

Forever float that standard sheet Where breathes the foe but falls before u With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us

## THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELE-GRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an expebe of a general character and such private busiand carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceed ings 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 Trlegraph one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers

The DATLY will be published during the ses sion of the Legislature for \$1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published as 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.

> GEORGE BERGNER. Harrisburg, Penn'a.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, January 2, 1862.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

We intend to print a large number of extras containing the message of the Governor, and rural press with any number, printed with the title of their own newspaper, if the orders are sent into this office before Monday evening next. Those of our cotemporaries who desire such extras will take notice accordingly.

ARE WE SOLEMNLY IN EARNEST? While pondering the stupendous work in which this government is engaged for its self-the government is neglecting its work—we do ned journals of the State, which would indignot insinuate that there is lack of discipline in nantly resent the charge that it sympathises the ranks of the army or enthusiasm in the with the gigantic treason now rampant in our crews of the navy—what we mean is, that we are not sufficiently impressed with the solemland; and would probably invoke the protection of the law to disabuse itself of the base lition of the law to disabuse itself of the law to disabuse it nity of our condition as a nation, and the bel and punish the utterer; yet we have not in portentious danger of our position as a people. We have the ardor without the reflection by it of the treason the United States for New York, for December, the impulse without the discretion. so essentially necessary to success. Because there has been necessary delay, it is not to be claimed ing the land with blood, and involving the that there has also been necessary caution used in all the organization and operations of the government to crush the rebellion. There has not been infused into the army that appreciation of the extent of the labor it is expected that army must perform, which men should entertain who possess a full knowledge of the responsibility they have assumed. If this were so, as a nation, our action would be marked by more solemnity, the solemnity due to the danger by which we are surrounded, as well as the solemnity necessary to an invocation of Divine interposition in our behalf, without which there can be no success, however, invincible our valor. impregnable our positions, and unequalled our force in numbers. To read the accounts from Washington and observe the proceedings in our own midst, a plain man would suppose that this struggle was inaugurated merely for the display of individual ability, personal ambition or select pleasure. Nero was not more desperately jovial or convivial when he scraped catgut at the conflagration of Rome, than are some of our officials at this day, though to the masses they would make the impression that their labors are Herculean in efforts to contribute to the success of the Union. They strut before the world in blue cloth, gold lace and brass buttons—they are assiduous in the etiquette of the toast, prompt in libation, unequalied in gormandising—and all this while the country is bleeding at a thousand wounds while the muscles of industry are withering, while the hopes of enterprise are paling, and the destinies of a nation becoming more uncertain day by day. This is wronggreviously, terribly, monstrously if not insanely wroug. It is a levity and an indifference which would disgrace the humblest man in the

most half of our territorial possessions. It is time that we exhibited as well as prac-

the magnitude of the work they have underta-

ken who are so prone to debauch and pleasure

when the heaven born boon of liberty is in

danger, and who, like Nero, fiddle and dance,

eat, drink and are merry, while the fire of

banners. If our cause is not worthy of a sin- musket. cere and respectful solemnity, it is not worthy If the report of an advance is correct, we will sonal excellence either in morality or religion, solemn practices.

TRENCHANT AND TRUTHFUL.

In this community, perhaps it is needless to quote from the columns of a high toned and independent journal, the estimate in which the tion in regard to its encounters. old Breckinride organ in this city is held abroad, but a late number of the Germantown Telegraph contains such a truthful and trenchant expose rienced corps of reporters, to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the preached by the Patriot and Union, that it would be a public wrong to hold the article from the be a public wrong to hold the article from the ness as may have an effect or influence on the public of the state capital. The Germantown ness as may nave an enect 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 energilly conducted and supervised by any law influence only for avil. It is calculated to are we Drifting," which, in its judgment, has an influence only for evil. It is calculated to weaken the government in its efforts to put down the powerful rebellion aimed at its overthrow and destruction; while at the same time the article must, in a similar degree, strengthen the hands of the enemy. We have noticed moreover for some time, not without pain, a carping disposition on the part of our cotemporary against the measures of the government, without stopping to consider the wisdom of the measures, and especially the imperative necessity for their adoption. It seems to gauge every step taken to suppress the rebellion, and to restore the operation of the Constitution and laws where they are now wholly contemned or partially inoperative, with square and compass; and where every movement does not accord with the mathematical exactness, scored out by our cotemporary, it for with indulges in a dirge for the liberties ruthlessly trampled upon by the government of the nation. It seems, indeed, to be untiring in its watchfuldess for the objects as food for the exercise of its hostility, and will be able to furnish our cotemporaries of the little escapes its argus eyes but what is made the subject of unfriendly comment. While the Patriot and Union is a good news

