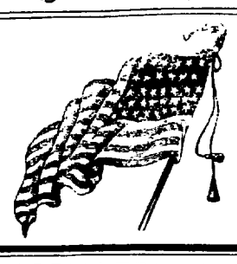
Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, November 26, 1862

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In accordance with the customary proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to-morrow will be observed by the people thereof, as an occasion of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the benefits which we have derived from His blessings and continued mercy. What we have suffered during the past year—what we have lost as a nation, as a people or as individuals, may be traced back to causes for which we are alone responsible, and which we could have averted, had the spirit which God ever dictates to the human race, been acknowledged and suffered to prevail. For the ills which we suffer in political changes and national convulsion, the nation itself is responsible. The lack of thrift and the encouragement of treason have combined to work us evil. If we admit anything, to-morrow, as we render thanks to Almighty God, we must acknowledge this fact. And while we are doing this, acknowledging our baseness, admitting that we alone are responsible for what we have suffered and still continue to suffer, gratitude and truth force the concession that whatever of success or prosperity, of happiness or health, we have been blessed with during the past year, the credit alone belongs to God. Nothing that we omitted to do—nothing that we have done, contributed in the least to such results. By diligence we may have gathered, but never produced, prosperity. By virtue and its attending blessings, we may have secured but not created happiness. Such production and creation are alone the work of God—and for these we must render thanks to Him, if we would be just to ourselves and grateful for His beneficence. There are many other reasons why we should acknowledge our special indebtedness to the Great Disposer of Events. Although the country is rent by civil war, and afflicted by the evils which follow in its train, we have escaped many of the ills which we had reason to apprehend. We have not been visited by the pestilence which it was feared would attack our armies in their southern encampments, and the ravages which mark the scene of military operations, have not desolated our homes or hearths. We have reason to be thankful for still more positive blessings. A plentiful harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandman and averted scarcity from the land. There is reason to hope that the war in which we are engaged will eventuate in the restoration of the Union on a more imperishable basis. The people of both sections have seen the error of their ways, and the terrible evils which have resulted from a disregard of Constitutional obligations and the cultivation of a spirit of sectional animosity. From the conflict of arms and the heroic qualities displayed on both sides, they have learned mutual respect, which is the best basis of National amity For these blessings of the past and hopes of the future, we have reason to feel and acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Him who can bring good out of evil, and in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

THE GREAT BATTLE, which is to decide the fate of Richmond, it is now believed will be fought near Fredericksburg, Va. The contest for Richmond will be the most severe since the rebellion assumed shape and armed power. The military situation may change totally in a day, but the opinion among officers of a high character both in the army and in Washington city, is that the entire rebel force in Virginia, or at least all that can be spared from other points, will concentrate not far from Fredericksburg, and the great battle which is to decide the fate of Richmond will be fought in the vicinity of the former place. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that the railroad to Fredericksburg is not yet repaired so that trains can run upon it, and at the last account there was a great lack of forage in the army. Horses and mules were in danger of starvation, while the troops were obliged to rely upon hard bread and pork for their subsistence. Transportation by wagons from Aquia creek is difficult, if not impossible. In a few days more, however, the Army of the Potomac will get beyond the transportation difficulties of the present hour, and will be ready to fight the greatest battle of the war, for such it will undoubtedly be. The contest for Richmond is to be the most severe we have seen since the rebellion broke out. There is no longer any doubt upon this point. Wherever the rebels make their first stand in defence of Richmond, there the great, and probably the decisive battle of this whole war will be fought. Gen. Halleck is putting forth all his abilities and strength for the grand final struggle, and Gen. Burnside, the immediate commander of the troops who are to fight, is in perfect accord with the General-in-Chief.

