

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but fulls before us! With 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.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, January 6, 1862.

CAUCUS.—The Republican members of the Senate met this afternoon at three o'clock. LEWIS W. HALL was unanimously nominated for Speaker, GEO. W. HAMERSLY for Chief Clerk, and G. S. BERRY for Assistant Clerk.

OUR SENATORS.

Pennsylvania has always been fortunate in her selection of men to represent her in the United States Senate, and, with one or two exceptions, those who have been appointed to represent our interests in that august and influen tial body, have wisely advocated our claims and as zealously guarded and maintained our rights. The two men now representing Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, are of that character which always wins the esteem of a people and the respect of a legislative body. Both are men of decided ability and extensive acquirements; both comparatively young, and both ardently attached to the state they represent and the Union for which they are impowered to legislate. Hon. David Wilmot is perhaps the most extensively known of our two Senators, having already served as a Representative in Congress, and having also participated | British flag. largely in the politics of Pennsylvania. Since his election to the Senate, he has been compelled to be absent from his seat most of the time during its sessions, by a severe though not dangerous illness. This does not prevent us however, from alluding to his capacity as a man of ability. Those who know him understand the compass of his powers, and with what thrilling effect he can participate in debate. His logic is lucid, keen and comprehensive. He has a large knowledge of public affairs, and will rank with any man now in the Senate as a parliamentarian. Added to these abilities, is that trait of character in Senator Wilmot which never fails to win a warm confidence, and which consists of a devotion to principle. The country had an opportunity to behold this devotion in the advocacy of the celebrated "Wilmot Proviso," which of itself, as a principle, has had much to do in revolutionizing public sentiment in the north, because it was liberal, comprehensive and progressive; and on the other hand, for the same liberality and justice, has served as a pretext for precipitating rebellion and anarchy in the south. Judge Wilmot, when fairly at work in his seat in the Senate, will sustain his old reputation, and leave none of the interests of his state to suffer

by his representation. Hon. Edgar Cowan, though not as popularly known to the masses of the people of Penusylvania or the country, as his colleague, is nevertheless one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the country, and will soon rank high as a legislator and statesman. He is a devoted student, precise in his facts and industrious in his investigations, all of which are essential qualities in a man who aspires to the responsibilities of legislation. In his profession, few other men in this commonwealth, are as assiduous in the practice of the details of the law, or while in a cause, display more devotion to their client. When fairly engaged in legislation, Edgar Cowan, will take his place among the leading men of the Senate as an equal of the ablest. He has ability and courage, and has cultivated an industry which amounts now to an invincible will in its achievements.

-Taken together, we are proud of our Senators-taken as individuals, they are worthy of our respect and confidence. In them we recognize men eminently fit to represent the great interest of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

A YEAR AGO

The month of January last year was marked by a rapid succession of events in development of the rebel conspiracy—the seizure of forts, arsenals, custom-houses, &c., the formal secession of several states following South Carolina, which seceded on the 20th of the preceding month, and other proceedings of like nature. The imbecile old public functionary, Buchanan, looked on in helpless bewilderment, in mortal terror from threats of vengeance, if he raised a finger in resistance. The conspirators knew their instrument when they choose him. Had the tion, which has for nearly half a century been executive then been a man, had a resolute summary punishment. In all charity let us and driven from our political arena. They and of the First Virginia regiment. It is not much old man. But it requires the mantle of charity tion of the north to enable the Democratic but it illustrates the plan of the battle, and confirms the fact that Gen. McDowell's plan spread to its greatest breadth to cover his negcility.

THE BEAVER ARGUS, one of the most influential and intrepid organs of the Republican himself eminently useful in the great battle reserved for those whose duty it will henceforth be to defend and promulgate the principles of pod.

A LIAR AND A LIBELLER.

