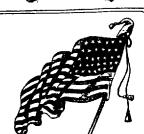
# Daily Telegraph



Perever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us W.to Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And t reedom'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 AUTHOBITY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, February 7, 1862,

SPEECH OF HON. S. B. ELLIOTT. We print to-day, on our first page, the very county, delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday evening last. The speech was in response to the remarks of Hon, George W Zeigler, who had indulged in a defense of the claim of Jesse D. Bright to a seat in the United States Senate, the debate in the House then

of the traitor Bright from his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Some men are born great—some have greatness thrust upon them, while others again labor for years before they are able to earn or achieve the true quality of greatness and reknown. In this respect, Representative Zeigler, on Monday evening last, labored for a greatof a deed, notwithstanding philosophers teach us that actions speak louder than words. During the debate in the House on Monday evehing last, on Cessna's amendment to the Senate from his seat as a United States Senator, Repspirited—he was sublimely eloquent, but it was the eloquence of sympathy for treason and defence of traitors. It was not to be wondered that the people of Jefferson county, the home of Zeigler, presented him a rope with noose and knot, as he confessed they had done, if the same sentiments characterized his private life us those which disgraced his career as a representative, on the occasion referred to, because a man holding such doctrines and sentiments, deserves substantial admonishment and curbing, though the representative from Jefferson would diminished respiration by the tender of a rope prints as savage and heathenish. with noose and knot.

were elicited. It will be ob erved by a perusal, izes with, or analogizes legislative halis.

careful perusal of our readers.

army, whom he should not forget. It is within army. Let them purchase and mail their loca sibly be extended to any of the volunteers from member this fact, and act accordingly.

A NEW PROPOSITION is soon to be offered in the Senate, in the shape of a separate and independent war tax for five years, and of a hundred millions annually, to be set apart for the interest of the public debt, and the gradual extingulahment of the debt itself. A majority of four of the ablest lawyers in the Senate, are opposed to this clause of the House bill and the the understanding here. Other Senators of equal rules were adopted in this vicinity, of compel-

THE HARRISBURG Correspondent of the Raftsman Journal, the able organ of Republicanism in Clearfield county, thus refers to the proposition to investigate the alleged fraud in the military supplies of this State.

What additional evidence they will bring, or what new facts will be developed that have not come to light by the investigation instituted by Gov. Curtin himself, nobody can conjecture, but I do know that those who are pushing this for each other, two of the next lower grade will for each other, two of the next lower grade will be a lower

THE STONE FLEET.

In the opinion of the New York Evening Post ew things more insolent than the protest of the British government against our helping the blockade of the rebel ports by sinking stone fleets can well be imagined. The United States is yet an existing power, and has a right to close any of its own ports that it pleases. But the inference is particularly insolent coming from Great Britain, which has set the example of such a resort. In the year 1779, during our Revolutionary war, the Savannah river was checked up under British authority by sinking old hulks in it, and as late as 1853 the commissioners of the United States appointed to survey the river reported officially that they 'were a serious impediment' to the navigation. We had to appropriate money to get the vrecks removed.

We have already referred to the attempt to close the harbor of Boulogne in France, in 1804. as narrated by Scott in his life of Napoleon, and confirmed by a secret letter of Lord Hobart to Sir A. S. Hammond, Comptroller of the Navy. In reference to the letter, Southey, in his Omniana (vol. 2. p. 31,) as we are reminded by correspondent, wrote as follows:

"When the Duke of Burgundy besieged Calais, in 1436, he invented the notable project of slocking up the harbor with stone ships, and sunk six vessels filled with immense stones, which were worked together and clamped with lead. The experiment failed for this reason, that the Duke had forgotten to take the tides nto his calculation; so at low water the stone We print to-day, on our first page, the very ships were left dry, and the people of Calais, eloquent speech of Hon. S. B. Elliott, of Tioga men and women alike amused themselves with pulling them to pieces, and hauling away the wood for fuel, to the great astonishment, the historian adds, of the Duke and his Admirals

"Had this story found its way into the pop ular histories of England, this country would have been saved the disgrace of similar folly, and the ninety thousand pounds which were wasted upon it. But it has been the fashions being or the Senate resolution instructive our of modern historians to reject all the circumstors in Congress to vote for the expulsion stances of history, and give only a caput mor tuum of results. That a First Lord of the Ad-miralty should have read Monstrellet was not to be expected; but it might have been expected that he would have known what the rise of the tide is at Boulogne.

