

Whose breathes the foe but falls before us Mith Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

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

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, January 1, 1862.

THE WAY TO WAR WITH ENGLAND. The manifest inclination of the British government to interfere in our domestic troubles, and the haste with which the English nation deneunced the firm and prompt manner in which the officers of the Trent were treated by an American war vessel, have elicited such a feeling in this country, as no time or diplomacy can ever obliterate. Every man feels that the British government has been lurking in our glorious path of progress for just such an opportunity to heap insult on our name, and now the question runs from lip to lip How can we fight Great Britain so as immediately to affect her interests and her existence? We cannot do so on the battle field now-but of that hereafter, if God, who has made preserves us as a nation. must approach the British Lion in some other manner than over the battle field, and therefore we were pleased with an incident which came to our ears yesterday through the channels of a casual conversation. The incident consists in the following facts: A number of gentlemen were engaged in discussing the state of our foreign relations yesterday morning, when the absorbing theme was, of course, the haughty and dictatorial position which England assumed towards this government. While discuss. ing this position, a proposition was made that the individuals present pledge themselves to refrainfrom all purchases of English manufactured goods, and in no transaction, to encourage their sale or use. Of course the pledge was a mere colloquial understanding, but it has a meaning and a significance which, we trust, will not be allowed to diminish. It is an effective way in which to war with John Bull It strikes through the casement of his pocket right at the heart of every Englishman. It hits his pounds shilling and pence, and if vigorously conducted, hundred thousand bayonets were pointed at his

deceitful breast. The people of the free states consume an im mense quantity of goods manufactured in England, every single article of which can be produced in this country in some shape to answer our purposes. This trade amounts in the aggregate to an immense sum, sufficient to defray a large portion of the expenses of the British government, which, if the American people are construction, which, if the American people are its limits. The significance of this historical incident is in the name of Lincoln. In 1779 port of the Secretary of the Navy, and treats transaction, could be transferred to the British Gen. Lincoln was fighting to drive a foreign transaction, could be transferred to the British Gen. Lincoln was fighting to drive a foreign to its renown. As to the strength of the navy, foe from Savannah, and save the city from it admits that, compared with the southern minions who esteem the motion of a cotton loom as of more importance than the existence of a ions, Republic. This entire trade could be destroyed quickly, steadly, and surely, if the loyal men and women of the land would resolve to refrain from the use of all imported goods manufactured in Great Britain. The deprivation would be the most insignificant when compared with the results it it would produce, and we verily believe that in less than ten years, it would spread bankruptcy, rebellion, anarchy and desolation throughout the British islands, such as British statesmen love to predict will be the fate of the American states. The subject is worthy the consideration The issue then as now is the same. The same of the American people, and we therefore trust inspiration which then filled the folds of our ban that the resolve of a few private gentlemen in this city will become the resolve of a nation in its future commercial relation to a despotism.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

ARMY. If we are to judge from the complaints in our cotemporary exchanges, the medical department of the army is at least half a century behind the progress of humanity, and therefore it is time that Congress move in the matter of a general thing, this department is pronounced last, without energy, fogyish, and without the of the southern coast is not included in this charges for Armstrong 100-pounders for sea ser-In many aspects it is brutal. Soldiers are even murdered by mal-practice, or die from inattention and professional neglect. From the commencement of the war up to the present period it has been about the same thing, and the little improvement may be attributed safely to the Sanitary Commission. We hear the same story continually. Twice the number of troops died fro a disease in Western Virginia than were killed in battle. At one time the number and condition of the sick was fearful. Twenty-five thousand troops were sent to Port Royal. They were furnished with everything, down to footballs to play with, except medical stores! This deficiency was not discovered until the sick were counted by hundreds and not a bed to lay them upon. These are specimens of the management of the Medical Department of the army. More soldiers have died of disease in Kentucky, than are likely, in any emergency, to be killed in battle in that state, Can we not enforce reform? The Sanitary Commission; the only benificent power, receives no aid from the Government, and, therefore, is not as useful as it might be. It should have aid, and liberal aid. This should be insisted upon or stops taken to humanize the army

AND STREET STREET, ST.

