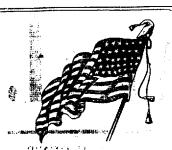
# Daily Celegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where preathes the foe but falls before us hiedbin's soil beneath our feet, Au : Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.

THE ENION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

THE UNITED STATES LAWS ARR PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN

THE PERNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH

HARRISBURG, PA. onday Morning, February 10, 1862,

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

THE GORDIAN OF TREASON SEVERED IN THE SOUTH

The news of the great Union victory in Tennessee created the profoundest sensation of joy and gratitude among the people of the state capital last week, as the precursor of those triumphs which are to complete the speedy and ultimate end of the rebellion. Fort Henry, the disheartened and demoralized, and at last our tional Union in an uncertain pursuit of politiimportant rebel fortification captured by our national glory if not existence made the mockery forces on Thursday last, is situated on the east bank of the Tennessee river, near the Kentucky | every petty tyrant in the world. line, about fifty-five miles from Paducah. It commands a straight stretch of two miles -Fort Henry is a work constructed recently, a few miles above Paris Landing, on the T nnes see. It is on the east bank of that river, and on the other side is a concealed battery. The armament of Fort Henry consisted of two 64pounder guns, one 32-pounder (breech loading), by the usury laws—and this financial problem derstood plan either to intimidate and force the a rifled 24-pounder, and another not rifled, three 6-pounders, and two 12-pound howitzers, in all ten guns. The detences of a few neighboring works on the opposite side of the stream and above the fort, have not been definitely

The importance of this victory can be estimated when the fact is stated that one of its results will be to cut off the rebel communications between the two principal cities of Ten- who have always blindly followed the lead of nessee, and also secure to the Union men in that region an eligible point from which to that slave-power, looking to a reconstruction. advance further into Tennessee. It enables us The northern Democracy who supported Breckto threaten both Bowling Green and Columbus juridge, or at least the leaders of that Democ on the flank, while at the same time, the Tennessee river and the gun boats will enable us to keep up safe and easy communication with the operations at Paducah.

With these advantages in our possession, the way is open for the gun-boats and the army to advance victoriously finto the interior of Tennessee, and rescue the Union men in that direction from the thrall of treason. This victory looks like serious work. It has more the appearance of being in earnest than any other of the former operations of the army and navy.

WHO: COMMANDS THE CAMPS?

We have heard this question asked many received, also, within the last few weeks, a number of communications on the same subt. and these, added to our daily observations, induce us to repeat the inquiry, Who commands the volunteer encampments in this vicinity? There is something wrong, something radically, outrageously and heniously wrong, or the scenes presented in the streets of Harrisburg would not be permitted to be moral, the terror of the virtuous and the disgrace of the honor and position of an American soldier. From drunkenness, violent, fearful and demoniac drunkenness, the passions of the soldiers are permitted to run riot in mudity, sensual appeal and imprecations that terrify the young, alarm the innocent, and must sooner or later provoke the indignant resistance of the people, if the Governor, the commander of Camp Curtin, or some other influence is not invoked to abate the nuisance The conduct and bearing of the soldiers to whom we allude have made the sidewalks of the city of Harrisburg the arena of brutal encounter and the scene of the most filthy exhibition. It has filled our streets with influences which tend to the corruption of the young and the insult and abasement of the old-it has become an enormity and a crime of the most tive at once and abate the nuisance. If the system is to mention no animal or plant, until commander of the camp cannot control the both can be done geographically. And by a men in his charge, remove him and place another in authority. We see no such conduct on the part of the regulars, as they come into the mind, that they are retained until a knowand pass out of the city. We do not behold ledge of the same localities can be colarged by the soldiers from Camp Grebble lining our sidewalks at night and obstructing them during the day. The evil is alone with the volunteer, and therefore the greater disgrace; and the extent which it has reached, renders either action on the part of those in authority absolutely necessary for its immediate suppression, or the people will be compelled to protect their prevent the enlistment of men in this Comfamilies and themselves from its future repetition. Drunkenness, obscenity and profanity justify any means, however rigorous, for their mayor and police of Philadelphia. On Thurssuppression; and when they are repealed in our midst by those who are clothed in the honorable and proud uniforms of loyal soldiers, loyalty itself is outraged, and every consideration of public virtue, manhood and personal pride, call for a remedy and defence against the false pretence of receiving \$100 bounty. Nich-

THE PROBLEM OF THE WAR.

