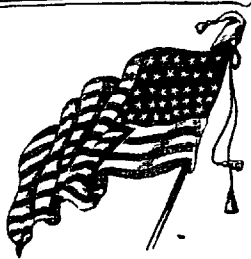


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Wherever the breeze but falls before us
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

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

THE UNITED STATES LAWS
ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN
THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters, to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.
The DAILY will be published during the session of the Legislature for \$1.00 per copy.
The WEEKLY will also be published at the low rate of \$1.00 for the session.
The WEEKLY is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of \$1.00 per year.
Address,
GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penn'a.

HARRISBURG, P. A.

Monday Afternoon, December 23, 1861.

PEOPLES' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Corvyn's Hotel, Harrisburg, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862, to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.
ALEX. K. MCCLURE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Some of our contemporaries become very eloquent on the subject of advertising, when they desire to explain what many merchants call hard times. It is a fact that advertising brings business, and it is a fact, also, that while the man who neglects to advertise, is constantly deploring the hardness of the times, he who follows the practice of liberal and judicious advertising is a stranger to what is called the stringency of business or the hardness of the times. On this subject, an eastern contemporary maintains that it is hardly worth while for men, however modest they may be, to hide whatever light they may have, under a bushel, for the public does not take much trouble in searching out such over modest merit. If you have a good thing, which will fill a public want, let the public know it and you will not long languish for want of appreciation. In other words, in these dull times, advertise the inducements you offer to those who have any money to spend and if the inducements are sufficient, you will insure patronage. You may have the best boots, the best clothing, the best dry goods, the best beef, the best groceries, wines, or anything else, but if you keep the secret locked up in your own breast, you may keep all your goods upon your shelves or in your drawers. The great secret of success in business is judicious advertising. There is nothing like keeping your name and business continually before the people, especially at this season, when everybody feels liberally inclined, and yet disposed to invest the money they may have to spend to the best possible advantage. If you have holiday presents which you consider better than those kept by any one else, and which you are willing to sell at fair prices, walk up to the TELEGRAPH office and tell the public so, through our columns. We will spread the fact far and wide for you, give you the benefit of the large circulation of our three editions, and thus give you more notoriety than you could get, if you were to go about for years, button-holing every man, woman and child you met, and forcing them to listen to you. Every dollar, judiciously invested in this way, is sure to bring back ten; in fact, there is no investment which pays so well as that spent on the advertising department of a popular newspaper like the TELEGRAPH. The space you occupy in the paper is yours. In it you can say to your customers and friends just what you please, offer any inducements you like, and thus have an immense advantage over those people who have so little confidence in themselves that they have nothing to say.—You cannot catch fish without bait, neither can you do business without advertising. Those who know the benefits of the system should take advantage of it now; those who do not, should try it just once. Do not be modest; come right out and tell your story, it is a good one. Do not wait till all the holiday luxuries are purchased, all the presents made, but strike boldly for a chance to sell your share of them. Our advice may seem selfish, but it is sound nevertheless. Follow it once, at any rate.

ERIE AS A NAVAL DEPOT.

Whether England concludes to take part in this rebellion or resolves to "wait a little longer" for a more propitious hour to gratify the long cherished hopes of her aristocracy, of destroying the great Republic of the West, the necessity of protecting our entire range of northern border along British territory, is now and ever will be, one of vast importance. There can hereafter be no social reciprocity or commercial understanding between Great Britain and this government, simply because the English aristocracy who govern, have evinced a hatred for the free masses of this land, such as we did not anticipate from the pioneers of Constitutional liberty. And in view of these facts, the necessity of erecting naval depots upon the Lake shores and military fortifications along the north-east and western Canadian boundary, is daily becoming a work of imperative and instant importance. We have no right, hereafter, to trust either the Canadian rebels or the English aristocracy. The former, when they attempted their sickly resolution a few years since, were too willing to seek refuge under our government until they could obtain pardon from their own, when they returned to Canada and became the bitterest revilers of the Yankee—while the English aristocracy have ever been the secret foes of that system which in this government elevates every man to the position of a sovereign.

