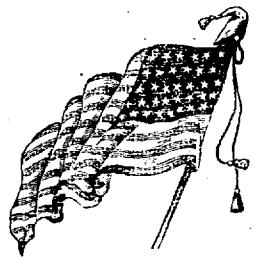


Daily Telegraph



Forever front 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. Monday Afternoon, January 27, 1862.

A VOLUNTARY VINDICATION.

We publish the following card, voluntarily tendered, as an act of simple justice due to our reputation and position in this community, and is the only notice we can take in our columns of the unprovoked assault of the Patriot and Union of Saturday last.

A CARD.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1862. GEORGE BERGER, Esq., Sir:—My attention having been directed to an article in the Patriot and Union of Saturday last, reflecting severely and unjustly on me, as being concerned with the prosecution in the case of the Com. vs. Loeb and Hirsch, I deem it only just to declare before the public, that you were in no manner connected with that prosecution.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

When the rebels were secretly engaged in concocting their plan for the subversion of the government, one of the reasons on which they relied for the escape of their satellites, was the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus. They intended to use this sacred feature in the machinery of a free government, as a pretext with which to shield their guilty partners in crime, and when they were met by the Constitutional authorities with a Constitutional suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, the chagrin and disappointment only equalled the rage and despair with which that suspension was greeted in rebellion.

Notwithstanding all these objections, the good sense of the people sustained the President, and as calmer counsels prevailed, men of ability and legal erudition began to discover not only the justice of the suspension, but its absolute necessity for defence and preservation. Among those the most eminent who sustained the President in this bold movement to thwart treason, was the Hon. Horace Binney of Pennsylvania, a man without a superior as a patriot or a rival as a lawyer.

THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA has passed an act authorizing the Governor to effect a loan of one million of dollars to rebuild that portion of Charleston laid in ruins by the late fire, the money so borrowed to be lent to such applicants as desire to rebuild, who are restrained from erecting other than fire-proof buildings.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL suggests that postage be collected for telegraphic dispatches sent over the wires, at the rate of five cents a dispatch. He calculates that by this means a large revenue will accrue to the government, and his suggestion deserves the consideration of Congress.

THE NASHVILLE Union says that proceedings under the confiscation act have been taken against the property of Judge Catron, worth about twenty-five thousand dollars, and against Andy Johnson for about thirty thousand dollars.

TREASURY NOTES FOR STAMPS.—A notice has been issued by the Postmaster General that treasury notes will not be received in payment for stamps unless they are purchased in sums amounting to two dollars and fifty cents.

SANGUINARY AND HORRIBLE VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It has become popular almost among a certain class of men in the loyal states constantly to remind those in arms to defend it from the assaults of rebels, of the necessity of care, least the act to punish treason does not result to some extent in a violation of the Constitution. In this particular some of our cotemporaries are bringing serious charges against those in command of the army, and among these the New York Evening Post brings a grave charge against General Thomas and Schoepff, or, if they acted under the orders of General Buell, then against the commander of the Kentucky division. Were they aware, while making breaches in the walls of Zollicofer's encampment, of the extent to which they were making breaches in the Constitution of the United States? Did they know that every Minnie ball they caused to be fired made a rent in the organic law as well as in the forehead or breast of a rebel? Could they have been conscious that the splendid bayonet charges of the Ninth Ohio and of the East Tennesseans were so many charges against the very ramparts of our rights, the guarantee of the national charter? Yet such was the case, and we mean to convict those epauletted gentlemen of their crime so clearly that not even a child can doubt it.

Article fifth of the amendments of the constitution—those amendments added after the instrument was framed, as a more perfect protection and guaranty of individual rights—declares expressly that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law"; but in the recent proceedings of General Thomas and Schoepff hundreds of persons were deprived of all by the most wanton and unmitigated acts of violence. We are told that they deliberately shot down at least two hundred of their "fellow-citizens"; that they maimed and mutilated nearly as many more, that their reckless followers seized and imprisoned as felons hundred of others, and that they converted to their own use the property of others to the amount of eighty wagon loads, together with a thousand mules and horses, and an unlimited quantity of military equipments.