When John Sherman, the United States Sen. itor from Ohio, and one of the very ablest men in the country, declared in the Senate Chamber, war was not physical, but financial, he uttered to acknowledge the attachment with which a great truth. Science has put an end to physical excellence in the matter of man's warfare. Brute force is no longer essential to ed to the American Union. This acqui-scence success, and therefore the Ohio Senator has on this subject, by the masses of the people, is well declared that the problem of the war is easily accounted for, when the fact is rememfinancial and not physical. The physical strength has been contributed—it is marshaled in the field, disciplined and ready for the encounter. There is no mistaking this feature and more particularly between the leaders of in the operations of the war. It is before the the Democratic party and the Democratic people in an army of six hundred thousand valiant and intelligent men, imbued with that split on the principle of fealty to the Union. love of country which quails before no enemy, er falters at no obstacle in the way of their devotion to this government. But the financial success, which the physical influence, operating against rebellion, would soon achieve. We do not understand the importance and magnitude of the financial responsibilities of the crisis. Millions have been expended, millions more borrowed, and to these we are daily adding an indebtedness of other millions. We are straining our credit, while the resources of the country are permitted to languish. We are advancing in the efficiency of the manual and the vigor of camp discipline, without the result of a battle or the benefit of a victory. All these features are exhaustive, crippling and demoralizing-to be followed some day by the dreadful discove y that we have not only lost the opportunities of success, but that we have lost credit -lost the right to tax and the power to collect our revenues. We will be aroused with this pism to rebellion. As the conservator problem unsolved and increased in mathematical obscurity, to find our rebel foes recognized by the potentates of Europe—our blockade broken by the navies of the world—our armies of our inferiors, and dependent on the will of

Let Congress solve the financial problem by the enactment of a wise, impartial and adequate tax law. Let them economise in the ly to further such ends. Southern Democrats civil branch to assist in meeting the exizencies and demands of the military force. Let the government go into the market for its money as individuals are compelled to do, protected may possibly be solved. But if it remains un- people of the north from their position-to solved as a subject of contention in Congress, from its confusion and embarrassment we may of the Union to forego their privileges in the date the final downfall of the Republic of the

RECONSTRUCTION ON THE OLD BASIS.

There is evidently an effort being made among that class of Democrats in the north the slave-ocracy, and the political minions of racy, are anxious again to obtain power. These men have heretofore, only existed as an opportunity offered to rob the nation. The condition of the country and the difference as in administrations, have beggared and starved these old political backs to a degree approaching the desperate necessity of either at once effecting some settlement of the national difficulties by a reconstruction of the Union on the old basis, with slavery in the ascendant and the Democratic party in power, or at once acknowledging the rebel government. These old plunderers desire peace, because they want power. They beseiged every department of the government for contracts, and when they failed, they started the cry of corruption, and now, like disappointed pickpockers, hail every man as a thief who happens to be in the employ of the government.

In anticipation of the cry of reconstruction by the parties alluded to, our readers should ask themselves the question, whether this reconstruction and settlement would absolve all the traitors? Would peace purify Jeff Davis, enfranchise Beauregard, and render the immaculate Breckenridge once more the pet of repeated from day to day, to the grief of the the northern dough-faces? Would the Patriot as the Democratic leaders at the north have assupport Breckenridge or Davis for the Presidency, in the event of reconstruction, if either of them were nominated by the Democracy? Would Cessua take Jesse D. Bright to his bosom and his confidence, as colleagues in the United States Senate? Would the after vacancies on the Supreme Bench be filled by the leadingtraitors? Or would reconstruction insist on the punishment of these assassins and traitors, and thus, after the law was vindicated, establish both the national union and the federal authority on a sound basis? These are pertinent questions as the dough-faces agitate the subject of reconstruction.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK. J. B. Lippencott & Co., of Philadelphia have lately published a Primary Geography, by Fordyce A. Allen, which a careful examination enaunendurable magnitude, and in the name of bles us to pronounce a most admirable initial all that is decent and decorous we appeal to to the study of geography. It is purely a study those who have the power to apply the correctof localization, and the principal adopted by this series of simple and graphic illustrations this geography fixes these localities so indelibly in more mature studies.

The book and its system is certainly deserving of the attention and application of the school boards of this district. It can be purchased at Bergner's book store.

