress on the subject of African slavery fairly and substantially established.

In the years we have alluded to, a mighty change has come over the disposition and the impulses of the American people. The right of petition once established, led the way to discussion and exposure, and by those great levers with which society and nations are moved, the development of a healthy and a noble sentiment was achieved, the truth became the day star of the people, and that which was thus antagonized and could no longer withstand an association with free thought and discussion, has boldly become the bitter foe of free principles and institutions. But this is not the greatest change which is working so proudly in our system of government. From mere formal discussion, conceded by the courtesy of legislative bodies, the conversation of the masses now turns in the boldest terms in denunciation of slavery. Men no longer hesitate to declare their opposition to the institution. It is no longer an equivocal question, involving personal danger and loss of reputation—but it is an open subject, with the plain issue of right and wrong involved in its statement, between which even the most timid no longer hesitate in taking position. The greatest and the grandest change is that which now sways the feelings and urges frankness in the expression of the people. Our society in the north, which at first regarded abolitionism as a species of political fanaticism, now makes emancipation its test of safety—its force for success in the present struggle—its indemnity for the past and security for the future. Who will not admit that this is a mighty, a glorious change. Who cannot see in the elements working this change, the dawn of a new era, the first momentous struggle of the Reformation; or, what is more familiar to the American people, the same genius which inspired the fathers of the Revolution, now nerves the people in this war, urging them now as then, to struggle unto death for social as well as political liberty.

In this manner and by these changes, the more practical part of emancipation is robbed of the terrors in which alarmists strive to clothe it, because by these discussions and the changes daily occurring in public sentiment, the nation is becoming familiarized with the danger involved in a protection of slavery, and the absolute necessity of either entire emancipation, or such restrictions as will deprive the institution of all political power and moral force. Its political power as *property* must be abridged, and while slaves are held and regarded as such *property*, their owners should not be allowed to claim a pro rata representation for slavery. This is the amendment to the Constitution for which the people of the free states should at once proclaim, as one of the sure and safe means of neutralizing the antagonism of the slave holder to the American Union. And if the amendment succeeds, and slavery no longer possesses political power, it will cease to have advocates and defenders in the south, to become in a very short period as obnoxious in that region as it is now repugnant to the free and intelligent masses of the north. In fact, we begin to believe that before this war is ended, the institution of slavery will be utterly prostrated or the genius which upholds and controls the developments of free institutions will be completely extinguished. One or the other must triumph in this contest. Both cannot exist in union on this hemisphere or in this government. That the victory will be on the side of freedom, the changes which now animate and cheer on our powerful armies fully indicate; so that we need not fear the result while we have the manliness to sustain those who are counselling as well as battling for FREEDOM!

RECRUITING.

The business of recruiting is being reduced to the purpose only of maintaining the maximum standard prescribed by law for all the companies and regiments now in the field, no more companies or regiments will be recruited in any of the states, unless hereafter specially ordered by the Secretary of War; and in order to consolidate all the regiments now scattered over the various states, it is proposed to convey such to the different lines of operations, where they can be attached to other skeleton companies and regiments, and thus bring such as these up to the maximum standard. It is due to the public service that every man recruited be placed in a position as near effectiveness as possible, because it is not known at what hour an advance or a repulse may become necessary, when, in order to be victorious, all our forces and valor may be necessary. These are important considerations, when the subject of ordering forward the recruits in camp is under advisement, and therefore no impediment should be cast in the way of their immediate organization. The business of recruiting throughout the country must progress as long as the war continues. While Pennsylvania has a force in the field, recruits will be needed to

keep that force up to its standard strength. Armies are lessened in number by other influences than those of the dangers on the battlefield. A thousand casualties are impending to decrease this decrease. Death by disease—death by accident and confusion—inability by sickness from exposure or personal neglect, all together combine to lessen the numerical strength of an army, which can only be maintained by recruiting. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, this business of recruiting can only be stimulated by a battle. Our people are not willing to die in the lethargy and idleness of camp. Although they do not propose to dictate what shall be the mode and the manner of service to their country in the hour of its want and peril, we are certain that if five, or ten or twenty thousand Pennsylvanians are cut down to-day while battling in the south with traitors, an equal number can be recruited to-morrow to take up the arms of those who fell in battle.

We leave the success of recruiting to the people, and the officers where it belongs. There is no mistaking the fact, however, that the government must move in some manner to arouse the action of the people on this subject. It is all important to the general success. It is equally important in the raising of an army that recruiting for its maintenance in maximum strength be successful and enthusiastic.

