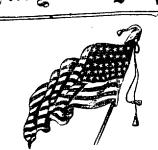
# Daily Telegraph.



at 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

OUR PLATFORM.

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

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE STATE ADMIN-ISTRATION.

Thursday Atternoon, January 23, 1862,

Among the first of all the loyal commonwealths in the Union, that responded to the summons of the President, during the dark and portentuous days of April last, was the state of Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin, with a zeal since proved itself invincible, had the satisfaction of beholding at least a thousand men on their way and actually in Washington city, before the mobs of Baltimore had fairly commenced to gather their missiles to obstruct the passage of loyal troops to the national capital. This energy on the part of the state administration has never flagged or abated from the first signal of alarm to the notes of terror and dismay which followed the Bull Run disaster, up to the present hour, when order and ardor once more animate our troops, and the prospects of victory are as certain as life. In the midst of compelled to encounter and conquer new difficulties as the strange policy of a government engaging in warlike operations to preserve itself against those who had sworn to defend and maintain its existence, was being developed and vigorously carried out, Gov. Curtin suddenly found arrayed against himself a foe more desperate, if possible, than those which were in arms for the overthrow of the government. While he was summoning the people to the rescue of their country-arousing them to enlistments-organising them into companies and regiments, and hurrying them forward to the national capital, he was assailed with a virulence and a rancor, which at once defined a desperate and most wretched purpose, not only to destroy him but to break down his administration. This was the means adopted then, by the enemies of the government, to assist the progress and success of rebellion. But it was met at its inception, by the Executive whom it was designed to destroy, in a manner at once becoming of his high position and proud reputation. The people of the state have not forgotten the clamor which was the nraised against the state administration—they have not forgotten the men who engaged in the work of defamation, and when a commission was instituted to examine the charges thus preferred, the facts and the testimony then fairly estab lished not only the falseness of the allegations as to fraud, but they added to the integrity and

to the public. The report of the commission thus constituted, after the most rigid and thorough examination of all the witnesses acquainted or connected with the military organization of the state, was received by the people with the most complete satisfaction. That commission was composed of men of all parties, men of integrity and respectability, who entered on the work untrammeled and unprejudiced. Every means that could be afforded was tendered by the state administration to facilitate and further the ends of justice, in developing the fraud, if any had been committed in the organization of troops, the supply of arms, clothing and rations. Nothing was left untested-nothing unexplained-nothing unexplored. It was a clear, searching and independent investigation of the truth, and in the light of that truth, as honorable a vindication as ever was made of the reputation of any official officer, basely charged with dereliction, or meanly held to account to gratify personal spite and satisfy political vengeance. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the enemies of the state administration are not satisfied. They are determined to persist in their persecu tions, because they depend on this very system of defamation for success in their darling purpose of aiding rebellion by means of libeling loyalty. Not satisfied with the truth, and professing to legislate for the interests of the people, they have resolved again to revive the stale charges with which they embarrassed the labors of the state administration from its inauguration and during all the stormy and startling events of last summer, but they forget that the Governor of Pennsylvania has passed through the fire unscathed, that impartial investigation has increased his reputation for integrity; and that once vindicated by a commission composed of men of the highest character, he can now defy the scrutiny of those the Union has repeatedly extended itself, that whose characters and instincts do not rise its statesmen claim the whole continent, and above the charlatonisms of politics, or the meaner business of wasting legislative time to promote partizan purposes.

independence of the Executive by placing before

the public, in an official form, a relation and

exposition of his labors which, under other

circumstances, would never have been known

The influence which is at work in the legislature to inaugurate investigation, might be respected, if it was prompted either by a natriotic condition of emancipation. spected, if it was prompted either by a patriotic or manly motive. -But, lacking these as incen- Paris.

tives, and aiming only at the achievement of the meanest party purposes, those who are assailed by its insinuation, and those who threatened with exposure men who have no concealments, can afford not only to defy but to court investigation. And when such investigation is started, the pseudo patriots in the legislature will find the state administration ready to respond to any summons they can issue, prepared The Burnside Expedition in Pamand armed with the truth, to maintain not only its own integrity, but to hold those responsible who thus seek its moral destruction NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES. that they may rise on its ruins to political

#### THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The evident disposition of Congress to abolish the franking privilege, reminds us of a fact, which is not generally understood, and when it is within the knowledge of the people, not fully appreciated. The fact to which we allude fully appreciated. The fact to which we allude is, that the franking privilege was one of the prolific sources out of which has sprung much of the influence which is now at work either in publishing rebellion at the south, or encourage. upholding rebellion at the south, or encouraging and sympathizing with it in the north. At members of Congress and their constituents the facilities for epistolary intercourse, whereby it was expected that the interests of the people would be promoted, and the means of gaining a knowledge of their wants by Senators and Representatives greatly enlarged. But from these objects, the franking privilege has been prostituted to the basest partizan purposes, until Norfolk papers of Wednesday contain the the system has become not only a burden to following telegrams: prostituted to the basest partizan purposes, until the Post Office Department, but a terrible influence of danger to our social and political existence. The mere franking of written communications passing between members of Conwhich knew no bounds and an energy that has gress and their constituents, is a matter of rived at Goldsboro from Newburn reports that political documents which imposes the burden and creates the wrong to which we allude when we assert that to the franking privilege might the traced much of the cause of our present diffi
'SAVANNAH, Jan. 21.—From forty to fifty be traced much of the cause of our present difficulties.

Among members of Congress the practice has long existed of making at least one speech during a session for home consumption or buncomb. These speeches abounded in exaggerathe stupendous labors in which the Governor of tion, extravagant assertion and direct false- Extracts from Rebel Newspapers. Pennsylvania was thus engaged during almost | hood, where that served best to achieve the the entire year of his administration, and being purpose of the Congressman. Such speeches were generally circulated immediately before every election, at the public expense, with no other object in view than that of benefitting their authors and the political parties to which they adhered. The system as it was developed. begat one vice after another, until it assumed an influence of fearful extent and magnitude. It had the tendency of inflaming the passion of the people of one section against those of another. It assisted in giving currency to the perversion of truth when patriotism should have dictated only the utterance and circulation of fair and honest words. It was used by the minions of slavery to create a bitter hostility among the people of the south against those of the north; while an equally fanatical band of the special correspondent adds that a personthe north; while an equally fanatical band of men in the north, promoted their objects in the same manner, by filling the mail with inflamatory matter, and making use of their high library matter, and making use of the mail with inflamatory matter, and making use of their high official positions to create a prejudice in sections, which has at length culminated in an organized effort to destroy the government.

It is fitting therefore, that the whole system should either be abolished, or so amended and Saturday last as a day of thanksgiving and restricted, as to confine the franking privilege only to such documents as are official, compelling thase who correspond with members of Congress to pay the postage thus incurred, and congress to pay the postage thus incurred, and congress to pay the postage thus incurred, and the prison for females at Washington.

Saturday last as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The rebel forces were estimated at ten thousand.

Green C. Clay, of Bourbon county, a son of Brutus Clay, and aid to General Schoepff, was with General Thomas in the engagement, and the prison for females at Washington. forbidding the circulation of any speech on any subject, at the expense of the government through the mails.

### A PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

The Republican State Central Committee met The Republican State Central Committee met circulated here by the accessionists that some of yesterday in this city, and after a collequial the vessels of the Burnside expedition had been discussion of informal business, resolved to driven ashore adjourn without suggesting any other political action to their fellow-citizens, than that which aims at the support of both the state and na tional a iministrations, and in all their efforts to maintain the Union, vindicate the law, and example on the part of the State Central Com mittee will not be lost on the people. It proves by patriotic deeds what rival partizans are attempting vainly to establish by hollow profes sions, and as the leaders of Republicanism thus cast saids all party obligation which may in any manner interrupt that union essential for the Union, they are unconsciously gathering to their ranks the independence and intelligence of all parties, to be consolidated some day into pool, with dates of Wednesday, the 8th intheir ranks the independence and intelligence such an organization as will sweep from existence not only traitors but the sympathisers

with treason. This action of the State Central Committee, while it treats as insignifficant any mere organization of the Republican party, will not be understood as abrogating any of the principles and Slidell embrogilo, and the greatest anxiety Somerset, thus hemming Zollicoffer in from west and north. of the same organization. So far as those principles relate to the defence of the government by the administration of the law and the enforcement of the legal authority in all sections, they still animate the Republicans of the land, and woo those to allegiance who would otherwise be in open rebellion. The present object of the Republicans of Pennsylvania is to assist in the preservation of the Union. The future, full of hope and glory, is reserved for them for such political triumphs as can also only ensure the future peace and prosperity of the na-

