TREASON IN HIGH AND LOW PACES.

of the American people to suppress peltion

gaged in giving aid and comfort to the mmon

enemies of human freedom, and whore the

only open, official and contending advantes of

human slavery in the world. The hiory of

no government that ever struggled for ilf-pre-

servation, presented a spectacle such is ours

presents in its attitudes towards its enhies.-

On the one hand we are marshaling anies at

the most stupenduous expenditure of miney-

blockading or abolishing ports of entri-sus-

pending the postal system—closing sto-trea-

suries, investing with armies the people of cer-

nate, while they are openly engaged in denounc-

and judicious and patriotic to do so, it is equally

the reverse in every particular to arm and equip

thousands of men to fight for the suppression of

rebellion. If the policy of recognizing one

traitor is corrrect, the practice of taking all by

the hand should at once be adopted, because

the eyes of the American people than the apcs-

tacy and treason, murder and larceny of Jeff.

law for the suppression of the rebellion. He

equally preposterous to suffer treason to be re-

legislature is a fraud, the laws they make un-constitutional, and their efforts to surpress fo-

of usurpers and tyrants on a people struggling

for the dignity and firmness of the American

RE-ACTION IN THE SOUTH.

When the rebellion first set up to govern in

the south, its influence spread like a prairie

conflagration. The press was muzzled, and

editors incarcerated in prison who dared to

write or print a word calculated to cast distrust

or disrespect on the cause of secession. The

nounced and scourged who presumed to make

the sanctity of religion the means of proclaim-

ing the truth, if that proclamation of truth

designs of treason. Every sentiment, every in-

sources of a people naturally enthusiastic, were

forced into the service of the rebellion, without

Whatever may now be said of the moments



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning August 8, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, ar rived in Harri-burg to-day, from the federal Capital, and immediately proceeded to his country seat of Locheil. We are not able to announce he is in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the immense duties and onerous labors of his official position.

PAPER CURRENCY TO THE SOLDIERS.

The story in regard to the disbursement of paper money to the Pennsylvania volunteers, originated in the fact that the first payment made to the troops was in accordance with a system in the regular army, namely, placing the sum necessary to pay an entire company in the hands of the captain, by whom it was disbursed to the individual soldier under his command. This system was adopted by one of the first regular paymasters who arrived in this city, but he disbursed only silver and gold, while the officers in command are responsible for the paper money payments made to the volunteers, which was stopped as soon as it came to the knowledge of those in authority. We referred to this matter the other day, stating that J. D. Cameron, Esq., had been instrumental in stopping the circulation of paper currency among the troops, but the impression was left that the paper was disbursed directly by the paymaster. Such was not the fact, as he had given the officers gold and silver.

WHILE CONGRESS is discussing the constitutionality of its own acts and proceeding, so far as they relate to the rebellion, the rebels are proclaiming everywhere that they consider themselves absolved from all the obligations imposed heretofore upon them by the Constitution. They deny that its injunctions have any force. They protest against its power, and declare that all its provisions are null and void so far as they are concerned. And yet members of Congress insist that these same men shall be protected by that Constitution—that in proceed ing to their subjugation or punishment, the spirit and intention of the Constitution must be carefully guarded, and its protection guaranteed to those who seek its destruction.

While it is the policy of those in command of the army to protect public and private property in the rebel states, and to treat humanly and considerately those of the rebels who are taken prisoners by the federal forces, the conduct of the rebels themselves has invariably been that of savage barbarity towards those of the federal army who become their prisoners of their slaves—our officers are cast into prison, and made to horde with common thieves and cutthroats-while those who enter the lines of treason on errands of mercy to the suffering soldier of freedom, or on missions of humanity to reclaim the bodies of our dead, are seized as spies and intruders, the wretch who conducted them thither released, because he was known to sympathise with treason, while the gentlemen themselves are retained as hostages.

