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

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.

Saturday Afternoon, January 25, 1862.

ANOTHER GRAB AT THE FUNDS.

The merchants and bankers of New York city have been laboring ever since the establishment of a mint, to control its coinage and transfer its business to that city. These efforts have continually failed, but New York impudence never quails before defeat, and the New York bankers and money shavers have persistently renewed their claimor for a branch mint to be located within their control, whenever an opportunity favored their success. The time now seems propitious for forcing the establishment of a branch mint or coinage department in connection with the Assay office in New York. Such a movement is now in progress in Congress, and we see that the House Committee on Commerce intend to report in favor of it in a few days, so that we may expect to hear of an appropriation of at least a hundred thousand dollars to construct the buildings and machinery necessary for the purpose of coinage, and another hundred thousand dollars to put the plans in operation. All this will be a useless and extravagant waste of public money to gratify the envy, cupidity and avarice of the speculators of New York city, because the mint in Philadelphia is adequate in all its machinery and facilities of coinage, to meet the demands of the people and accommodate the wants of the government. But for all these facts, and in the face of the pressure which is already demanding a large taxation, the claims of the merchants and brokers of a single city must be answered with additional expenditures of money.

We sincerely trust that Congress will rebuke this bullying disposition of the people of New York to take advantage of the wants of the nation by imposing new burdens on its government. The proposition to establish a branch coinage department in New York is only a plan to rob the treasury, and is unworthy loyal men at this stage of the country's embarrassment.

SERVICES RENDERED.

The *Daily State Journal*, the home organ of President Lincoln, says that as Gen. Cameron has now gone out of office, it must not be forgotten that the nation owes him a debt of gratitude for what he has done. His extraordinary business energy created and equipped a great army with rapidity unexampled in history. Now that this army is fairly in the field its direction devolves on the General-in-Chief. It future supplies will reach it by an established routine; the duties of the department will be much less arduous than when everything had to be extemporized without adequate facilities. Let us hope that this resignation marks the opening of a new era in the conduct of the war, and that the vigor of preparation which has distinguished the administration of ex-Secretary Cameron may be followed by the terrible energy of actual war, under the leadership of General McClelland.

HUGH YOUNG, of the *Tioga Agitator*, an able organ of Republicanism in the north of the state, has been appointed Consul to Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies. Hugh is deserving of the position, and as he is enjoying himself in that sailor's Paradise, among mountains of sugar, forests of lemons, and oceans of rum, he can gather strength and ability to pass through another campaign for the principles of Republicanism. The position is one of the most respectable and lucrative in the gift of the government.

PETITIONS FOR A DOG TAX of not less than one dollar, are in circulation in various parts of the state. They pray the legislature to impose this tax for the purpose of aiding in the support of the poor in such locations where there are no poor houses, and in every instance where the tax thus raised is not absorbed for the support of paupers, it shall be devoted to school and road purposes. The idea may be a good one, but the petitioners will find all taxation, hereafter, sufficiently high, without the necessity of creating any new taxes.

DIEFFENBACH of the *Clinton Democrat* exhibits his spite and resentment towards those honest Union men who voted for Henry D. Moore for State Treasurer, by striking right and left at them like a fangless serpent. He feels sore because he was humiliated by the contempt with which his own nomination was crushed in the Democratic caucus for the same office, and seeks this method of mollifying his disappointment by assailing such men as Chathem and Armstrong. It is a poor spite and an itching pursuit of office which Dieffenbach thus essays to gratify.

AFFLICTION.—The widow of the late Col. Sam Colt is still further afflicted, in the loss of an infant daughter, who died on Monday morning, of diptheria.

STRANGE ARGUMENT.