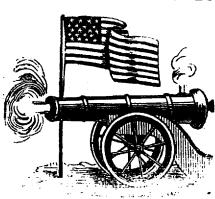
We might add to this that Admiral Lewis sank five vessels loaded with stones in the narrow passage of the harbor of Alexandria in 1807, after his departure from that port. We ness which no doubt he would be perfectly might also have added that in the month of willing to resign, since his awakened sense has July, in the year 1809, an expedition known taught him that in the expression of a sentiment as the "Walcheren Expedition" sailed from there is as much force as in the performance the Downs. The fleet consisted of two hundred and forty-five vessels of war, and it conveyed four hundred transports containing forty thousand soldiers. The naval force was under the command of Admiral Strachm, and the resolution instructing our Senators in Congress | land forces under Lieutenant-General the Earl to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright of Chatham. The object of the expedition, in the words of the British naval historian Allen, resentative Zeigler was very happy. He was was "an attack on the French shipping in Flushing, and for the purpose of destroying all the enemy's works in the Scheldt, which was to be no longer navigable for ships of war." The expedition, though a miserable failure as a whole, succeeded in one intention. The historian informs his readers that "the basing arsenal and sea defences of Flushing were destroyed, and the port rendered, for some time at least, unfit for a French depot." We do not refer to Admiral Napier's suggestion for closing Cronstadt, by sinking hulks, inasmuch as it was never acted on; and yet it is worthy of scarcely relish the lesson, so suggestive of remark that it was not condemned in the

By a strange coincidence, the very mails that It was in reply to the speech of Zeigler that | bring us denunciations of the stone fleet bring the elequent and patriotic remarks of Mr. Elliott us also the report of the arrival of a large vessel in England from Charleston. The very that the speaker holds the true ground of an papers which put forth the denunciations put American citizen only occupying one position forth also the assertion that the Charlestoin this contest. He cannot be loyal while he nians do not complain of a proceeding which eally improves their main inlets. These facts He must devote his energies and resources to ought to have enlightened the British writers the government, and when he fails to do this, as to the objects of our government. It has he is undeserving not only of the confidence of never intended to close the harbors of Charlesthat government, but unworthy of a seat in its ton or Savannah altogether, but merely to aid itself in the suppression of the contraband We commend Mr. Elliott's speech to the trade. Those ports have several inlets, which it would require many vessels to guard. We stop some of them to render the access by EVERY MAN AT Home has a friend in the others more difficult. Our intention is to put down this rebellion by force of arms; but. his reach and ability to do that friend much while doing so, we shall have to baffle the for service, in the way of small favors, among the eign scamps who are lending it their assistance most acceptable of which is the transmission of by such other means as we have. The right news to the absent one. The cheapest manner to do so is as clear as our right to declare New of dispatching such news, is by the mailing of York a port of entry and Albany not, or as the newspapers. Let every man, therefore, pur- right of the imperial parliament to make Lonchase and mail a newspaper to his friend in the don a port of entry, and Porismouth a naval station. If France chose to reserve Cherbourg, papers to their friends, as the most acceptable which is now a commercial port, as an excluattention and rememberance that can be ex- sive roadstead for its armed ships, could the tended to the soldier. The mailing of the rest of the world complain? Would not France Col. Cochran and others, in the event of the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH, for instance, would be the most acceptable courtesy that could pos- logne, Bordeaux, Marseilles and other ports munication no allusion whatever to that subject. It is not believed that its contants will were open to all who wished to trade. If the this locality. Let their friends at home re- United States, for its own purposes, should