THE EFFORTS OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES to monwealth, to serve as the recruits of other states, are being rigorously seconded by the day last a man named Nichols was arrested for violating the law on this subject, in procuring recruits to fill up the "Home Guard of Maryland," while he is also charged with having enticed minors to enter the service under the wrong thus inflicted on the community at large. ols had a hearing before mayor Henry, who

FOR POWER. Whatever can be said of the Democratic masses, both for and against their devotion to a day or two since, that the problem of this partizan organizations, we have never hesitated not only such masses but the masses of all parties and political organizations, have adherbered that the intercourse between the people of different organizations is greater than is had between such organizations and their leaders, masses. The leaders of the Democratic party On the question of loyalty to the Union, there never was such an acquiescence in the Democratic party as its leaders professed to entertain, problem is now the main obstruction to that and as late as the administration of James Buchanan, the country beheld this difference displayed in Congress and considered in the cabinet, a difference which led to the culmination of rebellion, because it refused to interpose the authority vested in Democratic heads, to put an end to treason while it was yet in an incipient state. When James Buchanan denied the power of the Executive to prevent a state from seceeding from the Union, he was obeying the advice of his dough-face counsellors of the north, who failing to see in the first steps of the present rebellion any evidence of its ever arriving at the extent which it has now reached, hoped to conciliate their southern partizans by thus denying a power, the possession and existence of which necessarily placed his administration in a position of antagoand administrator of the law, he was bound to visit its penalties on those guilty of it violation; but plotting then for party purposes h. was willing to risk the securities of the nacal power. The plots and the machinations of the Buchanan administration afforded the traitors time to consolidate their forces in rebellion. The discussion in Congress during the last days of that most infamous administrator, was designed expressjoined to northern dough-faces were prolific in arguments, not so much against the evils of sccession as against the right to coerce a state into the Union. It was then a regularly uncompel a constitutional majority of the people preferences of a President. When this failedwhen the traitors discovered that every constitutional right was bound to be maintained, they openly proclaimed their power to violate as they had been for years preparing for the violation of the Constitution.

True to the instincts of the men who ruled James Buchanan, and no doubt actually acting in sympathy with those who are carrying out the plans matured during the Buchanan administration, we find this same class of Democratic leaders now engaged in open and secret efforts to prevent the enforcement of the law, and to embarrass the operations of the federal administration against the traitors of the south. These leaders of the Democratic party essay the experiment of one expedieut after another to shield treason, and are prolific in excuses and arguments whenever any measure is proposed to quell the rebellion by vigorous and active military measures. The old cry of abolitionism and emancipation is the signal and the secret of their organization. They make such a cry Massachusetts regiment, died to-day of typhus to attract the attention of the people from fever. their secret plans to obtain power; while they hesitate to discuss the corruptions or the evils of slavery, with the wrongs which it has entailed on the country, fearful that it would tend to the enlightenment of the masses they hope to rally to an organization once more of the Democratic party. The people who have been watching these operations are not as ignorant of their intentions as these same Democratic leaders imagine. They are not as indifferent to the influence of slavery in this contest sured their traitor allies at the south, so that in disregard of their plots and in contempt for party are true to the Constitution and Union. while Democratic leaders and legislators would make both sub ervient to their partizan ends and desires. On this subject of political power. the Democratic leaders are ready to sacrifice any right of the nation-any hope of the people-and any authority of the law. With them it is a contest for power, and not for nathey can conciliate the slavery influence of the south, knowing that the latter, like wrong under every influence, never changes-while the former, progressive and developing, is ever changing from good to excellence, and cannot be controlled by any of the influences at the command of modern Democracy.

Local Legislation of a Most Iniqitious Character.

Mr. EDITOR: A bill has been passed through the Senate and no doubt is intended to be hurried through the House before the citizens of Dauphin county understands its import, which if fully understood by the representatives of Dauphin county, and allowed to pass by them, ought to consign them to eternal disgrace and infamy, and I know our Senator never would have allowed it to pass that body, much less hurried it through as he did, had he under-stood it. The bill is published in your columns to-day, and but for your notice of it, would no doubt have been snaked through as intended by its friends. The bill is entitled, "a further Supplement to an act to authorize the county of Dauphin to borrow money, &c'' and was actually believed by many of our citizens, and published by one of our daily papers, as intended to borrow money for the support of the wives and children of our gallant soldiers now fighting the battles of our country. First the whole the battles of our country. First the whole matter proposed to be legalized is now pending in the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, on an appeal by the commissioners from the report of the County Auditors, and was on the list for trial at the last term of court but was continued by counsel the impresentable. All our batteries there and elseour court but was continued by counsel who impregnable. All our batteries there and else