No one will pretend that these flagrant injuries were inflicted by a due "process of law." The process of the law implies an indictment, a count, a trial, a judgment rendered and an execution issued. But Generals Thomas and Schoepff proceeded only with cannon balls, shrapnel and bayonets. They presented no indictment, they consulted no court, they empaneled no jury, and neither lawyer, nor judge, had a word to say, unless, like the gallant Colonels Cook and Fry, who are also lawyers, they spoke through the mouths of their revolvers. Was anything ever heard of more irregular in a constitutional and legal sense? Not a letter of the constitution was regarded, not an iota of the law observed. Those murdering and rapacious military men went to work as if there had been no constitution and no law in existence. All their studies of Blackstone and Chitty and Kent had done them no good, and we venture to say that if Garret Davis, or any other stickler for forms had remonstrated with them, they would have had the audacity to snap their fingers in his face. The men of the epaulettes even might have proceeded to other extremities with the men of the robe.

If it be said that the citizens who were so shamefully butchered and pillaged at Somerset were rebels in arms against the government, and so out of the pale of the law, we reply that the constitution provides for such cases. It presumes throughout the well-known maxim of the law that every person shall be supposed to be innocent until he has been proved guilty; while it expressly enacts, first, that "no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act"; and second, that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury." &c. Now, we do not learn that in the cases of the poor fellows so summarily condemned and executed at Somerset, a single one of these wise safeguards was heeded. Not a particle of legal proof was offered as to the guilt of the persons killed and robbed; not a single witness testified to the overt act of treason; therefore, we infer that it was decidedly unconstitutional to kill those poor rebels at Somerset; it was highly improper to take their mules and their horses; it was an outrage to deprive them of their stores, and a barefaced atrocity to run away with their wagons and their barges. Generals Thomas and Schoepff ought to be arrested for their high-handed doing, and as for Colonel Cook, who drove a body of his friends with fixed bayonets right upon the cannon of our fellow-citizens, in order to take what did not belong to them, and as for Colonel Fry, who coolly put a bullet in the heart of Zollicofer, we do not know what punishment they deserve. In short, there does not appear to have been a man upon the ground who properly appreciated his constitutional duties, or cared a whit for the sacred rights of person and property.

Matters have come to a sad pass indeed, when our southern brethren are treated in this ruthless way; but they are not altogether hopeless; for if these brethren will only take the trouble to color their faces slightly with burnt cork, or with a little gingerbread, the fashionable tint at Richmond, their rights will be promptly respected. The constitution will then be admitted in all the force that it has in a time of peace in regard to them; instead of being shot down they will be returned to their comfortable homes; and their property, which is of the privileged constitutional shade, will be protected as sacredly as any of the sacred animals of Egyptian superstition.

SAMUEL H. CLARK, of the Medina Tribune, one of the ablest of the Republican organs in the Empire State, visited our sanctum this morning, en route for home, from a tour along the Potomac, where he had been on an errand of business among the soldiers. Mr. Clark was formerly a resident of this city, and still retains among our people many warm and faithful friends. His character and deportment will win friends, wherever he becomes known.

REBEL PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Some of our western cotemporaries relate stories as to rumors being current at Springfield and St. Louis, to the effect that propositions of peace have been offered by the traitor, Davis, to the National Administration. These propositions are pregnant with a great deal that is to add to the glory of rebellion by making it a success in the recognition of the world, and much more to the credit of the leading traitors, by affording them the means of escape from that just punishment which they have earned in a cause alike revolting to humanity and liberty. But the principal feature of the proposition for peace is the tender which is made to the British government, that slavery should be abolished in twenty-one years, provided Great Britain recognizes the Confederacy. The proposition thus to abolish slavery is not very explicit, and it therefore becomes a question until explained, whether by this twenty-one years is implied a purpose totally to extinguish the institution in that period of time, or make it the standard of an apprenticeship which every African born in slavery shall serve to gratify the chivalric endowed masters of the south. It must mean something of this order, or if it implies the total abolition of the last relic of barbarism, our southern rebel cousins will run the risk of losing the alliance of their northern Democratic brethren, because on the principle that slavery is christian, politically just and economically moral, has the alliance of the Breckinridge Democracy of the north been steadfast to the traitors of the south.

We submit the propositions as we find them in the Chicago Tribune. Our readers will observe that they are plain and explicit, as have been all the demands and propositions both before and since the rebellion of the slave drivers:

- 1. Recognition of the Southern Confederacy. 2. Absolute free trade between Northern and Southern Confederacies. 3. Abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law. 4. Introduction of Coolie labor to Southern States.

There is an air of authenticity connected with these propositions, which give them a great importance at the present time. It will require only a short period to discover the effect of such a movement, both on the federal government and the rebellion.

