Daily Telegraph.

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

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 SEMI-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, PA.
Friday Morning, January 3, 1862.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We intend to print a large number of extras containing the message of the Governor, and will be able to furnish our cotemporaries of the 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-preservation, and contemplating the effect it has already had on the business, the society, the political and domestic relations of the loyal states, we are reluctantly led to confess that there is too much levity attending the *people* in their connection with the efforts to crush the rebellion, and too much negligence, if not even indifference among those who have the matter officially in charge. We do not mean by this that the government is neglecting its work—we do not insinuate that there is lack of discipline in the ranks of the army or enthusiasm in the crews of the navy—what we mean is, that we are not sufficiently impressed with the solemnity of our condition as a nation, and the portentious danger of our position as a people. We have the ardor without the reflection, the impulse without the discretion, so essentially necessary to success. Because there has been necessary delay, it is not to be claimed 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, unequalled 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 wrong—greviously, terribly, monstrously if not insanely wrong. It is a levity and an indifference which would disgrace the humblest man in the land if he practiced them while in the pursuit of the most insignificant object. God must eventually dispise a people who are so dull to the magnitude of the work they have undertaken—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 treason lights the very portals of the capital, and the clamors of rebellion are heard in almost half of our territorial possessions.

It is time that we exhibited as well as practiced the solemnity which should invest our cause. No nation ever stood in a position of such embarrassment, no people were ever surrounded by more danger. We are fighting the battle of liberty—that liberty which secures social equality, political franchise, and religious independence. We are fighting that man may own the soil which God bequdethed to him, and which he is expected to enrich with the sweat of his labor. We are fighting for free speech and a free press. In such a contest, there must be no levity mixed with its campaigns—no immorality mingled with its responsibility—no dissipation to disgrace its votaries—no revelry to degrade its victories. If these are not omitted and banished, God will not bless our efforts or crown our banners. If our cause is not worthy of a sincere and respectful solemnity, it is not worthy a vigorous effort—and, without affecting a personal excellence either in morality or religion, we nevertheless sincerely believe that our victories will be postponed until our vices are purified and our virtue established by our own 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 old Breckinridge organ in this city is held abroad, but a late number of the *Germantown Telegraph* contains such a truthful and trenchant expose of the quality and tendency of the treason preached by the *Patriot and Union*, that it would be a public wrong to hold the article from the public of the state capital. The *Germantown Telegraph* remarks that it noticed with much regret, in a late number of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, an editorial headed, "Whither 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 forwith 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 little escapes its argus eyes but what is made the subject of unfriendly comment.

While the *Patriot and Union* is a good newspaper, 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 instead of strengthening the hands of Government and encouraging the soldier offering his life as a sacrifice for the Union and the Constitution, its columns tend to paralyse both. "Drifting from the Landmarks," however ingeniously couched, or plausibly expressed, defend it as you please, can have but one tendency at this time—and that is, as we have before said, *for evil*.

The *Patriot and Union* is one of the thin-skinned journals of the State, which would indignantly resent the charge that it sympathises with the gigantic treason now rampant in our land; and would probably invoke the protection of the law to disabuse itself of the base libel and punish the utterer; yet we have not in our mind at this moment *a single hearty, whole-souled editorial denunciation* by it of the treason and the traitors who have brought upon us this cruel and fiendish internecine strife, drenching the land with blood, and involving the 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 secede 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 tone is copied. If the *Patriot and Union* calls 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 middle of January, a very small increase of those ambignous "ten days," that so aroused 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 bloody facts of battle and victory for the Union, if we are to believe the correspondents from Washington, who profess to write at the dictation of the highest authority. We are actually to have a movement—not of a brigade or a division only—or of a single army—but of all our forces, on the land and the sea, acting and fighting in concert, and assailing at one time, but from different directions, every vulnerable point in possession of the rebels—attacking their forces wherever they can be found and whenever they will stand for battle. This is all very magnificent, all very good, and all very possible, but will it be accomplished? We have the men in the field, the wood and iron afloat, bearing the gallant tars ready for any action; but these forces cannot direct themselves. The lack seems to be in the leading. The deficiency, if we *dare* call it such, is not with the *men*, but in a *man*—WE WANT A LEADER. Such a man is in the army—his heart is swelling with love for the Union—his hand is steady for the blow—and for aught we know, he may be carrying a musket.

If the report of an advance is correct, we will discover the most important fact of the rebellion, viz; Whether we are as prolific in leaders as we are in soldiers. Never before has such an army been recruited and organized; no army has ever contained in its ranks men of such varied 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 anticipation in regard to its encounters.