THE FRIENDS OF TRAITORS in Missouri are made to pay tribute for the support of those families who were driven from their homes in lower the Senate is set down as certainly opposed to Missouri by the rebals. Lately an auction was the legal-tender clause of the bill now before held in St. Louis of property seized and taken the addresses of such persons as may be desigthe House, and should it pass the House it will from such sympathizers as had refused to pay probably be defeated in the Senate. Mr. Col- their proportion of this tribute. It consisted lamer, Mr. Browning, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Hale, of horses, carriages, libraries, rose-wood furniture, planos, velvet, tapistry and Brussels carpets, with any other article, large or small, principle involved therein, or, at least, such is which the authorities could seize. If the same ability are in favor of the measure, it is but fair ling those who sympathize with rebels to contribute to the support of the Union men in the south who are now suffering by rebel persecution, there would be several that we have in our eye who would be walking on bare floors before many hours, and several others who would be deprived of the music of their Chickerings.

THE FOLLOWING is the tariff of exchange adopted by the military authorities of Missouri: Where the same grades cannot be exchanged to arraign Gov. Curtin, and fix on him complicity in the army frauds will be grossly disappointed. That the Governor's hands are clean, and that be is free from every taint of suspicion, I want no better evidence than that of that pure Democrat and honest man, Jacob Fry, Jr., late Auditor General et the State.

be substituted; that is, 1 major general for 2 brigadiers, or 4 colonels or 8 lieutenant-colonels, or 16 majors, or 32 captains, or 64 lieutenants, or 128 non-commissioned officers, or 256 privates. In this tariff no distinction will be made between first and second lieutenants, or between sergeants and corporals.



Capture of Fort Henry.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT The Engagement Lasted One Hour and Twenty Minutes.

Two Generals, one Colonel, two Captains and One Hundred Privates Captured.

CAPTURE OF SEVENTEEN LARGE GUNS.

The Land Forces Arrived Two Hours After the Surrender.

United States Forces in Possession of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad Bridge.

ONE GUN BOAT DISABLED. THIRTY-SIX FEDERAL SOLDIERS KILLED

Captain Porter Badly, but not Dangerously, Scalded.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7. The expedition against Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, has been entirely successful,

and the Fort is now in the possession of the federal troops. SECOND DISPATCH. CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7.-Fort Henry, on the Ten

nessue river, was surrounded yesterday at 2 o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight, which lasted one hour and twenty

minutes, was conducted by the gunboats Cin cinnati. Essex and St. Louis. The Cincinnati fired one hundred and twenty-five rounds and received thirty-four shots from the rebel guns. Only one man was

killed. The St. Louis fired one hundred and ten shots, and received no damage.

The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two were killed or scalded to death. Captain Porter is badly scalded but not dan-

gerouely. Two rebel Generals, one Colonel, two Captains, and one hundred privates were taken

prisoners.

action for two hours after the surrender.

teen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

## From Washington.

The Flag of Truce from Rebeldom.

No truth in the reported threatening the lives of Col. Cochran and others.

The Capture of Fort Henry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

There is high authority for stating that there is no truth in the report that a recent flag of ject. It is not believed that its contents will be officially made public.

United States, for its own purposes, should close the approaches to New York by Long Island Sound, or through the Kills, could we not properly do so without consulting foreign nations?