There is a certain class of men in the loyal and also in the rebel states, who are honestly attached to the Union, and sincerely in favor of putting down the rebellion, but who are opposed to all measures which in any manner tend to the bodily, business or political injury of those who are engaged in the traitorous strife. They profess to admire the enthusiasm of those who have rallied to the defence of the Union, and do not hesitate to commend and approve the immense military preparation and display of the government. This all very proper; and in the estimation of the same class the millions which have already and will continue to be expended, are judiciously applied, but the moment an attempt is made to use this military force for the purpose designed, we hear disapproval and dissent from those who profess to be attached to the Union, and who are so extravagant in their admiration of our military resources. With this class of men the idea and the claim predominates, that the loyal army was not recruited, organized and armed to fight rebellion. The loyal sentiment of the country, in the opinion of these gentlemen, is entirely averse to the shedding of blood for the preservation of the Union, and therefore they persist in maintaining that wherever a blow is struck, it must be leveled in such a manner as not to interfere with any of the rights which the men of the south enjoyed while they were loyal to the Constitution, but which in common sense and justice they have forfeited by their acts of treason and rebellion. Thus we hear daily of suggestions made to insure the loyalty of certain men in the south, of the government declaring that the objects of the war are not to interfere with southern rights or institutions—while the supreme right of the people of that section, as claimed by themselves, is an utter renunciation of the federal powers, a total disregard of the national legal authority, with the monstrous claim that the institution of slavery, excelling all other interests, all other investments and all other influences of the American people, must rule in the government, control in the church and domineer in society, or there shall be no peace, prosperity or perpetuity for the American Union. We never hear this same class of men insisting that there are rights at stake in the loyal states equal if not superior to those which are alleged to be in jeopardy in the south, and that the right to maintain this government as declared by the armed freemen of the loyal states, is holier and nobler than the preposterous principles of those who insist that they have a right to rebel for its destruction.

The disposition to listen to this kind of argument, and the desire to cater to a certain class of men in the south, who are loyal, not so much because they respect the federal authority, but because they believe that their darling institution is safest under its protection, is attracting and arousing the indignation of the people of the loyal states. It is useless to disguise this fact, and equally absurd to attempt the defence of any policy which professes to protect and insure the constitutional rights of those in rebellion, while men who are fighting to maintain the Constitution are daily suffering from its violations in the necessity thus created for them to appropriate their fortunes and risk their lives for its preservation. If any class of men should be listened to and their suggestions respected, it is those who are thus contributing to crush rebellion. To listen to those who clamor when the government attempts to enforce a law, is to listen to false warnings when our better judgment directs the proper course; and thus as long as those in authority suffer themselves to be intimidated by men who are directly in its interests, we will be certain to procrastinate until rebellion has gathered strength both to destroy the government and protect those who were instrumental in our delusion.

Whatever policy we may adopt in this struggle, we apprehend that there can be nothing so suicidal as the practice of listening to the argument of men whose entire interests are invested in the institution of slavery, as to how the war should be conducted. The deference which has been extended to this class, is due to another class who are supporting with their means and advancing with their courage the interest and the cause of the government. The time is coming, too, when the deference must be extended as we have indicated, or the demoralization of the army will follow the disheartening of the people, and then anarchy and confusion will indeed prevail.

WE HAVE HEARD OF MEN reading their own obituaries in the papers and finding themselves credited with virtues, the existence of which they never suspected. It it is true, as now reported, that General Siegel has not resigned, or threatened or intended to resign, but is attending to the duties of his command like a sensible man and gallant soldier, as he is, he must derive a grim satisfaction from the perusal of the pathetic eulogies written over his official decease. He must split his sides with "unextinguishable laughter" over the cheap martyrdom to which he is dedicated, and to which he is made to suffer—in print. He must read with mirthful astonishment the dreary leaders of metropolitan journals, written to prove what a persecuted man he is; how he has been snubbed and kicked about and insulted by successive major-generals; how he has been robbed of his men, purposely degraded before his own followers, kept in the back ground, thrust aside to make room for the veriest martinets; how, finally, endurance ceased to be a virtue, he could no longer retain his command without dishonor, was forced to resign or lose self respect, and *did* resign, and the country should applaud, and did applaud, and *must* applaud his pluck!

For ourselves, we never believed so brave a man as General Siegel would be driven into throwing up his commission because somebody else, whom he might think less deserving, was promoted over him. Had he been capable of such weakness, it would have only proved that our estimate both of his discretion and his patriotism had been too high.