INACTIVITY.

The Port Royal Expedition, from which the public had a right to expect so much, seems likely to turn out one of the most wretched failures of the war. The gallant attack of the navy on the forts is, for all that appears, to stand alone; unsupported by any correspond Evening Post says it is now seven weeks since Commodore Dupont cleared the way for General Commodore Dupont cleared the way for General though President's Lincoln's message was re-Sherman and his troops; there have been resteamer which has arrived from Hilton Head under other circumstances. steamer which has arrived from Hilton Head in onticing the telegraphic summary of the since, but hitherto no operations of importance Asia's news the London Times says: have even been begun. It is very certain now that a thousand men might have taken Charleston by a rapid advance from Port Royal within a week after the capture of the rebel forts. The panic of the South Carolinians ought to have been of use to us; but they have had time to recover from their fright, and, indeed, in the seven weeks Sherman has now given them they it. If resolved to uphold it, he would probably have alluded to been of use to arm and drill the whites and treat a lecture to neutral nations; but as he has tured, and roads we ought to have secured, and to strengthen the defences of all important ces of peace are undoubtedly diminished.

In another editorial article the Times review

No cause can afford to throw away the fruits at length the President's message, which is illof a brilliant victory in this way. Our generals Port Royal affair has been so far. We have

hurried or worried, as some commanders have been, by either press or people. But there is a "But the most remarkable part of Mr. Lingrowing conviction in the public mind that he coln's speech is that in which he touches upon been, by either press or people. But there is a failed to obtain results which would have had mand of our generals is that they shall show energy and skill; that they shall lose no advantage the enemy's condition or their own commerce and manufactures.

"These lists would have called forth from the world." quality, but if Commodore Dupont had been as cautious as Sherman he would not have pushed the Wabash, our finest frigate, over the bar of Port Royal, in order to ensure the victory over able for either of these qualities to excess, has the forts; and if Sherman had had a little of the ocen steated by all other nations in its hour of the forts; and if Sherman had had a little of the energy and audacity of Dupont, the real object of the Southern expedition—a diversion of the enemy's force from the Potomac-would have been gained. We are not friendly to frequent changes in commanders; but, if one man does nothing, it is but right that a letter should be put in his place.

ONE OF THE INCIDENTS of the Revolutionary Struggle, which has a more significant connection with the operations and principal personage in the present strife, is the fact that General Lincoln commanded the southern American army during the war for Independence. An attack was made by him, assisted by the French will bring him to his knees, sooner than if a fleet under Count d' Estang, upon Savannah, which was then in the hands of the British, and then also as now, a nest of incestous and incendiary traitors. The brave Polander, Pulaski fell in this action, and Savannah was held by the tories and traitors, notwithstanding the effect of the tories and traitors are the tories and traitors. when the troops under Gen, Lincoln succeeded in driving the enemies of the Union from within will, but by the decision of war itself. its limits. The significance of this historical dent Lincoln, a lenial descendant of the Revolutionary hero, is struggling to save not only the design of blockading up the ports by sinkstate from a foe equally as malignant as that a crime against all human kind. which invaded the south during the revolution. The soldiers of King George battled that an ernment continued to make steady progress.

English arristocracy might reign over and oppress the people -- the minions and traitorous followers of the Rebel Davis, fight that an aristocracy of slavery should wield the power justly belonging to the people and monopolise ampton in the Adriatic and Parana on the 19th. that duty." the productions of a country which should belong only to the labor which increased them. ners in the south, now wafts them in victory along the same coast, while liberty, law, and justice, as then, now animate our armies—but the chief incident which attracts our attention and admiration is, that Lincoln, now as then, is struggling to destroy treason in the south. The his torical fact is worthy of reflection as well as

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The following is a very accurate and interesting list, giving the situation of every vessel of our blockading fleet, at the date mentioned in a reform in this very important particular. As the schedule. Of course the fleet operating independently at Port Royal and on other parts had been issued for the manufacture of 10,000,-

> November 13.—Monticello; Jamestown, 22 guns; off Wilmington.
> November 14.—Susquehanna; 15 guns; Al-

bama, 84 guns; off Charleston.