The world can afford to tolerate the insolence and the tergiversations of the English government, because the rotten fabric is likely to go to pieces any day, either by a blow from an Irish shilalah, the collapse of an ale keg, or Connell. the refusal of John Chinaman to eat opiumbut it seems to us that the toleration of the Englishman Russell, who is delighting cockneyism in Great Britain, through the medium of a correspondence in the London Times, is more than we owe even to our self-respect, and more than should be asked of this government or people on any account. This Mr. Russell has been in the United States ever since the slave holders have been in rebellion, ostensibly as a correspondent of an English journal, but really as a spy of the British government, and while thus engaged, he uses his facilities as a newspaper correspondent to circulate the most infamous falsehoods, both in regard to the stability of our government, the intelligence of the people, and the force and power of free institutions. His last lie is to the effect that the surrender of Mason and Slidell would so arouse the people, and the fact so exasperate the mob, that all our forms and authority of government would at once vanish or be doomed to destruction by the mob. He bases this assertion on his own estimate of the American people, which is at a scale little above the brute though still far behind the savage in humanity, reason and decorum. It eems strange to us that a common liar such as Russel has proven himself to be, should be recognized among the decent portion of society in Washington, or that he should be tolerated at all in any quarter of the country .-His mission to this country is designed to misrepresent the true extent and condition of our domestic differences, while he promotes his objects by alternately traducing or flattering the belligerents in this contest. Of course, we do not imagine that anything we can write or print will have the effect of silencing this cockney liar, but we feel it a duty to labor within our own sphere to place the maligner of our country fairly before that number of our countrymen we can reach through these columns. so that if Russell should venture in this vicinity he may be treated to the civilities of a duck pond. He is as base a lying scoundrel as ever concocted mischief under the protection of the

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY. The irritation naturally generated by the abusiveness of the Canadian press, or rather of recent controversy, has been taken advantage Potteiger.

Blair—Thaddeus Banks.

Blair—Thaddeus Banks. a portion of it, towards this country during the able to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The wheat growers and stock-raisers of the west, have always, to a certain extent, regarded that treaty as the work of the east for eastern interests. They have felt the effect of Canadian competition-the Canadians producing the same articles that form the staples of the western states, and having the advantage in some parts of nearer and easier access to our greatest markets, and of lighter taxation at home. The free import of Canadian produce to the amount of many millions annually, they look upon, therefore, with jealous and envious eyes.

The reciprocity treaty, however, cannot be terminated till 1864, except with the consen of Great Britain. By giving one year's notice, either party may terminate it in 1864, or subsequently. It is hardly likely that Great Britain will give her consent to its abrogation, and the most that could be done at present in the matter would be to induce our government to give the necessary one year's notice for its ter mination in 1864. Whether it is wise or prudent to cut off or impede free intercourse with our neighbors under the transient provocation of passionate and ill-considered language of a few foolish journals, may well be questioned. But a graver and a higher motive will enter into the consideration of the matter under the pressure of the exigencies of civil war, which may yet compel us to resort to every possible mode of raising money. It is alleged by the enemies of the reciprocity treaty that under it our usual imports from the British provinces amount to twenty millions of dollars, on which duties might as well be paid to the advantages of the federal treasury. Still, the advantages of unrestricted intercourse with the provinces are so manifest that there is little probability of any disturbance of the treaty.