IT is said that $10,000 have been sent to Albany to prejudice New York legislators against the bill closing the Broadway concert saloons.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

HOW SOLDIERS GET LIQUOR.—Some days ago a common trunk was placed on board one of Government line of steamers at Baltimore and during the trip down to Fortress Monroe one of the guard observed that it was leaking a little, and that a decidedly liquorish odor was emitted from it. The trunk was placed upon the wharf as if all right, and the sentinel was told to observe the person well who should call for it, as there was no direction upon it, or mention made of it in the way bill. After keeping the trunk for several days, and no claimant having presented himself, the trunk was opened and found to contain a large well made tin case, just fitting the larger chamber of the trunk. This case was filled with whisky of the commonest sort, *which had eaten away the solder*, and was oozing out of the tin case and trunk. On top of the case some children's second-hand clothes were packed. The fact that the trunk commenced leaking no doubt induced the owner or consignee to remain quiet and not claim it. As the clever *ruse* did not succeed, the whisky was poured out upon Mother Earth, and many poor soldiers escaped punishment and the guard house. But the enterpise not mis-carried, the villanous stuff would no doubt have seriously corroded many *soldgers* with i's in them.

HARD TIMES IN THE WEST.—A correspondent at Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, writes as follows under date of January 10. While the country generally is suffering from hard times, we of Western Iowa are by no means exempt. It is true we raised large crops during the last summer, and consequently have on hand a large supply of wheat, corn, potatoes and corn—yet what does it avail us? We are allowed from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for wheat, ten and ten and a half cents for corn, fifteen and twenty cents for potatoes, and two and two and a half for pork, per pound, while butter is worth ten cents, egg eight cents, chickens, (full grown,) $1 to $1 50 per dozen, and worse than all we cannot get cash, even at these prices, but must take our pay from the merchants in goods, at enormous prices. So we must keep our produce and live as economical as possible, and consequently our merchants do a very small business. Our only circulating medium is trade-money, hard money being seldom seen, but we may hope for better days, trusting in a kind and all-wise God for relief. All we can do is to continue to raise as large crops as possible, and store them away for future sale, for there will certainly be a demand for the produces of the farm, at renumerative prices, at some future time.

COULD HAVE TAKEN CHARLESTON.—Captain Sprague, of Sandusky City, is among the prisoners exchanged recently. He was confined in Charleston at the time of the Port Royal victory, and says: We learned from the Irish guards of the approach of General Sherman, and the taking of Beaufort. On the next morning the ladies, who had offered us nothing but insult, waved their handkerchiefs towards us. This was cheering, though we knew it was bare hypocrisy. The officers from that time changed their treatment, and were more civil. Both citizens and soldiers were perfectly panic stricken, and fled in all directions. Public meetings were held two evenings to see what was to be done. A terror was over the whole city; they expected to be taken. General Sherman, with five thousand men, could have had the city by asking for it. We waked up in the morning and longed to hear his guns. It would have been relief to have had a shell crash through the jail. It would have told us that somebody was in earnest.

THE MCCOOK "FIGHTING FAMILY."—Colonel Rob't L. McCook, the fourth son of Hon. Daniel McCook, who is in command of the Third Brigade of General Thomas' division of the army of Kentucky, was badly wounded in the battle of Mill Spring, on the Cumberland river, Kentucky. General Rob't L. McCook is the senior brother of General Alexander McD. McCook, who is in command of the centre division of the advance of Gen. Buell's army stationed at Mumfordsville, on Green river. The following despatch as to the condition of his son, has been received by Mr. McCook, now in Washington:

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1862.

DAN'L MCCOOK: Robert is painfully, but not dangerously wounded. Don't start West.—Three balls through his horse, one through his coat, the fifth struck him. Heard from himself. G. W. MCCOOK.

The writer of the above despatch and his brother, Col. McCook, were in this city with the Ohio regiment last spring.

THE LATEST AND BASEST TRICK to defraud the United States Treasury, is that stated by the Washington correspondents to have been resorted to by a colonel of a regiment, who had his son—who knew little more about music than a jackass—appointed to a place in the regimental band, drawing a lieutenant's pay, to carry an instrument on which he could not play a note! If the thing were not so monstrous, such a solemn farce would provoke a horse laugh. The army of leeches sucking the life-blood of the nation, appears more numerous and insatiable than the great and devouring cloud of locusts that plagued Egypt and 'darkened all the land of Nile;' and if prompt, bold and severe measures are not taken to rid the service of them, it will be useless to attempt to prosecute this expensive war for a very long period.

IMPORTANT FROM BOWLING GREEN.—The Louisville *Journal* claims that Gen. Hardee has arrested Gen. Hickman for burning houses at Cave city, and other places on the Nashville railroad. It also learns, and credits, that Gen. Buckner has resigned his commission. The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering terribly for money. It is reported that Buckner's children are running about there barefooted. Hardee, second in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the Confederate lines as the only means of liquidating the demand.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.—It appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the Senate, in answer to a resolution calling for information relative to acting lieutenants, masters, master's mates, paymasters, and acting assistant paymasters, that they are all employed, and, when not disabled by sickness, have been on duty since the date of their appointment. Only two paymasters on the active list are unemployed. One is unfit for duty, and the other is in Virginia.