THE QUESTION ABROAD.—A pamphlet has just appeared in Paris with the title "The American Union and Europe." It is signed by M. Renouf. He argues that the war between the north and south is not a war for abolition, and and Slidell on board. consequently that great sentiment ought not to affect political action or the sympathies of mankind. They should remember only that that a federal republic can absorb all races. He, therefore, suggests that as the war is not one of political danger, as the contest embarrasses France, and as England must commence a campaign, England and France united should

This view seems to meet with some favor in

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

lico Sound.

an Attack Expected at Newburn, N. C.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVING THE PLACE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22. There has been no arrival here from the

inside Pamlico Sonnd and twenty large steamers outside. No attack has been made first this postal privilege was designed to afford but the women and children were leaving Newburn, N. C., where a fight was expected. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23. - A special correspondent says that a flag of truce went to Norfolk yesterday with Lieut. Heits, a released prisoner returning south. He was made a prisoner in he abandoned the rest, with all the ammunition western Virginia, and is released on parole and will be exchanged for Lieut. Gordon who was way their arms and dispersed through the away their arms and dispersed through the made a prisoner by the rebels in Missouri.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 21, 4 o'clock, P. M. A large number of women and children have arrived here from Newburn. A fight is expected there. No other news.

WILMINGTON, N. O., Jan. 21 .-- An express ar small importance when considered as a gratui-line work on the part of the Part Office. To tious work on the part of the Post Office. In within Pamilico sound, and fifty-five large tranthis respect no burden is imposed and very sports outside of Hatterss inlet. Private in little fraud practiced. It is the franking of formation received here says that the enemy oke Island simultaneously. Our forces are com-

essels are in Broad river, fifteen miles from

### News from the South.

FUNERAL OF JOHN TYLER.

The Rebels Silent on the defeat of Zollicoffer.

Baltimonn, Jan. 23. None of the southern papers make any reference to the Kentucky fight or the defeat and

death of Zollicoffer.

The funeral of Tyler took place on the 21st, attended by Jeff. Davis and Cabinet and mem-

bers of Cougre s.

The Day Book copies a paragraph from the Petersburg paper, saying, that the Pensacola did not escape from the Potomac without dan-

tially necessary to the right development of the power of her forward pivot gun.

The Norfolk Transcript in an editorial article says McClellan is going to cross the Potomac and that the Yankees are confiding their cause

The Day Book calls Miss Poole a heroine, and flag, bearing the inscription—"Presented to the says, according to her own story, there was no Mountain Rangers, Captain F. A. Ashford, by p ssible indignity or outrage to which she was Mrs. W. D. Charderoyne. not subjected.

Baltimore, Jan. 23 .-- The Norfolk papers received here make no mention of the reports

### LATER FROM EUROPE Arrival of the Steamship City of New York

restore peace to the government. This noble Great Anxiety Manifested to Hear directing the rebels to disperse, and save them-

from America.

Three Federal Merchant Vessels Destroyed by Her.

stant, and telegraphic advices via Queenstown to the 9th instant, passed Cape Race at ten o'clock this morning.

The steamship Europs from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

was considerable disappointment ex-

The pirate Sumter had arrived at Cadiz, where she landed forty-two prisoners taken Thomas' movements to the rebel camp, and from three federal merchant vessels she had Zollicoffer making a forced march on Saturday destroved. LIVERPOOL, January 8th.—The sales of cotton

for two days were twenty thousand bales. The market was unsettled, but quotations un-changed. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, except for corn, which was firm and steady. rovisions aniet. London, January 8th.—Consols 921@923 for

ARRIVAL OF MASOM AND SLIDELL AT BERMUDA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. The British gun-boat Racer arrived this morning from Bermuda, and reports the steamer Rianaldo arrived there on the 11th and had sailed for St. Thomas with the traitors Mason

PROVISIONS AND TROOPS FOR PORT ROYAL.

New York, Jan. 23. The steamer Mantanzas sailed for Port Royal this morning with a cargo of provisions and three hundred troops.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA

PORTLAND, Jan. 28. The steamer Hibernia has arrived from St.

The Probable Capture of Flying Progress of the Allied Expedition. Rebels.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICTORY.

Ten Cannon, 100 Wagons, 1200 Horses and a large amount of Arms and Ammunition Captured.

115 Rebels Killed, 116 Wounded, FRENCH TROOPS DISEMBARKING. and 45 Prisoners.

Federal Loss 39 Killed, and 121

Wounded. The Rebel General Crittenden taken

There was a moderate demand for molasses.