November 16.—Augusta and Florida; off Savannah. November 17.—Dale, 16 guns; Bienville

off Fernandina. off Fernandina.

November 19.—Huntsville, Pampero, Wanderer, Anderson, Midnight; off Key West.

November 12.—Ethan Allen; off Tampa Bay.

November 22.—Mohawk, 5 guns; Marion, 16 guns; off Apalachee Bay. November 28,-Hatterss; of West entrance

Apalachee Bay.

November 24.—Niagara, 12 guns; Richmond, 14 guns; Montgomery and Guard; off Pensa-

November 25 -- Potomac, 50 guns; Water Witch, 8 guns; off Mobile Bay.

November 25.—R. R Cuyler, Massachusetts and New London; off Ship Island. November 26. - Mississippi, 11 guns; King-fisher; off Pass a l'Outre.

South Pass Mississippi.
November 26.—Colorado, 40 guns; Fear Not; off Southwest Pass Mississippi.

November 27.—South Carolins; off Barataria

November 28.—Preble, 16 guns; off Berwick November 29 -- Santee, 50 guns; off Galves-

doctors. As it is, it is no proud position to be and is on her way home to repair it is surdered on New York.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND. PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

ing deed of the land forces. The New York THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Public feeling was for the moment so engrossed with the death of the Prince Consort, that, alports of projected movements by almost every less attention than would have been the case

"The news by the Asia is not encouraging.

have had time to arm and drill the whites and read a lecture to neutral nations; but as he has the blacks to oppose our march; they have had done none of these things, the supposition oc the blacks to oppose our march; they have had curs that he has, by a studied silence, let him-time to destroy supplies we ought to have cap-self a door of retreat. The uncertainty of the ultimate issue still remains, although the chan

arranged and worse expressed, and is silent in of a brilliant victory in this way. Our generals matters upon which information was most demust learn to follow up their successes, or else sired. It cannot understand Mr. Lincoln's siwe shall find the most glorious efforts of our lence in the Trent affair in particular, and urges army and navy as barren and fruitless as the that it was his duty to lend his aid in guiding the legislature to a true decision in the matter Port Royal affair has been so far. We have "Possibly," says the article, "the simple solution may be that the President has as yet are days; but the moral effect of these deeds will be almost nothing compared with that of a blow prompt and swift, such as an able general had it in his power to strike, in the middle of last month.

The public has been very nationt towards Gardin and the resident as as yet arrived at no conclusion, and that, perplexed by the divisions of his Cabinet, he has been content to let the matter alone till events shall determine for him that which he is unable or unwilling to determine for himself." After alluding to the president's remarks on the cause of the public has been very nation towards Gardin and the resident as set arrived at no conclusion, and that, perplexed by the divisions of his Cabinet, he has been content to let the matter alone till events shall determine for him that which he is unable or unwilling to determine for himself." After alluding to the president as as yet arrived at no conclusion, and that, perplexed by the divisions of his Cabinet, he has been content to let the matter alone till events shall determine for him that which he is unable or unwilling to determine for himself." After alluding to the president as a perplexed by the divisions of his Cabinet, he has been content to let the matter alone till events shall determine for him that which he is unable or unwilling to determine for himself." The public has been very patient towards Geline civil war, and claiming that his description neral Sherman and his aids. He has not been ought to put an end to the statement that slavery is the main matter in dispute, the Time

concludes as follows: is incapable, and that by his incapacity he has the relations of his government with foreign countries. The fact seems, on his own show failed to obtain results which would have had an important bearing upon the general aspect of the campaign. What we have a right to delayer to be have resisted all applications from the South to make common cause with it against the North; and that they have quietly submitted to a blockade which grievously injures their

