

John W. Forney.

We observe that many of our contemporaries in this and other States, are urging the President to recognize the great and invaluable services of the gentleman whose name heads this article, by the offer to him of a place in the Cabinet. It is insisted that the people demand a change in the entire Cabinet, and that in the selection of his constitutional advisers, the President should confine himself to the young and active men of the country, who, during the struggle for the national existence, have borne the weight of the intellectual labor necessary to success, and exhibited the ability on which alone can rest the real qualifications of the statesman.

The success of the struggle in which we are now involved, depended as much on what preceded the slaveholders' rebellion as on anything which attended its precipitation or can possibly follow its continuation. When the Southern conspirators distracted the Democratic Convention which assembled in Charleston in 1859, they had no intention of breaking up the Democratic party. The object aimed at was the complete subjugation of the Democratic organization. However despotically the Southern leaders had ruled the country and controlled the Democracy during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, they did not thereby attain their principal object. They had the Democratic party only by the back of the neck. What they wanted to complete their power over all its adherents, was to clutch it by the throat. While the hands of the traitors were stretched forth to accomplish their fell purpose of throttling the entire Democracy, John W. Forney was among the foremost of those who stood forward to resist the assault. He was the boldest of those who, rather than see his party dragged to the feet of the slave master, rent it in twain and thus uncovered, for the first time, the hidden purposes of the Southern traitors.

Had he yielded—had such men as Forney and Douglas submitted to the demands of the South, we might possibly have had no rebellion, for the reason that the South, in that event, would have peacefully gained all it is now ruthlessly struggling to accomplish. John C. Breckinridge would have been elected President, and he could have then secured by his influence and executive will what he is now endeavoring to establish by the sword, namely, a complete change of our civil form of Government, the introduction of slavery into all the States, the annulling of the elective franchise now exercised by the free States, and the organization of an aristocracy in the North, similar to that which then existed in the South, in whom all power to control and all privilege to enjoy the benefits of the Government, would have been lodged. Mr. Forney discovered, early in the contest, that, in order to defeat this horrible scheme, the Democratic party must be broken up—its organization, having ceased to be capable of good, must be stripped of all power for evil, leaving those who were formerly attached to that party, and who were anxious to serve their country, to range themselves under other banners, and place the truths which were in danger while in contact with the dogmas of slavery, on altars where they would alone be associated with the sublime doctrine of freedom. Thousands of men stood by Douglas and Forney. Their action, bold, intrepid and perfectly consistent, assisted mainly in the first election of Mr. Lincoln. Had Douglas lived, he and Forney would have stood shoulder to shoulder, in support of Mr. Lincoln's policy. But the death of the illustrious Illinoisian did not change the ardor of the impulsive Pennsylvanian for the right. His voice and his pen were unceasing in the effort to seal the doom of the corruptions of what was left of the Democratic organization in the North. Mr. Forney fought these corruptions for four years; and when at last, the cunning leaders of that party imagined they had devised a plan for the success of their objects and the triumph of treason, again were the war Democracy in the field, and again where the political fight raged the fiercest, did these brave men bear themselves like true patriots, and put upon the record the undying evidence of their devotion to the country, its unity and its glory.

If John W. Forney had no other merit to commend him to the American people, that of having been instrumental in breaking up the Democratic party, should and will entitle him to the honors of his countrymen while he lives, and their grateful remembrance long after he has been sleeping in his grave. It was one of the bravest acts of statesmanship any man ever accomplished. It was not a betrayal—it was not a barter and transfer of its power to its enemies—it was a separation of its purer attributes from the fraud which long exercise of power had engendered in its system, and which, had it been left to canker, would have acted like a contagion on the entire body politic, until the traitors then at work for the ruin of the country would have secured their purpose without shedding a drop of their own blood. Services like these must not be passed by idly by any party. A country still struggling for its existence cannot afford to neglect such men—or at least cannot, in justice to its vital interests, long hesitate to demand the services of such states-

men in the highest exercise of power. We do not know that Mr. Forney aspires to a place in the Cabinet. All that we know is, that he is strongly urged for and highly deserves such a position; and yet we do not believe that a seat in the Cabinet would increase Mr. Forney's influence—and we are certain it could not enlarge his usefulness. Still it is an honor which the friends of prominent men are justified in seeking to confer on their favorite, and to which public men naturally aspire. If the President should see fit to call Mr. Forney to occupy a seat in his Cabinet, he will certainly secure a brave and frank adviser, because Forney has no alliances with conservatives, and does not believe in the double-dealing of shallow diplomacy. When he opposed the Democratic organization and resolved on its destruction, he did not pause in his work to decide what portion of the old carcass he would preserve as a memento. He struck a blow designed to destroy forever, the whole political machinery of evil. So, too, in his issues with the slave masters. They made issues with the country. He made issues with them—issues looking to no compromise—issues which must result in their irremediable ruin and the eternal perpetuation of the Government.