THE FALSEHOOD OF HARD TIMES is either demonstrated in the following paragraph from a New York cotemporary; or it exhibits the extravagance and folly of the opulent while the poor and needy are suffering for the common wants of humanity in the same city:—

A large house, on the 5th avenue, nearly opposite Dr. Spring's Church, has been recently sold for \$78,000—\$40,000 being on bond and mortgage. The purchaser was C. H. Russell, who thus pays nearly \$6,000 per year rent for his family habitation.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY are described as being in a high state of sedition. In Camp Beauregard, where 1,500 Confederates are stationed, the desertions number three a day, while those who remain are shoeless, trowersless and moneyless. And the commanders threaten to distance the ragmuffins if the "sinews" are not speedily forthcoming.

Some of the Effects of the Rebellion

From the Evening Journal.

If nothing sadder grew out of the wicked and causeless rebellion of the traitors, the sundering of family ties and the arraying of father against son, and son against father, and brother against brother, in itself constitutes enough to furnish many gloomy pages for our future national history. We gave a few instances by way of illustration from only one State.

The divisions in distinguished Kentucky families, caused by the recent necessity for the citizens of that State to choose between loyalty and treason, are remarkable. Hon. John J. Crittenden, for example, has a nephew, (Brigadier General Thomas L. Crittenden,) loyal like himself, now commanding the important division on the Green river, which constitutes the right wing of our army in Kentucky, while a son (George Crittenden) is a fervent and active seceder.

So the eldest son of Kentucky's great advocate for the Union was recently arrested for treason, while his brother, Thomas H. Clay, is stated to have preferred the complaints on which the arrest was made, and while a nephew, young Henry Clay, is an Assistant Adjutant General in our army in Kentucky.

Prominent among the leaders and organizers of the Union party in Kentucky has been the well known George D. Prentice. His son, Clarence Prentice, is an officer in the rebel army, which has threatened that its first work in Louisville, after taking possession of the city, shall be to hang the father.

Ex-Governor Helm was recently arrested for treason. His cousin is one of the most reliable of the Union men now assisting the central column of our army by their knowledge of the country and the people.

The venerable Robert J. Breckinridge but the other day published a masterly defence of the Government, and a crushing denunciation of the traitor leaders of the rebellion. Among those traitors his scarcely less distinguished nephew, ex-Vice President John C. Breckinridge, has a prominent place as Brigadier General, and is now at the head of a brigade, with the avowed object of subjugating his native State.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe has urged the expulsion from Congress of a colleague charged only with sympathy with the rebels. His own son, we are told, is in the rebel army.

And so the list might be extended almost at pleasure. No sadder illustration could be found of the workings of civil war.

CHANCES OF MARRYING.—Some industrious mathematician has calculated the probabilities of matrimony at different ages which exhibit results of rather a startling character. In the first two quinquennial periods, 20-25 and 25-30, the probability of a widower marrying in a year, is nearly three times as great as that of a bachelor. At 30 it is nearly four times as great, from 30 to 45 it is five times as great, and it increases, until at 60 the chance of a widower marrying in a year is eleven times as great as that of a bachelor. It is a little curious to remark from this table how confirmed either class becomes in its condition of life—how little likely, after a few years, is a bachelor to break through his habits and a solitary condition; and, on the other hand, how readily in proportion does a husband contract a second marriage who has been prematurely deprived of his first wife. After the age of 30 the probability of a bachelor marrying in a year diminishes in a most rapid ratio. The probability at 35 is not much more than half that of 30, and nearly the same proportion exists between each quinquennial period afterwards.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury from the first day of December, 1860, to the third day of November, 1861, both days inclusive.