THE CONSERVATISM which looks at wrong in all its imports and tendencies, is working a wonderful influence in the south, while the boldness with which it points out the real causes of the rebellion, is as much a rebuke to the doughfaces of the north, as it is a deadly blow to the desperadoes of the south, who are fighting now the Land Office, Indian Department, and Sectiat wrong and evil may be perpetuated here retary of the Interior, unequivocally in favor of after in the entire Union. One of the effectual means of perpetuating wrong in the south, is the exhaustively presented on both sides by eminent legal advisers, and involved the original manner in which the rebels themselves are arming their slave population, a fact which is established by two regiments on the Potomac, composed entirely of negroes and also officered by negroes. It is an old aphorism that the wrongs of society and abuses of government will themselves educate their own avengers. It seems almost a destiny that these leaders of the southern rebeldestiny that these leaders of the southern rebellattorney of Mrs. Jenkins the sum of fifteen lion shall themselves furnish all the means and hundred dollars as a free-will New Year's offerpoint the way for the destruction of the instituthe source of all our political troubles. The woman even filled the office, the plot might Hotspurs of the south have invariably reopened have been thwarted and the leaders brought to slavery agitation whenever it has been closed not impute treasonable purpose to the wretched they alone; have kept alive the abolition fuc- in the matter of art, being but poorly printed party to retain its hold upon power. They lects and misdeeds under the defence of imbe- have furnished to the anti-slavery men of the north every argument that has been effectively tacked on their weak part and outflanked, when employed against slavery. They have now madly set before the slaves an example, and inculcated among them ideas that cannot help party in Western Pennsylvania, has changed resulting disastrously, and eventually making editors, and will hereafter be entirely under the the abolition of slavery and the removal of the editorial control of T. C. Nicholson. From a black population as necessary to the safety of personal acquaintance with Mr. Nicholson, we the whites of the southern states, as was the

The New Orleans rebels say they have thirty thousand troops in that city, and twenty thouthe Republican party as editors of a Republican sand more within short call, and that the fortiwe welcome Mr. Nicholson to the tri- fications for the defence of that place mount It is also contended that the British government four hundred cannon.

the same localities.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. First District, *Philadelphia*.—Jeremiah Nichols, C. M. Donavan, George R. Smith, George

2d. Chester and Delaware. - Jacob S. Se: rell.

3d, Mongomery.—Jacob C. Smith. 4th. Bucks.—William Kinzey. 5th. Lehigh and Northampton.—G. W. Stine.

6th. Berks.— Hiester Clymer.
7th. Schwylkill.— B. Reily.
8th. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.—Heury S. Mott.

9th. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sulivan and Wyon

ng.—G. Landon. 10th. Luzerne.—W. W. Ketcham 11th. Tioga, Potter, M Kean and Warren .- I

Becson.
12th. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union. H. Johnson.
13th. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and olumbia.—F. Bound. 14th. Camberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin.

D. Crawford. 15. Dauphin and Lebanon.-A. R. Boughter. 16th. Lancaster.-John A. Hiestand, William

Hamilton. 17th. York.— A. H. Glatz.
18th. Adams, Franklin and Fulton.—A. K. M'

Clure. 19th. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon.-S. S. Wharton.

20th. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield .- Louis W Hall. 21st. Indiana and Armstrong.-J. E. Meredith. 22d. Westmoreland and Fayette.—Smith Fuller. 23d. Washington and Greene.—G. V. Lawrence.

24th. Allegheny .- John P. Penny, Elias H.

Irish. 25th. Beaver and Buller .- De L. Imbrie 26th. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango.-J. H.

obinson.

27th. Eric and Crawford.— M. B. Lowry.

**Forest and Elk.— C. L.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—1st District—Joseph Caldwell, 2d District—Thomas Gaskill, 3d District—S. 2d District—Inomas Gaskiii, 3d District—S. Dosephs, 4th District—S. E. Thompson, 5th District—Jos. Moore, Jr., 6th District—John M'Mackin, 7th District—Thos. Cochran, 8th District—W. L. Dennis, 9th District—D. A. Quigley, 10th District—Thomas Greenbank, 11th District—J. W. Hopkins, 12th District—Bichard Wildey, 13th District—F. M'Manus. Richard Wildey, 13th District—F. M'Manus, 14th District—James Donnelly, 15th District—W. F. Smith, 16th District—T. W. Duffield, 17th District—C. F. Abbott.

Adams—J. Buzby.
Allegheny—Thomas Williams, T. J. Bigham,
A. H. Gross, Peter C. Shannon, William Hutch-

Armstrong and Westmoreland-J. A. M'Culloch, R. Graham, S. Wakefield. Beaver and Lawrence-William Henry, J. W Blanchard.