the chief of any other government in the world. republican or monarchical, a gracious and courteous acknowledgment of the respect and forbearance with which a nation, not remarktriad. Nothing can be more ungracious, more contrary to the usual conditions of international courtesy than the language with which President Lincoln repays the considerations extended to him. 'These nations,' he says, 'appear as yet not to have seen their way to their objects, hat is the restoration of commerce more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. is a broad insinuation that foreign nations are actuated by the meanest and most selfish motives, and Mr. Lincoln is content, as he cannot deny that we have hitherto done right. to express a suspicion that we did so for reason

we cannot avow without shame. It is not wonderful that a notice of foreign relations begun in this spirit should end with the exhortation with which we are already familiar in the circular of Mr. Seward. to fortily the seacoast, the great lakes and rivers. After all, says Mr. Lincoln, the safety and stability of the republic depend not on foreign nations, but upon ourselves.' That is perfectly true at forts of the loyal men to capture the city. It that America has forced us into a war, for one was held, however, only for a short period, of the many evils of war is, that a nation is deprived by it of the control of its own destinies. and forced to shape its course, not by its own

treacherous domestic enemies. In 1861 Presi- naval power, it is as a giant to a dwarf; but to sustain the pretensions to insult all nations it is but a contemptible flotilla. It characteriz Savannah, but almost every southern city and ing ships as an act of unparalleled barbarity and

WARLIER PREPARATIONS.

The warlike preparations of the British gov-15th, having on board nearly twelve hundred soldiers and some three hundred and eighty Scotts Fusilier Guards were to embark at South They were formally inspected and warmly com-plimented by the Duke of Cambridge on the 17th, preparatory to their departure from Lon-

A Malta dispatch of the 10th of December, says that the greatest excitement had prevailed there owing to the receipt of orders, by telegraph, to dispatch, as speedily as possible, all slaves, are without truth; Kentucky is attached the disposable ships of war to Gibraltar, for the purpose, as it was rumored, of having them ready for service in America, if necessary. In compliance with these orders a large number of war vessels were being assembled at Gibral-

Admiral Dacres had been appointed second in command to Sir Alexander Milne on the

North American station.

Ten Armstrong 100 pounder guns had been ordered to be embarked for the sea and land de-fences of Halifax with all despatch. Orders

Armstrong 100-pounders had likewise been ordered to be shipped to the British possessions

The Times city article of the 18th referring to the warlike preparations says, the advices by public at the course adopted by the British Gov e ament and the consciousness that the slightest Bast Tennessee.

"I am a slaveholder," said Mr. Carter. "My
have been most fatal event that could happen for the future credit and influence of the country.

Considerable transactions in war risks were taking place at Lloyd's at irregular, and in most

cases rather enhanced rates.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT. ITS REFECT UPON THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE PEOPLE.

We receive by the Etna full details regarding the death of the Prince Consort, which has caused such a sensation in England as even to eclipse the violent war excitement,

The earliest public intimation of the illness November 26.—Vincennes, 20 guns; off of the Prince was made through the Court Jour-

The British Press on the President's most critical state, and the physicians who are in attendance upon His Royal Highness state that is nother hour will decide whether he lives or dies. A special service has just been held in St. John's Church for the purpose of of neid in St. John's Church for the purpose of offering up prayers for the restoration of His Royal Highness' health. The greatest excitement prevaits in the town."

In the meantime the Prince of Wales has been

telegraphed for and arrived from Cambridge, and was with the royal family, at the sufferer's bedside. The worst symptoms of typhoid fever appeared and the sufferings of the Prince were appeared and the sunerings of the Frince were agonizing. Whenever an attempt was made to fought at or near Paducah, Ky. lift or move him his groans were distressing to hear. On Friday night, the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, stayed up all day, that such a battle had bee night with the Prince, who was uneasy whenever they left his side. All Saturday evening he continued to sink, as it were from sheer ex haustion, and at eleven o'clock he quietly, ceased to breathe.

