

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.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, February 3, 1862.

EXTRA TELEGRAPH.

The eloquent debate in the Senate on the resolution to instruct our Senators to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, United States Senator from the State of Indiana, will appear in full in an extra edition of the TRIFGRAPH to-morrow. Orders for extra copies must be left at the office before to-morrow

## GROWING VIRTUOUS.

The Miners' Journal declares that it is amazing how exercised the Straight Democrats at Harrisburg have become in regard to frauds. Never, apparently, were the interests of the state so near their hearts, as at present. To listen to eloquent speeches of each legislative Aminidab Sleek, in regard to the necessity of purity in the departments, and of keeping an argus eye on the public funds, one would suppose that we never had in this state a Demo cratic board of canal commissioners, reeking in corruption, and equandering the people's money, or hordes of ballot-box stuffers, to cheat the people out of their choice of public officers. Truly, the millenium is coming. The Democratic party is growing virtuous!

One of the late legislative moves is to ascertain how the "act for the commutation of tonnage duties" was passed, whether, in fact, there were fraudulent means used to secure its passage. We do not know that such means were used; but if they were, we do know that continue two years, would make the war debt the passage of a law which saves this state from five to eight millions dollars a year, dred millions-\$1,300,000,000. To cancel this, would justify the means, if no other could say in twenty years, would require an annual have secured its passage.

The selection of the member to open this raised, something like this: of Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, to lead the people to suppose that he was actuated by good motives in starting the investigation. They remember that he was long a member of the old Board of canal commissioners, whose existence recking in corruption, utterly destroybeen for years a grievous burden to the people the whole indebtedness. of the state.

are almost inclined to believe that that "dodge" is being brought into play by the suddenly small property and personal tax, would make unteers, while scouting on the other side of the converted member from Washington county, up the \$150.000.000 per annum required, with Potomac with forty men, was ambuscaded and picion.

OUR ASSERTIONS AND OUR ARGUMENTS in relation to the strength of our forces and the justice of our cause, must now be joined by other demonstrations or the force of our position will be diminished, and the probabilities of our ultimate success materially decreased. The agents of our own government abroad are satisfied that a general change has taken place in the opinion of the people of the various countries to which they are accredited, but our agents are also frank in their confessions that the rebel envoys are busy with money and falsehoods, further to misrepresent the true causes of the rebellion, and if possible, procure a recognition for the slave-breeding, traitorous oligarchy Added to these envoys, Europe is also merely responded to what has already been refilled with a class of a wenturers, who are ready to join the rebel cause the moment it receives European recognition. The argument on which the rebel envoys base their right to recognition, is the fact that the rebellion has maintained a belligerant attitude for more than ten months; that the federal authorities have not, and are not able to conquer a peace, and that, as much for the success of commerce as ed their ability to maintain a government, the for the recognition of a people who have exhibitrebel confederacy deserves the recognition of every nation in Europe.

What is needed to counteract the impressions which are thus sought to be made on the masses of Europe, is a battle and a victory. Such a battle cannot much longer be postponed, and European recognition of the confederacy also delayed. One or the other is bound to be realized before many weeks or months, so that if a battle is speedily fought and won, the recognition of the confederacy will never be made and thus the last hope of treason will be effectu:lly destroyed.

discussing projects for taxing the Press than British mobs left to grub for their profits on the the revenue for such taxes will amount to .-Something less than two weeks have already phancy have so long disgraced. been consumed with the subject; and that august body is still floundering in "deep waters." One would think, to hear the tedious harin the country.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

In an able article referring to the responsi bilities of the present contest the Reading Jour nal says that to carry on the war for the preservation of the Union successfully, will require a vast outlay of money, the principal portion of which will have to be raised by temporary or permanent loan. The redemption of the prin cipal of this loan will rest with posterity, but the interest, which of course should be paid promptly as it becomes due, must be met now, by the present generation. Assuming that the millions of dollars per day—the cost per year, would be seven hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and presuming further that it will require two whole years to crush out the rebellion, the total cost in money, without including the loss of life and destruction of property, would amount to one thousand four hundred and sixty millions, (\$1,460,000,000.)