STRIKING IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—All the news from the West exhibit the great fact that the Administration know where and how to strike at the vitals of the rebellion. Troops are pouring down the Mississippi. General Grant has been reinforced, and the expedition of General McClernand is on the move. The force under General Banks, with which Texas is to be liberated, is being made ready at the proper ports. The Administration will take good care of Richmond, but they will also take good care of the southwest. Everything is moving well, unless all the signs are deceptive. The Washington city *Republican* says that the people may be assured that stunning blows are to be struck, *and at the right places.*

A TON UNDER THE NATIONAL TAX LAW.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided hat 2,240 pounds constitute a ton in all cases under the Excise law. The decision is important to iron manufacturers and others.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

We see more to encourage us in the principal military movement now in progress in Virginia, than in any which has taken place in that quarter since the war began. Perhaps we are better satisfied with it than former ones, because we think we can understand it better. Heretofore, it seemed to be the impression, that to take Richmond, it was necessary to advance upon it in some other way than the direct one. Hence all of our Generals who were entrusted with the duty of taking that place went about the job by marching off in some direction quite different from the one leading to Richmond. This was strategy, we presume. McClellan went round by Fortress Monroe and up the Peninsula; Pope, when he made his demonstration, described an extensive circuit by way of Gordonsville. Neither of them seem to have been disposed to take the straight and direct road, which any ordinary person, if about to make the journey from Washington to Richmond, would take. Certainly the shortest, and from all accounts, the best road between the two places, is by way of Fredericksburg. This route, it would seem, Burnside has at last resolved upon. He appears to have reached the conclusion that such strategy as guided the movements of his predecessors is 'played out," and that the best way to Richmond is by the shortest and easiest road. Fredericksburg, it will be seen from the map, is almost on a straight line between Washington and Richmond.

The reason assigned for not taking this route at first, was the difficulty of marching a large army overland, and keeping open the communication in the rear. But we find that the confederates experienced no difficulty in marching their armies from Richmond to the neighborhood of Washington, overland, and had no difficulty on account of their means of communication. Why our army, larger in point of numbers, and better equipped, and better supplied with the means of transportation, could not as well go over the same ground, in the opposite direction, is something which yet remains unexplained.

Another circumstance attending former circumlocutory movements on Richmond, was that they necessarily involved a division of the army into two or more parts—one to move "round Robin Hood's barn" on Richmond, and the other or others, to stand between Richmond and Washington, to secure the safety of the latter.

The first thing Burnside does, upon taking the command, is to move his army in one body, upon the direct line toward Richmond. This we can understand. It looks rational. It may exhibit very little strategy, but it does appear to exhibit considerable common sense. One thing is very certain—it can't turn out worse than former movements, and does give us hope for much better results.

THE COUNTRY will rejoice at the fact that the government has ordered the release of all military prisoners, or those who have been arrested for interfering in enlistments, opposing the draft, or in any way seeking to embarrass the government. In time of war, doubtless, it is sometimes necessary, for the safety of the government or for the security of its operations, to arrest summarily and without the usual processes, persons who, the authorities have reason to believe, are contemplating disloyal acts, or who have been guilty of such. At the same time nothing so quickly imperils the popularity of an administration or injures the confidence of the people in its ability, its strength or its honesty of purpose as the use of this power. Freemen rightly look with strong dislike and suspicion upon such arbitrary acts; and it is a sign of wisdom in the government, that it thus orders at the earliest moment the release of the persons it has found necessary to arrest. The Administration, by this act, says to the people, that it dislikes as much as they, the system which the peril of public interests has forced it to use; and it gives a pledge for the future to make no more such arrests, except under pressure of the clearest and most absolute necessity.

In time of war the government has a perfect right to arrest suspected persons, and not only to incarcerate but prosecute known traitors. This right, we suppose, the authorities at Washington do not mean to surrender, and the rebels among us need not presume upon this clemency to make themselves conspicuous in any way.

ESTIMATES of the principal crops in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have been made. The following are the figures:

Wheat, bushels	54,000,000
Corn, "	250,000,000
Oats, "	85,000,000
Sorghum, gallons	10,000,000
Tobacco, pounds	80,000,000

No estimate has been submitted upon other productions, but they are unusually abundant. There have already been shipped from three ports—Chicago, Milwaukie and Toledo—over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour (reduced,) in about equal qualities from each.

JOHN THOMPSON, SHERIFF OF PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday morning the Supreme Court, now sitting at Pittsburg, delivered an opinion quashing the writ of certiorari, remitting the record and dissolving the injunction which had been granted to restrain Mr. Thompson from interfering with Mr. Ewing in the occupancy of the office. The effect of this decision is to give Mr. Thompson the office from which he has for so long a time been deprived.

GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER is preparing for a defence before the military Court of Inquiry which is soon to inquire into his conduct in the battles preceding the battle of Antietam, when General Pope was in command. He has just secured the services of Reverdy Johnson as additional counsel for the defence.