Bedford and Somerset-G. W. Householder, E. M. Shrock. Berks-C. A. Kline, D. K. Weidner, W. N

Bradford—H. W. Tracy, C. T. Bliss. Bucks—L. B. Labar, J. R. Boileau.

Buller — Grant, — M'Coy.
Canbria—C. L. Pershing.
Carbon and Lehigh—T. Craig, Jr., W. C. Lich-Chester-P. Frazer Smith, - McClellan, W.

Windle. Clarion and Forest-W. Divins. Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk-Dr. C. M. Early, G. W. Zeigler.

Cinton and Lycoming -J. Chatham, W. H. Armstrong. imbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan-L ł. Tate. G. L. Tutton. C awford and Warren—E. Cowan, S. S. Bates. Centre—R. F. Barren.

Gumberland and Perry-J. B. Rhoads, J. Kennedy.

Dauphin—James Freeland, Thomas G. Fox.

Delaware—Peter. N. Gamble. Erie —J. B. Vincent, E. W. Twitchell. Fayette.—D Kaine. Franklin and Fulton.—John Rowe, W. W.

Greene—P. Donley. Huntingdon.—John Scott. Indiana.—James Alexander.

Lebanon.—Isaac Hoffer. Luzerne.-W. S. Ross, H. V. Hall, R. H.

Russell. Mercer and Venango .- M. E. Beebe, J B Mifflin.—J. W. Ross.

Monroe and Pike.—G. H. Rowland.

Montgomery.--Joseph Rex, H. C. Hoover, Geo. W. Wimley. Northampton .- D. C. Neiman, Aaron Hess. Northumberland.—J. N. Brown.
Potter and Tioga.—S. B. Elliott, B. B. Strang.

Schuylkill.-James Ryon, Lewis C. Dougherty Adam Wolf. Washington - John A. Happer, William Hop-

Wayne.—F. M. Crane. York.—F. Delione, James Ramsey.

Newly elected members.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The long contested land claim between James H. Lane and Gains Jenkins, involving the title to a valuable quarter section adjoining Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the Commissioners of parties in a personal conflict on the claim, re sulting in the wounding of Gen Lane and the death of Mr. Jenkins. The case has excited great interest in legal circles, the various Departments, and the country at large. The final decision, vindicating Gen. Lane in his right to the property, and in his identification with the Jenkins tragedy, was rendered Dec. 31, 1861. The following day Gen. Lane presented to the ing of kindness and sympathy.

The newspapers state that a sketch of the battle of Bull Run has just been published in Richmond, being lithographed in Charleston. was both admirably formed and executed. The Confederates acknowledged that they were atsome unaccountable panic seized upon the Federalists. As a matter of justice to an able general, this evidence from the enemy is inval-

A curious theory relative to the Trent affair has been started in France. It is that the seizure of Mason and Siidell entered into a genare able to declare his entire ability to keep up abolition and removal of the Indian tribes from sion. In other words, that it was a trap laid for our government, into which it incontinently St. Pauls. fell. In proof of this, it is asserted that Capt. Pegram, of the rebel seamer Nashville, an-nounced in England that Mason and Slidell would not arrive at their destination, and that was in the plot.

Important from Cairo.

Rebel Submarine Batteries.

THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT FLEET.

THE RIO GRANDE BLOCKADED A SCHOONER BURNED.

GALVESTON TO BE BURNED.

CAPTURE OF REBEL STEAMERS.

CAIRO, Jan. 5. Six hundred submarine batteries have been planted between Columbus and Memphis by the rebels. A gentleman who witnessed the experi-ments made with these batteries stated that

they were entirely successful.

The crews of the Federal gunboats were mustered in on Saturday, and the whole fleet will probably be anchored in the stream on Monday. The Memphis Appeal of the 18th ult. has the following from Texas. The Galve-ton Civillian of the 18th says that last night's mail brought advices from the Rio Grande to the effect that one of Lincoln's steam propallors had arrived, and was blockading the river. She had captured and burned a schooner.