So far as we are concerned, the appointment of Mr. Forney to a position in the Cabinet, would be perfectly satisfactory. Indeed, the recognition of the private worth, statesmanship and patriotism, of one of the ablest journalists in the world, would be an act reflecting credit on the head of a nation which now owes most of the vigor with which it is successfully resisting the efforts to destroy its life, to the journalists of the country. There are but two men in the country, who, in the paths of journalism, have really arrived at what may be called greatness—the greatness which exhibits the possession of greatness, will, forethought and statesmanship. Those two men are John W. Forney and Horace Greeley. They are both men of the people—and to the masses both are perhaps better known than any other two men in the country. Four years ago, Mr. Greeley was urged for a place in the Cabinet. It is strange, that his great compeer in journalism should now be urged for a similar position. Taken in any light, this reliance on the ability and statesmanship of prominent journalists, seems to us that the people are beginning to appreciate the worth of a class who really contribute more to the greatness of the country, than any other set of men. Indeed, it never becomes more the duty of any professional men so thoroughly to acquaint themselves with the resources of a nation, as it does those in editorial life. The thorough bred editor is in fact the only real and practical statesman in the land, as his daily thoughts, his legitimate pursuits, his honorable aims and objects, all run in the direction of his country's glory and greatness. In recognizing the claims of such a man, such an editor, by his elevation to a place in the Cabinet, the President of the United States would only be keeping pace with the progress of the age, and prove to the vigor and the intellect of the land, that by their qualities alone the nation can be perpetuated.

The Twenty-first Congressional District.

OPINION OF Attorney General Meredith, DEFINING THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR IN DECLARING THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The 21st Congressional District is composed of the counties of Indiana, Fayette and Westmoreland. The district return judges of that district have sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth their return of the election held in October last, in which they state the number of votes cast for each candidate; and further, that John L. Dawson, having the highest number of votes, is therefore duly elected a member of Congress from the said district. A number of returns of soldiers' votes for member of Congress for said district have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, some of which may probably not have been received by the proper officers in time to be counted and estimated before issuing the certificate of election. On this state of facts my opinion is requested by the Governor on the following questions, viz: 1. Can he go behind the return of the district return judges, and if satisfied by proof that they have not correctly counted and estimated the returns submitted to them, can he correct their errors, and proclaim as elected Mr. Fuller, the opponent of Mr. Dawson? 2. Can he receive proof on the question whether any of the returns of soldiers' votes were not received in time to be counted and estimated by the district return judges, and if satisfied that there are returns of soldiers' votes not so received in time, can he count and estimate such votes in addition to the votes returned by the district return judges, and proclaim as elected the candidate who may thus appear to be elected? 3. Is he bound to proclaim as elected the candidate whom the district return judges have returned as elected? The 20th section of the act of 25th August, 1864, requires the county return judges to include in their enumeration the soldiers' votes returned. The 82d section of the general election act of 1859 provides that the district return judges shall cast up the several county returns, and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for any office in the district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and shall send one of these returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The 83d section of the same act requires the district return judges to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up their return. The 25th section of the same act provides that it shall be the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to declare, by proclamation, the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective districts, and that he shall also transmit the returns so made, to the House of Representatives of the United States. The 22d section of the act of 25th August, 1864, provides that in all cases of contested elections, all legal returns of soldiers' votes which shall have been bona fide forwarded, shall be counted, although the same may not have been received by the proper officers, to be counted before issuing the certificates of election. The above, I think, are all the statutory provisions that are material to the decision of the questions now submitted to me. 1. It is obvious from this recital that the

law has given the Governor no authority to go behind the return of the district return judges, or to receive proofs of any kind tending to contradict the return, or to show that it is incorrect. I am, therefore, of opinion that the first question ought to be answered in the negative. 2. In the case of soldiers' votes not returned in time to be counted by the return judges, it is only in the case of a contested election that the law has provided that they shall be counted, and the election of a member of Congress cannot be contested before the Governor. I am, therefore, of opinion that the second question ought to be answered in the negative. 3. The district judges are required to return the names of the persons elected, and it is expressly made the duty of the Governor to declare, by proclamation, the names of the persons so returned as elected, and to transmit the returns themselves to the House of Representatives of the United States. I am, therefore, of opinion that the third question ought to be answered in the affirmative. There is no connection between the Governor, as the executive officer of the State, and the election of members of Congress. He has nothing to do with the election or the returns of it, except so far as the Legislature has expressly imposed certain duties upon him. Under the acts of Assembly on the subject his functions in this regard are strictly ministerial, and of the narrowest kind. He is not a judge of the election or a returning officer. He is merely the channel through which the returns are to be transmitted to Congress, and the names of the persons returned declared to the people by his proclamation. Congress must of course act on the returns. His proclamation is not communicated to them, and if it were, it purports merely to declare the names of the persons stated in the returns to be elected. If he were to issue a proclamation stating that he had received satisfactory evidence of the incorrectness of the returns, and that a person not named therein as elected, was duly elected, such a proclamation would be a mere nullity—it would afford no legal proof anywhere in favor of a person so proclaimed to be elected. If, on the other hand, he should, by proclamation, declare that a certain person had been returned as elected, when the returns themselves showed that he had not been so returned, then he would have proclaimed what the production of the returns would prove to be wholly untrue. He has, in my opinion, no more right to misstate the contents of the returns in his proclamation, than he has to alter the returns themselves. One prolific source of the practical difficulties which exist in ascertaining the results of popular elections, is to be found in the apparently increasing tendency of officers intrusted with ministerial functions, to usurp discretionary or judicial powers. This evil is becoming alarming; if it be not checked, it may possibly at last be more important to a majority of the return judges, than of the voters. It would be indeed an untoward spectacle to see the chief Executive Magistrate of such a State as Pennsylvania, encouraging, by his example, a malpractice of which every good citizen must earnestly desire the rigorous suppression. W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General.

Since writing the foregoing opinion, my attention has been called to the fact that the counties of Indiana, Fayette and Westmoreland compose the 20th Congressional District, and not the 21st, as stated in the return. I am of opinion that this is a mere clerical error, and does not vitiate the return, and it does not alter the results at which I have arrived. W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General.

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By Telegraph.

From Vicksburg.

GEN. DANA AT WORK.

30 Miles of Rebel Railroad Destroyed.

2,500 Bales of Cotton and \$900,000 Worth of Other Rebel Property Burned.

OUR TOTAL LOSS LESS THAN FIFTY MEN.

Vicksburg, Dec. 4, via Cairo, Dec. 8.

Major General Dana, by a successful expedition from Vicksburg, destroyed the Mississippi Central railroad 30 miles along the Big Black crossing, including the long bridge at that place.

The enemy was found in force, but the work was thoroughly done, and the rebels were a loss of five killed and forty-one wounded and missing.

Two thousand five hundred bales of Confederate cotton and about \$900,000 worth of other public property was destroyed.

The Fall of Snow.

New York, Dec. 10.

A heavy northeast gale and snow storm has prevailed since 2 o'clock this morning. There are about two inches of snow on Broadway.

Portland, Dec. 10.—A thick snow storm prevailed here. The wind is northeast, and blowing heavily.

Washington, Dec. 10.—About two inches of snow fell here during last night.

Rebel News.

Washington, Dec. 10.

The Richmond papers of Thursday, Dec. 8, say that nothing new had been received at the Confederate War Department regarding Sherman's movements.

No exchange of Georgia papers had been received of a later date than the 3d of December. Mosely has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Virginia Legislature.

Washington, Dec. 10.

The Legislature of Virginia, as contra-distinguished from that of West Virginia, now in session, at Alexandria, have elected Joseph Segar to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. Bowden, and John C. Underwood, at present U. S. District Judge, in place of Mr. Carlile, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next.

New York Stock Markets.

New York, Dec. 10.

Stocks are steady; Chicago and Rock Island 105; Cumberland Preferred 52; Illinois Central 129; Michigan Southern 72; New York Central 121; Reading 135; Hudson River 114; Erie Railroad 94; One Year Certificates 97; Treasury 7 3/10 119; Ten Year 100; Five Twentys, Coupons, 108; Coupon Sixes 114; Gold 238 1/2.

Philadelphia Stock Markets.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.

Gen. Grant's Army.

An Important Movement Commenced.

The 2d and 5th Corps on the March Toward Stony Creek.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE MEN.

Strength of Our Army.

City Point, Va., Dec. 8, 1864.

It cannot be contraband now to state that a movement of an important character was commenced upon the left yesterday. On Monday afternoon the 5th and 2d Army Corps, commanded by Generals Crawford and Humphreys, received orders to prepare to march at a moment's intimation. Instantly a scene of bustle and excitement ensued in the camps, and the men gave vent to their enthusiasm by dancing, singing, and whistling; for the prospect of a fight after such long inactivity, was more cheering to their hearts than the news that another feast of turkeys was in store for them. The idea of deserting their comfortable winter quarters at this variable season of the year, was not quite so palatable to some of the officers, who had become endeared to their cozy little log cabins, and blazing fires in the snug chimney-places; but the order had to be obeyed, and one and all began to pack up, with a facetious jest or a lugubrious smile. Tuesday afternoon came the order to move, and in ten minutes after their reception the regiments of the 5th Corps were in motion to the rear. The order directed the two corps to pass between the Halifax and Jerusalem plank roads. These two roads run in the same general direction as the Weldon Railroad, the former being to the left, and the latter to the right of it. Here the troops were encamped for the night, of course without any other protection from the weather than their blankets and overcoats afforded. In a little while, however, the camp grounds were lit up with hundreds of fires, which, cracking and sparkling amid the cedar boughs, made a brilliant and picturesque scene. As to their destination, the most contradictory opinions were held among officers and men. The favorite idea seemed to be that they were to march down to Savannah, and reinforce Sherman. Others held to the opinion that Wilmington, N. C., was to be the "objective point," and others talked of Weldon. But all were wrong. Early yesterday morning the men were awakened by a drenching shower of rain, which, extinguishing their camp-fires, made them utterly miserable for a little while, until they stirred about and warmed themselves with exercise. Long before daybreak they took up their line of march, and not towards the South-Side road, where all would have chosen to go, but southward, towards Stony Creek Station. The roads were in a shocking condition, but they made excellent progress, and although the rain fell pitilessly, the ardor of the men seemed to be but little cooled.

The apprehension of the rebels of another advance against Stony Creek, now a vital point to the enemy, have been confirmed, and doubtless they have dispatched troops to the threatened point, even before our movement was commenced. The arrival of Early from the Valley has enabled them to do this without weakening their lines in our front. Meanwhile, our own lines have not been weakened, for the army has been materially reinforced of late, and is to-day, perhaps, as strong as it ever was. We shall probably learn to-day fully concerning the success of this movement. But it will be successful, none here entertain a doubt.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE

Skirmishing Near Nashville.

The Rebels Driven Back to Their Old Line.

Departure of a Rebel Brigade Towards Murfreesboro.

Louisville, Dec. 9.—The Journal's special dispatch from Nashville on the 7th says: "There is no change in the general situation. Skirmishing continues in the front of the 4th corps, and the enemy has been driven back to his old line. Prisoners report that Cheatham commands the rebel right, S. D. Lee the centre, and Stewart the left. T. S. Lee has four regiments in position. The rebel brigade left in the direction of Murfreesboro, but it is not known whether for foraging or to attack Murfreesboro. "One of our batteries on Steadman's front opened this morning, but elicited no reply. "General T. J. Wood retains command of the 4th Corps. Couch takes command of a division in the 23d Corps." A Nashville dispatch this morning to the Journal says there is no change in affairs around the city. Burbridge and his command were at Bean's Station, in East Tennessee, on the 6th inst. THE GUNBOATS ENGAGING THE ENEMY—THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK FROM THE RIVER—THE CITY CONSIDERED SAFE. NASHVILLE, Dec. 9.—The weather is very cold. There is nothing new from the front to-day. There was some sharp musketry firing in front of the 4th corps, and several were wounded on both sides. The gunboat fleet went down the river to-day, but no reports have been received save that they engaged the enemy some thirty minutes after leaving their anchorage in this morning. A heavy storm of snow set in this morning. The rebel lines in our front appear intact, and there are indications of their making an attack or running away. The excitement in town has nearly subsided, and no apprehensions are felt for the safety of the city. The gunboats went down the river again to-day, to a point where the rebel batteries are located, engaged them, and drove the rebels back from the river; after which they returned to the city. BURBRIDGE'S MOVEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE—BRECKINRIDGE COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW BEYOND BULL'S GAP. Louisville, Dec. 9. General Burbridge is at Bean's Station, in East Tennessee, and in good spirits. This move of Burbridge, on Breckinridge's flank has compelled the latter to withdraw his entire force beyond Bull's Gap, excepting a small cavalry detachment. Vaughn was reported at Chucky Bend with cavalry, and Bushrod Johnson at Jonesboro, but both reports are considered doubtful.

Kentucky.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS—IMPRESSMENT OF HORSES—GUBERNATOR OPERATIONS—BRECKINRIDGE.

Louisville, Dec. 9.

There was considerable excitement here yesterday from the arrest of gamblers and the impressment of horses. The street cars are temporarily stopped for want of motive power. A gang of Gentry's men took possession of Leverage yesterday afternoon, injuring the railroad so as to disarrange the trains for several days. The Journal says: "It is our impression that Breckinridge will turn up in a new and unexpected quarter before long."

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 10.

The inconvenient weather to-day, has mostly brought business to a stand. There is a firmer feeling in petroleum, and holders now ask 48@49 for crude, 70@72 for refined in bond, and 50@52 for free. There is very little export demand for flour; and small sales of extra at \$11.25 extra family at \$11.50@12.50, and 18,000 bbls City Mills on private terms. Bye flour sells at \$9. In corn meal nothing doing. Wheat moves slowly at \$2.60@2.65 for red, and \$2.80@2.85. Rye sells at \$1.72 @1.75. Corn is in fair request; with sales of old yellow at \$1.88, and new at \$1.70@1.73. Oats are in steady request, and 4000 bushels sold at 93c. In groceries and provisions there is a firmer feeling, but not much doing. Whisky sells closely at \$1.91 for drudge, and \$1.92@1.93.

New York, Dec. 10.

The flour market has an advancing tendency; sales of 31,000 barrels at \$9.75@10.40 for State, \$11.37@12 for Ohio, and \$10.90@15 for Southern. Wheat is firm, and corn dull; the sales of each have been unimportant. Beef dull. Pork heavy at \$37.75 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull at \$1.92@1.93.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. C. J. Carter, Mr. JOSE H. WYER and Miss CATHERINE MCCLINTOCK, both of this city.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Pierce Maher, Mr. DANIEL GALLAGHER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH McNEFF, of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRISBURG NATIONAL BANK, December 10, 1864.

THE annual election for thirteen directors of this bank will be held, as required by the national currency act, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, next, at the banking house, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election for directors of this First National Bank of Harrisburg, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.

Use BASSETT'S Art of Singing: an Analytical and Practical System for the Cultivation of the Voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and is universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price, for Soprano Voice, Complete, \$4.00. Abridged, \$3.00. For Tenor Voice, \$4.00. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

LOOK OUT FOR GOOD OYSTERS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE Jones House Restaurant, A FINE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED HAMPTON BAR OYSTERS!

Call and see them. Also, on hand a fine lot of VENISON, PARTRIDGES AND TERRAPIN.

ORGAN GEMS:

A COLLECTION OF Offertoires, Communions, Versels, Preludes, Fuges, Etc.

F. Andre, E. Batiste, M. Brosig, A. Freyer, A. Hesse, Lefebvre Waly, and others.

ARRANGED AND EDITED BY FREDERICK S. DAVENPORT.

Price, Cloth \$3.00; Bds. \$2.50. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

LOST.

A BLACK SETTER PUP, about 5 months old, with white spot on breast, and split nose. A liberal reward will be paid for it if left at THIS OFFICE.

NATIONAL HOUSE RESTAURANT.

I HAVE re-fitted and opened the above named restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season will be served up, such as Oysters, Game, Terrapin, etc. The public are most respectfully invited to call. Families supplied with oysters. A. J. WARDLE, N. B.—Fries lunch given every day from 10 1/2 to 1 1/2 A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CAPTURED STOCK.

On Monday, December 19, 1864.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at the Miller House drove yards, York, Pa., 1,800 head of captured cattle, more or less, consisting of Cows, Bulls, Yearlings and Calves. Also, 1,000 head of Leaver and Merino Sheep, more or less. A large number of the cattle are Durham and Devonshire.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on said day, and continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms cash in U. S. currency. By order of H. A. RISLEY, Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department. E. C. PARKHURST, Assistant Special Agent.

FOR SALE.

THE good will and fixtures of the DEL MONICO RESTAURANT, on Market street, near the Railroad. For further particulars inquire at KITTINGER & ULMAN'S Clothing Store, No. 94 Market street.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

IN ABUNDANCE AT KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY GOODS STORE, No. 91 MARKET STREET.

WE are happy in presenting to our patrons again this season, an entire new stock of Fancy Goods for the holidays, from the most importers, and at prices astonishingly low for the times. Purchase your holiday presents now while the assortment is full and varied.

JONES HOUSE RESTAURANT.

OPENED this evening for the winter season. OYSTERS, GAME AND TERRAPIN served up in excellent style by H. W. NICHOLSON.

CHRISTMAS!

HAVING returned from New York and Philadelphia with our usual fine stock of goods for the holidays, would respectfully invite attention thereto. C. KELLER, 91 Market street.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THREE NEW FRAME HOUSES, SITUATE on Foster street, above North. Enquire of JACOB WALTERS.

Proposals for Flour.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY, HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 29, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until two o'clock, P. M., on Monday, December 12, 1864, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department, delivered in this city, with 1,000 barrels extra family flour.

Brands must be stated—both heads to be well lined. Machine-made barrels will be rejected. To be delivered at the rate of 100 barrels per day, commencing within five days of acceptance of bid. Samples must accompany every proposal. Each bid must contain in it the guarantee of two responsible persons for the fulfillment of the agreement, who will give bonds, if required.

In case of failure to deliver the flour, the United States reserves the right to purchase elsewhere, to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver. Proposals must not be enclosed with samples, but delivered separate. All flour to be carefully inspected and compared with retained samples.

All bids must strictly comply with the terms of this advertisement. No proposals will be considered when either of the parties is a member of Congress, officer, agent or employee of the Government, or is not known to be loyal to it.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office. Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose. Proposals must be accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to BROWNELL GRANGER, deeded to Capt. and Chief of S. Dept. Subsistence Department.

FOR SALE.

A FIRE-BOARD STOVE, in good order; also a small wood stove. Enquire of Mr. 1229, No. 14 Market street.

WANTS.

\$70 MONTHLY! I want Agents every where, at \$70 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Patent Article, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address, OTIS T. GARY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—\$125 A MONTH! Agents everywhere, to introduce the new Show of Cards System, Dyer Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Fairchild; Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are imitations, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUEHLER HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

The undersigned, having lately purchased the BUEHLER HOUSE

OLD AND POPULAR HOUSE

equal, if not superior, to any Hotel in the city of Harrisburg. GEO. J. BOLTON, dec-15*

A Grand Exhibition of Christmas Presents!

KUNKEL & BRO'S Drug and Fancy Store,

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

THE following are some of the articles to be obtained, appropriate to the season:

ORNAMENTS.

Bohemian Glass Vases. Flower Stands. Wash Bottles. Toilet Brushes. Cigar Stands. Reading and Book Stands.

FANCY GOODS.

Fancy Fans. Flower Biding Whips. Card Cases, pearl and Cut Glass Colognes. Leather. Ivory Tablets.

LEATHER GOODS.

Dressing Cases. Ladies' Companions. Caba Satchels. Cigar Cases. Portemonnaies.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Toilet Pull Boxes. Hand Mirrors. Toilet Water. Toilet Soap. Brushes. Combs. Powders. Sachets.

SOLDIERS' WARES.

Writing Cases. Cavalry Cases. Leather and Wicker. Money Belts. Leather, Metal and Gum Caps.

VARIETIES!

Wooden Puzzles. Fancy Boxes. Meerschaum Pipes. Foreign Books. Briar Pipes. Leather and Gum Balls. Fine Razors. Fine Dominoes. D. articles for 1865.

Also a great variety of Lava Ware, all of which can be had at KUNKEL & BRO'S DRUG STORE, No. 118 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

Public Notice.

CORRECTION OF ENROLLMENT LIST. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, 14th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, NOV. 23, 1864.

THE BOARD OF EN