CAVALRY OFFICERS.—The board for examining cavalry officers have passed upon about one hundred and fifty cases, including all grades of officers, about one half of these having been reported upon unfavorably, and it is understood that the report has been approved. The board have, in many instances, remanded for future examination the cases of subordinate officers, where it had been apparent that the field officers, and particularly the colonels of their regiments, were unfit for their positions, and had not afforded the company officers an opportunity to learn their duties.

ILLINOIS COFFEE.—Mr Geo. R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Ill., last year raised *two bushels of coffee*, nearly identical with the Rio coffee. His seed was sent to him three years ago from Australia. It was unproductive the first year, bearing a little the second year, and is most productive the third season. At his estimate *thirty bushels can be grown per acre*. The plant has every appearance of hardiness and adaptability to Illinois soil. Many farmers in Mr. Hoffman's vicinity will plant it the coming season.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY is to be celebrated in Boston and New York with unusual interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Seizure of Property of Secessionists for the Non-payment of the Refugee Tax.

A Writ of Replevin Issued on the Provost Marshal.

The Secessionists and their Attorney Arrested.

PROMPT ACTION OF GENERAL HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.

Several of the secessionists in this city who were recently assessed for the benefit of the south western fugitives, by order of Gen. Halleck having failed to pay the assessments, their property has been seized within a day or two past, under execution, to satisfy the assessment, with 25 per cent. additional, according to General Order No. 24.

Yesterday Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant, and one of the assessed secessionists had a writ of replevin served upon the Provost Marshal General for property seized from him, whereupon he and his attorney, Nathaniel Cox, were arrested and lodged in the milltary prison.

To-day General Halleck issued a special order directing the provost marshal general to send Engler beyond the limits of this Department, and to notify him not to return without the permission of the commanding general, under the penalty according to the laws of war.

Gen. Halleck also adds that, martial law having been declared in this city by authority of the President of the United States, all civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these head quarters, or impede, molest or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as military offence, and so punished. The Provost Marshall General will arrest each and every person of whatever rank or office who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Head Quarters. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton.

ALL QUIET AT SOMERSET.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.

The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., are undergoing the process of embalming at Somerset, so as to be delivered to their relatives. Affairs below are reported as quiet.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

HALIFAX, Jan. 25.

The steamer City of New York has arrived. Her advices were received from Cape Race.

The steamer Canada from Boston arrived at midnight, and sailed at four o'clock this morning for Europe.

Both steamers report having experienced heavy weather.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.

Flour is rather dull, but without change in prices; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $5 25 for superfine, $5 62½@5 65 for extra, and $5 87½@6 00 for extra family; receipts small. Rye flour is steady at $3 75, and Corn Meal at $3 00; there is a fair demand for Wheat, with sales of 6,000 bushels; fair and prime Penn. and Western red at $1 32@1 35, and 1,500 bush. spring at $1 28. Rye is selling at 72@73c. for Penn. Corn is steady at 58c. for new, and 59@60 for old. Oats selling freely at 38½c. less. Pork sells at $12 25@12 50. Hams at 6@8c.; smoked sides at 5½c., and shoulders at 4@4½c. Lard is selling at 7½@8½c.; 200 bushels Clover Seed sold at $4 62½@4 65. Coffee is very firm; small sales of Rio at 19½@21c. Sugar and Molasses are quiet. Whisky dull at 25 cents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25

Flour quiet, sales of 4,500 barrels. State brands are unchanged. Wheat and Corn quiet, sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm $12@12,62½ for mess, and $8,50@9,50 for prime. Lard heavy. Whisky dull at 24 cts. The storm interferes with business. Receipts of Flour 10,677 bbls. Wheat 2,983 bushels.—Corn 1468 bushels. Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island 54¼. Illinois Central railroad 63. Michigan Southern 40½. Reading 39½. Missouri, sixes, 42⅜.

A Sketch of Cairo.