The Prince himself was aware of his perilous

position. He said on Wednesday that he thought he should not recover, and alluded frequently to the sudden death of his relative the King of Portugal. He retained his senses to the latest, recognizing the Queen and his children, who were all with him excepting the Crown Princes of Prussia, Prince Alfred and the

Prince Leopold.

The Times says that the Queen has borne her loss with exemplary resignation and a composure which, under so sudden and so terrible s bereavement, could not have been anticipated.
When the first passionate burst of gricf was
over, her Majesty called her children around her, and, with a calmness which gives proof or her great natural energy, addressed them in solemn and affectionate terms. Her Majesty declared to her family that, though she felt crushed by the loss of one who had been her on her children to give her their assistance in order that she might do her duty to them and to the country.

A friend at Windsor Castle condoled on Sun-

day morning with the Queen, who replied, "I suppose I must not fret too much, for many poor women have to go through the same trial."
The scene at Windsor Castle, directly after
the death of the Prince, is described as having been intensely painful and affecting. The Princess Alice was carried from the cham-Princess Alice was carried from the ber in a state of hysterical agitation, and when the fatal news was communicated to her she was seized with a rigidty of the nerves and temporary insensibility which alarmed the attendants. The grief of her Majesty and the royal children was scarceless less intense, but, as has been stated, the Queen did not allow her grief to overcome her sense of duty,
The funeral of the Prince would take place

on the 23d, between eleven and twelve o'clock a m. The custom which remained in force up to the burial of William IV., of interring members of the royal family by torch light, has for many years been discontinued, and would not te resumed on this melancholly occasion.

The King of the Belgians was expected in England on a visit to the Queen. The Crown Princess of Prussia (the Princess Royal of Eng land) was unable to visit her mother from ill health; but the Crown Prince was expected.

A feeling of gloom prevailed throughout England, and a very general mourning was expected

The various municipal and other bodies were taking steps to give expression to their feelings In Paris the Prince's death caused a great

sensation, and all the papers unite in expres sions of sympathy.

The Monitor, after announcing the sad event, adds that "the Emperor, the imperial family, and the whole of France, will mingle their regret and grief with the royal family and the English nation." The imperial court had gone into mourning, all festivities at the Tuilleries having been countermanded, and the Emperor is stated to have despatched an aid-de-camp with an autograph letter of condolence. At Berlin the news was received with strong manifestations of popular sympathy and sorrow, while the King hastened to offer such consolation as he might to the Princess Royal; subsequently visited the English envoy and ordered the court to go go into mourning immediately.

During the Prince's illness telegrams of inqui-

ry were telegraphed from almost all the courts of Europe. The news of the death of the Prince was an nounced to the people of London by tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's, at midnight of Sat-

urday.

The Queen and the royal children were to Will be paid by leaving the pist if at the White Hall Hell. [d31.d3t*]

RICHARD FCE. leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 18th.

The English papers appeared in mourning on

The London Times thus singularly refers to the Prince of Wales in connection with the sad

event:

"The Prince of Wales, of whom we have see so much, yet seem to know so little, has posi-tion and power to win. He may be a true king or a shadowed of royalty. The decision is to be made this very hour. The Prince will have to make a solemn choice between life of frivollty-perhaps of trouble and misery-and a reign stulness. Judging by the measure of age ordnance stores. The Grenadier and he should now be as competent to assist his rusilier Guards were to embark at Southmother as the Prince consort when he assumed

> KENTUCKY.—In the House, December 20, Mr. Wole, from the Committee on National Relations, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

> "That all statements in the public prints that Kentucky contemplates the emancipatian of her maintain it."