In view of these facts, and they are historical, the necessity of protecting our border along English territory is very important. One of the most important features of this protection will consist of the fleets to be maintained on the lakes, such as will be able to cope with the English war craft which we must sooner or later expect to encounter in those waters. And when this necessity is admitted, a still greater necessity arises of at once establishing a naval depot on the lakes, in such a central position as will be a protection both against the rough weather in that region, and afford facilities of early communication with the great manufacturing marts and markets of supply along the Atlantic seaboard. Such a locality is presented by Erie. In every respect, the city and harbor of Erie, is the most desirable, as affording a bay both deep and spacious, for a fleet to ride at anchor; with banks 100 feet high, on which batteries could be erected to prevent the entrance of a hostile fleet; the supply of ship timber in that region and along the lines of railroad leading to that point is inexhaustible; with every facility for obtaining coal and iron for manufacturing purposes, combine to render the harbor of Erie the most desirable for a naval depot of all the other harbors on our lakes.

We give this subject our most earnest recommendation, and trust that no time will be lost on the part of the Navy Department in at once selecting this point for the purpose named.—Such a selection is demanded both by economy and the highest considerations of national defense and preservation.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. William H. Keim, for two years the Surveyor General of the State, has been appointed by the President of the United States, a Brigadier-General in the army. Gen. Keim, during his connection with the Surveyor General's Department of the State, won for himself many personal friends, by his uniform courtesy and diligence, and elicited the commendation of the people at the initiation of our national embassments, by promptly volunteering his services in defence of the national honor, law and authority. His appointment to the command of a brigade was therefore well merited, and we have no doubt that the responsibility thus imposed will be faithfully discharged.

CAPT. VAN SWARTOW.

The services of this gentleman, in a military sense, have been important and manifold during his entire connection with Camp Curtin, and we therefore cannot refrain from acknowledging the general obligation under which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania rests for these services, at a time when Capt. Van Swartow retires from all connection with the camps in this region. No man labored more zealously to ensure and promote a military discipline, and no man's energy is more credit due for the commendation which the volunteers from the Keystone state have received, than to Captain Van Swartow. He deserves well at the hands of the state and the nation, and we trust that the latter will not be long in recognizing in him a soldier worthy of both full confidence and honorable position. An appointment to a command in the army would be hailed by the volunteers from this state almost as an omen of victory.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION was passed on the 20th day of December, 1860, and less than a year has seen the footsteps of the invader on the soil of South Carolina—the commerce of her ports destroyed—her crops given to the flames—her slaves escaping—her material wealth reduced to almost nothing—beggary and near starvation racking her people—and finally her chief city laid in ashes without even the hand of the "northern enemy" being laid upon her. Verily the nest in which was hatched the viper of secession, has fared ill, and all who may hereafter disposed to adopt the policy of "rule or ruin" may take warning. Some way the destruction reaches them, and how it reaches them is a matter of but little consequence.

OUR NATIONAL DOCTOR'S BILL.—The Surgeon General of the army asks an appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$3,500,000, besides the pay of the surgeons, for the medical and hospital departments. His estimates are founded upon the basis of \$7 per man for an aggregate of 500,000 men. Besides this, the Paymaster General asks for \$73,000, for the payment of 500 female nurses. Add to these items the pay of 600 surgeons, and you have the doctor's bill of the Federal army, which will considerably exceed \$4,000,000 a year!

The Great Fire at Charleston.

The loss by this great fire is estimated at \$7,000,000. The following are the only extracts from Charleston papers, which have reached us since the fire:
The Courier says the most gratifying incident of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly. Subscriptions for the poor suffered by the terrible conflagration has been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and \$2,000 had been subscribed.
The Mercury of Friday says: Yesterday was a gloomy day for Charleston. Business was universally suspended, and with one impulse our community united in giving sympathy and aid to the victims of the great public calamity.
The Courier says the fearful conflagration that has just passed over our city will cause the 12th of December, 1861, hereafter to be remembered as one of those dark and trying periods which for the moment seem to paralyze all the long cherished hopes and bright anticipations of the future. We have been visited by one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence which we cannot attempt to solve. Our city has received a terrific blow which will take the work of years to repair. Let us nerve ourselves then for another start, thankful we are still left with the same bold spirit and strong arms, to make a new and perhaps more substantial prosperity for our beloved city.