Exchanges were declining; on London 121@18

Prisoner Disguised as a Surgeon. Washington, Jan. 22:

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters to-night: LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862.-To Major-Gen-

eral McClellan, commanding the United States Army—The following has just been received rom General Thomas:
The rout of the enemy was complete. succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, cello; but are so completely demoralized that

I don't believe they will make another stand short of Tennessee. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders and two Porrott guns, with cassions filled with ammunition; about one hundred four horse wagons, and upwards of twelve hundred horses and mules; several boxes of a ms which have never been coened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets (mostly flint

locks bu; in good order); subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores. As soon as I received the report of the Brigade Commanders, I will turnish a detailed re-port of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine port of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade of his, and Lieutenant Burt, of the U.S. Infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others killed and buried, one hundred and sixteen wounded and sexteen the proposed of the colon was a contracted and sexteen the colon was a colon wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners, (not

cluding Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of the Sevinteenth Tennessee regiment. GENERAL THOMAS. (Signed.) D. C. Burll, Brig. Gen. Com.

wounded.) five of whom are surgeons, and in-

### Further of the Fight,

### LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.

General Thomas now reports the federal loss, at the recent battle, at thirty-nine killed and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded are Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, and his aid, Lieut. Burt, of the Eighteenth U. S. lnfantry. Of the rebels, Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others were killed, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners.

A prisoner says that George B. Crittenden posed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the

loss being in the order named.

They were reinforced, after the first and se

verest engagement, by the Twelfth and Tenth Kentucky, First and Second Tenuessee, Four-teenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirtysixth Ohio regiments, and Standard's, Whit more's and Kinney's batteries.

The rebel forces were estimated has just arrived, bringing a splendid silk rebel

Col. S. S. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky regi-ment, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids; when he turned and shot

Zollicoffer through the left breast. The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Colonel R. S. M'Cook, of the Ninth Ohio, acting brigadier-general, who ordered his men to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued to the rebels, which was found in their encampment, was signed by Col. Commins, the senior in command after the death of Zollicoffer and flight of Crittenden,

selves the best way they could.

The Journal says that General Thomas, with large force has crossed the Cumberland, and THE PIRATE SUMTER AT CADIZ is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne

A private letter from Somerset says citizens and soldiers are struggling in loaded with trophies of the battle. Our bullets were sent with unerring aim, many of the rebels being shot in

the forehead, breast and stomach. The Union people here flocked to the battle field in droves, and are jubilant at the result.

It is thought that Gen. Crittenden is taken

#### prisoner, disguised as a surgeon. STILL LATER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Yesterday's Louisville Journal says the instructions of General Buell show that he is fully master of the situation. pressed in England at the non-reception of defiIt was arranged that Gen. Thomas should leave
nite advices from America relative to the Mason and that General Shopf should advance from

> Some secession spy carried intelligence of Zollicoffer making a forced march on Saturday afternoon, reached Thomas' encampment early on Sunday morning. In the meantime Major Sheppard of the 18th regulars, Col. Manson's brigade, the 10th Indians, Col. Harlans, 10th Kentucky, Col. Fry's, and the fourth Kentucky, reached General Thomas' camp after a forced march of 25 miles, so that he was able to advance upon the rebels and drive them be ore blm, until they reached their entrenchment

### FROM PORT ROYAL

Arrival of 1,525 Bales of Cotton. OVER SIXTY VESSELS AT PORT ROYAL,

New York, Jan. 23. The steamer Atlantic has arrived from Port Royal with dates to the afternoon of the 20th. She had on board 1,525 bales of ginned cotton, and a large number of passengers. David L. Sanbern, of Company H, Fourth New Hamp-shire Regiment, died on board, of consumption. Over sixty vessels were at Port Royal.

When the Atlantic left Port Royal military

affairs were in statu quo. No forward movement bld taken place.

The Victory in Kentucky. From Havana and Mexico.

MEXICANS BESIEGING VERA Allied Forces Suffering for the Want of to Harris Free Cemetry. Fresh Provisions.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

Arrival of French and English Fleets

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. The steamship Columbia, from Havana on the 18th, arrived at this port this evening. At Havana, sugars were dull and declining.

rounded by the Mexicans on the inland, and almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel could reach the city, and many articles of prime necessity were sadly needed. Many of the Spanhe abandoned the rest, with all the ammunition in the depot at Mills Spring. They then threw ish troops were sick, and many desertions had away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways, in the direction of Monticello; but are so completely demoralized that Spanish sentinels had ben shot.