-We do not desire to add curselves to the list of newspapers that assume to advise the government, but we dare ask whether the government deems such a policy of forbearance as is suggested by their treatment of the rebel leaders calculated to satisfy and appease the demands and the indignation of the American people.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS contain exaggerated and ridiculous tales of the Bull Run battle. The Enquirer says that General Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave a grand dinner on the field of battle, and only escaped during the retreat by of slavery. Perhaps his reception of Patterson tained silently by the masses in the south who assuming the disguise of a teamster. Beauregard's chief surgeon reports a loss to the rebel forces of more than three hundred killed and strange strategy while in the enemy's country, claimed by the press that formerly were ardent-(Md.) Torch Light, however, says a gentleman of that town had received a letter from a female relative at Winchester, in which the confederate loss is put down at three thousand killed and six thousand wounded.

As THE CASE NOW STANDS, if the southern confederacy was to be "let alone" to-morrow, and granted all the territory included within the arrayed in fair fight with any of the federal motives and conduct of the rebel leaders. It boundaries of the fifteen slave states, a war forces. In this manner several loyal regiments says: within themselves would be at once begun to establish their own unity. No better definition of the term "secession" could be given, as significant of what it has already done, than that it means war; and every new occurrence connected with its onward march proves the fact.

GENERAL McCALL, just appointed Brigadier General, will be promoted Major General. He will then ask that the whole fitteen regiments of Pennsylvania reserve volunteers be ordered to Washington and placed in his division.

THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT (reserve) now in Washington city, was furnished with new and improved weapons on Wednesday last. The men of the regiment are reported to be in excellent health and spirits.

Col. Landers says that he would rather fight

THE DONATION OF COTTON.

The rebel government has been very busy and also very urgent in their appeals to the cotton planters to donate such quantities of and punish treason, the future historian our their productions as they can spare, as a contribution to assist in defraying the expenses of the rebellion. They argue that the rebellion is to promote the interests of the institution of the partiality and neglect of the government slavery, and through its success, the facilities for raising cotton are also to be increased. The rebellion is for slavery—slavery is for the welfare of the cotton lords—and cotton, therefore, must be made its influence and means of suc-

cess. If the confederate traitors can iuduce the planters in the Atlantic and Gulf states to contribute one half of their cotton crops, they are sanguine of being able to raise a large amount of money in Europe with this stock as collateral security. This being accomplished, the next achievment must be the breaking down of the blockade, a feat that the governments of Europe are expected to perform, in answer to the demands of the rebel debtors. The cotton to pay debts will be represented by the traitors as being in their warehouses, but the blockade of their ports by a foreign foe prevents its shipment for the purpose of satisfying their credi-

tors. This is of course a very shrewd style of diplomatic engineering, by which the southern rebellion is to be sustained by the manufacturhow long our distinguished fellow citizen will ing interests of England and France, but the remain among his old friends and neighbors, test is yet to be made, whether they will be but it will be gratifying for them to learn that able to defraud the planters to the extent they contemplate, and even when they have sucsucceeded in such a fraud, whether they can induce European capitalists to advance money on so uncertain a security. The rebels never hoped to succeed by a fair fight. They never dreamed of bringing their rebellion to a successful close by their own struggles. It is by tricks such as these that they hope to accomplish the destruction of the American Union, and the consequent overthrow of the general principles of civil and religious liberty. If they can embroil any of the powers of Europe in the fight, their intention is to shirk the responsibility they have assumed, escape the danger of the war, and leave the contest entirely to the federal government and any such of the European powers they may be able to embroil in the war.

> which the people or the traitors of the south have never fully considered. The shipping interest in Europe does not depend on cotton reight for prosperity, that trade being confined entirely to the American merchant marine. France or England have neither of them the tonnage afloat to engage in the carrying of cotton S their ships are devoted to other and more profitable business, so that if the blockade were forced, the cotton would still remain to rot in southera warehouses, owing to a lack of ships to carry it abroad. Heretofore that business has been monopolized by the shippers of the north, so that even now the traitors are dependent on the men with whom they are at war to carry their cotton to a foreign market, for the purpose of affording them means of sustenance and relief. Here is a great obstacle for the rebellion to overcome. Where are the rebels to obtain ships to carry their cotton to Europe? Let them break the blockade. Their ports of entry are virtually abolished, and we, the legitimate power in this government, can defy a