The fight was still progressing at Matamoras The Houston Telegraph of the 20th ult. says that the people of Galveston are in a consideralle stew over the report that General Herbert has ordered the destruction of Galveston, if the

city could not be defended.
The Federal fleet near New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain have captured several rebel

From Washington.

Rumored Arrest of a High Officer in the Army for Treason.

Commotion Among the Army Surgeons

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Washington, Jan. 6. It is stated very positively that a very high officer of the army, has been arrested to night on the charge of being a medium through which the rebels have been constantly obtaining important information relative to military movements. Prominent persons here are un-dersteed to be involved in the same affair. The hour is too late to admit of verification of the

story, and I give it on rumor only.
It is said that the introduction of the Homeo pathic practice of medicine has raised somewhat of a commotion among many of the regular sur

geons of the army.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the west on business of importance with the Indian

It seems that a definite though informal mode for exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated. The prompt reciprocation by the Southern authorities will soon be followed by our government in forwarding another large party for a similar corresponding return. for a similar corresponding return.

SECOND DISPATCH. Washington, Jan. 6.—The painful rumors in regard to the arrest of a prominent military officer of the Government for treason is without the shadow of foundation in fact. Some matters of importance in the shape of correspondence has been discovered, but in connection city is full of southern sympathizers and spics in high social position. The time has arrived

IMPORTANT FROM POINT OF ROCKS.

when they must be rigorously dealt with.

 \mathbf{OF}

ATTACK

THE REBELS. THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETIRE.

BAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH DESTROYED.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT.

Point of Rocks, Jan. 5. Six thousand rebels attacked the Fifth Con necticut regiment, near Hancock, yesterday, while protecting the railroad. After a slight skirmish, our men retired to this side of the Potomac to await reinforcements. Meanwhile the rebels destroyed the railroad and telegraph line, breaking our communication with Cum

Gen. Lardner is marching to the relief of the Fifth regiment with a sufficient force. The loss on either side is unknown, but is believed to be trifling.

The rebels have been shelling our position at intervals all day. Our artillery is responding. The rebel shells did no mischief.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of a Prize Schooner,

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The prize schooner Wm. H. Northrup, formerly a Charleston pilot boat, arrived here this morning, having been captured by the gun-boat Fernandina while trying to run the blockade at in deference to the public propriety and self-re-Wilmington, North Carolina, with a cargo of

SHIPWRECK IN GASPEE BAY.

GASPEE BAY, Jan. 4. On Monday last the shores of this bay were strewed with half barrels of butter and boxes of cheese, and small portions of the cabin of some wrecked ship; also a number of boxes, one of which contained twenty pairs of Canadian boots of the rifle brigade, marked "Australsian;" one cask of butter marked R. Lemant, Liverpool, and a box cover marked G. Smith A portion of the keel with copper attached and a portion of the wheel came ashore yester-day, but no bodies have yet been discovered. It is supposed that some vessel has struck on

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DOVER, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 6.

FROM FREDERICK, Md.

Union Troops Ordered to Evacuate Two Sets of Councilmen from Several of the Town.

GENERAL LANDER'S REPLY. DIFFICULTY IN ORGANIZING.

THE TOWN SHELLED BY THE REBELS

NO INJURY TO THE FEDERAL TROOPS

FREDERICK, Jan. 6.

Advices show Gen. Landers arrived at Hancock, also that Jackson with a large force, one cock, also that Jackson with a large force, one
24 and two 12-pounders, appeared opposite
Hancock and threatened to shell out our troops
unless they evacuated.
Gen. Lander gave them a fitting response.
They commenced shelling, which continued up
to the latest advices last night doing little inju-

ry to the town and none to our troops. At an early hour this morning the third brigade left here for Hancock, leaving the 46th Pa. at Williamsport. The rest of the division was under order of preparations complete, and were await-ing marching orders. Nothing from Hancock this morning.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebels Attacked at Huntersville and Routed.