United States Army as are now, or hereafter may be held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States, from time to time, their respective all attenuate of rear to their formula. respective allotments of pay to their families or friends, upon which certified allotments the Secretary shall cause drafts to be made, payable in the city of New York or Boston to the erder of such persons to whom allotments were or may be made, and to remit the drafts to

nater Abram Feider has been officially recognized as vice consul of Switzerland for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and the territory of

Nebraska to reside at Highland, Illinois. Washington, Feb. 7. No certain intelligence has yet been received at Head Quarters of a recent battle at Fort Henry. In the westorn news the press dispatches are generally half a day in advance of those of the Govern

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. Flour has declined 5c, 9,000 barrels sold; State \$5 75@5 75, Ohio \$6 05@6 10, southern \$5 95@6 30. Wheat has a declining tendency. Corn dull at 65@66c. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard firm at 71@81. Whiskey firm at 241. Beceipts of Flour, 7,550 barrels. Wheat, 17,440 bushels. Corn, 2,473 bushels

THE PIRATE STEAMER CAROLINA.

New York, Feb. 7. The pirate steamer Carolina, was at Nassau on the 29th ult.

The United States gunboat Dawn, from Fortress Monroe, arrived here this morning.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROB.

Arrival of the U.S. Steamer Swance.

NEWS FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The Fleet Still in Hatteras Inlet. SIX THOUSAND TROOPS LANDED

LOSS OF THE GUNBOAT E. H. HERBERT.

Forward Movement Shortly Expected. A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.

They Propose to give up Roanoke Island to Save Elizabeth City from Attack.

Rebel Account of the Attack on Fort Henry.

The Missouri Difficulty Satisfactorily Arranged. .

GEN. PRICE TO BE COMMIS-SIONED A MAJOR GENERAL.

their Friend. Representatives to be sent to the Span-

Spain claimed by the Rebels as

ish Court. Arrival of General Beauregard at Richmond.

The Commissioners appointed to visit the Federal Prisoners not al-

lowed to go South. HEAVY FIRING HEARD ON NEW RIVER.

An Engagement with the "Yankee" Gunboats.

NOBODY HURT. GEN. PRICE, OF MISSOURI, AT RICHMOND

SERIOUS RIOT AT RICHMOND.

PERSONS HEARD CHEERING FOR THE

UNION. Removal of the Rebel Troops from

Richmond. DRAFTING TO BE COMMENCED ON THE

FIRST OF MARCH. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6. U. S. Steamer Swanes, of the Burnside expe-

dition, arrived this forenoon. She left Cape Hatteras yesterday morning, having come out of the inlet the day before. The fleet was still inside the inlet and nothing had been done.
Most, if not all of the vessels, had gone over the bar and about 6,000 troops had been The Swance was considerably damaged by

the storm. Part of her bulwarks and wheel house had been stove in and her upper works injured. She brings a large mail and thirty-four sick men from the expedition. Four died on the

After landing her mail and passengers the Swanee will go to Philadelphia to repair.

The gunboat E. H. Herbert was lost in addi-

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land forces did not reach the scene of Roanoke island on condition that Elizabeth cition for two hours after the surrender.

The Louisiana has been got off without seri-

ous damage. The steamer Albany arrived this ference from Annapolis with quarter-master's and other stores for the Burnside expedition. It has been raining all day.

A flag of truce went to Uraney Island, and a large number of women and children returned to go north; and also Lieutenant Preston, of the 71st New York regiment, to be exchanged; and J. H. H. Sands, of the 4th Michigan regiment, a prisoner of war released on parole.

No news was brought down.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.—Three federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday. They opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the fort, and an attack is expected. The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river and no damage from the Federals is apprehended. An order was issued from the War Department on the 4th, ordering all military commanders to impress all saltpetre found in

their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers, and good agents and contractors, paying therefore, 40 cents per pound and no more. The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators and the exorbitant rates charged the govern-

A Richmond dispatch says the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. Gen. Price will, doubtless, be commissioned a Major Price will, doubtless, be commissioned a Major leaving it to the convenience or option of the General, and the Missouri troops received into Treasury department to pay interest in coin or the confederate service as twelve months vol-

The Legislature yesterday (fourth,) went in to a secret session for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, upon the subject in regard to which it is understood the State and Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present. The Despatch says in an editorial, Spain is a

had one friend from the beginning of her trou-bles it has been Spain. We think it due to her generous and chivalaric people to have sent representatives to the Spanish court, and there-by laid a broad and deep foundation of perma-nent and close amity with that nation. It is too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy.