In the Senate, a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, was postponed to the third Monday in

February. These votes show, not the sense of the real Union men of Kentucky, the great majority of whom detest alavery, but the folly of the political incapables, who have taken the lead of the Union interest in Kentucky, and who have THE DANDELION COFFEE now offered constantly disgraced that noble State from the commencement of the conflict down to the present moment. They began with howling aga coercion, then assumed a treacherous and hostile neutrality, and now appropriately end their career by pandering to that pro-slavery sentiment, which is the life and soul of the rebellion.

The sentiments of the reliable Union men of Kentucky, are identical with those of the Union men of East Tennessee, and which were truly reflected in an address delivered three months

ancestors, for three generations, have been slaveholders, therefore, I cannot be charged with any prejudice against slvavery. But I tell you now, that I regard the Union of the States as of infinitely more value than all the negroes in America, and Africa too. Nav. I go further. and say that, if the prosecution of this war and the perpetuation of the Union require that African slavery shall die, then I say let it per-

THE TEA, CORPER AND SUGAR TAX .- The fol-

Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, a sudden ment for the present year. This will defray the execution took place, and the following telegrant was for warded to the London papers: reaction took place, and the following telegram expenses of the government four days, according to the London papers:

Winners, Half-past Four.—The Prince is in a are two million dollars a day.

THE BATTL OF PADUCAH

We have a telegraph dispatch from Louisville, positively denying that a battle had been

This will settle the rumors on the street today, that such a battle had been fought, and that the loyal troops had suffered seriously.

FROM FORTRESS MONROB

BEBEL CAMP AT BETHEL BROKEN UP Rebel Officers Visit Hampton.

Court Martial of Captain Edward

Johnson. THE EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 81.

The negro who came into Camp Hamilton this afternoon reports that a large camp of the enemy at a place near Bethel was broken up, companion through life, she knew how much and a general stampede to Yorktown took place was expected of her, and she accordingly called on Saturday night. They had seven heavy howitzers but they were all removed. The cause of the alarm was a rumor that an advance would be made by Gen. Wool on Sunday.

A flag of truce was sent by Gen. Magruder to Hampton Bridge this afternoon with a small packet of letters for the north. Seven rebel officers composed the party, and they remaine at Hampton for some time and appeared to be PRESERVE YOUR LEATHER tain information of our contemplated move ments. Their appearance at this time, and with such small numbers of letters, leads to the supposition that they were desirous of ascer taining the truth of current rumors of an ad

vance on our side.
Edward Johnson, Captain of Naval Brigade who has been found guilty of various misde-meanors by court martial and sentenced to be dismissed from service, has had his sentence confirmed by Gen. Wool.

As already announced, the rebels have made a selection of our prisoners of war to meet the exchange of two hundred and forty-nine sent over by our government the other day. They will be brought down the James river on Thursday next, in a steamer, estensibly for the three selections of the steamer, estensibly for the three selections of the steamer, estensibly for the steamer than the s purpose of saving railroad transportation, but really to spe the action of our government in GROTTO MUSIC HALL sending the rebel prisoners here in a barque, instead of by rail and steamboat. The exchange it is said, will be composed entirely of men taken at Bull Run.

New Advertisments.

WANTED by the 1st of April, 1861, small Store room for Fancy business tocated Wartet street. Address for one day only (January 1st, L. H., this office.

NEW Fruits, Currents, Raisins, Citron and Jemons, at the new Wholesale and Retail, Grocery and Provision Store, corner Front and Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NICHOIS & BOWMAN.

ESSENCE of VANILLA, Essence of Lemon, Flavoring Extracts, for sale at the new wantesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Sto. e, cor. or Front and Market streets.

CIGARS and Tobacco, of all kinds. Extensive assortment of Ogers, at
NICHOLS & BONNIN'S,
corner. Front and Market street.

CRANBERRIES, Dried Fruits, Fresh NICEOUS & BOWMAN'S, corner, Front and Market streets.