THE GAP GANG AGAIN.—Some two weeks ago a black fellow was arrested near Penningtonville, Chester county, on a charge of stealing some grain from Andrew Steward's warehouse. Since his confinement there he gave such information as implicates several others in the same transaction, among whom were Elias Levison, a tall yellow fellow, and Wm. Bear, of the "Gap Gang" notoriety. On searching the house of Levison, thirty bundles of wheat and eight bushels of clover seed were secured in the cellar, but Levison was nowhere to be found. On Saturday last he was heard of in Philadelphia, and Mr. Steward, accompanied by another gentleman, left Penningtonville in search of him. After some difficulty, they found that he had hired his services to a soldier company which was encamped near the city. By the aid of an officer he was arrested and lodged in prison, where he remained a day, and on Monday, was brought to the West Chester jail. He had a hearing before Judge Whitcomb, where he talked about the robbery in a very unconcerned manner, as though he thought it a mere matter of business. Bear has left the neighborhood but a strict watch is being kept for him. Since the pardon for his last offense, which took place about a year ago, he has been pretending to be very good, attending church very regularly, and some time ago seemed anxious to become a member. It was, however, thought advisable to put him on probation.

A NEW RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.—The first service of the "Conference of the Independent Methodist Churches in the United States" was held in the St. John's Methodist Church in this city on Wednesday and Thursday last. About twenty delegates lay clerical, were in attendance, representing Independent Methodist Churches in different parts of the country. Rev. M. Staple, of Brooklyn, was chosen President; Rev. H. Mattison, of New York Secretary, and James M. Coburn, of New York Treasurer. Two young men were ordained to the ministry, and arrangements were made for starting a periodical to be called the Methodist Independent, to be edited by Professor Mattison. The peculiarities of this sect are that while they adhere to Methodist doctrine and mode of worship, they have no "Bishops" or "Presiding Elders," the churches are independent of the Conference, own their church property, choose their own pastors, and retain them as long as they please; and the Conference, composed of ministers and lay delegates, has no legislative, executive or judicial authority over the local churches beyond that of mere advice and recommendation. The Articles of Faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church recommended to the local churches as a doctrinal platform, and a carefully prepared plan of union or constitution was adopted and subscribed by all the delegates present.—New York Evening Post of Saturday.

THE NEW FRENCH UNIFORMS.—A correspondent of one of our contemporaries, writing from Washington, thus alludes to the new Zouave uniforms, recently furnished Col. McLean's and Col. Black's regiments:—"On my way home from McCall's to Col. Black's regiment, on Miller's Hill, I found the road lined with Erie boys, and adopted by to show their new uniforms, brought from France—the real Zouave dress. It is blue. The breeches are about three inches across the hips in width, tapering down to the ankle, a sort of blue monkey jacket, a large cap down to the knees, with a hood fastened on to the back of it; one tight cloth skull cap, with a tassel, and a dress parade cap, which very much resembles our old patent leather cap.—This cap has a plume of red, white and blue feathers. There was great competition for these uniforms and equipments. Col. Black and Col. McLean were the victors. The Erie boys got theirs one day sooner than Col. Black. The consequence was they were nearly crazy with joy. If you would ask them anything they would say, 'Everybody thinks it's a big thing.' I am sure it is the ugliest garment on the banks of the Potomac. All day Sunday Col. Black's men were busy getting up their new tents, which came with the uniforms. The tents are pure linen, circular, some eighteen feet in diameter, and will accommodate sixteen men; they have a pole in the centre, around which is a complete rack for guns, &c."

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ENGLAND.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican in reference to the war news from Great Britain, says:
"A year ago a man predicting we would ever be embroiled with England, and account for his companionship of slavery, would have been instantly treated to a straight jacket and sent to the lunatic asylum. Yet there are things more entirely impossible than a war with England. They are behaving very foolishly in Liverpool, and the London Times, though admitting that we are right, very strongly insinuates that we are not to be allowed our rights in this matter, and that now is a very good time to tackle us anyhow. I do not think that we can be bullied into a war. But if I understand the old gentleman who at present lives in the Executive mansion there will be no sacrifice of honor or principle even to avoid a war with the swaggering bully of the United Islands. As to giving up Mason and Sillid, that may be done, as Wise observed of John Brown, 'after we are done with them.' If Great Britain demands them, Mr. Seward will probably reply, 'send on your burial cases.'"