There is no news from the Burnside fleet, or

about the Merrimac steamer. The Bhode Island arrived from New York

this afternoon. Adjutant General Schouler of Mass., arrived this morning

The Constitution sailed this afternoon. Gen. Beauregard and suite arrived here this evening. Heavy rains during the night and today interfered with the preparations for his reception. He will proceed to take command of the department of the northwest immediately.

that the commissioners appointed by the Washington government to visit the federal prisoners in the south are at. Fortress Monroe, but there is not the slightest probability that our government will permit them to visit the Conderate states: . . . . . . . .

Augusta, February 5. Private letter, written \$50,000 was realized on two thousand the agency of Alexandrea. last evening in Savannah, and received here this morning, states heavy firing was heard in the direction of New river, on the South Carolin without any vouchers.

had been attacked, and that one at least of the federal gunboats had been destroyed.

The Charleston Mercury of to-day says that the firing heard yesterday was at the Red bluff. The enemy destroyed the houses in the neighborhood. Nobo'y hurt. Gen. Price is in spoke of Mr. Morgan's agency and to have department of the west.

Missouri, arrived here on official business last Miscouri, arrived ners on outcome pusiness last evening. He desires to be confirmed as a Major General, and seeks pay, clothing, and supplies for his army in the West.

A serious riot occurred in Richmond on Tues-

A serious not occurred in Richmond on Tuesday night, which was so extensive and danger-ous that it is feared the city will be placed un-der martial law. During the excitement per-sons were heard cheering for the Union.

The troops at Norfolk are being sent south very rapidly to repel the advance of the federal

troops into the cotton States There are but few soldiers to be seen in Norfolk now. As these troops are being sent as far south as Mobile. It is probable that the rebels have been misled as to the designs of Gen. Burnside. Drafting will be commenced throughout the south on the first of March. Great numbers of the soldiers express dissatisfaction with the course which has been pursued by the rebel government in this particular.

#### XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. Mr. ANTHONY, (R. I.,) presented a resolution from the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in regard to the permanent location of the naval academy at Newport. The said State had tenlered exclusive jurisdiction to the United States of the necessary land, &c. He referred briefly to the loyalty of the State, and the fact that Newport had suffered greatly by the rebellion, and was one of the finest harbors in the

COURTY.

Mr. Wilson, (Mass.) presented memorials of Naw York number of mercantile firms of New York against any repeal of the present ware-house-

Mr. Wilmor presented several petitions in favor of emancipation; also in favor of homopathic surgeons.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) presented the resolutions

of the Legislature of Wisconsin, requesting that the Senators and members of Congress from that State vote for the abolishment of the

that State vote for the abolishment of the franking privilege.

Mr. Hains, (N. Y.,) from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the credentials of Benjamin Starke and other papers, without expressing any opinion as to the effect of the papers, or any action of the Senate, reported the resolution that Mr. Starke was entitled to papers, or any action of the Senate, reported the resolution that Mr. Starke was entitled to take the constitutional office as a Senator. Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.,) asked to file the minor-

ity report. The committee had not seen fit to report on the testimony, and could not agree with the majority of the committee.

Mr. Harris (N. Y...) said the committee did not express an opinion as to the effect of the

papers on any subsequent action of the Senat. The papers were ordered to be printed. Mr. Harlan, (Iowa,) from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce the ex-

penses of the government in the survey and sale of public lands.

Mr. Hale, (N. H.), from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, and the officers and seamen under his command, for the victory at Port Royal. Adopted

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, re ported back the bill providing for the construcion of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, with The United States note bill was received

from the House, and referred to the Committee Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to in crease the efficiency of the medicial depart-ment of the army. Referred.

ment of the army. Referred.