GENERAL HOOKER.—This General has not yet been able to ride on horseback, but moves with the army in an ambulance. When there is another battle, if God spares his life, there will be a good report of him, notwithstanding his inability to mount his horse.

DEATH OF GENERAL PATTERSON.—Brig. Gen. Frank Patterson was found dead in his tent, near Fairfax Court House, at an early hour Saturday morning. He was a son of Major General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. He was in command of the New Jersey brigade.

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

The annual reports of the Heads of Departments are nearly completed with the exception of that of the Treasury, which is delayed, in part, by continued preparations of the estimates of the War Department, and other data in that connection, involving an extraordinary amount of labor.

The President's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. No copies will be sent out in advance, therefore it will be telegraphed to the press as soon as its reading shall be commenced. The object of this course is understood to be the prevention of a premature disclosure of its contents, and to enable the President to avail himself of the latest official intelligence.

Members of Congress are arriving by every train, and have already become numerous.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

ALL QUIET UP TO YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Jackson Believed to be Going to Richmond as a Reserve for the Rebel Armies in Virginia.

ACQUIA CREEK, Nov. 25.

Persons who left the vicinity of Fredericksburg this afternoon, who have arrived here, state that all was quiet up to that time. It had commenced to rain, and a severe storm was expected. The expected bombardment of the place had not commenced at 2 o'clock, and it was not known when it would. The rebels are in strong force in Fredericksburg and back of the town, and are anxiously watching our every movement. From the large camp fires seen every night it is thought they have a large force in this vicinity. Prisoners captured state that many are confident that Stonewall Jackson would add his forces to theirs; while others hold the opinion that he will be stationed at Richmond as a kind of reserve, to succor either Lee's army, or the one menaced by our forces at Suffolk. The latter opinion is more prevalent than the former one, and I should not be surprised, from present appearance, that it would be the correct one; especially in view of the fact that the rebel government have great confidence in Jackson's executing rapid movements, and that they think he is the best man for an emergency.

Rebel Raid Into Maryland.

The Rebel Cavalry Cross the Potomac and Enter Poolesville.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS SEIZED AND PAROLED.

OFFUT'S CROSS ROADS, MONTGOMERY CO., MD., November 25.

This morning at daylight a body of rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, crossed the Potomac and entered Poolesville, where they seized the two government telegraphers who were stationed there. The operators, Messrs. Cheary and Sargeant, were in bed at the time. They were paroled, and permitted to telegraph an account of their mishap to Washington.

The boldness of the party has caused much excitement in this vicinity.

EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

JACKSON AND HILL MOVING SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

A special despatch from Harper's Ferry states that Gen. Kelly yesterday sent out a scouting party from New Creek, who captured a rebel cavalry picket of twelve men, with their horses and accoutrements, within four miles of Winchester. The prisoners say that Jackson has started with his whole force for Richmond, by the way of Port Royal, leaving only a regiment of cavalry at Winchester, who were instructed to follow in a few days. The probability is that our forces will occupy Winchester in a few days, when the work of reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence, and be completed in twenty days.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 25.

Four hundred of Morgan's cavalry left their camp, which is located seven miles from Lebanon, to attack the United States forces at Wood's Ferry on the Cumberland river, but they were shelled back with a loss of two of their men.

Morgan is reported to have left camp on the same night to attack the Louisiana and Northern railroad.

A Union refugee, from McMinnville, says the emancipation proclamation of the President is generally approved by the loyal men there. Many of the refugees who have arrived here (many of whom are large slaveholders) approved of it.

Cotton is changing hands here at 52@55c. The river has risen four feet on the shoals.

PURLISHERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.

The Publishers' Convention met at Indianapolis yesterday. The press of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, Detroit and Indianapolis, were represented. The Convention organized as the Western Associated Press, and elected eight directors. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Press*, was chosen President, and J. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Secretary and Treasurer.

Measures were adopted with a view to an improvement in the press dispatches, especially in the Congressional reports. Resolutions were adopted that an advance in the price of newspapers was imperative in consequence of the rise in the price of paper. Also to memorialize Congress in relation to certain duties which operate injuriously to publishers.

Married.