Ladies' Aid Association.

Report of the Ladies' Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Aid Association of Millersburg, Pennsylvania, showing the amount collected by each soliciting committee, and from whom; together with a statement of the disposition made of said collections, &c., viz:

- Misses Mary M. Wingard and Catharine Etzweiler, committee, collected as follows: Mr. Isaac Miller, \$1; G. M. Braker, \$2; Anna Miller, \$1; H. Mark, \$5; F. P. Bower, \$5; Simon Wert, \$5; S. Eberly, two pair slippers; Mrs. S. Eberly, \$5; Mary Seal, \$5; Mrs. Jos. Cramer, \$5; D. Cramer, \$5; Nancy Fox, \$2; Mrs. H. Billman, \$5; Mrs. Geo. Yeager, \$5; A. Friend, \$5; J. D. Etzweiler, \$5; Mary M. Rathoon, \$5; Mrs. G. M. Braker, two towels, two crocks quince butter; Miss Martha Sides, one quilt, two towels, one crock jelly and one book. Total, \$67.07.

Mrs. H. L. Gilbert and Mrs. B. G. Steever collected as follows: Geo. Bowman, \$1; Mrs. W. McKissick, \$5; M. Bittling, \$5; Mrs. A. Shive, \$5; Isaac Bowman, \$5; Jacob Landis, \$5; Joseph Keefe, \$5; G. Smetzer, \$5; B. Whitmer, \$5; Miss C. Forney, \$5; Mrs. S. Miller, 1 quilt; A. J. Havenstick, \$5; Mrs. Ward, \$5; Mrs. L. E. Bowman, \$5; S. Kitzmiller, \$5; Mary Braker, \$5; Mrs. H. L. Gilbert, \$1; Mrs. B. G. Steever, \$1; Misses Belle Frank, Anna Stiles, Sallie Sweigard, Rebecca Jury, Doru Wenrick, each \$5; Miss A. Dechan, \$5; S. J. Ry, \$5; Mrs. M. Holtzman, 1 cut yarn; Mrs. S. Gilbert, 6 cuts yarn; Mrs. A. Rudy, 6 cuts yarn; Mrs. J. Keefe, 2 cuts yarn; Mrs. Jonas Jury, one cut yarn; Mrs. F. Wenrich, 1 half bed; Catharine Hineka, \$5; Mrs. J. Burdner, \$5; Mrs. W. Lehman, \$5; Mrs. G. W. Steever, \$5; Mary Harman, \$5; Mrs. G. W. Bower, \$5; J. S. Musser, \$1; J. H. Kahler, \$5; J. F. Bowman, \$5; Gilbert & Bros., \$1; Mrs. Anna E. Bower, \$5; S. Stewart, one crock, and plum butter; Mrs. J. C. Stewart, \$5. Total cash, \$14.43.

Mrs. D. Weiser and Mrs. L. W. Link collected as follows: Mrs. George Noll, \$6; J. B. Lebo, \$5; Rev. Mrs. Keefe, 1 blanket, 2 jars berries, and 1 glass jelly; Mrs. Isaac Wert, \$5; Buck & Lebo, \$2; Mrs. J. Geo. Wert, 1 pair stockings; Mrs. Triebelbes, \$5; A. S. Mattis, \$5; Mr. Geo. Romberger, \$5; Miss Hannah Kiefer, 1 pair socks; Miss Lydia Kiefer, 3 pillows. Total, \$37.1.

Whole amount collected by subscription \$39 05 Collection in M. E. church on Thanksgiving day and eve g. 1 00 \$40 05

Which amount was disbursed as follows: Bought of Bowman & Bro., 36 yards canton Bannel, 5 00 Bought of Buck & Lebo, cotton 3 60 Bought of G. M. Braker, sundries, 16 43 Bought of Gilbert & Bros, sundries, 9 60 Boxes and express, 2 00 Toweling, muslin, cotton and incidental expenses, 3 42 \$40 05

The above articles were all manufactured into hospital clothing, and duly forwarded to the branch office of the United States Sanitary Commission at Philadelphia, a statement of which will be published hereafter. The obligations of the association are due to the contributors, as well as to the patriotic ladies who could not pay, but who labored so faithfully in making up the goods. All of which is respectfully submitted. KATE E. SREVEER, Sec'y.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU of the Patent Office is in the constant receipt of applications from the western states for cotton seed. The experiment of cultivating cotton at the west is evidently to be undertaken in earnest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF A REBEL DESERTER.