The interest on this sum at six per centum would be eighty-four millions six hundred thousand dollars—about equal to the ordinary expenses of the government in times of peace. That is to say: The people of the United States in future years would be required to raise for the expenses of the government, and interest on the war debt, (exclusive of principal) one hundred and sixty-nine millions two hundred thousand dollars. To cover this expenditure, and at the same time pay at least a portion of the principal, each year will require an annual who die in our hospitals. Their bodies have revenue far beyond that hitherto raised by been often hurried to the nearest place of semeans of duties upon imports.

have, without cause, brought upon the country the disgrace and cost of civil war, should be required to incur the main items of expense. and a committee, is now charged with the duty The confiscation of the real property of the re- of considering the subject of providing a Nabels in active hostility to the Union-who have rendered this extraordinary outlay necessarywould alone pay much more than the entire their graves become matters of record, and cost of the war-principal and interest, and leave a large margin of surplus. If strict and impartial justice were done, the loyal states for the purpose indicated will be passed.

The result of an examination recently by the would not be buildened with one cent of debtcalled to bear at least their full proportion of pose three cents on each message, an income of the cost of the war for the preservation of the little over \$84,000 would be realized from that the cost of the war for the preservation of the government. The question then recurs-"How should this money be raised?"

Assuming that the country is able to pay the ordinary expenses of government by the ordinary sources of revenue-as it has heretofore rily, for the demands occasioned by the war. This extraordinary expense, from the data above referred to, supposing that the war should at its close, amount to one billion three hunrevenue over and above what is ordinarily

tonnage tax subject was unfortunate. There is Interest on war debt...... \$75,000,000 

-\$75,000,000 paid annually for twenty years would amount to one billion five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000,000,)—a larger sum by \$200,000,000 than the entire war debt. As the annual interest would diminish in proportion ed the state improvements, and occasioned their as the principal was paid off, considerably less place no reliance on the latter. sale at a mere nominal sum, after they had than twenty years would be required to pay off

The reminiscences are not calculated to en\_ one half the debt, to wit :-six hundred and vious made a descent upon his estate, destroyhance our opinion of the integrity of Mr. fifty millions would be cancelled at one fell ing and carrying off property amounting to many thousand dollars, and treating him with Hopkins, and as men in legislative capacities swoop. But suppose that should not be done, great indignity. His last moments were solaced a tax of say 10 per cent. on all U.S. offices, by many of being bought off by parties interested. we upon luxuries, banks, brokers, trades, professions, manufactures, &c., with a comparative converted member from Washington county, up the \$150,000,000 per annum required, withand those who are playing "second fiddle" to out any one being oppressively burdened. In him. Men who start investigations into a word, the wealth and resources of the United alleged frauds should at least be above sus States, ever on the increase, would be ample to secure the loan-holders, and be more than sufficient to meet the demands of the treasury made upon it, and would have the additional advantage to make the people vigilant as to the manner in which their public money is expended, so that the public robbery, which annually despoils us of millions, would receive the punishment which it so justly deserves, and which the good of the country requires should be meted out upon all offenders.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. In rejecting the resolution appropriating a large sum of money to assist in the exhibition of articles of American menufacture at the world's fair, the Senate of the United States solved on by the American people. We believe that no man who has at heart the interest of the national government will attempt to add to British arrogance, by contributing to the world's fair about to be held in England, because the enterprise was designed merely to benefit the same British rabble that was so enthusiastic a few weeks since to engage in a war with this government. The benefit consists in the fact, that while the mechanics of the United States cess, they are unwil ingly made to contribute to the success of British manufacturers whenever they send specimens of their handicraft to England for the inspection and gratuitous imitation of English mechanics. Therefore we approve the action of the Senate in refusing to appropriate money to help the producing aristocracy of England, and we hope that the refusal will have a tendency to remind every good citizen of his duty towards England. We owe that country nothing but what we can pay it FROM ST. LOUIS we are under no obligations to its people for any favor, either of sympathy or reciprocity; and, therefore, we trust that the intercourse in trade, mechanism and literature will at once Congress is likely to waste more money in be closed, and the English aristocracy with barren soil which their oppression and sycho-

ORESTES A. BROWNSON is fighting slavery with all his remarkable talents and untiring energy. angues of Honorable Members, that Newspa- He believes that the curse will be removed in papers were about the only "taxable property" the present struggle, and that the Union will then be stronger than ever before.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. M'Clellan and the Pittsburg Committee on the National Foundry.

expenses of the war and government are two GENERAL SEIGEL PRESSED FOR A MAJOR GENERALSHIP.