paper, and in many respects well-conducted, it could exercise, by resolutely and energetically maintaining the title which it bears, in our struggle for National existence, a valuable influence. But, however much it may be denied, it chooses to pursue a different course, and insteod of strengthening the hands of Government preservation, and contemplating the effect it and encouraging the soldier offering his life as has already had on the business, the society, a sacrifice for the Union and the Constitution, the political and domestic relations of the loyal its columns tend to paralyse both. "Drifting states, we are reluctantly led to confess that from the Landmarks," however ingeniously there is too much levity attending the people in couched, or plausibly expressed, defend it as their connection with the efforts to crush the you please, can have but one tendency at this rebellion, and too much negligence, if not utter time-and that is, as we have before said, for

our mind at this moment a single hearty, whole and disbursements of the Assistant Treasurer of and the traitors who have brought upon us this cruel and fiendish internecine strife, drench country in an almost unextinguishable debt. Whenever it does say anything, it has no thunderbolts for the rebel enemies of our peace and institutions, coming from the depths of its heart; no fervency which can proceed only from sincerity of purpose; no sweeping condemnation which would carry conviction of sincerity—only mincing terms of regret at the mistake the rebels have made-of the folly of their attempt to secode from the Union-of the misfortunes that must overtake them, &c. &c.; generally winding up with a side-lick at the Government of the Union. Much of its editorial matter is made up from "fishy" papers like the New York Journal of Commerce, from which its New York Journal of Commerce, from which its several States as follows—the second column tone is copied. If the Patriot and Union calls showing the per centage of soldiers to the popthis evidence of its claim to the name it hears. this evidence of its claim to the name it bears. we trust it will never find us one of its desciples. The truth appears to be, that our cotemporary would rather see the Union fall, than that the rebellion should be put down in any other way than by the square and compass process which it so persistently prescribes.

-We ask the candid men of Harrisburg frankly to declare, how far, in their opinion, the independent editor of the Germantown Telegraph is wrong in the above estimate of our neighbor. And we ask them to remember, too, while they are pondering the justice of the article above, that the writer is a partizan of the locofoco school, yet a gentleman and a citizen above reproach, both in his political and personal relations.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

From the lull in the activity and rumors in connection with the army, so oppressive for the last six weeks, we now have the conjecture coupled with an assurance, that the armies of the Republic will all be in motion before the land if he practiced them while in the pursuit middle of January, a very small increase of of the most insignificant object. God must those ambiguous "ten days," that so aroused eventually dispise a people who are so dull to the anticipation, fear and hopes of the American people from May to November of the last year. But all this conjecture and anticipation are to give way to actual facts to the stern and as they came closer the firing slackened, and bloody facts of battle and victory for the Union, if we are to believe the correspondents from treason lights the very portals of the capital, Washington, who profess to write at the dictaand the clamors of rebellion, are heard in all tion of the highest authority. We are actually have gone out to meet them, but they never to have a movement-not of a brigade or a division only—or of a single army—but of all our bly all the officers of the Navy, with treason ticed the solemnity which should invest our forces, on the land and the sea, acting and fightcause. No nation ever stood in a position of ing inconcert, and assailing at one time, but from such embarrassment, no people were ever sur- different directions, every vulnerable point in

ing that man may own the soil which God will it be accomplished? We have the men in bequiethed to him, and which he is expected to the field, the wood and iron afloat, bearing the enrich with the sweat of his labor. We are gallant ters ready for any action; but these fighting for free speech and a free prees. In forces cannot direct themselves. The lack such a contest, there must be no levity mixed seems to be in the leading. The deficiency, if with its campaigns—no immorality mingled we dare call it such, is not with the men, but in with its responsibility-no dissipation to dis- a man-we want a leader. Such a man is in grace its votaries—no revelry to degrade its the army—his heart is swelling with love for victories. If these are not omitted and banish- the Union-his hand is steady for the blowed, God will not bless our efforts or crown our and for aught we know, he may be carrying a

a vigorous effort—and, without affecting a per- discover the most important fact of the rebellion, viz: Whether we are as prolific in leaders we nevertheless sincerely believe that our vic- as we are in soldiers. Never before has such tories will be postponed until our vices are pu- an army been recruited and organized; no army rified and our virtue established by our own has ever contained in its ranks men of such va ried ability, genius, knowledge and experience.