LIVE DOLLARS REWARD. OST .- A SMITH & WESSEN, seven Lost.—A SMITH & Wisconsi, short It Stot; silver plated, and has the name of the undersigued, carved on the stock. The above Reward the slat d at the White Hall Ho

TOR SALE CHEAP.—A TWO
STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12% z50 feet situsted on Grand street, in the rear of the Reservoir. For further particulars apply on the premlees to [de81-d2w*] F. M. MATER.

NOTICE,

TS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Peter's Mountain Turnpike company that a Election will be held at the Public house of John Umber ger in Middle Paxton township, Dauphin county, on the 13th day of January 1862 butween the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the Election of one President, four Man agers, one Secretary and Treasurer.

J. S MEHARGUE de31-d2t*

RATRA FAMILY FLOUR in fourth and half bbl. éacks, also, wholesale and retail at the New Grocery and Provision S.ore, Front and Market as NICHOLS & BOWMAN.

NO. 1 MACKERAL in Kitts, half bar-rels, and barrels, at the Mew Grocery and Provi-sion Store, Front and Market streets

NICHOLS & POWMAN. CAMP STOVES! CAMP STOVES!!

THE cheapest place in town to purchase Camp Stores, Tin Ware, &c., 18 at the Tru and Steet Iron Manufactory of LYMAN GILBERT, Market street, bull way between market house and bridge. de80.8t

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE

to the public, is prepared from the fresh roots.

In submitting this valuable article to the public favor, the manufacturer only complies with the urgest and in creasing demands of the public. It is unquestionab one of the most raliable and effectual remedies yet di covered for the diseases it is applied. It is strongly commended by the Faculty as a su, erior nurious bever age for General Debility, Dyspepsis, Disease of the Liver Billious Affections and Irritable condution of the Stomach The many thousands who have been rejuctantly compellated to above the support of the Stomach The many thousands who have been rejuctantly compellated to above the support of the Stomach The Stoma led to abundon the use of Coffee, owing to the injury don-to their h aith, will find this superior to the best Java Cof-ice, to say nothing of its great and acanowledged med-cinal benefits. The intelligent partion of the community are so well acquaited with the medicinal properties of the Dandellon, that they require but the assurance that reflected in an address generations, have been accessors, for three generations, have been accessors.

are so well acquainted with the medicinal properties the Bandellon, that they require but the assurance of the article effered to them is the pure Dandellon Root.

Agrona pound of this Coffee will make as much two pounds of the best Java

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WM. OOCK, Jr., & Co. WALLOWER'S LINE. DAILY BETWEEN

HARRISBURG and PHILADELPHIA Wm. L. Burk, Agent, 812 Market street, Philades phia, formerly Livingston & Co.

Special Counductor in charge of each strain, Goods delivered at the Warehouse, Philadel phia, at 4% o'clock P. M., with the delivered in Harriurg next morning J. Wallow ER, JR., Agent, m, 21 dtf Office Readin, Dec. d. Harrisborn

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M Tomatoes.

Bank Applications.

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KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE. 91, Market street FINE variety of those rar:

CONFECTIONS:
(the fine type receives,)

A most Fill of the fil

(the nine i yet receives,) neatly jut in the large boxes.

Call soon.

Also, another lot of those effect id.

I a deal Wire and traffer pures.

Ladles' Companions or Wire Cary
and other fine goods which you would be well to deal

JUST OPENED. A LARGE STUCKOF

FURS: RICH DARK SHADES VERY CHEAP GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS At CATHCART. de23 Next door to the Harrisburg Rule ANOTHER ARRIVAL

FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDATS

A FEW FANCY BOXES, Sait dile on work o kis A FEW SMALL CABAS. LADIES PURSES and PORTEMONAIS A spiended assortant NEW STYLES FINE TOTLET WATERS

BOXES FINE TOILET SOAP for SI (4) Call and see the varieties that we are usable to KELLE To Jone Mary

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY ONE BOX OF FRANK MILLIER LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING WILL LAST IN OUT-BOOK MAN ON TELES

AND save more than four times its into health and comfort.

FOR HARNESS see inside label on the cover large

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