Lands.....	\$7,242 80
Auction commissions.....	13,026 25
Auction duties.....	22,866 75
Tax or bank dividends.....	91,444 88
Tax on corporation stocks.....	323,711 06
Tax on real and personal estate.....	1,269,203 29
Tavern licenses.....	221,230 96
Retailers licenses.....	170,688 97
Sample licenses.....	169 10
Podiers licenses.....	1,818 16
Brokers licenses.....	6,009 08
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie licenses.....	1,306 01
Distillery and Brewery licenses.....	7,601 18
Billiard room, Bowling saloon and Ten Pinalley licenses.....	3,420 30
Eating house, Beer house and Restaurant licenses.....	15,634 20
Patent Medicine licenses.....	1,354 95
Pamphlet laws.....	166 10
Military tax.....	3,899 12
Millers tax.....	1,509 73
Foreign Insurance agencies.....	23,185 82
Tax on Wills, Deeds, &c.....	58,180 07
Tax on certain offices.....	6,835 91
Collateral Inheritance tax.....	135,340 85
Casualties.....	681 00
Tax on Brokers and private Bankers.....	373 82
Tax on Enrollment of Laws.....	465 00
Premiums on Charters.....	7,058 76
Military Loan, per Act of April 12, 1861.....	475,000 00
Military Loan, per Act of May 15, 1861.....	2,612,150 00
Tax on Loans.....	181,561 97
Interest on Loans.....	189,616 10
Annuity for right of way.....	10,000 00
Tax on tonnage, &c.....	165,052 01
Escheats.....	303 55
Free Banking System.....	1,708 44
Dividends on Stocks belonging to the Commonwealth.....	60 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company Bond No. 4 Redeemed.....	100,000 00
Accrued Interest.....	6,399 99
United States Government on account.....	606,000 00
The Society of the Cincinnati for Defence of the Union.....	500 00
Refunded cash ordinary.....	9,251 46
Refunded Cash Military.....	32,229 45
Fees of the Public Miscellaneous.....	2,000 00
	\$6,743,625 02
Balance in State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1860, available.....	681,433 08
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1860, unavailable.....	41,082 00
	7,465,990 10

Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury from the first day of December, 1860, to the first day of November, 1861, both days inclusive.

Expenses of government.....	\$449,028 87
Military expenses ordinary.....	502 22
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico.....	13 00
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 12, 1861.....	474,873 85
Military expenses for defence, &c., per act of May 15, 1861.....	1,708,462 68
Military expenses for defence, &c., per act of May 15, 1861, open purchase, and paid out of appropriation of May 15, 1861.....	170,535 51
Military expenses, per act of May 10, 1861.....	468 79
State Arsenal, Philadelphia, for repairs, &c.....	2,500 00
Pensions and gratuities.....	5,612 64
Charitable institutions.....	123,490 04
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.....	2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Penna.....	13,579 64
State Normal School at Millersville.....	5,005 00
State Normal School at Edinboro.....	5,248 44
Common Schools.....	316,020 28
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of State stocks, relief notes &c.....	107,079 70
Military loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed.....	375,000 00
Interest on loans, including certificates redeemed.....	1,917,668 92
Guaranteed interest Damages on the public works and old claims.....	7,775 00
Special Commissioners.....	4,181 55
State Library.....	2,587 46
Public buildings and grounds.....	10,626 27
Houses of Refuge.....	31,500 00
Penitentiaries.....	83,895 12
Escheats.....	288 16
Free Banking System.....	2,027 13
Abatement of State Tax.....	31,336 51
Mercantile Appraisers.....	886 31

Counsel fees and Commissions.....	294 35
Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives.....	900 00
Amendment to the Constitution per Resolution of April 21st, 1856.....	100 00
Miscellaneous.....	11,062 68
Balance in State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1861.....	1,551,605 72
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable.....	41,082 00
	1,592,687 72
	7,465,990 10

BY TELEGRAPH.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A FEDERAL VICTORY.

UNION LOSS 30--REBEL LOSS 200

THIRTY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

General Johnson, of Georgia, Shot in the Mouth.

The Rebels Burn their Barracks and Retire to Staunton.

Western Virginia Cleared of Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.

A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain to the Commercial says that yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Allegheny camp, Pocahontas county, Western Virginia.

Gen. R. H. Milroy commanded the Union troops and Gen. Johnson, of Georgia, commanded the rebels.

The fight lasted from daylight till 3 o'clock P. M.

The Union loss is about thirty and the rebel loss over two hundred, including a Major and many other officers. Thirty prisoners were captured.

General Johnson, of Georgia, was shot in the mouth, but not fatally injured.

The Twelfth Georgia regiment suffered most severely.

Gen. Milroy's force numbered 750 men, from the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio and the Second Virginia regiment. Gen. Johnson's forces numbered over 2000.

The Ninth Indiana fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy into their barracks no less than five times, our forces retired in good order.

The rebels set fire to their barracks and retired to Staunton.

Genl. Milroy has thus driven the last of the rebel army out of Western Virginia.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

LATER NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Conflagration at Charleston.

ASSISTANCE SENT FOR TO AUGUSTA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.

A flag of truce, under command of Captain Millward, took Mr. Eddy, of North Carolina, to Craney Island to-day.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Norfolk Day Book of to-day, from Charleston, S. C., states that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday night, which was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and at the date of the last dispatch, five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the conflagration was still raging.

The round church, the theatre on Broad street, the institute and other public buildings are stated to have been destroyed. The fire had swept across Broad street when assistance was sent for to Augusta.