MR. PORTER, the Chairman of the House Investigating Committee, says he has come to the knowledge of facts which convince him that this war is graver and more difficult than any one would suppose. There are rebels in the army, in the cannon foundries; rebels in the Bureaus, where especially loyal men wholly above suspicion, ought to be—rebels about the high offices of the Government. He has called attention to these facts in the proper quarter.

COUNTERFEITING.—Counterfeit lives on the Citizens' Bank of Middletown, Delaware, are extensively circulated in Philadelphia. Altered notes on this bank, of the denomination of \$3 have also been put into circulation. A man named Henry Bartholomew was arrested there on Tuesday for passing a \$3 counterfeit note on the City Bank of Middletown, Del. He was held for a further hearing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Frederick, Md.

The Case of Lanahan, who shot Maj. Lewis.

Approval of the Finding of the Court Martial.

HIS EXECUTION ORDERED.

FREDERICK, Dec. 23.
The finding of the court martial in the case of John Lanahan for shooting Major Lewis, of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, sentencing him to be hanged, has been approved by General McClellan. The execution has been ordered to take place to-day, between one and three o'clock this afternoon, on the Hagerstown road, two miles from this city, in the presence of the whole division. Lanahan appears calm and cheerful.
All is quiet on the upper Potomac this morning.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Skirmish at New Market Bridge.

NO PARTICULARS RECEIVED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22, }
via Baltimore.
There has been no flag of truce to-day. A skirmish took place to-day at New Market bridge. Four companies of Federal troops went out from Newport News at nine o'clock this morning, and were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry and infantry.
Col. Max Weber's regiment was ordered out to reinforce them and went to their aid.
Col. Wardrop's regiment also went to Hampton Bridge. Sergeant Behr, of company I, Tenth regiment, and two or three others were wounded.
The fight is all over by this time, but no particulars have yet been received.

From Porto Rico.

SPANISH TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.
An arrival at this port furnishes St. Johns, Porto Rico, advices to Dec. 9th.
A Spanish steamer loaded with troops had arrived and left for Mexico.
Several companies gararrisoned at Porto Rico had volunteered their services for the expedition and sailed in the same steamer.
Gen. Brin was daily expected en route to take command of the Spanish forces.

ARRIVAL OF REGULARS FROM NEW MEXICO.

SACKETT HARBOR, Dec. 23.
One company of the Seventh regiment of U. S. regulars from New Mexico, under Lieutenant Ryan, arrived here on Saturday for garrison duty at Madison barracks.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.
St. Thomas advices to Dec. 7th, have been received by an arrival at this port.
The United States steamer Inroquois was at St. Thomas to sail on the 8th on a cruise. The United States ship Shepherd Knapp was also in port.

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.
IN SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa), gave notice that he should introduce a bill to have one of the hospitals in Washington placed under the care of a homeopathic physician.
Mr. LAMM (Ind.) presented the credentials of the Hon. Garrett Davis, Senator elect from Kentucky, in place of Breckinridge, expelled.
Mr. DAVIS appeared and took his seat.
Mr. BURNES (Mass.) presented the memorial from citizens of Boston stating that the freedom of the press had been abridged and asking for relief.
Mr. FREEDMAN (Me.) from Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriations for gun boats on the Western river. The bill which appropriated 1,500,000 was passed.
Mr. KING (N. Y.) offered a resolution that the President be requested to institute proceedings in the courts of law against persons who may have been arrested by the executive authority, and who are now remaining in custody so that a judicial examination may be had in each case to ascertain who are allowed to take the oath of allegiance and who detained. Laid over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PERRY (N. J.) introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the Military Establishment. Referred.
Mr. BABBITT (Pa.) presented a bill for the preservation and improvement of the harbor of Erie. Referred.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ohio) introduced a bill to enforce the writ of habeas corpus and secure the liberty of citizens. The bill provides that ex-writ in obedience to necessity for the public safety any person confined or detained in any jail, dungeon, fortress or other place of confinement, or in any other way whatsoever deprived of his liberty by any United States officer, civil, military or naval, or by any person under any claim of authority from the United States shall have the privilege of the writ forthwith before any court or Judge of the United States. The refusal or neglect to allow the issue or obey the writ is punished with a penalty of \$1,000 to the party aggrieved, and a fine imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court. It forbids under the same penalties the recommitment for the same offense of any one once discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and prohibits also the removal of prisoners from one State or district to another.
The 8th section of the bill provides that no officer of the United States, civil or military or naval shall under any pretence of authority, whatever, except that of Congress, attempt to suspend the privilege of the writ under penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and gives also a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved. Section 9th provides that if any officer of the United States military or naval, shall except when Congress shall have suspended the writ of habeas corpus, issue any warrant or order of arrest for any person as a prisoner of State or political offenders, and not forthwith deliver over such person to the judicial authorities for trial, such officer shall be fined in any sum from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or imprisonment from six months to one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and moreover gives a right of action for damages to the party aggrieved. The bill provides also the means of enforcing the order of the Court in the cases which may come before it. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