In this connection there is another point,

foreign ship to enter a single southern port for of usurpers and tyrants on a people surgering foreign ship to enter a single southern port for to be free. And yet he is tolerated. We blush It is to be proven whether all these plans will succeed. The great dependence which the south has placed on the cotton will fail them when most they desire to rely on its power. There are other interests in England and France than those growing out of a connection with the production of cotton-and even if they were not, the governments of the old world are not war. Our soldiers are compelled to labor with so anxious to recognize a band of rebels as legitimate to rule any people. Time will prove pulpit was silenced, and preachers publicly denow futile are these as well as are all the calcu-

lation of the rebels. dir in Editora tens bet i GEN. PATTERSON was serenaded by his person- militated against the bloody deed and bloodier al friends in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday night last. We have no objection to the terest, every hope, and all the strength and reexuberance or music of those who choose to honor a man whom the army and the country suspect of a gross violation of duty, but we a word of complaint or a murmur of resistance, think it was unfortunate for Gen. Patterson simply because madness then ruled the hour, and his friends that Benjamin H. Brewster and those whose calmer judgment was against should have been selected to indulge in the the monstrous purposes of the rebel leaders, fulsome laudation of a welcome speech, as it were prevented from exercising either the liberrather increases the suspicion that has attached ty of speech, or the right of opposing that which to the General, of his sympathy and regard for they conscientiously regarded as a political, sothe traitors in the south. Brewster has always cial and religious imposition and wrong. Durbeen the counsel of all the slave-catchers that ing the progress of the rebellion, however, its have ever disgraced a free city with their hunt development has exposed its real designs, and after human beings, carrying his zeal in such left room, no longer, to doubt that the more it instances to the length of often performing such is persisted in the greater the wrong and the service without asking or receiving a fee, such larger the augmentation of the evil that is to being his regard and devotion to the institution follow. And this conviction is not only enterwas arranged outside of Philadelphia, by those have so long been prevented from expressing who are presumed to have been benefitted by his themselves by the mob. It is shared and pro-Stranger things than this are daily occurring ly engaged in urging forward the movement

possibly be guilty. The rebel regiments were the treason are themselves incapable of directsupplied with the flag of the Union—the im- ing the storm they have aroused. mortal stars and stripes which they raised The New Orleans Delta, in some late numbers, whenever they found themselves about to be is by no means chary of its contempt for the were deceived, and when completely thrown off "We have incontrovertibly shown that the were deceived, and when completely thrown off their guard by the vile cheat, were fired into by the rebels, who hoisted their own black banner of treason the moment they were safe from assault. This is chivalry as illustrated and practiced by traitors.

"We have incontrovertibly shown that the men who have managed to get the country into the wdr, have proved themselves incapable of carrying it safely and homorably through; and that, so far, all which has been done has spring from the zeal, enthusiasm and generous liberality of the people, while much of the burden, and the performance, too, have been mainly assumed and horns by those who were unconstructed.

It is PROPOSED that hereafter when any of the the propriety or wisdom of what has been done. idlers who hang around the portals of power in H a Republican formulist had made such Washington, seek passes to give them oppor- an announcement, the dough-face sympathistunities to witness a battle, the Commander-in- ing Breckinridge organs of the north would Chief shall order all such to be armed and have pronounced the statement a falsehood, placed in the front ranks of the first division of and maintained that the people of the south the army whose duty it may become to storm a were united in the present unholy struggle. masked battery or carry by the point of the But as it comes from a journal that has heretobayonet any of the enemy's largest parks of fore advocated the right of secession, and which artillery. By this means, the tourists, Senators has since discovered its wrong, we present it to and Representatives in Congress, with the though the people of the north as the evidence of a sands of other ex-official and present lackeys of healthy re-action in the south, that will do as another battle with the troops who fell back at the government, who glory in beholding, will much to suppress rebellion as can be accom-Bull Run than with the new levies. He values be afforded the additional satisfaction of participhished by the thousands who are now armed pating in a battle.

residence of the Politish Council at 'Vacanti and laboured their lies Oners Victoria," and det and

own times, will either be compelled toppland From our Evening Edition of Yesterday FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI that permits itself to be assailed in \$ own STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. council chambers, by those who are dly en-

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PILLOW

No Quarter to be Shown to the Fed-

eral Troops. CAIRO, Ill., August 2. Scouts just returned from the South report papers. that the rebels at New Madrid are well armed well drilled, have five batteries of ten pound field pieces officered by foreigners, and two regiments of cavalry well equipped. Gen. Pillow, in command, has promised Jackson to place stern facts of war, we permit our enemie to be twenty thousand men in Missouri at once, and tain districts, and yet in the face of all these has issued a preclamation full of bombast to represented in the highest branches of our lethe people of Missouri, declaring his intention gislature. Who will not admit that this is to drive the invaders from the State, and enable her people to regain their rights so ruthsingular and inconsistent conduct, when comlessly taken away by forces who march under banners inscribed with "beauty and booty" as pared with our other practices? Who will not doubt the policy of permitting such traitors as the reward of victory, He says he will show no quarters to those taken in arms. John C. Breckenridge to retain seats in the Se-

XXXVIIth Congress—Extra Session. ing the policy of the government. If it is wise

> SENATE.—Mr. TEN EYCK, (N. J.,) presented the series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, commending the course of the Governor of that State, and the action of the President in defending the Constitution and the Union and recommending a vigorous prosecation of the war.

we know of nothing in justice or common reason Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) introduced a bill declarwhich give to the criminal deceit and delibera- ing as unconstitutional and repealing the act tion of John C. Breckenridge, any more merit in retroceding the city of Alexandria to Virginia. the eves of the American people than the ages. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill relating to the revenue service was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy may charter or purchase additional ves-Davis possess in the estimation of the same class of men. He is the open defender of the sels for the revenue service. The bill was

rebels, whenever Congress attempts to pass a passed Mr. HALE, (N. H) from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the conhas a vote and a voice in the transaction of the struction of twelve small side wheel steamers confidential business of the government and is and it was passed.

as likely to divulge what would be of benefit to Mr. Wilson, (mass.) non the suthorizing an Military affairs, reported a bill authorizing an dilitary affairs, reported a bill authorizing and tonoincrease of the corps of engineers and topothat enemy. We are to be pitied by all the graphical engine rs.

The report of the Committee of Conference on governments of the world, as long as such men the resolution to pay the widow of the late are tolerated in the business of our own gov-Stephen A Douglas was read and agreed to and the resolution was passed. This rebellion will never be suppressed until Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved to take

the legitimate government of the Union learns up the resolution of adjournment. Agreed to the to appreciate its own power and dignity, and is House to adjourn on Saturday, and the Senate able to e-timate the fraud and extent of the when the President may wish afterward. Laid treason with which it is contending. The idea

of discussing Constitutional perogatives and Mr. Simmons moved that the Senate meet law with traitors is simply ridiculous. It is hereafter at eleven o'clock A. M. Agreed to House.—On motion of Mr. Cox (O.) it was Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa presented in our legislature. But of this the body in which it is pluin it exists, must be the faithful services and loyal devotion of our judge, while the people have a right to judge soldiers who have fought and fallen in detendthe sincerity of that same body, however great its power and renowned its purity, when it permits the boldest declarations of treason to be of the enemy to resign a victory already won, made in its own presence. Breckinridge him their graves are honored and history invests self scorns the men who tolerate him in his their names with unfading recown; and while self scorns the men who tolerate him in his present conduct. He tells them so every day in his speeches. He tells the country that their the national legislature expresses the sympathy friends, whom we commend to a generous people, and to the army which is now eager to re-new the contest with unyielding courage, the bellion nothing more or less than the attacks

impershable honor of their *xample.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, (N. Y.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That this House, provided the Senate onsent thereto, shall adjourn to-morrow at 12

clock noon, and further that the House fur

her consent that the Senate may adjourn at such time as they may determine for that pur-He briefly explained that the Constitution permitted such an arrangement and said that the committee on ways and means have only one more bill to bring forward.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINS (Ohio,) the resolution was tabled. BINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

LATER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 2. The steamship Northern Light brings the treasury shipped from San Francisco by the steamers Sonora and St. Louis, making a grand total of \$2,128,000.

The Panama papers of the 24th ult. state that Joseph Scott, the agent of the Vanderbilt steamers, had been imprisoned for refusing to pay the taxes demanded by the authorities, but the interference of the commander of the United States brig of war Bainbridge induced

his speedy release.

The U. S. steamship Wyoming left Panama on the 6th ult for the coast of Mexico. The British frigate Mersey had arrived at Aspinwall. The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was overhauled and boarded by a southrn privateer in lat. 24 18, lon. 60 16.
Advices from Valparaiso to July 3d bring no 2,000 Sky. Blue Kersey Overcoats for Infantry.

Moninted ern privateer in lat. 24 18, lon. 60 16. important news.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 2. The Missouri and Western telegraph company commence taking down their wires west of this place this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the country between this and the Kanin connection with the rebellion. they now deplore. They do not hesitate to ex-The Battle of Bull Run exposed one of the sustained—that the government will eventually strained throughout that portion of the Sustained—and that the very man who load in most despicable tricks of which cowards could succeed—and that the very men who lead in Despatches going to Kansas City, Mo., and to points in Kansas and Nebraska will go nereafter via Quincy, with but little delay.

GOV. WISE COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2. Lieut. Burgess, of the seventh regiment, and the Cleveland *Plaindealer's* correspondent, wri-ting from Bulltown, Va., under date of July 28th, says that Gen. Tyler reached Bulltown that day and found that the rebels had fled. That day and found that the receis had hed. Gen. Tyler advanced to Flatwoods, but the rebels still fied. Hearing there that Gen. Cox had driven Gov. Wise from Charlestown, Gen. Tyler considered Gov. Wise completely surand borne by those who were unconvinced of rounded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, August 2. The large number of regiments recently arived from Pennsylvania is a stirring tribute to the patriotism of that State. They were visited yesterday afternoon at their encampments by a party of influential citizens from your State, and their fine condition was the general theme of remark, reflecting, as it does, credit alike upon officers and men

REBEL FORCE AT BIRD'S POINT.

REBEL LOSSES AT STONE BRIDGE.

of our Troops.

WASHINGTON, August 2. The best rebel accounts of the battle of Sunday at Stone Bridge, published in the Richmond papers, not only admit that the enemy The best recei account of the Rich-day at Stone Bridge, published in the enemy mond papers, not only admit that the enemy sustained very heavy losses, but that the fed-enemy state of the Rich-day at Stone Bridge, published in the Rich-day at Stone Bridge, published in the enemy sustained very heavy losses, but that the fed-enemy state of the Rich-day at Stone Bridge, published in the enemy sustained very heavy losses, but that the fed-enemy state of the day was trembling the direction of the War Deputtment. Bridge at Stone Bridge at Sto sustained very heavy losses, but that the fed-"for an hour the fate of the day was trembling as in a balance."

A rebel officer writes to his wife in Louisville that "these Yankees fight like incarnate devils" Partial lists of the rebel casualities show that terrible havoc was made by our artillery and musketry during the battle. General Wheat's Louisiana battalion lost three hundred men out of four hundred who want into action. This of four hundred who went into action. This is their own account, as given in the Richmond

Recruits for the Rebel Army.

How they are Sent from Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

A letter just received from William Winter, of Washington, who is now at Richmond, states that recruits for the rebel army ar-smuggled down the Maryland shore of the Potomac from th s city; and that they are then taken across the river by vessels in the employ of the enemy, and sent forward to join the army.

New Advertisements

FREIGHT REDUCED

Howard & Hope EXPRESS CO.'S

SHORT & QUICK \ROUTE

TO AND FROM

NEW YORK EVERU BREWIE

Goods Ordered in the Morning Returned the same Night.

Leave New York at 71 P. M., by the Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Order Goods marked

via HOPE EXPRESS CO., General Office, 74 Broadway, New York. Branch " 412 " "

For further information enquire of GEO. BERGNER, Agent. HARRISBURG, August 2, 1861.-dtf.

PROCLAMATION.

PROULAMATIONs

WHEREAS, the Honorable John J.

Parrow, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Tweith Judicial District, consisting of the counts of Lebanon and iauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Bilatrie and Hon. Friit Nessey, Associate Judges in Danphin county, having issued tuelr precept, bearing date the fourth day of June 1861, to me. directop, tor holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General, Jaji Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at distribury, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 478 Mos. Day of August 17; and every Saturday, at Nool, from Frid Nuclear Sessions of the Peace at distribury, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 478 Mos. Day of August 187, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justice is therefore hereby given to the Said Secrege from Liverpool of Queeostowa; its Cabin, 473, 551 a. 5.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their reo rds, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to ou those thougs, which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners in it are or shall be in the Jail, of buppin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at harrisours, the Sist day of inly, in the year of our Lord, 1801, and in the eightythird year of the independence of she United States.

Seepard 20 of 1801.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE Harrisburg, July 81, 1861. augl-dawtd

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, August 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst, for furnishing, for the use of the Reserve Volunteer Corps of Penns, lvania, the following articles of clothing, deliverable at the State Military Store in Harrisburg, free of charge for freight, boxing and drayage:

Men: 2,000 Sky Blue Kersey pairs of Pantaloons for

2,000 Sky Blue Kersey pairs of pantaloons for Lufantry.

lufantry.
These articles must conform in all with the United States Army standard. Contractors will state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered, and their speedy delivery will be considered in awarding the contract.
Samples of the articles proposed to be fur

ni hed will be required with the bids. E M. BIDDLE,
Adjutant General.

CIDER III VINEGAR !!! MADE from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to bestrictly pura.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened his LUMBER OFFICE, corner of Third street and Black. Serry elley, near Herr's Hotel.

Dr. Lumber of all-kinds and qualities, the sale by MURRAY,

The undersigned will sell Horses, Carriages and har-se low for cash,

ALSO—Horses and Carriages to hire at the same office mari1 FRANK A WIFRAY WANTED ATTENDED TO SELL PACK

W ANTEUNATIONAL CONTINUE AND AGES OF STATIONAL CONTINUE COS ONE THIRD CAS OF PURCHASED CLEAN DO CASTON OF THE CONTINUE C W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE has no equal-instantaneous in affect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown-no staining the skin or injuring the Bair-remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bas Dyes, and nvigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless figured "W. A. Batchelor". Sold everywhere.

CHAS. BA NVI CLOSE 'recornet or dawing!

CARO, ILL., August 2.

Jeff. Thompson's force, thirty miles south of Bird's Point, is five thousand, instead of five hundred as first reported.

MPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—A School Decions hundred as first reported. BESCHWARES CHEAR WAS COLUMN

Aliscellaneous.

The Enemy Acknowledging the Bravery Books for the Military JUST RECIEVED AT BERGNER'S CHEAD BOOKSTORE, No. 51 Market street.

BARDEE'S TACTICS. Rifle and Light Infan'ry Tactics, for the are-

Vol. 1.—Schools of the Soldier and Companier Instructions for Skirmishers. Vol. II — Soldier and Companier Skirmishers.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIELD ARTILLERY Prepared by a Board of Artillery of error Oce vol. 8vo. \$2 50. COL. S. COOPER, Adjt. Gen. U S A

Sir:—The Light Artillery Lead and by Special Orders No. 134, of 1850, and lead Orders No. 116, of 1858, has the best of the control of the co mit a revised system of Light Article Their WM. H. FRENCH, Bt. Maj. Capt First Arrive

lery.
WILLIAM F. BARRY, Captain First Artile;
HENRY J. HUNT, Bt. Maj. Capt. Second Art

CAVALRY TACTICS.

Published by order of the War $D_{\rm optimized}$ First Part-School of the Trooper toon and of the Squadron Dismounted Part-of the Platoon and of the s. Mounted. Third Part-Evolutions : 4 Reg.

Three vols 18mo. \$3.75.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON February 10, 154 The system of Cavalry Tactics adopted to organization of Dragoon regiments, been approved by the President of the States, is now published for the government

ment.

the said service.
Accordingly, instruction in the same will and all additions to, or departures in the ercises and managements laid down in this second are positively forbidden.

J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War

M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE

Manual of Bayonet Exercises. Preparette the use of the Army of the United States of GEORGE B. M. CLELLAN, Capt. First Leg. ment Cavalry, U. S. A. Printed by or a

the War Department.
One vol. 12mo. \$1.25.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1851. Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War.
Sir:—Herewith I have the honor to sugar system of Bayonet Exercise translated the

French by Captain Geo. B. M'Clellan Co. Engineers, U. S. Army.

1 strongly recommend its being printer in distribution to the Army; and that it was a regulation, a part of the "System of hand

The inclosed extracts from reports of their spector General, etc., show the value I have the honor to be, sir, with high regist your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT
Approved. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War

Approved. U. M. January, 2, 1852.

R. JONES, Adjutant General Reports of the forwarded by 2 Any of the above works forwarded by man free of postage, on the receipt of the publical price. Remittance can be made in gold deals: and postage stamps. Address
GEO. BERGNER, Harrisburg, Pa

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW FORE AND LIVERPOOL. ANDING AND EMBARKING PAS-

AND IN AND EMBARAING PASSACRA OF PARAGE.

AND IN AND EMBARAING PASSACRA OF PARAGE.

AND IN AND EMBARAING PASSACRA OF PARAGE.

AND EMBARAING PASSACRA OF PARAGE.

TREE OF PARAGE.

TERET CAREN.

\$30.00. These Steamers have superior accommendation of passengers, and carry experienced Suryons. In a built in Water sight from Sections, and have cated to

Annihitators on board.
170 Is 151 JNO. G. PALE. Artificial Jy22-4f 15 Broadway, ven 124 Or C. O. Zimmerman, agent. Har ven

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES A Necessity in Every Household! SI JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

American Cement Glue The Strongest Glue in the World

FOR GEMENTING WOOD, LEATHER, JULY TORY, CHINA, MARBLE, ICA. ST. CLEAIN, ALABASTER, BONE. CORAL, &c., &c., &c.

The only article of the kind ever produced which will withstand Water. EXPRACTS:

(Fyery housekeeper hould have a first tess convenent to have n let in the first tess of convenent to have n let in the first tess of the first te

rauss. ਪੈਸ਼ ਲ ਜ਼ੀਅਕੁਸ਼ਤ ready ; this commend : ਾਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਸ਼ੀ Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers. TERMS CASH. For sale by all Druggists and Shifteness rs generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLE (Sole Manuactures.) (Corner of Liberty Street,) New York

PEIPHER'S

DAILY LINE Between Philadelphia

LOCK HAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WILLIAMPOST, N. DEIONTOWN, WARRONTOWN, MILTON, A.W., SCA., NORTHUR BERLAID, PURSUEY, IERUSAUS, BURG, "HALIPAX, DAUPHIN, BURG, "HALIPAX, DAUPHIN, AND HARRISBURG

The Philadelphia Depth being centrally consist in Drayage will be at the lowest rates. A Confusion with each train to attend to the safe he respectively before the me. Goods desired all goods entrusted to the me. Goods desired all and Depot of ABOD, WARD & FREED, No. 811 Mark of Steel Portion of the Property of the Prope

delphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be to livered a delphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be to livered a delphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be to livered a delphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be to livered a delphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be to livered a delphia part of the livered at large and the part of the livered at large and the livered at large at la

Philadelphia and Reading che Feor of Market Strates WORCESTER'S

ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY THE best defining and pronouncing Dic-tionary of the English language; Also, Worcester's School Dictionaries. Webster's Pictorial Quarto and School Dictionaries for sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,