80,000 Dollars Worth of Army Stores and Clothing Captured.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6. A special dispatch to the Gazette from Huttonville, Va., says an expedition consisting of four hundred of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, three hundred of the Second Virginia, regiments, and forty of Bracken's cavairy, sent out by Gen. Milroy to attack Huntersville, was completely successful. They attacked the enemy on Saturday, consisting of four hundred cavalry and three hundred and fifty militia. After skirmishing an hour, the enemy retreated with the loss of eight killed and wounded. On our side, none. Eighty thousand dollars' worth of army stores and clothing was captured and de-

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. IN SENATE.

Mr. Smith, (Oregon,) presented the credentials of Benj. Stark, appointed Senator from Oregon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Baker.

Mr. Fessenden, (Me.,) moved that the administration of the oath be suspended for the present and that the credentials with certain papers, he held in his hand be referred to the Committee on the Judicary. He had papers well attested by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Portland, Oregon, stating that Mr. Stark was understood to be an open and avoid secessionists defending the course of the south, and had given utterance o sentiments at war with the government, such as approving the attack on Fort Sumter and de-claring that in case of war he would sell his property and go south to fight for the rebels. He Mr. Fessenden had examined the papers with leliberation, and therefore made the motion.

Mr. Bright, (Ind.,) said there was no prece-

dent for such a motion. He had never known a case where a Senator had been denied the oath. He thought the Senator had better be sworn in and then let the Senate take cog-nizance of the papers. There had never been baser falsehoods uttered than those which have been sent to the Senate about himself. He had in his pocket a copy of the New York Herald where it was stated that he (Mr. Bright)

was a Brigadier General in the rebel army. Indiana.—James Alexander.

Juniata, Union and Snyder.—J. Beaver, H. K. litter.

Luncaster.—H. C. Lehman, Nathan Worley, ames Myers, Abraham Peters.

Labaram — Isaac Hoffer

Mr. BAYARD, (Del.,) thought the case had better go over till to-morrow. HOUSE OF PRREESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Duell, (N. Y.,) a resolu-ion was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing a steam fire department imilar to that of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Roscoe Conking, (Ky.,) rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact, that on the second day of the session a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any further transaction whatever. It simply requested the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any steps had been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff. The resolution was handed to the Adjutant General who submitted it to the Commander in Chief. He (Mr. Conklin) was unwilling to believe that the Comnander in Chief had read the resolution, because he could not impute to him a design to trifle In which Messrs. SANFORD, CARNCROSS, with the House and return an evasive answer. If he did read it he certainly misunderstood its purport. He seemed to have received the imession that a future inquiry was to be instituted, and that of a very general character and accordingly he expressed an opinion to the adjutant which was reported to the Secretary of War, and by the latter transmitted to the House. The response was an evasive one now. This is a disregard of the privileges of the House which required prompt notice. Unless we consent to our rights bening trampled on we should watch with a jealous eye the right of whole ome inquiry.

The inquiry proposed in this resolution related to a great national calamity to the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history—to the most humiliating triumph of the rebellion, to a blunder so gross that every man can see and none has ever dared to deny or defend it. Besides the defeat and the large loss of arms and munitions of war there was a sacrifice of nine hundred and thirty men.—
The resolution to which he referred proposed out of respect to the memory of these men and

spect of the nation, to inquire whether the military authorities have taken any steps whatever to ascertain who is responsible for the slaughter of the sons of New York, Massachusetts and It was proper that the House should be in-formed, and the same inquiry should be made. Gen. Stone, who was in command, is a member

of the regular army. Col. Baker was a volunteer officer, and the respective friends of these gentlemen had raised a question as to the merits of the case involving the of these gentlemen had raised a question as to the merits of the case involving the efficiency of regulars and volunteers. He had no toleration for such a controversy, but an inquiry was absolutely necessary. Suppose it should turn out that Gen. Stone was only half should turn out that Gen. Stone was only half way proficient either in soldiership or loyalty, was that a reason why there should not be an investigation? Was that a reason why he should street, Barrisburg, Pa.