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS PLOTTING | pected compromise. Or have the Audito's of the county compromised by agreeing to allow the commissioners to get by this act what they could not allow them by law before? But if this bill only proposed to legalize the amount actually expended in the cruction of the Court House, it would perhaps not be necessarily small perhaps not be necessarily small perhaps. amount actuary expended in the erection of the Court House, it would perhaps not be nec-essary at all; but it proposes to legalize the sum of six hundred and seventy five dollars drew from the treasury by the Commissioners, without any shadow of law, over and above the per deim and mileage, under the pretence of superintending the erection of the Court House as if that had been no part of their business as Commissioners. But a still more iniquitive part of the bill is the proposed legalization the four hundred dollars extra pay allowed the clerk for extra services. This extra pay has a history connected with it, that need not be stated here, but which is known to many of the citizens of the county and fully understood by the county Auditors, and no doubt known to our members of the House, (if not, I refer then to the county Auditors for information,) which alone I hope will cause them to pause, and let the citizens be heard before they sllow this monstrous wrong to be done to the tax payers of the county. Let this matter be investigated by our court where it is now pending, and, but for this attempt to compromise, would now be disposed of. Now if in the face of these facts. the representatives of Dauphin county will not protect our citizens from this attempted iniquity, may we not appeal to the representa tives from other counties for protection.

At this time, when our citizens are about to be taxed to their utmost ability to pay, and when ever dollar the county can spend, over and above the necessary expenses, should be appropriated to the support of our gallant soldiers and their families, I cannot look on and see this outrage upon our rights pass unnoticed.

From our Evening Edition of Saturday.

# FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Later from the Burnside Expedition.

Its departure for Roanoke Island

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH Nothing heard of the Burnside Expedition at Norfolk.

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac a Failure. A FIGHT IN MORGAN COUNTY, TENNESEE.

THE REBELS CLAIM A VICTORY

Positions of the Fleet at Port Royal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 7.

The steamer Eastern State arrived here this morning, having left Hateras yesterday. She brings the important news that General Burnside's fleet left the anchorage at the inlet for the North on Wednesday morning. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop snips followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke island. The weather was fine when the fleet left, and she news of the arrival of the expedition at Roanoke island was hourly expected when the Eastern State left. Three or four regiments were left at the inlet.

The Eastern State will return to Hatterns to morrow morning.

The names of the sick who died on board the steamer Swanee, during her voyage to this point, are James F. Haskell, co. I, 28d Massahnsetts; Jesse Mack, co. I, 11th Connecticut. William H. Porter, co. G. 8th Connecticut; William H. Porter, co. G. 8th Connecticut; Samuel Gilbert of New Sharon, Vermont, seaman on the Maria Pike and Chancery; F. Cleveland, co. K, 11th Connecticut, all but the

last named were buried at sea.

Charles W. Boyington of company F, 25th

Seven prisoners of war exchanged on parole Baltimore this morning to go South. They were sent to Craney Island by a flag of truce under command of Maj. Jones.

No news or passengers were received.

No news or passengers were received.

Nothing had been heard at Norfolk of the Burnside Expedition.

The steamer Rhode Island which arrived

from Philadelphia yesterday, sailed for Port Royal this afternoon. The steamer Swannee left last night night for Philadelphia for repairs.

The only copy of the Norfolk Day Book received contains an editorial censuring the newspapers for giving publicity to a statement that the steamer Merrimack is a failure. It admits the fact to be true and gives full state. their arguments, the masses of the Democratic ments of the difficulties with regard to her. It appears that the calculation of her displacement was eroneous, and error having been discovered of more than two hundred tons when the ship was floated and causes her present

detention. The chief subject of regret, however, is that when shoved up again the ship caught upon the entire army with the exception of the the blocks and received considerable strain, consequently some parts of her machinery have them it is a contest for power, and not for na-tional existence. They are prepared to antag will have to be introduced to correct the tenonize the free labor sentiment of the north if it is a serious injury to the ship, but we hand. General McClellan and Mr. Stanton it is a serious injury to the ship, but we The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday has the

following: KNOXVILLE, Feb. 5.—On Sunday Lieut. Col White's Tennessee cavalry encounted a force of Lincoln's infantry in Morgan county, Tennessee estimated from one to three hundred, on the mountain side. White charged on the enemy Capt. Duncan rallied his men twice

The Kentucky Unionists were then completely routed and fled in confusion, leaving seven

The Savannah Republican of Thursday, says the glass revealed yesterday no new movemen among the federals lying in the cut north of the river beyond an addition to the number. Some imagine they have moved nearer to the river, but we could discover no material change in their position.