Mr. Lатнам (Cal.) introduced a bill relative There was a rumor circulated that the rebels had offered, through a flag of truce to piece to the Warshouse system in the Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. LATHAM (Cal.) introduced a bill relative to the warshouse system in the Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. Garran (Cal.) introduced a bill relative to the warshouse system in the Pacific ports of the United States.

western waters was true, then no bill was more important. The bill was taken up-the amendment appropriates \$10,000,000 for the

purposes of the act.

Mr. Half, (N. H.) read a letter from the
Secretary of the Navy, saying that the Department could probably build ten or twelve boats in six months, and double that number in a year. That the Department do not intend to conform to any particular plan, but intend to avail themselves of the experience gained in the progress of the work; that the cost range from \$360,000 to \$580,000, but that Capt. Erricson proposed to build four in six months at \$225,000; that the purposes of the boats were to reduce the harbors of the enemy and open them to the Union army. The Secretary earnestly recommends

the appropriation of ten millions Mr. Hale, (N. H.) said that the vessels already built by Capt. Erricson was built by con-tract and was completed within a day of the time specified. The bill was amended so as to limit the number to twenty and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.) said that the United States note bill passed yesterday, provided for payment of interest on bonds semi-annually in coin. This he said was inadvertantly inserted, and by the unanimous consent of the House, he to day amended the bill by striking out these words

paper:
Mr. Holman, (Ind.) from the Committee or Government contracts, reported a joint resolution declaring that certain lands were granted to Missouri on condition that government troops and military supplies be transported over such railroads as might be constructed from the proceeds of sales thereof free of charge, but in consideration of the fact that the ability of the fact consideration of the fact that the ability of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific national ally of the South. If the south has railroads have been greatly impaired by the public enemy, the Secretary of war is authorized to make such an adjustment with these roads for transportation as may be just and reasonable during the existence of the rebellion, provided that the charges do not exceed these fixed by the War Department.

Mr. HOLMAN showed the necessity for the adoption of the resolution, and maintained that the Government could not transport troops, munitions and supplies as economicall were it to take possession of the roads as private parties. After a debate, the resolution was recommitted to the committee on Government contracts. Mr. HOLMAN, (Ind.) from that committee re

ported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House the amounts paid to each of the several railroad companies for transportation of troops and supplies since the commencement of the present difficulties to-Nonrolk, February 5. There is no doubt gether with other information on the subject. Mr. VANWYCK (N. Y.) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the report of the committee on Government contracts. He spoke of the advantage taken of the trembling necessities of the country by speculators of the cattle contract made in this city, whereby

this morning, states heavy firing was heard in the direction of New river, on the South Carolina side on Monday morning, which lasted for over four hours. It was supposed to be an engagement with the enemy's gunboats.

A-messenger who reached here this morning says, he was informed by a confederate officer in Savannah, that our batteries at New river system was sought to be established here attacked, and that one at least of the commencement of the difficulties per cent, was to be paid on contract, friend of the administration, he had a

Married

On the 6th inst., by the Roy, Mr. V. Adore, to Mary E. Marry, all of the

New Advertisements

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HO.PITAL. DROPOSALS will be reconst

o'clock M., of Thursday, F. d., upplying the Poonsylvania et al. esh and corned beel during they The fresh beef to be delivered. cighed on the Hospital scales.

Any further information may be a

piter. sals to be sout to tr. John or to LOST.

N WEDN'S DAY, either locket, containing a portrait was tached. A suitable reward with being this office.

ANTED by a gentleman to the experience I a have and modern lan uages and modern lan uages and modern the experience I would be a book to the experience I would be a book to the experience of music, French, etc. etc. experience some school or schools. Book to some forman fluently, and the lary satisfies the plane. Good references can experience the experience of the expe Gorman fluently, and the laty satthe piano. Good references on "Teachers" box 23, Harrisher p.

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