His Statement of Affairs in the Rebel Army.

THE REBELS STILL AT MANASSAS.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. McCLELLAN AMONG THE REBELS.

The Rebels Expect a Sanguinary Battle at Centreville.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY COMMITTEE.

Its Immediate Establishment Decided Upon.

NO SITE DESIGNATED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. The oath of office was to-day administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to Associate Justice Swayne, who took his seat.

A rebel deserter who came into our lines last evening, contradicts the report that the rebels have fallen back from Manassas. He says about ten regiments have gone south, but the main body of the rebel army has not changed its position. They have nearly abandoned the idea that Gen. McClellan intends to attack them this winter. The rebel line of defence extends upwards of sixty miles. They expect the most sanguinary battle to take place at Centreville, for they have that place for miles around almost impregably fortified.

It is reported for several days that McClellan was dead, and there was great rejoicing for the rebel generals have a perfect dread of meeting him in battle.

The House Committee, who have the subject of a national foundry before them, have agreed to report in favor of the immediate establishment of one. They do not, however, designate any particular location, leaving it for Congress to decide that question. There were upwards of a dozen sites recommended to the committee, but they failed to agree upon any.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Richmond Despatch on the Recent Union Victory in Kentucky.

It is Considered more Decisive than Stated Through Union Sources.

MORE STONE VESSELS SUNK IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—The Richmond Dispatch of Friday, shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky.

The Dispatch says, "We regret to say that the report of a Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources, is more than confirmed by the intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears our defeat was more decisive than our northern accounts had led us to believe."

The editor further says, "This disaster in eastern Kentucky, and the apprehension it has excited for the safety of our connection with the south-west through Virginia and Tennessee by the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and the possible interruption of our intercourse with south Virginia by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad by the Burnside Expedition, direct attention to the vital importance of completing our connection between Richmond by the Danville and North Carolina railroad."

Aussa, Jan. 23.—A private letter received from Charleston this morning, says five stone vessels was sunk in the harbor yesterday.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says, that the statement that federal vessels had gone up Broad river is incorrect. The Dispatch contains a telegram from Norfolk, saying that the Baltimore South, received there, contains a statement that a report had reached Baltimore of the loss of five of Burnside's fleet in Pamlico sound, and that a large steamer, probably the Louisiana, had been burnt, &c. Thus it would seem that this report had no other foundation than this secession sneer—Baltimore South.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Whereabouts of General Rains.

Union Citizens Forced to Work in the Lead Mines.

The Rebel Force in Northern Arkansas.

PRICE'S ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD.

ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 26. A prominent citizen of south west Missouri has just arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence county. He says Gen. Rains with about four hundred staid all night at Mount Vernon on Tuesday night, the 14th inst., on his way to Granby, where his soldiers said they were going to work in the lead mines.

Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with the home guard companies and put them at work in the mines. In consequence of this a large number of Union citizens were leaving the country.

On the same night that Rains staid at Mt. Vernon, reports said that 170 or 200 rebels were encamped on the head of Spring river en route for Gascony.

In regard to the number of troops in northern Arkansas, he says, that he has it from good authority, that there are only about five hundred or six hundred at Cross Hollows and Cave Hill, Benton county, but a body of from three to five thousand were at Lillsworth Bend, about fifty miles below Van Bergen, on the Arkansas.

Several secessionists told Hall, that Price's forces at Springfield did not exceed ten thousand. This gentleman saw the scouts of the federal forces fifty-four miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

HALEFAX, Jan. 27. The steamer Europa sailed for Boston at five o'clock last evening. The steamer City of Norfolk sailed on Saturday evening for New York.

FROM BOSTON.

FIRE IN THE QUINCY MARKET.

TOTAL LOSS 50,000 DOLLARS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27. A fire occurred in the Quincy market this morning, originating in the story over the stalls. Nearly all the occupants lost by damage from the fire and water. A few of the occupants were well insured. Messrs. Nourse, Mason & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, occupying a part of the story of the stalls, loose \$20,000. The entire building is owned by the city, and was much damaged. The total loss is \$60,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27. The Old Point boat has arrived. She left evening, but brings no news of moment.