An American vessel, the Beautiful Star, arrived at Vera Cruz with four thousand guns, three hundred pounds of powder, and other war munitions for the Mexican Republic. She was seized by the Spaniards, as was also a small lot of arms aboard the brig Puebla. Nine other vessels of the same description were expected

soon to arrive, and they will also be confiscated. The English, French and Spanish flags wave over the Castle, the French and English fleets having arrived. Considerable discontent existed among the the French and English at the want of courtesy exhibited by the advance of the allied expedition, in not having hoisted the three flags at first. General Prim was also at Vera Cruz.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie to endeavor to clear the environs of the city, so that the market may be supplied with fresh

Most of the French troops had disembark-The gun-boat Santiago de Cuba was at Ha

Great activity prevailed among the troops at Havana, and rumor says they will be sent to

Several cases of insubordination had occur red among them, and three uon commissioned officers were killed by them. The murderers were publicly garroted.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

## CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Wm. Huntington, of the territory of Washington, to be appointed Marshal of

that Territory.

Benj. H. Smith, of Virginia, attorney for the western district of Virginia.

James O. Brodhead, of Missouri, attorney for the eastern district of that State, Robert J. Tuckey, of Missouri, attorney for the western district of that State.

Robert Crosier, of Kansas, attorney for the district of that State. Samuel D. Howe, of Washington Territory, as agent of the Indians in that district. James D. Doty, of Wisconsin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. Geo. Bowen, Postmaster at Batavia, New

Joseph E. Struter, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska.

Thomas R. Jarvis, Collector of Customs for

pired.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill for the increase of the clerical force of the War and Navy
Departments, as returned from the House with an amendment, was taken up, and the amendment agreed to, and the bill passed finally.

The case of Senator Bright was then taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blake, (Ohio,) from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to establish a postal money order system. The consideration was postal postponed.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) from the Committee of the medicine in the consideration was without it.

—cound and well.

We, the undersigned, who are well acquarated with a well acquarated with and the beneated effects of Mr. Camp County, to the last as stated above.

HEISHAT. HOTCH

We, the undersigned, who are well acquarated with a the local and the beneated effects of Mr. Camp County, to the last as stated above. HEISHAT. HOTCH

We, the undersigned, who are well acquarated with and the beneated effects of Mr. House and the beneated effects of Mr. Stevens, or the House with and the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with and the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the Amendment and the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with and the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the Amendment and the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. STEVENS, (Ohio,) from the House with the beneated effects of Mr. ST ered for some time, when the morning hour ex-

On the 22d in t. of feyer of the brain, Dayin Causties, son of Jos. C., and Sarah H. Bustil', in the third Fear of (The friends of the lamily are invited to attend the [The friends of the raminy are invited to attent his funeral from the residence of his parents, on the morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice to proceed

On the 221 of January, ELMARTH, intant disgater of William D., and Jennie Carson, aged five months and A white winged angel from the throne.

Was sent to bear our cheral brone.

The funeral will take place from the resid mes of the [The funeral with today | North, on Fri ay after

noon at 2 o'clock; the friends are respectfully for tel u New Advertisements

At Havana, sugars were unit and to 25,000 boxes. There was a moderate demand for molasses Exchanges were declining; on London 124@13 per cent. premium; on New York 1@2½ per cent discount.

The news from Mexico is to the 10th inst. Communication with the interior had been entirely cut off by the war operations.

A regiment of Spanish troops started on the 4th, on the Medellin road, for a reconnoisance, but were driven back after proceeding a mile, by an unseen foe.

One correspondent says Vera Cruz is surposeded by the Mexicans on the inland, and the standard of the Mexicans on the inland, and the standard of the Mexicans on the inland, and the standard property.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

FUBLIC SALE.

FUBLIC SALE.

FUBLIC SALE.

FUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at the Correct H. up. on the FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. on the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1862, at the Correct H. up. of the Subury of FEBRUARY, A.

ma Canal maging the country line of the called said property.

Any person wishing to examine the promises being the day of sale, will please cill on Mr. John Young, the the same, who will give any information that may be requested. If the promises should not be said on said by they will be for rent.

Attendance will be given and conditions of sale main thrown by

## COAL! POWDER!

COAL REDUCED !!!