One of the numerous correspondents gathered at Cairo, Illinois, in view of an advance from that point, writes:

You have heard of the modern Cairo, (pronounced Ka-ro,) of its subterranean situation on the delta between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers; but not the most graphic power for descriptive narrative can give a faithful picture. I am sitting by a window in the St. Charles, the great hotel of the place, of which the less said the better. The view is up the Ohio, and I will note the objects which appear in view. Far up the river, in the back ground, is a dark belt of woods bordering the Ohio. Nearer along the levee, are fifteen or twenty steamboats, most of them in Government employ, with volumes of black smoke ascending from their tall stacks or chimneys, and puffs of steam vanishing in the air. In the middle of the stream is the Taylor—Commodore Foote's flag-ship—looking like a coal transport, black all over, with the exception of one white stripe along the guards. Still nearer are the nondescript gunboats—a cross between the floating battery, a dredging machine, and a mud-scow. The sailors call them mud *turkles*. More of them anon.

Ascending the levee is the front street of the city, occupied by a train of cars standing upon the track of the Illinois Central Birway. The company threw up the embankment, or rather filled it in. Stepping down from the embankment upon the natural allulum, I beheld dwelling houses, from a white painted two-story house down to as mean a shanty as can be found outside of Dublin. The mud cannot adequately be put into the picture. There is thick mud, thin mud, sticky mud, splashy mud, slim mud, deceptive mud, impassable mud, which appears to the sight—to say nothing of the peculiarities that are understood by the nose, for within forty feet of my window is a horse stable and a pig yard—not an enclosure, but the street, where slops from the horses and washes from the sinks are trodden with the manure from the stables! You remember Bunyan's description of the Slough of Despond, into which all the filth and slime of this world settled—a description which, graphic as it is, might have been heightened if he had seen Cairo!

But to go on with the picture: there are sheds, shanties, stables, pig-sties, wood piles, and carts, wagons, barrels, boxes—the debris of everything, thrown over the area. Of animate things are water-carts—two horse teams which are supplying the inhabitants with drinking water from the river. There are truckmen stuck in the mud. There are two pigs having an irrepressible conflict, also two dogs—one a big black one with a white nose—one a little white one, smart, active and energetic, setting an example to our Generals. They are harrassing a foe, charging on the front, on the right flank, on the left flank of a formidable enemy—three hogs, while a fourth is advancing to their aid with as much despatch as can be expected, considering that the mud is more than leg deep. Twenty feet distant from the conflict, soldiers in their blue coats, officers with swords, sash and belt displayed—ladies are picking their way along the sticking sidewalks. This is Cairo. Delectable place!

THE TARIFF.—The business community are considerably alarmed at the idea that Congress is to make a great and serious change in the present tariff. From present appearances the Committee of Ways and Means will make but a very slight change, no more than to rectify some mistakes in the present bill. The bill has been in operation so short a time that its results cannot be correctly nor justly calculated upon. There is high authority for the expression of this opinion.

BIBLES.—It has been computed that the whole number of copies of the Scriptures in existence in the Christian world at the close of the last century did not exceed four millions. Recent investigation has revealed that the aggregate issue of Bibles in Great Britain every year is now nearly four millions, or as many as existed in the whole world before the present century.

RAPACITY EVERYWHERE.—The Canadian military authorities at Montreal advertised for two thousand bedsteads for troops arriving; whereupon some speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute baudets for bedsteads, and the speculators "missed a figure."

THE concert saloons of New York have sent twenty of the prettiest waiter girls to Albany to charm the legislators into favoring the continuance of the "Broadway ulcers."

THE new Napoleons struck at the Paris mint show the imperial brows encircled with a laurel wreath, in token of the Emperor's victory at Solferino.

THE coroners of New York hold about twenty-five hundred inquests annually, and the average cost of each inquest is about $3.

NINETEEN newspaper correspondents accompany the Mississippi expedition. Several of them represent the New York press.

COL. ASTOR, who resigned his position on General M'Clellan's staff, has withdrawn his resignation.

THIRTY per cent. upon the State tax has been appropriated to aid the families of Mississippi rebel volunteers.

Married.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. James Colder, Mr. Edward Adams and Miss Mary E. Lighter, both of Falmouth, Lancaster county.

New Advertisements.