Under the control of a leader, we should imagine such an army capable of any achievement. And therefore, the rumor of its movement will reawaken our hopes, and stimulate our anticipa-

[COMMUNICATED.]

For the Telegraph.] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1862.

GEO. BERGNER Esq.: I observe from your valuable journal that the Chairman of the State Central Committee has convened that body for the purpose of fixing the time and place of meeting of the next State Convention. All these matters are of minor importance, but the cannot didde to be selected for Arditic Convert those not vet and ordered to didde to be selected for Arditic Convert those not vet and ordered to didde to be selected for Arditic Convert those not vet and ordered to didde to be selected for Arditic Convert those not vet and ordered to did to the convert regret, in a late number of the Harrisbhrg didate to be selected for Auditor General and ordered to duty at once. The court of in-Patriot and Union, an editorial headed, "Whither Surveyor General are of the utmost importance, particularly that of Auditor General, and I am sure no better selection could be made than by renominating the present incumbent, Hon. Thos. E. Cochean. He has filled that post during the past two years with honor to himself and great benefit to the State. The duties are of great responsibility, and they have never been so promptly performed by any of his predecessors. The numerous military amounts settled during the past summer have been thoroughly and honestly scrutinized, and these duties have been very laborious. The interests of the State itself, and those who have accounts with the same require that Mr. Coon RAN should receive a unanimous nomination for A HEAVY TAX PAYER. Auditor General.

> The Business of the U.S. Mint. The following is a statement of the Deposit and Coinage at the United States Mint, for the month of December, 1861:

> > DEPOSITS.

Gold Deposits from all sources.... \$812,830 80

Total Deposits	\$1,010,636 11
Copper Cents (O.S.) received in	ıex-
change for new issue	
~	
GOTD COÏNVGI	
No. of Pic	ces. Value.
Double Eagles 40,56	6 \$811,320
Double Eagles	8 395,295
Dollars242,42	8 242,428
Bars	3 3,238
441,11	15 \$1,452,281
SILVER COINAG	
Half Dollars 429,00	
Quarter Dollars 202,00	50,500
Half Dimes 172,00	00 8,600
977,00	291,000
371,00	201,000
Cents 800,00	00 8,000
RECAPITULATIO	ne.
Pieces	
Gold Coinage 441,1	16 41 452 981
Silver 977,00	15 \$1,452,281 00 291,000
Copper 800.00	00 8,000
Copper 800,00	0,000
Total2,218,1	15 \$1,751,281
During the month of Dece	
of the II R Agan office at N	AUT YATE WOOD OO!

Deposits-Gold, \$1,965,000; Silver, \$135,000;

The following is a statement of the receipts

1851:		5 5 Ta	•
Dec. 1,	1861, by balance.		\$1,037,141
Rece	ipts during the mo	onth:	
On acco	ount of Customs	\$1,802,211	
. 44	Patent fees	4 023	
	Postoffice Dep't	260,089	
. 66	Loans	29,806,079	
66	Miscellaneous	2 090 574	
	and the second		38,801,929

Payments during the month Freasury drafts..... \$32,498,669 Postoffice drafts 32,702,291

Balance Dec. 31, 1861...... \$2,106,782

The Grand Army of the Union. The great army of freemen now fighting for the integrity of the Union is contributed by the last.

- 1	thation of the several states, the third the hip
'	ber of inhabitants to each soldier sent:
٠.	States. No. Per Centage. Prop'n to P.
	California, 4,688 1.23 or 1 to 82 inhab't
۱ د	Connecticut, 14,636 3.11 or 1 to 31
,	Delaware, 2,775 2.47 or 1 to 40 "
	Illinois, 84,941 5.03 or 1 to 20 "
,	Indiana, 62,018 4.52 or 1 to 22
1	Iowa, 20,768 3 04 or 1 to 33 "
2	Kansas, 5,000 4.27 or 1 to 28 "
"	Kentucky, 15,000 1.29 or 1 to 27
	Maine, 15,007 2.42 or 1 to 41 "_
	Maryland, 7,000 0.96 or 1 to 105 "
-1	Massachu'ts, 30,195 2.45 or 1 to 41
e	Michigan, 29,331 8.90 or 1 to 26
٦,	Minnesota, 4,160 2.41 or 1 to 42
9	Missouri, 31,386 2.57 or 1 to 38
-	N. Hamp're, 10,879 3.18 or 1 to 31
ėļ	New Jersey, 12,420 1.84 or 1 to 54
_	New York, 110,389 2.87 or 1 to 85 "
1	Ohio, 91,441 8.84 or 1 to 25
1	Pennsylva. 113,969 3.89 or 1 to 29 "
	R. Island, 7,183 4.06 or 1 to 24 "
	Vermont, 8,780 2.78 or 1 to 86 "
n.	Virginia, 12,779 0.80 or 1 to 125
θ	Wisconsin, 14,945 1.94 or 1 to 51
A	