The Grand Lodge of the Free and accepted Masons met at Richmond on Monday and elected Lewis B. Williams of Orange, Grand Master for the ensuing year.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Passengers by the Old Point boat bring many additional reports in relation to the Charleston fire. It is said to have originated in a mill on Broad street. The Mills house, the well known hotel, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral are also said to be destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The report of the fire, says it broke out in a saw factory. Engines had been sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, but they arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Defences of Norfolk to be Increased.

The Editor of the Day Book in a bad way.

REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTIONS

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

We have the Norfolk Day Book of Thursday, but it contains nothing new except a long editorial urging the importance of increasing the defences of Norfolk, and that vessels be sunk in the channel. The editor is evidently alarmed, and has had his confidence in the river batteries shaken somewhat.

LATER.

No Norfolk papers have been received here and the only account of the dispatch published by the Day Book is contained in our letter from Fortress Monroe. There were reports of negro insurrections among the passengers, but it is impossible to say whether they are well founded or not.

FROM MISSOURI.

Persons Arriving from the Seceded States to take the Oath of Allegiance.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.

Persons arriving here from seceded States are hereafter ordered to report themselves at the office of the Provost Marshal and register their names, and subscribe to an oath of allegiance thus administered to relieve persons who come here in good faith seeking protection of the government which naturally attached to all parties from the south, and prevent arrest or molestation.

Die D.

At Mechanicsburg, Dec. 14th, 1861, ASBURY I. HOFFMAN, Esq., in the 6th year of his age.

[His friends are requested to attend his funeral on Monday, December 10th at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WHERE is your destination, South Carolina? No! But to Crittend's Cheap Confectionery Store, No. 101, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where may be seen the largest assortment of Fine Confectionaries, Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Citron, &c., for the Holidays. Give him a call, and arrange for yourselves. d14-24*

BOY WANTED IN A STORE.—Must be active and of first-rate character, and who speaks German preferred. Address Post Office box 346. d14-24

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS! THE largest and most varied assortment of GOLD PENS for sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE. ALL PENS WARRANTED.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!! A large collection of BOOKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS has just been received at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN! If you want to get suitable BOOKS for your Children, go to BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

1,000,000 ENVELOPES! A immense stock of ENVELOPES of every size is now opening at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS! WRITING DESKS, TRAVELING BAGS, PURSES, PORTMONAIES, And a general assortment of FANCY GOODS have just been received at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE.—ONE SINGER SEWING MACHINE in working order for \$27. Also Family Sewing Machines, (new), \$30. Enquire of D. W. B. B., Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa. d-13-18*

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF PENN'A. HAVING been authorized to recruit a Regiment to use the Volunteer service of Pennsylvania we have concluded to make a "CHARGE" (not a "BATTLE")—if possible the best in the service of our noble Commonwealth. A substantial uniform will be furnished as soon as the men reach Camp and a sword into the hands of each. The Regiment will be armed with MINIE or FENNEL RIFLES—SABER BAYONETS. Those desiring to enlist, as well as to see the Regiment, may call on the undersigned at any time after the 20th of December to A. W. Brown, Harrisburg, Pa. any aid or communication from distant counties will be answered promptly and confidentially. P. S.—All papers favorable to the cause, will please copy. d13-14*

CHRISTMAS GIFTS! A FINE VARIETY of selected Goods suitable for Presents now open at KELLER'S 91 Market street.

TOILET and PARIAN MARBLE VASES. COLOGNE BOTTLES. MARBLE MATCH STANDS. MARBLE SEGAR STANDS. 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. Handsome Shell Bats. All sizes, best

Leather Traveling Satchels, Satchels with Cuba Furniture. A fine assortment of Ladies and Gents Purse and Portmonaies. A large lot of Fancy Balls. A Fresh stock of that elegant Confectionary.

Also, with other articles not mentioned, Pocket Knives, Thermometers, Cans, Portfolios, Card Cases, Segar Cases, Segars, Pipes, Gum Tobacco, Pouches, (double and single), And the largest and best stock of PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in this market. d13 KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Store.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! KRIS KINGLE'S HEAD QUARTERS! JUST OPENED.

AT NO. 75 MARKET STREET, next door to Zeigler's Liquor Store, a large and well selected assortment of TOYS, CROQUET BALLS, and selected assortment of holiday presents. The selection embraces in part:

LADIES BASKETS, PAPER HOUSES, SHAM FIGHTS, RAILBILLS, TOY SWORDS, GUNS, CAMPS.

DOLLS, of great variety, MINATURE CHINA TEA SETS, WHAT-NOT ORNAMENTS, MINATURE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOY MANAGERIES, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, CIGARS.