> PROPOSED NATIONAL CEMETERY. TAX ON TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Washington, Feb. 3. In an interview last night between General M'Clellan and the Pittsburg committee, sent here to press on Congress the scheme of a National Foundry west of the Alleghenies, the General favored the measure decidedly as one

of public policy.
A movement is making here by members of Congress from the west and northwest, headed by Frank Blair and Mr. Arnold, to have Gen. Seigel made a Major General. It will probably

So vast an army has been marshaled in this district, that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those pulture, where they have been promiscuously buried. Many relatives and friends have con-To meet this extraordinary demand upon the sequently made fruitless visits to the army public treasury, it is but fair that those who of the Potomac to recover the bodies of their deceased friends. This state of things has arrested attention in Congress tional Cemetery for soldiers in this neighbor hood, where all our fellow-citizens who die iu the national cause may find a resting place, leave no doubt about the identity of the individuals. From the general disposition manifested, there seems to be no doubt that an act

but this we fear, owing to a false generosity, telegraph interest is that the number of mess will not be demanded. Aside from the sacrifice 2,800,000, yielding a total revenue of \$1,422, of life, the loyal people of the country will be 000. Should Congress, in the new tax bill, imsource, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per centum on the aggregate amount of business.

## FROM FREDERICK, MD.

done—it is only needed to provide, tempora- | The Rebel Jackson at Winchester, Va

Death of Hon. J. Strother, father of Porte Crayon.

DISBANDONMENT OF COL. LAMON'S VIRGINIA BRIGADE.

FREDERICK, MD., Feb. 3

The recent report of the amount required to epair the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is officially contradicted, as is also the reported number of sick of General Lauder's command at Cumberland. The figures in both cases are

pronounced to be exaggerations. A report has reached here te-day that Jackson was night before last at Winchester with his

Another rumor says that he has been ordered to report at Richmond with his command. I

Private intelligence from Bath states that Hon. J. Strother died there about ten days ago, and his death is attributed to treatment experi-Now if confiscation were resorted to, at least enced from Confederates, who some time prerelatives, including the wife of his

son, D. J. Strother, Port Crayon.

From Hangock it is learned that about one veek ago, Capt. Saul, of the Virginia Union Vol-

killed by a confederate force. Col. Lamon's Virginia brigade has been disbanded. Four companies of infantry are attached to the Third Maryland Volunteers—the four companies of cavalry to the First Mary-land Cavalry, both of General Cooper's brigade and two artillery companies are to form the First Maryland battery. They will be armed with six 10 pounder parrott guns and attached to General Banks' division. General Banks is expected back from Washington to-During his absence General Hamilton, of the Second brigade, has been acting Major

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NO SOUTHERN NEWS.

Reported Heavy Firing at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2. The gunboat Daviight sailed to-day for the mouth of York river to relieve the Young Rover blockading that vicinity. The Young Rover will proceed to the mouth of the Rappo hannock to relieve the Dawn which will go to New York for repairs.

The Mystic is still off the Rapahannock. The troops of the New England division who have been encamped on the beach two weeks, re-embarked on the Constitution this afternoon. The Constitution is still taking in coal, and probably will not sail before to-mor-

row morning.

The health of the troops is improving. The barque John Trucks, with the D'Epinuel Zouaves, sailed for Annapolis this morning. The Hartford sailed for the Gulf during the

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island, but brought back no passengers or no papers.

The crew of the rebel boats reported that a heavy firing has been heard at Norfolk during the past two days.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

St. Louis, Feb. 3. Advices received last night by the arrival of a trein on the Pacific railroad say that the brigade of General Jeff. C. Davis was at Versailles, Morgan county, on Wednesday, proceeding, it is conjectured, to join General Curtis, at Leb-

General Palmer's brigade was at Larmine, and reported to be under marching orders for Kentucky.

General Sigel left Bolla yesterday for Lebanon. The balance of his division will follow.

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XXXVIIth Congress--First Session IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) presented the joint resolution instructing members of Cougress from that State to use their efforts to secure such an amendment to the naturalization laws as to grant the naturalization of persons of foreign birth, who serve in the army of the United Stat s during the war. Referred. Also, a resolution for securing the location of the national armory within the limits of the State of

Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.,) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of M chigan, reaffirming its loyalty to the Government and batred to traitors, and asking Government to speedily put down the insurrection; favoring the confiscation of the property of rebels, and asking that as slavery was the cause of the war, it be swept from the land; also a joint resolution from the same body in relation to the trontier defences of the State of Michigan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Upron, (Va.,) offered a resolution that the committee on elections be instructed to sammon before them the conductor, and one more of the commissioners who held the election at Ball's cross roads on the 23rd of May last. He remarked that it would only b fair to him whose seat was involved in case that this should be done, and it would occasion but little, if any delay. The commit-

tee had fallen into a grave error.

Mr. Dawes, (Mass,) replied that this case was submitted to the committee in July last. The gentleman had had several hearings before the committee, and every opportunity was offered him to submit any testimony he desired. During this session the case had assumed a new form. Another gentleman was here contesting the seat. They were both given a number of days in which to take testimony in such cases. They went on in the manner stated in the report, and what they did is a curiosity. The gentleman, Mr. Upton, took the depositions of those very persons he desired to be summoned before committee. If the gentleman wanted to procure testimony besides that which has been taken and printed, the com-mittee would of course oblige him, but there was no use of going over the same ground again. It, as he remarked, the committee had fallen into a grave error, and if this was palpable, it would certainly be made known in the consideration of the question.

Mr. Delano, (Mass.,) advocated the resolu-tion. He thought the request of the gentleman was a reasonable on

Mr. WRIGHT (Pa.) said that Mr. Upron was from a district of disloyal people in Virginia, and hence he appealed to Mr. Dawn's generosity to allow him further time to examine witnesses Mr. Daives replied that the committee were acting in a judicial capacity. They had heard the testimony of these two men once and they had no objection to hearing them again. The zentleman. Mr. Upton, claimed only ten votes; the committee were willing to admit that ten persons voted for him at Ball's Cross Roads. Mr. UPTON, but you deny their validity.

Mr Dawes replied that it was for the House to determine, whether under the circumstances, and from the manner in which the votes were cast, it was a legal election, besides there was a man waiting outside for the seat, who had obtained seven times the number of votes Mr. Unton received.

Mr. DELANO reminded him that the gentlenen who contests the seat was not a candidate at the same election.

Mr. Dawes knew this but it appeared that new election could be held in Virginia at any time. He further opposed the resolution which was subsequently laid on the table.

> FROM NEW YORK. New York, Feb. 3.

The steamer Stella arrived this morning from Havre. The gunboat Santiago de Cuba was at

Matanzas on January 31st., ail well.

Spies in our Camps.

A rebel named L. V. Nicholas having been caught in Gen. Halleck's camp at St. Louis. the General has sent a letter to Price, in which he says: You must be aware, General, that persons

so sent through our lines and past our military pos s to these headquarters, are liable to the punishment of death. They are no more nor less than spies, and probably are sent by you to this city to act as such. I shall send Mr. Nicholas back to your camp, but if you send any more persons here in the same way they will be regarded as spies and tried and con-demned as such. You must know, General, that the laws and usages of war require that a bearer of a flag of truce should report at our nearest post, and should not pass the outer line of sentinels without permission. He should not even approach within gun shot of a sentinel without displaying his flag and receiving a signal to advance. It he have despatches, he should send for an officer to receive and receipt for them, which officer should direct the flag of truce to immediately leave our lines. Answers to such despatches should be sent to you,

by us, in the same wav.' Mr. Seward's order in relation to the city iail. issued to the Marshal of the District, gives great satisfaction to nearly all the citizens of Washington, with, perhaps, the exception of a few slave owners, who have been in the habit of sending their slaves to the jail whenever it was convenient, and paying the Marshal there for thirty-seven and a-half cents per day. The order of the Secretary of State will abate the worst class of abuses connected with the jail, and, with the further legislation which Congress will enact, will divest this notorious "institution" of half its horrors.

The following is the order issued by Mr.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 25, 1862

" SIR :- The President of the United States being satisfied that the following instructions contravene no law in force in this District. and that they can be executed without awaiting for legislation by Congress, I am directed by him to convey them to you:
"As Marshal of the District of Columbia you

will not receive into custody any persons claimed to be held to service or labor within the District or elsewhere, and not charged with any crime or misdemeanor, unless upon arrest or commitment, pursuant to law, as fugitives from such service or labor; and you will not retain any such fugitives in custody beyond a period of thirty days from their arrest and commitment, unless by special order of competent civil authority.
"You will forthwith cause publication to be

made of this order, and at the expiration of ten days therefrom you will apply the same to all persons so claimed to be held to service or labor, and now in your custody.
"This order has no relation to any arrests

made by military authority.
"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

New Advertisements

BLINDS!! BLINDS!!!