SINGULAR.—Extract from a Hatteras Inlet

letter of Dec. 17th: "The sauciest thing that 'Secesh' has yet done occurred the other day. Two steamers, the Fanny and Curlew, came up within two miles of the forts, and either destroyed or took with them two large cam buoys which marked the channel. Our ships blazed away at them, while they were four or five miles distant : but when they were closest, our ships did not fire a shot, but allowed them to do the mischief, and leave without damage. All this time, there were two tugs lying at the fort, which could moved. There is a very large screw loose some where, and it ought to be attended to. Probaable proclivities, have not yet been rooted out

such embarrassment, no people were ever surrounded by more danger. We are fighting possession of the rebels attacking their forces the battle of liberty that liberty which wherever they can be found and whenever they are social equality, political franchise, will stand for battle. This is all very magnitudes of arms abroad amounts to near three limits. and religious independence. We are fight ficent, all very good, and all very possible, but dred thousand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Death of Gen. McCall. THE HEALTH OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

Washington, Jan. 2.

The Light House Board through its Secretary. Mr. Jenkins, gives evidence of its vitality by advertising for a supply of seventy thousand gallons of the best quality of pure winter strain d Sperm oil for the use of the establishment.

Perhaps the reports prevailing in distant cities, and about which questions by telegraph are asked to-day, of the death of Gen. McClellan result from a partial similarity of names.

The response to a specific inquiry this morning in the proper quarter warrants the assertion that at no time recently has Gen. McClellan

been dangerously ill; that he has nearly recovered from his indisposition, that he is attending

quiry ignored the charges as soon as they were

read.

Col. Wilson's regiment of mechanic fusileers has been ordered to report to Gen. Lane, at Fort Leavenworth. The line officers will be selected from the States from which each company

# MEXICO

Reported Occupation of Vera Cruz by the Spaniards.

The Spanish Flag Waving Over San Juan d'Ulloa.

Arrival of French and English Vessels of War-

### Silver and purchases...... 197,805 81 SANTA ANNA AND MIRAMON TO RETURN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2. The steamship Columbia arrived at this port this morning from Havana.

Intelligence had reached Havana that the

city of Vera Cruz had been occupied by the Spaniards and that the Spanish flag was waving over San Juan de Ulloa.
The French ships of war Massina, Guerriere, Lardent and Lastree, the former bearing Ad-

miral Lagraviere, arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. The British ships of war Challenger, Spiteful, Steady and Flood arrived on the same day. The Spanish squadron took possession of San Juan d'Ulloa on December 16th. The city was

evacuated by the Mexican troops on the next day. They retired without firing a gun.

Havanna letters state that Santa Auna and Miramon are both to go to Mexico. Gen. Price is at Havanna and about to leave with reinforcements for Mexico.

# FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Exchanged Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.

Capts. Shillinglaw and Manson, of the 79th New York regiment, Lieut. W. Dickinson of the 3d regiment of Infantry U. S. A., Lieut. J W. Hart, of the 20th Indiana regiment and Corporal Thomas McDonell, of the Seventy-Ninth New York regiment, arrived from Richmond last evening by a flag of truce from Norfolk. They are part of the two hundred slightly damaged. and fifty who are to be rel ad in exchange for an equal number sent to Richmond last week. Their stories are listened to with the greatest interest but add little to the numerous similar statements already published. A great improvement in the treatment of the

ers is said to taken place within the last two weeks. The above officers will go to Baltimore to

night on their way home. The remainder of the number to be released are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon and a number of our wounded making a total of 284 to be released, are expected in

tew days. Last night's flag of truce also brought the captain and crew of the schooner John F. Crouch, from Alexandria, for Dighton, Mass., with a cargo of coal, which is reported to have beached inside off Cape Henry, on Friday night

New Year's calls are being made to-day and most of the officers have called upon General Wool this morning to pay him their respects.