N consideration of the hard times, and price of Coal as follows:

Lykens Valley Broken (3) \$2.90 per to:

" " Large Egg" 2 99 per to:

" " Small Egg" 2 99 per to:

" " Small Egg" 2 90 per to:

" " Store 2 90 per to:

" " Nut " 2 25 per to:

Wilksbarre " 90 per to:

Wilksbarre 193 ...

Lorberry 290 ...

Lorberry 290 ...

App-All Coal delivered by the PATENT WEIGH CARROLL and weighted at the purchasers deor, in and the short 10 PURDS, the Coal will be forfested.

All Coal of the best quality mined, desired free free.

Coal sold in quantities, at the Lower walking PRIORS.
Agent for Dupont's Colebrated Prowder, a large-apply always on hand, at Manufacturers prices
always on Manufacturers prices
JAMES M. WHERERS

### NOTICE.

TS hereby given that Mrs. Lavinia Rosbecome given that Mrs. Lavinia Rosessions of Dauphin county, for Tavern (1996 essions of Dauphin county, for Tavern (1996 essions of Dauphin county, for Tavern (1996 essions of the city of Harrisburg, and that the size will be presented to the said Court on the 51, 47 of February, 1882.

J. C. YUUNG, Cara 123 State INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Lady, qualified by a thorough Masi-A cal Education acquired by a long course of store in Europe under Eminent Masters and by several rate of successful teaching, desires a few purch a few music and singling, Operatic and Balled stress Africa G. L., Box 87, Harrisbu rg, P. O.

### DR. W. BARR, OF HARRISBURG. Having purchased the entire right and in electionization M'CONNELL'S

GREAT SALE AND FREE DISTRIBUTION

GOLDEN ELECTRIC OIL,

COLDEN ELECTRIC OIL,

IVERY body ought to join in circulating it, if the facts we represent are so. All itemterested, the well and affile ed.

The GOLDEN ELECTRIC of it is useful in chrone att.

Nervous Dreases, such as Rheumates, Nertage,

Bronchitis, Catarrah, Secrotius, Pilles, Predo roil Stellinoers, Giandular Swellings, Fems'e Compune, Sre

Breasts, &c.

In fact there is no family medicine that the substitution of the propose of introducing it into every family with two of my own valuable preparations or their croup, Weak and Inflamed Eyer, and as an rightness of those who assist me to dispose of 20 gross, I that possession of a committee of bhoorable centered in following valuable articles, for Fakkolstible candidate following valuable articles, for Fakkolstible candidate for the oreasting Bureau.

1 Fine Dressing Bureau.

1 Fine Cattare Refered.

Nebraska.
Thomas R. Jarvis, Collector of Customs for the District of Cherry Stone, Va.
Henry O. Parker, Sarveyor of Customs at the port of Accomac, Va.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SACO, ME.
SACO, Me., Jan. 28.
The Thomson block of buildings was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss seven thousand dollars.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (Ills.,) presented the petition of the officers and soldiers of Camp Douglas and citizens of Chicago, asking the employment of Homeophatic physicians in the army, Mr. Howard, (Mich.,) presented a joint resolution passed by the L-gislature of Michigan, in favor of an exchange of prisoners, with special reference to the gallant Col. Wilcox who was wounded at Bull Run. Referred.

Mr. WILKOM (Mass.) presented in remonstrance of the undorwriters, ship-owners and others of Boston against any measures which will impair the efficiency of the coast survey.

Mr. HALS, (N. H.) called up the resolution in regard to Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, declaring that in the order he transmitted the Senate, he was guilty of breach of privilege and contempt of the Senate report the resolution to the Presideht, passed.

Mr. R. COLLAGES, (Yt.,) from the Post Office at Philadelphia.

Mr. HALS, (N. H.) called up the resolution in regard to Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, declaring that in the order he transmitted the Senate, he was guilty of breach of privilege and contempt of the Senate report the resolution to the Presideht, passed.

Mr. R. COLLAGES, (Yt.,) from the Completion of the Fost office at Philadelphia.

On the motion of Mr. Wilsons the bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was taken up, the question being on the amend, ment providing the penalty of death for forcing the safe guard, which was agreed to.

The bill was so amended that no work shall be hereafter commenced, and then the motion of Mr. Wilsons the bill for the completion of the defences of Washington was taken up, the question, the passe

postponed.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the naval approprition bill.

Mr. Kellegg, (Ill.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for the supplies. furnished their troops, called out to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. Consideration postponed.

Mr. Mallory, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee.

The House in committee of the whole took up the military academy bill.

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