In Harrisburg, Nov. 23d, by the Rev. E. S. Johnson, Mr. HARRY H. FORTNEY, of Harrisburg, to Miss SARAH A. ZARKER, of Coxestown.

New Advertisements

FOR RENT.

A SMALL HOUSE in the Fourth Ward. Enquire of
ALDERMAN MAGLAUGHLAN,
no26-3teod Second Street.

A YOUNG MAN, who is not liable to military duty, offers himself as a Substitute. Address, stating terms,
J. E. C., United States Hotel,
no26-1t* Cor. Market and Railroad Sts.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED

AWAY from the subscriber, residing in Mechanicsburg, on the 14th of November, a RED COW, with white over her back and lower part of her body, her left horn short, having had it stripped a few years ago, and split a little at the end. Any person giving me any information of the Cow will be liberally rewarded. [no26-d1w] D. NEISWANGER.

NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration, upon the estate of Thomas Kennedy, dec'd, late of the city of Harrisburg, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will make them known without delay to
JACOB ZARGER,
no26-d1t-w6t Administrator.

AN ORDINANCE to protect Shade Trees, Fences, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg*, That if any person or persons shall willfully, carelessly or negligently break, pull down, injure or destroy any tree or trees, or frame or enclosure around the same, which are now, or may be hereafter, planted, or erected, as provided by an Ordinance on that subject, near the curb or the gutter of any of the streets of the city, or in any public grounds within the city, such person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay five dollars for every such offence: *provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any owner or proprietor of a lot or lots from cutting down any tree or trees near the gutter in front of his or her lot or lots.

SEC 2 That if any person or persons shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly injure or deface any house or premises within the city, or any house or fence or enclosure, or any other appurtenances thereto, such person, for each and every such offence, shall forfeit and pay not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, and shall, moreover, be liable to pay all expenses of repairing the said injury or injuries committed.

SEC. 3. That the penalties imposed by this ordinance shall be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, as other penalties are by law recoverable.

Passed Nov. 22, 1862.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.
ATTEST—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved Nov. 25, 1862.
no26 1t WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE to prevent Swine, Horses, Mules, Sheep or Goats from going at large within the city of Harrisburg.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg*, That if any person or persons shall suffer his, her or their hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats, to go at large within the said city, each person or persons, on being duly convicted thereof before the mayor or any alderman of said city, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such hog, horse, mule, sheep or goat found running at large.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chief Police Constable to take up and confine, in some suitable pen or inclosure, every hog, horse, mule, sheep or goat found going at large in the said city; and within twenty-four hours after so doing to cause notice to be given by one insertion in one or more of the papers of the city of Harrisburg, stating when and where the said hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats were taken up; and unless an owner applies to said constable for such hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats, within three days afterwards, and tenders the fees and expenses hereinafter mentioned, then the said constable at the next market day succeeding the said three days, shall sell the same at the market house, and the proceeds shall be paid to the city treasurer, after deducting, for the use of said constable, fifty cents for taking and confining each hog, horse, mule, sheep or goat, twenty cents a day for the keeping of each one, and fifty cents for the selling of each.

SEC. 3. That where the owner of any hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats, confined as aforesaid, shall make application for the same to the Chief Police Constable within the said three days, the same shall be immediately delivered up on the owners paying to the said Constable the fees and expenses before mentioned, for taking up and keeping such hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats; whereupon it shall be the duty of the said constable to make immediate complaint to the mayor or any alderman of said city of the offence committed by such owner, in having suffered the said hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats, to go at large within the said city.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for any person, and the special duty of the supervisors or street commissioner, to take up any hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats, found going at large within the said city, and deliver the same to the Chief Police Constable, who shall thereupon confine the same and proceed as directed in the second and third sections of this ordinance; and in such case the person who shall have taken up and delivered such hog or hogs, horse or horses, mule or mules, sheep or goats, to the said constable, shall be entitled to receive the fifty cents before mentioned, for each hog, horse, mule, sheep or goat so taken up.

SEC. 5. That the Chief Police Constable, for the neglect of any duty enjoined upon him by this ordinance, shall, on being duly convicted thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Passed Nov. 22, 1862.

W. O. HICKOK,
President Common Council.
ATTEST—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.
Approved Nov. 25, 1862.
no26 1t W. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE on State Street, below Second.
Enquire of W. F. FAHNESTOCK,
no25-2t* South Street, near Front.