A flag of truce which arrived early this morning brought over a young lady to go

Capt. McQuade, of the 35th New York volunteers and a Lieutenant of regulars died a Richmond on the 26th of December.

### FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of Notorious Bridge Burners. Rebel Guerilla Bands Scattered.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 2. Dispatches have been received at Headquarters announcing the capture of the notorious Jeff. Owens, Col. Jones and fifty of their bridge burning gang near Martinsburg, Adrian county by Gen. Schofield commander of the State mili tia, and that the various guerrilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been prett thoroughly scattered. Six regiments of federal troops have left Ot

terville and Lipton for Weston on an expedition the objects of which are unknown.

# FROM PORT ROYAL.

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

New York, Jan. 2. The steamer Ariel arrived yesterday, from Port Royal on the 28th ult. The news is un-important. The U.S. frigate Sabine also arrived here to-day from Georgetown, S. C., via Port Royal for repairs. The prize bark Empress has arrived from New Orleans bar.

DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL FOR ENGLAND.

The Briliah isteam, gun boat Rinaldo left at five o'clock yesterday afternoon with Mason and Slidell: "Their Secretafies were also put on board. Thetwind blow a hurricane all night.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. Mr. Kr.co, (N. Y.,) presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of New York city, praying for the adoption of the policy of eman-cipation under the war forever.

Mr. LATHAM, (Cal..) presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco,

for the establishment of a steamship line be-tween that port and China.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution that the president be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all correspondence which has taken place since the Congress held at Paris in 1856 relating to neutral and belligerent rights on the Ocean. Adopted.
Mr. Kennedy, (Md.) presented the resolutions

of the Maryland Legisl-ture protesting against any interference with slavery in the States by the general government.

Mr. LATHAM, (Cal.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire

into the expediency of establishing a District Bureau for the Treasury Department to regulate and control mints. Agreed to.
Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the necessity of modifying the act

of July, 1861, increasing the military stations of OLE BULL DICK MYERS. the United States. Agreed to.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of

infantry. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of suttlers for the volunteer service of the army and to define their duties.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Garms, (Iowa,) introduced a bill in regard to the administration of justice in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. NESMITH, (Oregon,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the Reports of the Surveyor General and Sanitary Commission on the health of the army. Agree

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Duell (N. Y.) it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the House why certain vol-unteer regiments from the State of New York, encamped in this city, are not provided with arms, and whether any legislation is necessary on the part of Congress to enable the War De-partment to furnish arms to the regiments now

Mr. Kelly, (Pa.,) introduced a bill to provide for the defence of the city of Philadelphia and Delaware river. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Vallandingham, (Ohio,) asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report at an early day, to the House the sum total of the present floating debt of the United States as nearly as the same can be ascertained or estimated, giving also as tar as practicable the several heads as to the departments or subject matter under which the

said debt may be ranged.

Also, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report as soon as practicable the amount in pounds of the importations of tea, coffee and sugar in the several ports of the United States for each month of the fiscal year, ending June 80th, 1861.

Also the amount in pounds of the importa

tion of the same articles for each month of the current fiscal year up to January 1st, 1862, with the amount of duty collected on each, since the

5th day of August last.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) and Mr. Fenron, (N. Y.,) sevally objected to the introduction of the res-

Mr. Phelps, (Va.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a bill extending the laws A FEW SMALL CABAS, now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to the Indians in Califor-

The House then adjourned till Monday. TREMENDOUS GALE AT NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 2.

There was a tremendous gale last night, and nearly a dozen prize vessels in the Atlantic dock were more or less damaged. Several vessels in the bay dragged their anchors, and were

THE U.S. SHIP OF WAR MACEDONIAN AT BOSTON.

The U.S. ship of war Macedonian from St. Thomas is at anchor in the Bay.

### Married.

On the 24th inst., by Key. Charles A. Hay, Mr. Davin ARNHILL and Miss Catharine Longengours, both of umberland county.

On the 26th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN S. WEAVER, of altoons, Blair county, and Miss Mary M. WETZLAR, of Rockville, Dauphin county.