New Advertisements.

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE STOCK OF
FURS!
RICH DARK SHADES.
VERY CHEAP GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS
At CATHOART'S,
de23 Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF
FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A FEW FANCY BOXES.
Suitable for work boxes.
A FEW SMALL CABAS.
For Little Girls.
LADIES PURSES and PORTEMONAIS.
A splendid assortment.
NEW STYLES FINE TOILET WATERS.
BOXES FINE TOILET SOAP for \$1.00
Call and see the varieties that we are unable to notice in an advertisement.
KELLER'S Drug Store
91 Market street.

A STOLEN HORSE AND WAGON.

THE undersigned hired a Horse and Wagon on Wednesday the 11th inst. at Williamsport, Md., to three Soldiers of company "D," 1st Virgin Regiment stationed at that place, to come to Hagerstown, and return on the same evening, since which time they have not been heard from, but are supposed to have gone in the direction of Harrisburg. The horse was a dark bay, with hind feet white near the pastern joint, white star on the forehead, and roan color at the root of the tail. The horse answers to the name of "Reub," and is about 10 or 12 years old. The wagon is a one horse spring, with dasher, green bed. I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the horse and wagon, and there has also been a reward offered for the arrest of the soldiers as deserters. Any information addressed to me at Williamsport, Md., will receive due attention, and will be liberally rewarded.
de23-de24 A. T. RUSLER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court in and for the County of Dauphin, an auditor to make distribution among creditors, of the amount in the hands of Daniel Reim, administrator of the estate of Mark D. White, dec'd, who was the administrator of the estate of Emanuel Reim, late of Westtown township, dec'd, among the creditors of said Reim, he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Third street, city of Harrisburg, on Thursday the 10th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, and will be liberally rewarded.
de23-de24 J. W. SIMONSON, Auditor.

HOGS.

LIVE or DEAD, to be had at the Black Horse Tavern, Front & Paxton streets, by Wm. Messer. Private families supplied cheaper than can be had elsewhere, for cash.
de21-de22

BOY WANTED in a Store, must be of industrious habits, and of good character; preference given to one who speaks German. Address Box 346, Harrisburg Post Office.
de21-de22

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN!

A new and large assortment of BOOKS suitable for Children, has just been opened at BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE. Among the assortment will be found an endless variety of
TOY BOOKS!

Indestructible Picture Books with Colored Pictures.

A full assortment of these popular Children's Books printed on fine linen, consisting of Stories from the Scriptures—David, Stories from the Scriptures—David, Stories from the Scriptures—Samson, Old Testament Reader, House that Jack Built, Cock Robin and Jenny Wren, Old Woman and Her Pig, Farmer Boy's Alphabet, "Speed the Plough," Old Mother Hubbard, Little Man and Maid, Little Boopie, Jenny Wren, &c., &c.
In addition to the above I have a large assortment of bound JUVENILE BOOKS.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS &c.

BIBLES for 75 cents,
BIBLES for 50 cents,
BIBLES for 75 cents,
BIBLES for \$1,
BIBLES for \$1.25,
BIBLES for \$1.50,
BIBLES for \$2,
BIBLES for \$3,
BIBLES for \$4,
BIBLES for \$5,
BIBLES for \$6,
BIBLES for \$7,
BIBLES for \$8,
BIBLES for \$10,
BIBLES for \$15,
BIBLES for \$25.
PRAYER BOOKS AT ALL PRICES.