The U. S. brig Perry, which has run the blockade of the Potomac from Alexandria, arrived at Old Point last night.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New Mexico, introduced a bill in aid of the construction of a military road west of the Missouri river, by way of Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to Denver city. Referred to the select committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLFAX, (Ind.), introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter. Referred to the Post office committee.

Mr. COLFAX said in explanation, that instead of the three hundred rates now existing on printed matter, the bill he had presented provided for three, viz:—on newspapers, less than two ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, 5 cents per quarter for weeklies, when carried less than 4000 miles, and 10 cents for semi-weeklies, &c., according to the number of issues per week, on books and other mailable matter sent through the mails, one cent per ounce; over two thousand miles, double postage to be charged. He said this would simplify the rates, so that every post-master and subscriber could understand them clearly, which they could not do now, and would supersede the rates of 34@62c. per quarter, which no one could pay exactly in any federal coin.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27. The foreign news has flattened the market for Breadstuffs; there is very little doing; sales 1,500 bushels, at \$5 25 for superfine, \$5 62 1/2 for north west extra, and \$5 75@6 00 for extra family; receipts moderate; small sales of Rye Flour at \$3 75, and Corn Meal at \$3 00; there is a steady demand for Wheat, and 6,000 bushels good red sold at \$1 34; white ranges from \$1 40@1 50. Rye is selling at 72@73c. Corn is dull and lower; sales of new yellow at 57c. Oats are steady at 37 1/2c. Clover Seed is selling freely at \$4 62 1/2, and Flax Seed at \$2 10. Provisions are quiet; sales Mess Pork at \$12 00@12 50. Dressed Hogs are selling at 4c. 100 lbs. Lard sold at 7 1/2@8c. 200 lbs. poor at 7c. Coffee is held with increased firmness. Sugar and Molasses are very quiet. Whisky firmer; 300 bbls. Ohio sold at 25 cents.

New York, Dec. 27. Flour dull—sales of 6,500 bbls. at a decline of 5c.; state \$5 50@5 55; Ohio \$5 95@6 00; Southern unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn has a declining tendency mixed 64@65c. Pork firm—sales of 400 bbls. Lard steady at 7 1/2@8c. Whisky dull—24c. is offered while 24c. is asked. Receipts of flour 12,385 bbls.; wheat 1,385 bush.; corn 518 bush.

New York Money Market.

New York, Jan. 27. Exchange is nominal; money is quoted at 6 p. c. on call. Gold is selling at 101 1/2@110 p. c. Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 5 1/2; Cumberland Coal, 6 1/2; Illinois Central R. R. 62; Michigan Southern, 41; New York Central, 8 1/2; Mill and Mills, 3 1/2; Missouri G's, 42 1/2; Michigan G's, 80; Illinois coupon bonds of 1862, 80; Federal coupons 6 1/2@181, 90; registered, 88 1/2.

The Port Royal Cotton.

THE WORK OF GATHERING—THE CONTRABANDS. The comparatively moderate amount of contracted South Carolina cotton arriving at New York is really no indication of the extent of the work of picking, or of the quantity yet to be gathered. It is true that much of the cotton which was grown very near the large rivers and water-courses in the vicinity of Port Royal, and not burned by the rebels, has been brought forward; but a very small proportion of the whole amount on the islands has yet been brought to Hilton Head for shipment to this port.

The work of gathering goes steadily on; large quantities have been collected on the inland plantations, and ginning is carried on to a considerable extent. The number of contrabands engaged in the work is increasing, and the chief difficulty at present is a want of transportation facilities. When the federal forces landed at Hilton Head all the horses, oxen, carts and conveyances of all kinds were taken possession of and applied to the uses of the Quartermaster's department. As our troops penetrated to the adjacent islands and took possession of the main land, the same process was continued, and these means of transportation have been retained for the uses of the army.

The cotton now coming from Port Royal is carried on the shoulders of the negroes to the banks of the streams navigable for steamers of heavy draught, and it is noteworthy that, although the bulk of the cotton is inland, or on the banks of shallow streams, the only vessel of any considerable size employed in the transportation service is the Mayflower, an old ferry-boat drawing nearly ten feet of water.

Under these circumstances the business of taking the cotton from the plantation is exceedingly slow and difficult, if not in many cases impossible of accomplishment, except when it is carried for miles by the negroes—a work for which the comparatively small force of the contrabands is entirely inadequate. Besides, the Mayflower cannot approach very near the banks of the rivers, and the cotton in such cases is necessarily got on board by the use of small boats, which is a tedious operation.