LOST.—On Sunday last, a liver colored and white SETTER PUP, about eight months old. $1.00 reward will be paid to any person returning him to JOHN ALCORN, Broad Street, near the Sixth Ward House. no25-4t*

SPECIAL ORDER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., November 25, 1862.

THE Drafted Militia of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C. As soon as the regiments receive their arms they will be put in route by the several local commanders, without further orders. All drafted men who have not yet reported at camp of rendezvous, will immediately do so. The commencement of their nine month's service will commence from the date of their report for duty. Drafted men and their substitutes who have left the camps of rendezvous, without authority, are deserters. If apprehended they will be required to make good the time lost by desertion, and be subject to trial by general court martial.

L. THOMAS,
no25-3t Adjutant General.

FURS,
FURS, FURS, FURS,
FURS, FURS,
FURS,

OF every description.
Fresh stock just opened
at CATHCART'S
Market Square,
no25-4w] Next door to Harrisburg Bank.

New Advertisements

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND

PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1862, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 A. M., on arrival of the Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 10.50 A. M., and at Philadelphia at 9.20 A. M. A sleeping car is attahced to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving in New York at 5.30 P. M., and Philadelphia at 1.50 P. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 2.00 P. M., arriving in New York at 10.25 P. M., and Philadelphia at 7.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves New York at 7.00 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 2.10 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 15; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 35 in No. 1 cars, and $2.80 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
no26-dtf General Agent, Harrisburg.

NOTICE.

The following named Drafted men, who were ILLEGALLY EXEMPTED, are hereby ordered to immediately return to Camp Simmons for re examination

By order of
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

LIST OF MEN ILLEGALLY EXEMPTED.

Nov. 7,	Wm. Rimsinger	Hopewell.
" 11,	Ed. Taylor	Pittston.
" 12,	Eli Coxen	York.
" 13,	Samuel Hoffman	Lancaster.
" "	Jacob R. Greenleaf	Leaman Place.
" "	James F. Dohan	Scranton.
" "	Job A Davis	"
" "	Geo. C. Rice	Newport.
" 21,	Harrison Shust	Danville.
" "	Chas. M. Euber	"
" "	John D. Boyle	Scranton.
" "	Geo J. Rice	Millerstown.
" "	R. W. Ham	Addison.
" "	Geo. A. Keen	Kingston.
" 19,	Wm. H. Byerly	Danville.
" 20,	Henry Wentz	Lancaster.
" "	Fred. G. Weaver	"
" "	Jonas Martz	Halifax.
" "	Eli Shafer	Millersburg.
" "	Frederick A. Haines	"
" "	Thos. James	Scranton.
" 22,	Levi B. M'Camant	Gap.

J. P. WILSON,
nov25-d3t. Examining Surgeon.

$10 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN out of my vest pocket, at the Baltimore depot, in Harrisburg, Pa., on the night from the 24th to 25th of October last, a black moroco pocket book, with a clasp on it, with its contents, viz: one ten and three or four five dollar notes of the United States, and one or two five dollar notes on Union Bank of Reading, Pa., and some government postage currency, the amount I do not recollect, and some valuable receipts for grain and other papers. I will pay $10 reward for the above pocket book, money and papers.

JOHN FINCHER.
For further particulars apply at this office.
no25-3t

AT a meeting of the Dairymen of Harrisburg and vicinity, held November 13, 1862, at the White Hall Hotel, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That, owing to the increased price of feed, hired help, and cost of producing Milk generally, we have concluded to adopt the following prices per quart of Milk, viz: Cream 14 cents; New Milk 7 cents, and Skimmed 4 cents.

Henry Clay, E. Fisher, Wm, Stephen, N. Zollinger, John Alcorn, B. Althouse, F. Mahan, J. Shoop, J. Ettla, H. W. Hoffman, James Elder, John H. Harper, Simon Duey, Henry Herr, Philip Stimmel, Daniel Reighard, John Herald, Samuel Marquart. no25-2t*

HAVANA ORANGES.

A LOT of fine, sweet Havana Oranges just received and for sale cheap at
JOHN WISE'S,
no25-tf Third Street, near Walnut.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

SIX THREE ACRE LOTS, situated in the First Ward, city of Harrisburg, will be sold at private sale. Inquire of
GEO. & ALBERT HUMMEL,
no24-1w Executors.