All the latest Books published are daily received and sold at the lowest publishers rates. Examine the stock.
GEO. BERGNER.

"THE PEN MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE LARGEST STOCK,
OF
Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases.
In the market, is to be found at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

A FINE VARIETY of selected Goods suitable for Presents now open at KELLER'S 91 Market street.
TERA-COTTA
and
FANCY MARBLE VASES.
TOILET
and
MARBLE MATCH STANDS.
MARBLE REGAR 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 Bags.
All sizes, best
Leather Traveling Satchels,
Satchels with Cane Furniture,
A fine assortment of Ladies and Gents
Purses and Portemonnaies.
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,
Sagar Cases, Segars, Pipes, Gum Tobacco
Pouches, (double and single),
And the largest and best stock of PERFUMERY
and TOILET ARTICLES in this market.
de18 KELLER'S Drug and Fancy Store.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bower, late of Summit township, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber and to present them for settlement to
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY,
Administrator on the estate of John Bower, dec'd.
de18-de19

New Advertisements.

Holiday Presents!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS, has just been opened at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE. Among the recent publications will be found—

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
UNEXCEPTIONABLE IN STYLE.

UNSUBSCRIBED IN BEAUTY,
UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Albums bound to suit all tastes, in CLOTH,
WITH IMITATION MOROCCO,

WITH TURKEY ANTIQUE,
WITH VELVET AND GOLD

WITH CARVED WOOD SIDES.

To Hold Twelve Cards,
To Hold Twenty Cards,
To Hold Thirty Cards,
To Hold Forty Cards,
To Hold Fifty Cards,
To Hold Sixty Cards,
To Hold Eighty Cards,
To Hold One Hundred Cards,
To Hold Two Hundred Cards.

From SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
TO TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

HYMN BOOKS! HYMN BOOKS!

New School Presbyterian Hymn Books

Old School Presbyterian Hymn Books.

Lutheran Hymn Books.

Methodist Hymn Books.

German Reformed Hymn Books.

In various styles of Binding can be had at
BERGNER'S BOOK STORE.

ORDER NO. 33.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Dec. 20, 1861.
I. Oliver W. Sees is appointed Chief of Transportation and Technical Department to assume the duties of his position on Monday the twenty-third day of December inst.
II. He will take charge of all arrangements and contracts with railroad and telegraph companies, make and return a regular and complete settlement of their accounts, and prescribe regulations necessary to the efficient conduct of the business of his department.
By the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
EDMUND M. RUMBLE,
Adjutant-General P. M.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Dec. 20, 1861.

All officers and commanders of military organizations, are hereby ordered to report to these Head-Quarters, the number of arms and accoutrements of every description in their possession, the number fit for service and suit unfit.

By order of Governor, Commander-in-Chief,
E. M. RUMBLE,
Adjutant-General.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR CHEAP GOODS.
SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS from 6c upwards. Beautiful linen sets, neckties, 25c upwards. Cambric sets all prices. Collars from 10c to 25c. Fine linen pocket handkerchiefs, 10c upwards. Woolen, Scarfs, Sonnets, Sleeves, Leggings, Gloves, Wool, Cotton and Kersey Hosiery for ladies and children all prices. Worked muslin handkerchiefs, 10c upwards. Cap for children, "Cologne," Extracts, in Perfumery, Silk Velvets, Wool Yarn, Buckram, &c. &c. Black Flannels, Calicoes, Gingham, Muslins, &c. &c. FRANKLIN'S, Cheap Store, No. 12 Market street, near above Felix's Confectionery, Harrisburg.
de18-de22

TO THE AFFLICTED.

PROF. J. H. MCENTYRE,
HAS arrived in town with a full supply of roots and herbs, also his celebrated "Pain Expeller," and worm destroyers, Tooth powder, and "Cough Drops," and other botanic medicines. He resided at the White Hall, and will remain until called. He gives examination and advice free of charge. It would be well for the afflicted to give him a call, as there is no charge. He invites those who have not been cured, if they have not given satisfaction, to call on him and have their money returned. His medicines are sold by Gross & Co., Market street.
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