Persons familiar with the water courses in that locality, say they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in the river beyond. That does not communicate with the main channel, yet the vessels occupying this position can readity command the main passage

It has been stated by persons who ought to know, that portions of Mud river, which leads to Walls cut into the Savannah river, goes dry at three-quarter ebb, and that if the Yanke gunboats should pass all obstructions, they would not be able to come through.

wrong thus inflicted on the community at large.
Will this warning have any influence with those in anticority. It is the manufacture will stop this gross imposition.

I also presence of receiving \$100 bounty. Nich our courts but was communed by counsel who impregnable. All our batteries there and else-stated that the matter was about to be compromised. I hope the honorable counsel who impregnable. All our batteries there and else-to-make the matter was about to be compromised. I hope the honorable coverings, the channel should be obstructed, concerned have not had this proposed and no means left unemployed to foil the purpose of the enemy.

The Norfolk Day Book commences a column editorial giving a melancholy account of the Merrimac in the following strain:

"We have scarcely patience, enough left to speak in temperate lauguage of the reckless impropriety of two of our cotemporaries who have seen fit in their thirst for notoriety to the density of the dens "We have scarcely patience, enough left to thrust before the public the fact that the Merina chas proved an abortion."

she can be used as a floating battery

### KENTUCKY

Advance of General Nelson's Division

GEN. THOMAS' DIVISION AT MONTICELLO

Movements of Assistant Secretary of War Scott.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8. A special dispatch to the Commercial and Ga zelle says that Gen. Nelson's divison left New Haven on Thursday, and advanced to Green iver above Mumfordsville.

Gen. Thomas' advance is at Monticello, near the Tennessec line, but cannot proceed further on account of the condition of the roads. The country is entirely deserted.

Gen. Wallace's division has left Smithland for Fort Dounelson on the Cumberland river. The expulsion of Bright from the Senate zave great joy at Indianopolis

The Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Indians

egiments have gone to Cairo. Mr. Scott the assistant Secretary of War was at Indianopolis on Thursday on an official visit and left for Kentucky yesterday.

On receipt of the news of the capture of Fore Henry yesterday, the Ohio Senate adjourned. The rumor that Gen. McClellan had been superceded in the chief command of the army aused much excitement in Columbus.

A resolution calling on the government for active and earnest warfare will be offered in

The Savanah Expediton

ITS EXTENT MAGNIFIED

The Boats sent out to Reconneitre.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. By the frigate Savannah, we learn that the expedition on the Savannah river, has been reatly magnified.

It consisted only of a few small gunboats and brigade of 2,000 men, which sailed from Port Royal to reconnoitre and give the men ex

A portion of the boats entered the Savannal

nis plans; and no steamer or sailing vessels will be allowed to leave until all his plans are perfected.

Many of the crew of the Savannah are sick with the scurvy.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY

MAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Several sapient correspondents have worried themselves lately concerning a prophesied change in the management of the army and have asserted amongst other misstatements that Secretary Stanton in pursuance of a custom sanctioned by long practice is about to assume the active management of the army leaving to General M'Clellan the charge of the army of the Potomac. Insamuch as this statement would mislead readers as to the position of General M'Clellan, and the power of the Secretary, I will give briefly the facts of the case.

A week since the staff of General M'Clellan were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. In consequence of the state of the roads they have not yet been ordered over, but they are ready to go, and when they go Gen. M'Clellan will turn over to the tem porary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. Scott went to Mexico, he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter. to attend to the more important matter in needless to say are on the best of terms.

The rumors concerning Gen. Fremont assumed definite shape, and it is now asserted that by the 15th inst. he will be assigned to a Dr. Addison's Examinations and Consultations.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Duncan was shot through the head and killed by J. Roberts, a lad fifteen years old.