80. SHELLENBERGER & BRO., 80.
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

No. 80 Market Street, Harrisburg.

THE largest and most extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for winter wear, is now offered for sale at the above establishment, at prices to suit the times.

Also, a complete stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions.

They have also on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they are prepared to manufacture to order on the most reasonable terms. [n24-1m

THREE
STEAM ENGINES
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

THREE of Gardner's patent oscillating engines will be sold in the borough of York, at the Steam Engine Manufactory of Gardner & Mathews, on Duke street, near the Railroad Depot, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1862,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.

One 20 horse engine, new and complete.
One 4 " " " "
One 5 " " second handed.

The 20 horse engine ran machinery at the Lancaster County Fair, and took the highest premium.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by D. E. SMALL,
no22-dtd Receiver.

RIO, Dandelion, and Barley Coffee, just received and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
no18 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

Amusements.

JOHNSTON'S
PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS
—AT—
SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
WITH THE
ARMY DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices of Admission 50 and 25 Cts.

BOB EDWARDS'
GAIETY MUSIC HALL!
WALNUT ST., BELOW THIRD,
OPEN FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.

Admission, 25 cts. Private Boxes, 50 cts. Doors open at 6½, performance commence at 7½.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
SOMETHING NEW EVERY NIGHT.
THOUSANDS DELIGHTED.
EVERY BODY PLEASED
WITH BOB EDWARD'S
STAR STATE CAPITAL TROUPE.
MISS MOLLIE FIELDINGS.
MISS KATE FRANCIS.
MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS.
MISS KATE ABCHER.
MONS. PAUL CANE.
YOUNG AMERICA.
TOM BROOKFIELD.
MR. and MRS. BOB EDWARDS and
PROF. WEBER'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.

To Conclude every Evening with a COMIC PANTOMINE. Characters by the Company.

BOB EDWARDS, Sole Proprietor.
MONS. PAUL CANE, Stage Manager.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.

A HANDSOME HEAD OF HAIR is a crown of glory. With proper care and culture it will last as a protection to the head as long as the nails do to the fingers, or the eyelashes to the eyes. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only article yet discovered that will bring about the desired results. It is a preparation the result of science and experiment; the science pointing out what was needed, and experiment finding the required properties in certain roots, barks, and herbs. It has consumed a long time in its preparation, has been tested by persons of most undoubted reliability in this city, and is by them pronounced perfect, and the only satisfactory article, and is now offered to the public. The proprietors, determined to give it the most thorough tests, practical and chemical, and now certain that it will make the hair grow luxuriantly on Bald Heads, Preventing Grayness and Baldness, Reinvigorating and Beautifying the Hair, rendering it soft and glossy.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks, and herbs, and, aside from its neatness, permanency, and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will Cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, *Com. of Deeds.*
City Hall, New York.

☞ For Sale by D. W. GROSS & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. n14-d3m]

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, 18th November, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of

FIVE HUNDRED ARMY TRANSPORTATION WAGONS,

to be made of the best material according to specifications to be seen in this office and subject to inspection. All to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st of December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

[Signed] A. BOYD,
no19-dtd Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PORTFOLIOS
FOR SOLDIERS!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
AT PRICES
PROBABLY LESS than can now be purchased elsewhere.

SOLDIERS look to your interests, and call or send to KELLER'S
Drug Store, 91 Market Street, for a Writing Folio. To dealers wishing to buy out the lot we will offer an inducement. no22

TO RENT.

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, below the Round House. Apply to
A. E. RUTHERFORD,
no21 tf Front Street.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE BOOTS AND SHOES

CHEAP can do so by calling at the Bankrupt Store opposite the Market, a few doors from the Jones Hotel. We make it our business to keep a good article and sell to suit the times. Persons wishing anything in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call before going elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.

BANKRUPT SHOE STORE,
no21-1w* Opposite the Market.

ATTENTION!

THE Draft will not interfere with the filling of orders for Trees, &c., from the Keystone Nursery, in the absence of Jacob Mish.

H. A. Mish, who established the Nursery, and who has had an experience of ten years in the business, will promptly attend to all orders and inquiries, deliver trees, and plant when desired, in the city or immediate neighborhood. novl-dtf