What is required for this work, more than anything else, is a number of flat-bottomed boats, drawing eighteen inches or two feet of water, and to be loaded from carts or wagons adapted to the conveyance of large loads. It is understood that the contractors at Port Royal are in need of medical care, and that measures to supply this want are now in progress in this city.

LENTZ'S GREAT PICTURE, one of the great panels fronting the hall leading to the northern gallery of the House of Representatives, is gradually progressing. The idea, "The Westward Progress of American Civilization," being wrought out with startling and sublime effect. As yet he has only outlined the design, but enough has been produced to authorize the conviction that Mr. Lentze may rest his fame as one of the masters of his great art on this single creation of his pencil and his brain.

Wied.

Friday evening, Jan. 27, after a lingering illness, George Edwin, son of A. H. and C. L. BATH, in the 7th year of his age. On the 26th inst., HANNAH MAIN, daughter of SAMUEL O. and ELIZA WESTINGHOPE, aged 1 year and 2 weeks. [The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice, from the residence of the family in North street, in the rear of the reservoir.] On the 27th inst. AGNES WILLIAMS, infant son of ANN and Dr. A. W. NICHOLS. [The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. JOHN BOWMAN, Sr., near the White Hall, Cumberland county, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.]

New Advertisements.

WANTED. A RESTAURANT COOK. Apply at the European Hotel, Harrisburg city, Pa. ja27-63*

FAIR.

THE GRAND MASTERS' Council, No. 7, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, purposes holding a FAIR, in the Masonic Hall, in Tanner's Alley, to commence this (Monday evening) and to continue during the present week. The patronage of the public generally is solicited. ja27-61*

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. AND DEALERS in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c. Also agents for the sale of Refined Petroleum, Illuminating Oil, superior to any oil sold; furnished in any quantities at the lowest market rates. 170 and 172 William Street, NEW YORK. ja27-60m

CURE OF SUFFERING AND DISEASE.

THROUGH WAKING Clairvoyant perceptible in the cases 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 a person's case without seeing any thing, and whatever is fully shown to each one he examines, by his accounts of their feelings, a sensation arising from the disorders he finds existing in the system, the blood or any organ affected, and his success in curing his cases 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. ja28-1w.

JUST ARRIVED.

SWEET ORANGES and Confectionery, Lemons, Apples, Dried Fruits, Dupond Coffee, Prunes, Figs, Dates and Cranberry, Nuts of all kinds, &c., at low prices. JOHN W. KILGUS, Corner Third and Walnut Sts. ja24-2*

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 every size, promptly for sale at low prices. Grain and Corn Contractors will find it to their advantage to give a call. JOHN C. GARFIELD, Baltimore, Jan. 17th, 1862. ja24-2m*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862.

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leave Harrisburg daily at 3:20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7:40 a. m. FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily, (except Sunday,) at 1:00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6:10 p. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5:55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11:00 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7:30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:35 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 2:00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7:20 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave West Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m., Lancaster 7:07 a. m., Mount Joy at 7:45 a. m., Middleport at 8:25 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8:55 a. m., connecting with Mail Train west, from Harrisburg, at 9:10 a. m. 3:30 p. m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11:25 a. m., Harrisburg 4:05 p. m., Altoona at 6:10 p. m., and arriving at Pittsburgh at 1:40 a. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8:00 p. m. MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Mount Joy, leaves Lancaster at 11:35 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1:30 p. m. THE NEWS EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave West Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m., Lancaster 7:07 a. m., Mount Joy at 7:45 a. m., Middleport at 8:25 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8:55 a. m., connecting with Mail Train west, from Harrisburg, at 9:10 a. m. Supt. East, Wm. Penna. Railroad. Harrisburg, January 24, 1862.—dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, will be exposed to sale, on THURSDAY the 16th day of FEBRUARY, 1862, at the Court House in the city of Harrisburg, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, viz: A certain Messuage and tract of about fifteen acres of land situate in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, adjoining lands of John Fry and New Fox and others. There is also thirteen acres of cleared and fenced and under a good state of cultivation, the remainder is Woodland well covered with timber; on said land there is erected a One and a half story Log House, a 5 1/2 story a three story floor, and also having a Young Orchard with choice fruit and a good spring near the house. Also the estate of John Bower, dec'd. Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by Administrator of said deceased. JOHN ENGLAND, Clerk, O. C. ja21-dawts*

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER.