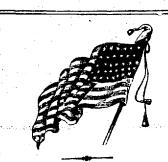
Daily Telegraph



Where breathes the foe but falls before With Freedom's soil beneath our feet. And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

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

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tucsday Afternoon, February 4, 1862.

EXPULSION OF JESSE D. BRIGHT.

The Senate refused this morning to concur in the amendments made by the House to the Senate resolution relative to the expulsion of Jesse House adjourned at an early hour this morning, and before action had been had on the amendments in the Senate. The action of the Senate therefore, cannot be communicated to that body, and the resolutions will have failed in all the vote was expected to be taken this afternoon in the Senate of the United States.

The vote on concurring in the House resolution is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Clymer, Donavan, Glatz Lamberton, Mott, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery,

NAYS -Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence Lowry, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Wharton, and Hall, Speaker.—22.

So the question was determined in the nega-

Every Democrat voted to concur except Ma Crawford, who voted against the concurrence. Messrs. M'Clure and Itish, Republicans, and Mr. Kinsey, Democrat, were absent.

THE BRIGHT CASE-SPEECH OF SENA-TOR WILMOT.

We print the able and pointed speech of Senator Wilmot on the question of the treation. sonable correspondence of Jesse D. Bright, United States Senator. The suspected and confessed complicity of Bright with the slaveconfessed complicity of Bright with the slave-unity and strength, unwilling that the free menr holders rebellion, his avowed extreme senti-of the republic should assume the management ments on the subject of secession, and other unmistakable proof, has made it a matter of Union. When this letter was written, it had the government. Treason stalks abroad in the government. onmistakable proof, has made it a matter of surprise that the dircumstances of his case should have been so long a matter of debate among grave and loyal Senators. Senator Wilmon. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an independent government; the machinery of that government government; the machinery of the same opinion, because he treats the matter with a brevity evincing his impatience at the delay of the expulsion. His speech is forcible and argumentative. He deals in facts which there is no denying, and offers arguments hard to refute, to justify the expulsion of Bright. In this respect, this speech has an attraction in the respect of the superior of the southern and slavenoiding States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of a modern government. Treason stalks abroad in open day. We must vinideate the character of the Senate, and our own self-respect; we must give to the people an assurance that here at least, infidelity and disloyality meet with a speedy and condign punishment. Now, sir, it seems to me that I have stated the whole case. I put the case upon the result of the senator's letter of the first of March. I take that letter and the circumstances of the country at the time, the position of the Senator, the In this respect, this speech has an attraction lion; still those concerned in it were no less position of the man to whom the letter was

immediate prosecution of the war. Those who favor the institution see in the triumph of the federal forces its annihilation; because peace must either be accomplished by a compromise with the demands of the traitors for certain p. ivilege enhancing the power and influence of privilege enhancing the power and influence of late imbediaty and contempt: now uses all such a letter, would there have been any doubt this change the character of the rebellion, or as to his complicity with the traitors? The extenuate the crime of those involved in it? Senator from Indiana occupies a position in the Senator from Indiana admits that he could this government as high and responsible in partial distruction of the influence of slavery on the politics and government of the country. In the proclamation of President Lincoln calling your Army. Nay, sir, in dignity of character the politics and government of the country.

Those who are opposed to the uncompromising prosecution of the war, are the men who secretly contemulate the adjustment of our difficulties erment? Did it involve any one in guilt doubt as to his counciled with the traitors? prosecution of the war, are the men who secretly change the position of Davis towards this govcontemplate the adjustment of our difficulties ernment? Did it involve any one in guilt by recognizing the right of secession, and who, up to that time, was innocent? Was it making this right the basis of a compromise. with an improved fire-arm to the confederate Thus, whenever you hear a man opposing the government before the proclamation, and treauncompromising presecution of the war, put sonable to go afterwards? It is idle to look him down as a secessionist in disguise. Secession is the issue with the rebels. Secession for the affect protection of slavery, is the object of the rebellion, so that the attempt to make war to rebel government. He was every inch a traicrush rebellion without interfering with slavery, damning treason of his friend and former aswould be as absurd as the attempt of the doughsociate. His crime was a wicked one—the
most so of any of which man can be guilty—

GENERAL Cass has over three hundred acres, which though they lie within the limits of late Democratic party are afflicted with a moral the city of Detroit, have no stores or houses obliquity in the view they take of this wicked built upon them. For this property he was rebellion and its authors. The leading traitors taxed on a vuluation of over \$200,000. His that the fragment that now remains seems to man of business objected, but when he went connect the rebellion wi has truggle for Demo before the Assessors to make his objection good, cratic ascendency, and the leading traitors as before the Assessors to make his objection good, friends having strong claims on their sympathy. Friends having strong claims on their sympathy. Evidently the Senator from Indiana was strong-\$400,000 in cash for the property, and had a ly possessed of this view of the treason and the large sum of money in his hands as a proof traiters. that he meant what he said. As the land will be worth to the General's grandchildren three we must look at the rebellion and its chief as or four times the amount, the offers was declined and the taxes paid.

all the rights for which they are fighting. Mr. Brooks must be a man of a great deal of sagacity; the South is fighting to establish the right of Secession, and if we will only concede that, and let them divide the Union, we can have and let them divide the Union, we can have of a great crime. I will not call it treason, all it treason, and if we will occurre bring the same price as those shipped on the 6th of August, which must have a duty of twenty critical to the commender is presented in the dots. A Singular Coincidence is presented in the fact, that two battles fought on Sunday, have dollars in duties, and a single firm in that city resulted in disaster to the commander who are the same sum of firty thousand dollars. The teasuh of the same price as those shipped on the 6th of August, which must have a duty of twenty critical treason, and if the consignees save two hundred thousand dollars in duties, and a single firm in that city resulted in disaster to the commander who are the same sum of firty thousand dollars.

The teasuh of a great crime of the fight at Somerset.

BARBARISM AMONG THE REBELS. Since the rebellion commenced, one hundred

destroyed by the rebels, in consequence of which, several British and Spanish vessels have which, several British and Spanish vessels have murder, permit me to say to the Senator from been wrecked, as well as some Americans. New York, with the homicide clause out, would These extinguished lights were established to promote the safety of the commerce of the Mr. President, I have briefly considered to barbarism against all mankind. In that view Here is the whole case, and it sounds of treason barbarism against all mankind. In that view in every part.
such acts have always been regarded by civilized What was the position and relation to the declaimed so loudly about the vandalism dis-played by the federal authorities in attempting a sub-marine blockade of the rebel port of Charleston, can see nothing wrong in the de-molition of these light houses. It is related men at work upon the rock, together with their tools, and carried them to France, for which achievement the captain was in expectation of a reward from his government. While he was at war with England, he was not so his trial for treason, and themselves as judges with mankind. He therefore directed the men or jurors sworn to try him under all the technations having occasion to navigate the channel between England and France."

D. Bright from the United States Senate. The Speech of Senator Wilmot on the Bright Expulsion.

> DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE JANU-ARY 30, 1862.

Mr. WILMOT. Mr. President, I shall be probability to accomplish the desired object, as brief in what I have to say on this case. To the se doubts hanging about the case that me it seems to lie in a very narrow compass.

Before proceeding to speak of the case, I desire to say that my relations with the Senator have differed widely, touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitterness of political warfare for the past fifteen years, I have remembered with pleasure our early acquaintance and intercourse. I sincerely regret the position in which the Senator is placed. A sense of public duty alone constrains ne to vote for his expulsion from the Senate. What is the case presented against the Senator from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed or doubtful facts Every important fact in the case is admitted—full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that he would, under the same circumstances, do again the act complained of. Mr. President, the Senator's views of duty and my wn differ so widely, that what he regards as innocent and natural, as a proper courtesy to au old friend, to me has the features of disloyalty—not to give it the harsher name of trea What, sir, are the facts and circumstances of

this case? The slaveholders of the nation, relying on human slavery as the bond of their which will make it very popular with the people of Pennsylvania, the great majority of whom favor its objects and respond to its sentiments.

The forbearance of the government towards the traitors cannot be pleaded by them in extenuation of their crime; nor can their aiders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness and treachery of a vigorous and the reachery of those then in power. Yet here rests one of the strong grounds of defence the commended one traitor to another, and I say the facts are conclusive and overwhelming against the Senater from Indiana. There is no possible escape from the conclusion. It is a legal maxim that a man is responsible for the natural and necessary consequences of the set. What did the Senater from Indiana.

Those who which will make it very popular with the traitors for this cause. The cowardice or even written, the position of the man for whom it innocent for Lincoln to go upon his errend here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The proclamation of the President in no way

Jefferson Davis was the chosen chief of the the deepest dyed and blackest in the catalogue of crime.

To me it seems that many gentlemen of the

against a just government, and the other as the chief of traitors. He was no other than a rank traitor, a great State crimin il, that the How To Conquer THE REBEIS. - James Brooks, Senstor addressed on the first of March as "bis of the New York Express, writes from Wash-excellency, the president of the confederated ington, that President Lincoln could end the war in six months, if he could only convince rebel government on a treasonable errand. the Rebels that they had, under the Constitution, What was the errand on which the Senator from Indiana commended his friend to the

It was well said by the Senator from New York, (Mr. HARRIS,) that if the letter had not Since the rebellion commenced, one number been written, or it its essential part were taken and thirty-five light-houses erected by the united States on the southern coast have been no Senator would think of expelling the Sena-

world—not for the exclusive use of vessels trustion is nothing less than an act of wanton was not trustion is nothing less than an act of wanton was not trustion is nothing less than an act of wanton was not trustion is nothing less than an act of wanton was not trustion in the matter of the letter was most trustion.

nations. But the English press, which has government of the Union of him who wrote of Louis XIV. of France, that being at war efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring to punishment its leading traitors. This was his with England during the building of the Eddy. Can it be possible that a loyal Senator stone Light-house, a French privateer took the could so far forget this high duty as to hold men at work upon the rock, tegether with communication with the rebellious government,

the captives lay in prison, the transaction he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senate. the captives lay in prison, the transaction With all respect for my colleague, and for reached the ears of Louis, who immediately the honorable Senator from New York, I must ordered them to be released, and the captors say that in my judgment they have taken a to be put in their places, declaring that, though narrow and technical view of this case. They

to be sent back to their work, with presents—

observing that "the Eddystone Light-house doubts, applicable in such cases. Herein they was so situated as to be of equal service to all greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us. if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of State

Mr. COWAN. I desire to ask my honorable colleague, if Mr. Baigur is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of?

Mr. WILMOT. I will answer my colleague

by saying that if I were called upon to-day to give any definition of his offence I should proounce it treason; but I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are would make me hesitate to pronounce a ver-dict of guilty; but as a Senator, I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here. The from Indiana are of such a character that I shall conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged with pain vote to expel him from his seat in by the facts and circumstances surrounding conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this the case looks like treason; still I might not Capitol; both young men, and both members be prepared so to propagate, sitting as a propagate of the case of the prepared so to propagate and the case of the prepared so to propagate and the case of the prepared so to propagate and the prepared so to prepared s Capitol; both young men, and both members be prepared so to pronounce, sitting as a juror of the then dominant party. Since then we on his trial. I know not under what circumbana different widely to which you had been down to the company of the c stances of haste, or thoughtlessness, the letter was written. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the letter

was written, that deliberate and wicked purpose essential to the technical crime of treason. We know not. We have the letter before us. It was written to a traitor, and for a traitor, and to further a treasonable end. What more does my colleague want? The Senator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating circumstances whatever. As a juror, I might even refuse on the case, as it stands, to pronounce the verdict of guilty of high treason But when the case is presented to me as a Senator—is the Senator from Indiana a safe man to sit here? Is his loyalty and fidelity to the Government justly obnoxious to stron and well-grounded impeachment? Can he be trusted to advise the President, and to share in our deliberations, in this crisis of public affairs To these inquires I can have no doubt whatever. I shall vote to expel the Senator from Indiana from his seat in the Senate.

this formidable rebel- try at the time, the position of the Senator, th doubt as to his complicity with the traitors Would you have had any doubt that he had at least forgotten his duty to this Government? Sir, an impeachment could have rested on the letter: and to-day I have serious doubts as to what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from Indiana before an impartial jury.

> Pennsylvania Legislature. REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

Tuesday, February 5. The Senate was called to order at eleven 'clock, a. m.

A number of bills of a private nature were reported from the several standing committees. EXPUISION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR BRIGHT. The Senate proceeded to consider the amend-

ents of the House to the joint resolution of the Senate, relative to the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate of the United States. After a protracted debate, the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment, by a vote of 8 yeas to 22 nays.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuneday, Feb. 4, 1862. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock

Adiourned.

From Central America.

THE PIRATE SUMTER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN CALLAO HARBOR.

Reported Arrest of the Officers of the U. S. Frigate Saranac.

New York, Feb. 4. The steamer Northern Light, from Asp nwall,

orings Panama dates to the 24th ult. The United States ship Crane was at Panami The United States steamer Lancaster had sailed for San Francisco.

Business was dull at Panama, owing to the

trouble in the interior.

The British steamer from St. Thomas states that the pirate Sunter was seen by the steamer from Havana, cruising close to St. Domingo. The steamer Columbus, wrecked at Point Remedies, had a cargo valued at \$1,500,000,

English goods. Her passengers have arrived here by the Northern Light.

There have been heavy rains at Costa Rica, damaging the coffee crop.
Chill was tranquil. Large shipments of flour and wheat are going forward to Europe.

An attack had been made in the Harbor o Callao by the steamer Ucagala up n the Chilan steamer Los, the former firing several times at the latter, but being threatened by a British war vessel the former left for Chil; chas, pursued by the steamers Perano and Loa. Upon the latter arriving the crew of the Ucagala abandoned her, fleeing to the interior.

Mr. Robinson, United States Minister, was formally received by the Peruvian authorities on the 10th.

At Aspinwall, on the 24th, the soldiers quartered in the jail broke open the doors releasing all the prisoners, and afterwards ranged the town arresting several innocent persons on the charge of being enemies to the Government.— Several shots were fired, but nobody killed.

The steamer Bepublic, from California, for Acapulco, was on the beach at Acapulco, caulking, having been strained in the late gale, during which her captain had to throw overboard her deck load.

Capt. Ritchie of the United steamer Saranac

is reported to have all his officers under arrest The causes is not stated. The steamer Orizaba, which connected with

the Northern Light, brought 570 packages of Mexican cotton from Acapulco. SECOND DISPATCH.

The Northern Light from Aspinwall, has ar rived with 100 passengers, and \$850,000 in

The steamer Columbus was lost on the 8th of December on Point Remedies. No lives were

Fortress Monroe.

The Blockade off Wilmington, N. C.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3.

The Chippewa left the blockade off Wilmington last Thursday, and arrived here this morning. Everything is quiet in the vicinity. The Chippewa encountered westerly gales during the whole passage.

She passed close to Hatterss and saw a large fleet of vessels inside, at anchor. She heard no firing. The Hartford and Monticello were met off

here, and will sail as soon as possible. It has been raining hard all day, A flag of truce went out this afternoon, but had not returned when this letter was mailed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED DISPATCH OF GEN. SCOTT TO MEXICO AS A SPECIAL ENVOY.

Washington, Feb. 4. It is intimated that Gen. Scott will proceed to Mexice as a special envoy from Government. The sloop of war Bichmond is now being fitted up for his accommodation at the Brocklyn navy yard, her destination being announced as Key West. From Key West to Vera Cruz, however,

THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE

is but a brief journey.

Jesse D. Bright Declared a Traitor,

ALBANY, Feb. 4. The Senate this morning passed a resolution

declaring that Jesse D. Bright is a traitor and ought to be expelled from the United States

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

There is more demand for flour, and 4,000 bbls. were disposed of at \$5 25 for superfine, \$5 621 for extra, and \$6 for extra family, including 1,500 bbls. Diamond mills extra family on private terms. Rye flour is steady at \$3 50 and corn mesl at \$3. Wheat is active and has advanced 1 cent—sales of 5,000 bushels prime red at \$1 35 @ 1 36, and white at \$1 40 @ 1 46. Bye is steady at 72c. Corn has improved and 3,000 bushels yellow sold at 56 @ 57c.—
Oats are steady at 38c. Provisions are quiet—sales of 2,000 bbls. mess pork for April delivery at \$13; 1,000 tcs. lard on private terms, and some dressed logs at 4c. Coffee is very firm—sales of Pic at 18 (200 small sales of Rio at 18½ @ 20. 3,000 bbls whiskey sold at 24c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. Flour firm—sales of 4,000 bbls. at \$5 60 @
5 65 for State, \$6 @ 6 05 for Ohio, and \$5 86
@ 6 25 for southern. Wheat quiet—sales
20,000 bush.; buyers demand a reduction in prices; Milwaukie club \$1 35. Corn firm-sales 40,000 bushels at 65 @ 66c. Whiske Whiskey steady at 23c., and holders demand 231.

THE CHANGES AND CHANGES of trade are beautifully illustrated in the following results on beautifully illustrated in the following results on the fact of the mere date of the clearance papers of a ship. The ship Union, with a cargo of tea, ber were considered and passed finally, after which the House August, but her papers are dated previous to the 5th, and her cargo thus escapes the addipeace. The logic of Mr. Brooks is certainly of a great crime. I will not call it treason, although it might be difficult to find a more appropriate name for it.

Zillicoffer, who opened the fight at Somerset, though it might be difficult to find a more appropriate name for it. porters.

XXXVIIth-Congress First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

Mr. Summer, (Mass.) presented the petition of the manufacturers of steam machinery at Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of engineers or ships.

"The Glorious 18th"—Jollipication at Camp Thomas—The dispatches speaking of the havy march of the 18th Regulars, of twenty. The manufacturers of steam machinery at Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of distinguished transfer.

engineers or ships.

Mr. Howard, (Mich.) presented the resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the treasury; also a resolution passed by the same Legislature in favor of a direct tax, according

to property. Referred.

Also, a resolution by the same legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to officers of the army.

Mr. Sumues, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill anthorizing the reported a bill authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to he tebublic of Liberla and Hayti. Mr. Ромевох, (Kansas,) asked to take up the

resolution of inquiry offered yesterday, relative to the command of the Kansas department. calling on the Secretary of War for copies of his orders to that command, whether it was to be commanded by General Lane and whether the orders had been changed since General Lane left Washington, and whether the recent order of General Hunter was according to the orders of the Department here.

Mr. CARLILE (Va.) hoped the resolution would lie over; there were some good reasons why it

Mr. POMEROY said the resolution was offered according to a suggestion of the Secretary of

Mr. Cablills wanted to know what action Congress proposed to take. Did not Congress propose to take the direction of the war? If this resolution was in accordance with a suggestion of the Secretary of War, he should oppose it. However the resolution was the

Mr HALE (N. H.) moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of iron-clad iteamers Agreed to.

Mr. Halk proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the committee, and asked the Senate to make the bill the special order of Friday, when he intended to address the Senate on the report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy. The bill could then be passed as it came from the House.

Mr. MORRILL, (Me.,) said the bill proposed to build twenty iron clad steamers. This style of naval architecture was yet entirely an experiment France and England are trying the experiment, and the board of Admirality has reported its success as doubtful. There were no rolling mills in the country that could do the work, and probably the work could not be done in twelve months. He opposed the whole thing as impracticable.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) said that he was informed that the boats could be built in five months and were strongly recommended by the Executive department and the Secretary of

Mr. Grimes, (Iowa,) was surprised at the information given by the Senator from Maine the only instance where iron-clad boats had been under fire was in the Crimea, where the French vessels went within eight hundred yards of the fort, and being exposed to a heavy fire received but little damage while they destroyed the fort. He believed that the introduction of steam altered the whole system of coast defence. Eight thousand shot had been fired by the rebels at the vessels coming up the river here, and only one vessel was ma terially damaged.

Mr. Cowan, (Pa.,) had some doubts about ordering steam iron clad ships, but he was willing to vote the money, and let the President take the responsibility.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the treasury bill.

Mr. Morritt, (Vt.) said this measure was urged by Mr. Spaulding as a war measure of necessity. He did not think hostilities would be of such long continuance, for with the melting of snow and ice our armies would rush toward the gulf to crush the rebels. The men Albemarle Sound. The Monticello left yester-day for Wilmington. The Constitution is still there is in steel. He had no fear of the result. We can close the war by the thirtieth day of July next, as well as in thirty years, thereby economizing blood as well as treasure. If this paper money is a war measure it is not waged against the enemy who may grim with delight. He would as who may grim with delight. He would as having two hundred feet front on the reansylvania nail road, and a convenient seidling attached, oppose to Mr. carry as paper money. What we most need is money. He objected to the bill because of its streets and C.eryy alley. https://dx.https://dx army as paper money. What we most need is money. He objected to the bill because of its utter impolicy. Contracts have been entered into which are not yet paid, and from the heavy monthly disbursements to the army, government can flood the country with the hundred and fifty millions of dollars in notes as legal tender proposed by the first section of the bill. The consequence will be that the cost of carrying on the war will increase

New Advertisements.

by the augmentation of the cost of supplies, and

the inflation of currency would be inevitable.

WANTED.—A situation as House-keeper or Cook. Please address MRS. SOLOMON, Raspberry alley, between Market and Chesnut street Harrisburg, Pa. 16b4-1t*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RIVE DULLARS KEWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, WILLIAM KOSER, an indentured apprentice to the
shoemaking business; aged about 19 years, about six
feet high, light complexion, and had on when he left a
blak wook coat, dark striped pantaloons and a cloth
cap with oiled cloth cover.

The above reward will be paid by returning the boy
or his imprisonment when caught. All persons are
hereby cautioned not to barbor or trust him on my occount, as I will pay no debts of his contracting, and they
will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM SMALL,
feb4-31*

WANTED.

HOUSE with four or five rooms, sit-A HOUSE with four or five rooms, bise uated in the central part of the city. Possession wanted on the first day of April, 1862. For further particulars apply to Capt R. I. DODGE, Mustering and Disbursing Office, U. S. A., Market Square.

MORE LIGHT!! CHEAP LIGHT!!! A GREAT reduction in the price of EXTRA No. 1 BURNING OIL, (Warranted not explicative,) has taken place. It will pay all who purchase. Burning oils by the barrel or small quantities, to buy at GREAT reduction in the price of

MACHINERY OIL.—We sell the only reliable Natural Lubricating Oil. (warranted free market. Refer to hoest of railroad men, machinist manufacturers and others who are using it.

Agent for Seeluic Oil Company, Hardware store.

Agent for Seeloic Oil Company, Hardware store op posite the Court House. 44-2w

BLINDS!! BLINDS!!!

DEW VENITION BLINDS made to order for the small sum of \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. New blinds made out of old ones at equal low prices for seventy five cents a piece and upwards. Call and see at my shop, in Second street, below Chesnut.

16b3-im

A. R. SHABP. A. R. SHARP. NOTICE.

COMPETENT COOK wanted at the A COMPETENT COUL Walled as Harrisburg Stock Yard Hotel. No other need apply.

IMHUFF, SHOWERS & CO. SHAWLS! DRESS GOODS! FURS!! A LARGE stock of these goods will be

the range of the laws passed for the benefit of soldiers' families.

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

Mem Advertisements.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) City Fact, of January 22.1

regiment which it will long retain and well deserves, the "glorious 18th."

and of some of the choicest of Ohio's sons. The Legislature have done well-to include them in

It is the largest regiment ever in the army

Accordingly the fine band of 26 instruments with the five companies now under dill 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 speedily to fill up the remaining companies and join their brethren in the field.

We have had frequent occasion to mark the ronderful 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 Zolli-

coffer'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 pernetuated, 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, Harrisburg. 2t IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS. 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. v. 108 P.M. He describes the symptoms and feelings of patie its and tells them what their complaints are without asking a question, a ter wnion, if they desire treatment, ne will furnish remadles t at will effect a permadent cure it any treatment known to man can cure.

feb3-dlw

PUBLIC SALE. VALUABLE TAVERN STAND.

VILL BE SOLD at Public Sale on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1862, on the premises, that valuable tayern stand situated on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets in the city of Harisburg.
The improvement: are a large two story frame build.

ing with out houses. The property is off-ord at private sale until the 14th day of February next, cale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when conditions of sale will be made known by

F. b3-td

TOR RENT.—From April 1, 1862, the two-story frame house and lot of ground, corner of Caesnut street and Dewberry alley; also, the large lot, having two hundred feet front on the Fannaylands, rail

LADIES CORSETS

ALL OF THE DIFFERENT SIZES. WHITE AND COLORED.

The best article manufactured, can be found at OATHOARTS', Next door to the Harrisburg Ban k.

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

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

lent substitute for Indige, for sale at the wholesale and retail grocery store of
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
corner of Front and Market streets.

AMILY WASHING BLUE, an excel-

ROR RENT.—Part of a two-story brick house, situated in Walnut street, between Front Enquire of C. C. MaTHEWS. 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 specime.s.

WM G. MILLER. WM. G. MILLER.

Market street, near Fifth, over McCulloch's Broker Office |30-6t* INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Lady, qualified by a thorough Musi-

SCHEFFE'RS BOOK STORE.

(MEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.) UNION ENVELOPES. NOTE PAPER, of six different designs, printed in two colors, sold by the thousand and by the ream at City Cash prices.

Also, Flags, Union Breast Pins, Ragles, Union Rings and Badges at very low prices. Call at my8

SCHEFFER'S BUOKS FORS.

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER, WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that are will continue to give instructions on the PIANO PARIL, MELODEON, VIOLIN and also in the science of THOROGEN

BASS. He will with pleasure wait upon pupils at their homes at any hour desired, or tessons will be given a bis residence, in Third street, few doors below the German Reformed Church. disposed of at very low prices. Fine furs very carried at Next door to the Harrisburg Bank. HAY! HAY!!—Superior baled Hay for sale by JAMES M. WHEELER