CURE OF SUFFERING AND DISEASE

THROUGH WAKING Clairvoyant perception of the causes of disorders,

DR. ADDISON,

the celebrated Medical Examiner has arrived at Harrisburg and taken

Room No. 45 at the Jones' House,

where he will remain a short time for medical examination of persons afflicted with any form of disease or suffering. The remarkable correctness of the knowledge he acquires of each person's case without asking any questions whatever, is fully shown to each one he examines, by his accounts of their feelings and sensation arising from the disorders he finds existing in the system, the blood or any organ affected. In consequence of this, his cures in Philadelphia and Boston and other places where he has practiced to any extent, have been numerous and remarkable for many of the most extreme cases have been brought to his care, and his success in prompt relief and speedy restoration of his patient in health and comfort, has corresponded with his great skill in mastering and showing the nature of complaints.

Dr. Addison's Examinations and Consultations are made without charge, so that a visit to him does not cost anything; and to many it may be the means of a cure almost beyond valuation. Where medical treatment is desired, charges will be made moderate and to suit the times. jan26-1w.

FRANK BROWER

AT

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRANK BROWER

MONDAY EVENING.

FOR RENT.—A large house with seven rooms in Third near Market street, has been occupied as a dwelling and milliner store for a number of years. Also a two story frame house at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. JACOB SHEEL. Jan25-dtf.

JUST ARRIVED.

SWEET ORANGES and Confectionary, Lemons, Apples, Dried Fruits, Dandelion Coffee, Prunes, Figs, Dates and Cranberry, Nuts of all kinds, &c., &c., at JOHN WISE, Corner Third and Walnut St. jy24-2t*

TO GRAIN CONTRACTORS.

THE BALTIMORE BAG FACTORY,

No. 77 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

IS PREPARED to furnish Government Contractors and others with Linen or Cotton Bags of all sizes, promptly for cash at low prices. *Oats and Coal Contractors* will find it to their advantage to give me a call. JOHN C. GRAFFLIN. Baltimore, Jan. 17th, 1862. jy24-2md*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY THE EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1862, at the Court House in Harrisburg, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A certain lot of Ground situated in Upper Swatara township, Dauphin county, about one quarter of a mile below the line of the city of Harrisburg, containing nine acres, more or less, on which is erected a large Distillery (known as the Keystone Distillery,) together with a sufficient number of Pens for feeding one thousand Hogs; also, other out buildings necessary about an establishment of the kind.

The Distillery is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad with a siding belonging to the property, the Pennsylvania Canal making the boundary line of the east end of said property.

Any person wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, will please call on Mr. John Young, near the same, who will give any information that may be required. If the premises should not be sold on said day they will be for rent.

Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by JACOB LEIBY. j23 d3w

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit.—Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds.—Fresh and Salt Fish, Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Tobacco, Segars and Country Produce in general, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets. JOHN WISE. oct28-d6m.

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862

The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:—

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 3 20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at [illegible] a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at [illegible] p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at [illegible] p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mt. Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7 30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12 35 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia, leaves Harrisburg at 2 00 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 7 20 [illegible]

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona at [illegible] m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.25 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at [illegible] p. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.; leaves Harrisburg at [illegible] a. m., Altoona, 3.30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 9 30 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11 25 [illegible] Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona at 9 10 [illegible] and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at [illegible] p. m.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION leaves Mt. Joy for Lancaster at 11.33 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at [illegible] p. m.

The NEWS EXPRESS and PASSENGER Train leaves West Philadelphia at 4.00 a. m.; leaves Lancaster at [illegible] Mount Joy at 7.43 a. m.; Middletown at [illegible] and arrive at Harrisburg at 8.55 a. m., connecting with the Train west, from Harrisburg, at 9 00 a. m.

SAMUEL [illegible] Supt. East. Div. Penna. R. R.

Harrisburg, January 24 1862.—dtf

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

A new and large assortment of Books suitable for Children, has just been received at BERGNER'S BOOKSTORE. Among the assortment will be found an endless variety of

TOY BOOKS!

Indestructible Pleasure Books with Colored Pictures.

A full assortment of these popular little Books printed on fine linen, consisting of
Stories from the Scriptures—Ruth.
Stories from the Scriptures—Daniel.
Stories from the Scriptures—Samuel.
Childs Pictorial Reader,
House that Jack Built,
Cock Robin and Jenny Wren,
Old Woman and Hen,
Farmer Boy's Alphabet,
"Speed the Plough,"
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Man and Maid,
Little Boy Blue,
Jenny Wren, &c.

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