### New Advertisments.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. HUMMEI. & Co., is this day desolved by mutual consent.
The books of the late firm are in the hands of A. Hum mel, who will continue the business at the old stan where all those knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm will please call and make settlement A. HUMMEL, JOHN OK SLAGER,

NEW Fruits, Currents, Raisins, Citron and Jemons, at the new Wholesale and Provision Ciery and Provision Ciery street, Harrisburg, Pa. NICHOIS & BOWMAN. ESSENCE of VANILLA, Essence of Lemon, Flavoring Extracts, for sale at the new wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Store, cor-

Lemon, Francisco and Retail Grocery and Francisco and Market streets.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN. MIGARS and Tobacco, of all kinds. Ex-

tensive ascortment of Cigars, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S, corner: Front and Market street. RANBERRIES, Dried Fruits, Fresh

NICHOLS & BOWM & N'S, corner, Front and Market streets. LIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

OST .- A SMITH & WESSEN, seven J shot PISTOL; allver plated, and has the name of the undersigued, caryed on the stock. The above Reward will be paid by leaving the pistol at the White Hall Ho tel. [d31.d3t\*] FOR SALE CHEAP .- A TWO

STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12% 150 feet situated on Grand street, in the reur of the Reservoir. For further particulars apply on the premises to [de31,d2\*\*] E. M. MATER. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR in fourth and half bbl. sacks, also, wholesale and retail at the New Grocery and Provision Store, Front and Market ats NIGHOLS & BOWMAN.

NO. 1 MACKERAL in Kitis, half bar-rels, and barrels, at the Mew Grocery and Provi-tion Store, Front and Market streets NICHOLS & POWMAN.

DRIED SWEET CORN (SHAKER.) HOMONTA GRITS,

PRAS, GRANBERRIES, ORIGINAL PRAS Fresh Peaches (in cans.) "Corn, &c., &c.,
That received and for sale by: New Advertisements

# GROTTO MUSIC HALL

### WALNUT BELOW THIRD STREET. CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY!

Hundreds Unable to Obtain Admission The greatest array of Talent ever appearing in the CAPITAL of the KEYSTONE STATE EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING! Composed of MALE and FEMALE ARTISTS, each one being a STAR in their Profession.

LOOK AT THE NAMES. BEHOLD! OBSERVE!

the most pleasing Songstree Miss JULIA PRICE. the Philadelphia Favorite Miss MILLIE MARIE,

the Fascinating Danseus BILLY CHAMBERS, the Champion Bone Player

the Greastest Violinist on the Stage MART. GEBLER,

the Prince of Comic Vocalists FULTON MYERS, the Celebrated Wench Dancer

BILLY WORRELL, the Great Negro Comedian. WILLIAMS BROTHERS In Songs, Duetts, Glees and Choruses.

Prof. Strade will preside at the Piano. Ole Bull Dick Myers, Violiuist. Admission - - 10 and 15 cents. Doors open 61 o'clock. Commences at 71 o'clock. FRED. AIMS.

THOMAS FOUNTAIN Proprietors.

Proprietors.

### FOR THE NEW YEAR!

NOW OPENING AT KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE

91, Market street. FINE variety of those rare
CONFECTIONS,
just from the Factory. A most ELEGANY WATURE,
(the finest yet received,) neatly put up in one pend

Lailsoon.

Also, another lot of those splendid

Lailes' Satchel4,

Ladies' Wire and Leather Pursos,

Ladios' Companions or Work (2005),

and other time goods which you would do well to see,

deso

JUST OPENED, A LARGE STOCK OF FURS:

RICH DARK SHADES VERY CHEAP GOODS FOR THE HOLIDATS

At CATHCART'S. Next door to the Harrisburg Bank

#### ANOTHER ARRIVAL FANCY GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDATS! A FEW FANCY BOXES, Suitable for work bexes.

For little Girls LADIES PURSES and PORTEMONAIS.

NEW STYLES FINE TOILET WATERS BOXES FINE TOILET SOAP for \$1.00 Oall and see the varieties that we are unable to all o

KELLRat's Drug State

PRESERVE YOUR LEATHER KEEP YOUR FEET DRY. ONE BOX OF FRANK MILLER'S

LEATHER PRESERVATIVE WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING

WILL LAST AN OUT-OOOR MAN ONE YEAR, AT COST 25 CENTS, TA ND save more than four times its cost in the durability of leather, and greatly contribute waith and comfort.

FOR HARNESS, see inside Label on the cover of late For sale in Harrisburg by D. W. Gross & Co. N. is

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