DEW VENITION BLINDS made to order for the small sum of \$2, \$250 and \$3. New blinds made out of old ones at equal low prices for seventy-five cents a piece and upwards. Call and seat my shop, in Second street, below Chesnut. | feb3-im

A. R. SHARP.

New Advertisements

From the Columbus (Ohio) City Fact, of January 22.] "THE GLORIOUS 18th"-JOLLIFICATION AT CAMP THOMAS —The dispatches speaking of the heavy march of the 18th Regulars, of twentyfive miles, before going into the late battle, in which the regiment, the first time under fire, distinguished itself, have given a name to the regiment which it will long retain and well deserves, the "glorious 18th."

It is the largest regiment ever in the army and of some of the choicest of Ohio's sons. The Legislature have done well to include them in the range of the laws passed for the benefit of oldiers' families.

Col. Carrington, having received dispatches of the admirable behavior of the companies in the field, announced the fact at dress parade last evening, at Camp Thomas, and set apart from seven until eight in the evening for such recreation as the occasion would suggest.

Accordingly the fine band of 26 instruments with the five companies now under drill in camp, waited upon him at his Head-Quarters, fully equipped. Thirty-four magnificent rockets, one for each State, with other fire-works were exhibited, closing with three cheers for the Union—three cheers for the Colonel and three cheers for the "glorious 18th."

The bank struck up "Dixie" and the com-panies marched to their quarters, with new determination speedly to fill up the remaining companis and join their brethren in the field. We have had frequent occasion to mark the wonderful progress made by this regiment in discipline and drill, and their first battle proves that the labor so industriously bestowed upon

them has been well and judiciously applied. We cannot but think that the Legislature. or our citizens, could not do better than to present this fine force with as fine a set of colors as can be made. Five hundred dollars will do it. Who will start the ball?

ENLIST IN THE "GLORIOUS 18TH," COL HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Such is the name which the press gave to the Eighteenth Regulars, when after a forced march of twenty-five miles they bore down upon Zollicoffer's advancing army.

TWELVE companies were in that action.

EIVE companies are under thorough drill at Columbus, Ohio. THREE companies are filling up in Pennsyl-

The twenty-four companies will soon be full. It is the first of the new regiments of the regular army which has shown in battle the value of its thorough discipline. It is already the largest regiment ever in the American army, and presents a field for promotion to the meri torious, two-thirds of the officers to be promoted from the ranks.

Let this community furnish a company forthwith to share the honor which the regiment must win. Let the first name acquired be per-petuated, and the "glorious 18th" be long known by its worthy title. Young men who wish to win for themselves a name should at once join the 18th by enlisting with

J. M. EYSTER. Capt. 18th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting officer. Rendezvous, Exchange, Walnut street, Har

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

risburg,

DR. ADDISON, OF No. 707, Arch street, Philadelphia, styled the Waking Clairroyant, continues to give examination for diseases FAEE OF CHARGE, at the

Jones' House, Room No. 45, Harrisburg Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call from 10 a. M. to 3 P. M. He describes the symptoms and feelings of patients, and tells them what their complaints are without asking a question, after which, if they desire treatment, he will furnish remedies that will effect a permadent cure it any treatment known to man can cure.

feb3-dlw

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1862, on the premises, that valuable tavern stand situated on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets in the city of Har-

corner of Wainut and Fourth streets in the city of Har-risburg.

The improvements are a large two story frame build-ing with out houses. The property is off-red at private sale until the 14th day of February next. sale to com-mene; at one o'clock on said day, when conditions of sale will be made known by

J. F. WILLIAMS.

F b3 td

FUR RENT.—From April 1, 1862, the two-story frame house and lot of ground, corner of the chart street and Dewberry alley; also, the large lot. Chesnut street and Dewberry alley; also, the large lot, having two hundred feet front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a convenient saidling attached, oppose to Mr. Cox's saw mill. The subscriber also offers for sait on easy terms sundry building lots on Mulberry and third streets and Ceryy alley. hUDOLPH F. Kelker, feb3-d3t\*

No. 5 South Front street.

LADIES CORSETS

ALL OF THE DIFFERENT SIZES.

WHITE AND COLORED.

The best article manufactured, can be found at CATHOARTS',
Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

SHAWLS! DRESS GOODS! FURS! A LARGE stock of these goods will be disposed of at very low prices. Fine furs very beap at CATHCARTS', Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

WANTED a silent or active partner with \$1,000 to \$1,500, to take an interest in an old established and copular manufacturing business in Lancaster city. For further information address r information address
B. BUCK,
Union Hotel, Harrisburg.