[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 candidate to be selected for Auditor General and 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. COCHRAN. 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. COCHRAN should receive a unanimous nomination for Auditor General. A HEAVY TAX-PAYER.

The Business of the U. S. Mint.

The following is a statement of the Deposits and Coinage at the United States Mint, for the month of December, 1861:

DEPOSITS.		
Gold Deposits from all sources		$812,830 80
Silver and purchases		197,795 81
Total Deposits		$1,010,626 11
Copper Cents (U. S.) received in exchange for new issue		6,615 00
GOLD COINAGE.	*No. of Pieces.*	*Value.*
Double Eagles	40,566	$811,320
Quarter Eagles	158,118	395,295
Dollars	242,428	242,428
Bars	3	3,238
	441,115	$1,452,281
SILVER COINAGE.		
Half Dollars	429,000	214,500
Quarter Dollars	202,000	50,500
Dimes	174,000	17,400
Half Dimes	172,000	8,600
	977,000	291,000
Cents	800,000	8,000
RECAPITULATION.	*Pieces.*	*Value.*
Gold Coinage	441,115	$1,452,281
Silver	977,000	291,000
Copper	800,000	8,000
Total	2,218,115	$1,751,281

During the month of December the business of the U. S. Assay office, at New York, was as follows:

Deposits—Gold, $1,965,000; Silver, $135,000; total $2,100,000. Gold bars stamped, $1,948,930; sent to U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, for coinage, $862,993.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for New York, for December, 1851:

Dec. 1, 1861, by balance		$1,087,141
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$1,802,211	
" Patent fees	4 023	
" Postoffice Dep't	260,039	
" Loans	29,806,079	
" Miscellaneous	3,029,574	
		33,801,929
Total		$34,899,074
Payments during the month:		
Treasury drafts	$32,498,669	
Postoffice drafts	293,521	
		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 several States as follows—the second column showing the per centage of soldiers to the population of the several States, the third the number of inhabitants to each soldier sent:

States.	*No.*	*Per Centage.*	*Prop'n to Pop.*
California,	4,688	1.23 or 1 to	82 inhab'ts.
Connecticut,	14,636	3.11 or 1 to	31 "
Delaware,	2,775	2.47 or 1 to	40 "
Illinois,	84,941	5.08 or 1 to	20 "
Indiana,	62,018	4.52 or 1 to	22 "
Iowa,	20,768	3.04 or 1 to	33 "
Kansas,	5,000	4.27 or 1 to	23 "
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 "
Massachu'ts,	30,195	2.45 or 1 to	41 "
Michigan,	29,331	3.90 or 1 to	26 "
Minnesota,	4,160	2.41 or 1 to	42 "
Missouri,	31,386	2.57 or 1 to	38 "
N. Hamp're,	10,379	3.18 or 1 to	31 "
New Jersey,	12,420	1.84 or 1 to	54 "
New York,	110,389	2.87 or 1 to	35 "
Ohio,	91,441	3.84 or 1 to	25 "
Pennsylva.	113,959	3.89 or 1 to	29 "
R. Island,	7,183	4.06 or 1 to	24 "
Vermont,	8,780	2.78 or 1 to	36 "
Virginia,	12,779	0.80 or 1 to	125 "
Wisconsin,	14,945	1.94 or 1 to	51 "

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 as they came closer the firing slackened, and 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 have gone out to meet them, but they never moved. There is a very large screw loose somewhere, and it ought to be attended to. Probably all the officers of the Navy, with treasonable proclivities, have not yet been rooted out.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.—The total amount expended by the government in the purchase of firearms since the beginning of the rebellion is twenty-two million dollars. The entire purchase of arms abroad amounts to near three hundred thousand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

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 strained Sperm oil for the use of the establishment.

It was yesterday reported that Gen. McCall had been killed in a skirmish. The innocent firing of guns on the night previous being the only foundation for the rumor.

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 to important business connected with the army, and expects to engage in out door business in the course of several days.

Gen. Repham has been released from arrest, and ordered to duty at once. The court of inquiry 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 hails.

FROM 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.

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 Admiral 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 Anna 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 and fifty who are to be released 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 prisoners 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 a few 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 last.

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 North.

Capt. McQuade, of the 85th New York volunteers and a Lieutenant of regulars died at Richmond on the 26th of December.

FROM MISSOURI.

Capture of Notorious Bridge Burners.

Rebel Guerilla Bands Scattered.

ST. 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 militia, and that the various guerrilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been pretty thoroughly scattered.

Six regiments of federal troops have left Otterwille 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 unimportant. 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.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 2.

The British steam gun-boat Rinaldo left at five o'clock yesterday afternoon with Mason and Slidell. Their Secretaries were also put on board. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

Mr. KING, (N. Y.,) presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of New York city, praying for the adoption of the policy of emancipation 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 between 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 Legislature 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 the United States. Agreed to.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate a statement of the number of cavalry regiments authorized to be raised, how many are stationed, and whether it would be advisable to convert those not yet mustered into the service into regiments 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. GRIMES, (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. Agreed to.

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 volunteer 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 Department to furnish arms to the regiments now in the field.

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 far 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 30th, 1861.

Also the amount in pounds of the importation 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. FENTON, (N. Y.,) severally objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. PHELPS, (Vt.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a bill extending the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to the Indians in California

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 slightly damaged.

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

BOSTON, Jan. 2.

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

Married.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. DAVID BARNHILL, and Miss CATHARINE LONGENECKER, both of Cumberland county.

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

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. HUMMEL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books of the late firm are in the hands of A. Hummel, who will continue the business at the old stand where all those knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm will please call and make settlement.

A. HUMMEL,
JOHN OBSLAGER.

JANUARY, 1st, 1862.—j2-d3.eow

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

j1 NICHOLS & BOWMAN.

ESSENCE of VANILLA, Essence of Lemon, Flavoring Extracts, for sale at the new Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Store, corner Front and Market streets.

j1 NICHOLS & BOWMAN.

CIGARS and Tobacco, of all kinds. Extensive assortment of Cigars, at

NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S,
corner, Front and Market street.

j1

CRANBERRIES, Dried Fruits, Fresh Apple, Hemony, at

NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S,
corner, Front and Market streets.

j1

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—A SMITH & WESSEN, seven shot PISTOL; silver plated, and has the name of the undersigned, carved on the stock. The above Reward will be paid by leaving the pistol at the White Hall Hotel.

[d31-d3t*] RICHARD FOX.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12½x50 feet situated on Grand street, in the rear of the Reservoir. For further particulars apply on the premises to

[de31-d2w*] E. M. MAYER.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR in fourths and half bbl. sacks, also, wholesale and retail at the New Grocery and Provision Store, Front and Market sts

NICHOLS & BOWMAN.

NO. 1 MACKERAL in Kitts, half barrels, and barrels, at the New Grocery and Provision Store, Front and Market streets.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN.

DRIED SWEET CORN (SHAKER.)
HOMINY, GRITS,
HAMS, BRANS,
FLAG, CRANBERRIES,
DRIED APPLES, DRIED PEACHES.
Fresh Peaches, "Pie Plums."
" Tomatoes,
" Corn, Peas, &c.
Just received and for sale by

no30 WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

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!
Miss ROSA VOLANADT, the most pleasing Songstress.
Miss JULIA PRICE, the Philadelphia Favorite.
Miss MILLIE MARIE, the Fascinating Dansense.
BILLY CHAMBERS, the Champion Bone Player.
OLE BULL DICK MYERS, the Greatest 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, Violinist.

Admission - - 10 and 15 cents.
Doors open 6½ o'clock. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

FRED. AIMS,
THOMAS FOUNTAIN,
Proprietors.

☞ Positively no Boys admitted.

FOR THE NEW YEAR!
NOW OPENING AT
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.
91, Market street.

A FINE variety of those rare CONFECTIONS, just from the Factory. A most ELEGANT MIXTURE, (the finest yet received,) neatly put up in one pound boxes.

Call soon.

Also, another lot of those splendid Ladies' Satchels, Ladies' Wire and Leather Purses, Ladies' Companions or Work Cases and other fine goods which you would do well to see

de30

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE STOCK OF
FURS!
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VERY CHEAP GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
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ONE BOX OF FRANK MILLER'S
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WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING
WILL LAST AN OUT-DOOR MAN ONE YEAR,
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FOR HARNESS, see inside Label on the cover of large size.

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THE DANDELION COFFEE now offered to the public, is prepared from the fresh roots. In submitting this valuable article to the public large the manufacturer only complies with the urgent and increasing demands of the public. It is unquestionably one of the most reliable and effectual remedies yet discovered for the diseases it is applied. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as a superior nutritive beverage for General Debility, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Bilious Affections and Irritable condition of the Stomach. The many thousands who have been reluctantly compelled to abandon the use of Coffee, owing to the injury of it to their health, will find this superior to the best Java Coffee, to say nothing of its great and acknowledged medicinal benefits. The intelligent portion of the community are so well acquainted with the medicinal properties of the Dandelion, that they require but the assurance that the article offered to them is the pure Dandelion. ☞ One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of the best Java.

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