Nichols & ROWMAN. be relieved from the responsibility of the disastrous blunder. The man who is to blame should fall upon his knees and ask pardon. If The Union block of buildings was burned this morning. It was occupied for offices by traders, he suffered. If Stone is responsible a greater mechanics and others, who suffer a very heavy weig-t of guilt never rested on any other man than upon him.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

REBEL ATTACK ON HANCOCK. Trouble in the Common Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

To-day being the time for the organization of the Councils, a scene of confusion occurred from two sets of members being returned to the Common Council from several wards. Each party elected a President and Clerks, and occupied scats and proceeded to swear in respective members. Each party sent a committee to the Mayor, who returned answer that the Common Council would be recognized when properly organized, and not till then.

FROM BALTIMORE.

No News from Fortress Monroe or the South.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of interest either from Fortress Monroe or

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6. The snow storm to-day has kept the mercan tile community within doors and there is very little doing. Flour is dull, sales 1,000 bbls. at \$5,371 for good super., \$5,75 for Lancaster co.

extra, and \$6 for extra family. Rye Flour has declined to \$3,75. Corn Meal is dull at \$3. There is a very good demand for wheat, ten thousand bushels were sold at \$1,34@1,35 for red, and \$1 40@1 45 for white. Rye is steady at 72@73c. Corn is in good request, at 58@60c for new yellow, and 56 for white. Oats are dull at 78c. The stock of coffee is very low. Small sales of Rico at 19@19½c. Sugar is firm. No change in naval stores. Provisions are dull. Small sales of mess pork at \$12. Lard has declined to 8c. 600 bbls. Ohio whisky sold at 211c., now held higher.

New Advertisements

REMOVAL.

THE Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company have removed their office to the up-per end of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot.

WANTED—A middle aged White Wo-man to do Housework in a small family. Good reference required. Apply at this office j6-1:* WANTED,

IN a small family, a girl to do general house work. To a good washer and inouer liberal wages will be paid. Enquire at No. 72%, Chestnut street.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED to hire a comfortable House of from 6 to 8 rooms, for which a good rent will be paid. Address J. L., Box 165 Post Office ja6-11.

EUROPEAN RESTAURANT. HARRISBURG, PA.

THE Restaurant under the Enropean Hotel, is now open with all the delicacies of the season.

BUCK-WHEAT MEAL and CORN MEAL

just received and for sale low at

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

j6 corner Front and Market streets. PURE Fresh Ground and Whole Spice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Normaco and Mann -

Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs and Mace, at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S, corner Front and Market streets.

PURE Cider Vinegar, for sale at SICHOLS & BO VMAN'S, corner Front & Market Streets. RESH Choice Teas, Black and Green, in 12, 12 and 1 pound papers, for sale at NICHOLS & BOWMAN'S,

corner Front and Market NOTICE. THE accounts of A. O. Hiester and C.

F. Muench, assignees of John Wallower and John Wallower, Jr., and of them respectively, have been flied in the Court of Common Pleas of Damphin county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 5th day of February, 1862, unless cause be shown to the contrary. jan6-d3toaw

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE!

THIRD STREET BELOW MARKET. GRAND OPENING NIGHT

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7th This new and Beautiful Establishment will open for the Season, presenting SONGS, BALLADS, OVERTURES and LAUGHABLE BURLES-

HUGHES, EDMONDS, BECKET, HOLDEN and the Great Troupe of ARTISTS engaged will sustain parts.

Miss JULIA SANFORD

will appear for the first time in this City in her popular Dances, Passes, &c., &c.

Admission, (no half-price,) Orchestra Chairs, Seats in Private Boxes,

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