TO GRAIN CONTRACTORS. HE BALTIMORE BAG FACTORY

No. 77 South Street, Baltimore, Md. TS PREPARED to furnish Government

Contractors and others with linen or Cotton Bags of all 82c8, promptly for each as low prices. Oars and Corn Contractors will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

Baltimore, Jan. 17th, 1862.

Baltimore, Jan. 17th, 1862.

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE. JUST RECEIVED a large quantity of superior Dandelion Coffee, which we will sell low to suit the times; also, pure ground kie Coffee and Turkey Coffee all put up in one pound packages. Call and examine at the wholesale and retail groce y store of NICHOLS & BUWMAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

PAMILY WASHING BLUE, an excellent substitute for Indige, for sale at the wholesale and retail greecry store of NICHOLS & BOW MAN, corner of Front and Market streets.

FOR RENT.—Part of a two-story brick And Second. Enquire of C. C. MATHEWS. j31 1w

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Barbara has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, notice is hereby given to all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date,

Garbergood Jap 21 1862

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1862.

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS? NO, WHAT IS IT? Why Wynkoop's Regiment have been taken by MILLER, the Ambrotypist, who is now established in Market street near Fifth, where he is prepared to take all who call on him at prices ranging from twenty five cents to \$10. Give me a call and examine my specimeus.

WM. G. MILLER.

WM. G. MILLER. WM. G. MILLER, Market street, near Fifth, over McCulloch's Broker Office. |30-6t\*

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

NOTICE.

A COMPETENT COOK wanted at the cat Education acquired by a long course of study in Europe under Eminent Masters and by several years of successful teaching, desires a few pupils in Piano music and singing, Operatic and Balled styles. Address Feb8-d3te

A Lady, qualified by a thorough Musical REMOVAL.

THE Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road Company have removed their offle to the upper end of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot.

Jan. 6, 1862.—Im

ANOTHER NEW STOCK!

portable Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards.

THEO F. SCHEFFER.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER. NO. 18, MARKET STREET,

Particular attention paid to Printing, Ruling and Sinding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Poteies, Cheeks, Drafts, &c. Cards printed at \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per thousand in elegant style.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

A ND DEALERS in Fancy Goods, Per-fumery, &c. Also agents for the site of Reduct Petroleum, Illuminating (il., superior to any coal of furnished in any quantities at the lowest market rates.

170 and 172 William Street.

THE SUTHERLANDS, by the author of "Rutledge," Price \$1.25.
Also new editions of
RUTLEDGE—uniform with "The Sucher-

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE, 38 cm. Together with all the New Books, soon as

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

WILL be sold at Public Sale at 10 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY THE EIGHTH DAY
THE BERUARY, A. D., 1862, at the Court House in Hirrisburg, the following valuable Real fistate, viz:
A certain lot of Ground situated in Upper Swatari
township, lauphin county, about one quarter of a mulbelow the line of the city of Harrisburg, containing nine
acres, more or loss, on which is erected a large Distillery
to (known us the Keystone Distillery,) together with a sullcient number of Pens for feeling one thousand Hog; also, other out buildings necessary about an establishment
of the kind.

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

n'a Cauni manage said properly.

Any erson wishing to examine the premises before the day of sale, will please cill on Mr John Young, near the same, who will give any information that may be requested. If the premises should not be sold on said day will be for rent. endance will be given and conditions of sale made

C.F. MUENCA. TRAVELING AGENT OF THE

JACOB LEIBY.

WALLOWER LINE THIS OLD TRANSPORTATION LINE is still in successful operation and prepared to carry freight as 1.0W as any other individual line between Philadalphia, Harrisburg Sunbury, Lewisburg Williamsport, Je sey Shore Lock Haven, and all points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Life, and Williams

port and Elmira Railroads Local Agent at Harrisburg.
D. A. MUENCH.

Goods sent to PEACOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, Nos. 808 and 810 Market street, above Eighth by 4 o'dock, P. M., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for de livery the next morning.

C. F. MUENCH, ap3-tf

FOR SEWING MACHINES JONAS BROOK & BRO'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON. 200 & 500 YDS. WHITE, BLACK & COLURED,

"HIS thread being made particularly for swing Machines, is vERY STRONG, SMOOTH AND ELASTIC. Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For Machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace, FOR UPPER THREAD,

and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket, FOR UNDER THREAD. Sold by respectable centers throughout the constry.

Also, INGASES OF 100 DOZEN RACH, ASSISTED NOS., by

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