Important Order from the Post Office Department. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The steamship Bavaria sailed at noon with 100 passengers and \$450,000 ln specie. The following has just been issued from the

Post Office Department : Under the act of Congress approved January 21st, 1862, sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States have the same privilege with soldiers of sending letters without

prepayment of postage.
All postmasters are instructed to mail without prepayment of postage all such letters when certified as follows: The envelope must bear a certificate signed by a commander or Lieutenant on board the vessel with the name of the vessel thus:

> RICHARD ROE, 1st Lieut., U. S. gunboat Kanawha, To John Smith, New York.

This privilege does not extend to commisto be collected at the office of delivery. Let ters addressed to such sailors and marines must be prepared as before signed.

JOHN A KASSON, 1st Ass't P. M. G.

DLINDS!! BILINDS made to or, and the mailing office, der for the small sum of \$2.\$75 and \$5. Ass to own property to cents a piece and upwards. Call and so at seventy five-cents a p

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

rimac has proved an abortion."

The article also says: "Her great draught of water should prevent her active operations, and this draft, originally about twenty-four rather dull; 3,000 lush, yellow sold at has considerably increased."

is in good demand, and 6,0.0 bush. Considerably increased and prime red sold at \$1 34@1 38.

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tage of the prime red sold at \$1 34@1 38 and this draft, originally about twenty-four and this been considerably increased."

The editor contents himself that at all events conten Provisions are in rather better deman!

of Mess Pork at \$12 25@12 75; 10: Pickled Hams at 51@66., sides at Pickled Hams at 12 (200 c., sites at 1 shoulders at 34 (24 c. Lard is seed at 24 c.) 200 bush. Cloverseed sold at \$1 mg/1 25 500 bbls. Ohio Whisky sold at 21 (24) NEW YORK, F

Flour dull—sales of 9,500 bbis. at \$55 Flour dull—sales of 9,500 bbs. 4:55
5 75 for State, \$5 05@5 10 for Ohio
@6 30 for southern. Wheat deni
unimportant. Corn firm—sales 25 for
at 654@66c. Pork steady. Lart
74@84c. Whiskey steady at 24
of Flour, 12,384 barrels. Wheat 2500
Corn, 2,913 bushels Stocks are in which the sales of the premium. Exchange on London de

Married

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Robert J. Caroot.
MANIET to Miss Maria A. Nass, all of this of

144 per cent premium.

Died

In this city, on Saturday merang, the Isabetta D., yougest daughter of ALSANDERS Seventeen years.

[The relatives and friends of the family attend her funeral from her father's read n day afternoon, the 10th instruct down ak On the 8th inst., Washington Weater and Rilsa Wiestling, age 1-4 years. This

[The friends and relatives are more] funeral, from the residence of his fith : street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 of 1 of

Mem Advertisemente

WANTED TO RENT.—The rooms, suitable for a small funit, he central portion of the city. For first or ddress. C. H. H. Derry, the

FOR RENT.

CONVENIENT two story by formular which is nearly new and in generation beds and bedding are of a superformant is in a good neighborhood and pleasant quire of ways.

PUBLIC SALE.

wire of W B City auct oneer, and to the

N PURSUANCE of on order.

SATURDAY, the 8th day of Mar A portion of the boats entered the Savannah river by a small creek, but found the river obstructed and had to return. They discovered the enemy's fleet and fired at them as they passed, but could not ascertain if any damage was done. The main part of the expedition had returned.

When the Eavannah left, a number of cannon were being sent through the creek, but it

was done. The main partial had returned.

When the Eavannah left, a number of cannon were being sent through the creek, but it was not known for what purpose.

Commodore Dupont has, and in future will, prohibit all communication between Port Royal together with the piece of ground adjusting the correspondents of the on South street extending in depth the on South street extending in depth the atlei with west alley to rry-two feet t now used as an alley belonging to the ac-

ground, whereon is erected a two-tury the estate of ELIZABETH THOMP: 0 . Attendance will be given and con miles known by DaVID M. RoBINSON. Excell 1
Gensed. JNO. RiNGHAND

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LUNATIC HO-PITAL DROPOSALS will be received usin I o'clock M., of Thursday, February 1st. supplying the February leads it is a fast. It is esh and corned beet during the year 1st. The fresh beef to be delivered to the selfeighed on the Hospital scales.

Any further information may be obtain 4.5 the lospital.

Proposals to be sent to fr. J. H. Clark
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