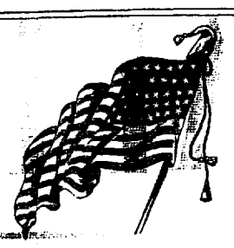
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
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.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

President Judge—JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg.
Associate Judges—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.
MOSES R. YOUNG, Wiconisco.
Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX, Derry.
JAMES FREELAND, Millersburg.
Prothonotary—JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.
Register—SAMUEL MARQUART, Londonderry.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN BUCK, Harrisburg.
Commissioner—HENRY MOYER, Lykens.
Director of the Poor—WM. ENDERS, Jackson.
Auditor—HENRY PEFFER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, September 28, 1861.

THE CEREMONIES OF YESTERDAY IN THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer desecrated by a Clerical avowal of Treason.

The Proclamation of President Lincoln, appointing yesterday, Thursday, September 26, as a day of fasting and prayer, was observed with commendable unanimity and respect by the people of the state capital. The houses of business were almost entirely closed, the different churches all well attended by their congregations and the strangers sojourning in our midst, while the streets and avenues of the city wore all the appearance and decorum of a Sabbath day. After the ceremonies and worship of the solemn occasion had been ended, the great topic of conversation was in reference to a lecture delivered in the new school Presbyterian church, by the senior pastor in charge, Rev. Dr. William R. DeWitt. Our information in regard to the sentiments of this last effort of the scholarly, Christian and charitable Doctor, is derived from those who were present, heard and were disgusted with its coarseness, and who are all men of the highest character for probity and patriotism. Dr. DeWitt started in his lecture by a reference to the occasion which had convened the congregation, the fearful and sanguinary struggle in which we were involved, and then in the calmest and most deliberate manner, proclaimed from his lofty and sacred position, that the "NORTH HAD VIOLATED THEIR COVENANTS WITH THE SOUTH, AND WERE RESPONSIBLE AND ANSWERABLE FOR THE CRISIS WITH WHICH THE COUNTRY WAS CONVULSED!" These expressions, published from a pulpit sustained by the loyal love and Christian liberality of some of the very best people in the Union, produced, as they deserved, the most intense excitement, and at once tore the veil from the face of a hypocrite, and left him standing in the full gaze of his congregation in all his hoary deceit and treachery. It proved that the people of Harrisburg had been nursing a traitor on the very porch of their altar of religion — that our young men were in danger of being tainted with his consels, that our maidens might become polluted by his touch, and that religion and patriotism, truth and honor were all in jeopardy by the recognition and encouragement of men who had so little regard for all or either of them. Rev. Robinson, who is the junior pastor in charge, followed Dr. DeWitt, prefacing his religious discourse with an emphatic declaration of difference with all that Dr. DeWitt had before uttered, and administering, in the judgment of his hearers, a well timed and withering rebuke to the canting treason of his senior associate. He then proceeded to the delivery of a most eloquent and impressive sermon, during the course of which he healed the wound inflicted by the coarseness of Dr. DeWitt, and revived the Christian sentiments and sympathies of the congregation, so grossly shocked and outraged by the treason doctrine and flagrant falsehoods previously proclaimed.

Rev. Dr. William R. DeWitt is an old citizen of this city. He has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church since 1818, coming here a poor man, and in that time amassing a large fortune, which he has scrupulously invested in other states and cities, because it would return him more money to swell his already overflowing coffers. He has always been known as a partisan of the pro-slavery passions; defending the principles and the effects of the institution as the only ameliorating benefits which the heathen black man deserved. But it was presumed that the experience of a few months had changed his opinions, and that in common with all good citizens and Christian gentlemen, he had seen in the rebellion of the slave-holder the pollution and desperate iniquities of which the institution was capable. It was thought at least that he would suppress his preference and sentiments for the corruptions of slavery in respect for the purity of religion and the patriotism of his fellow citizens. But in this, as in many other respects, the good people of Harrisburg, and particularly of the Presbyterian Church, have been disappointed, and now live to pity and despise the author of their deception.

Dr. DeWitt holds a respectable position under the state government, for the services of which he receives $1,000 per annum. He has a son filling the position of a consulate of the government in a foreign post, who was appointed by President Buchanan because of his violent partizan adhesion to the Breckinridge clique of Democracy. The prayers of the father have been incessantly pouring into the ears of President Lincoln to retain the son in position, while he himself retains his post and salary under the control of the state government. It is right that the people should know these facts, not that the knowledge is a reflection either on the state or national administrations, but that they may protest in the name of truth, religion and patriotism, against the retention of such men in the employment of either government. It is a question too, whether Dr. DeWitt does not better deserve a place in Fort Lafayette than in the State Library. The Secretary of War and Gov. Curtin must decide this question, and to their adjudication, in the name of all loyal and Christian men, women and children, we refer the matter, confident of the truth of our assertion when we declare that William R. DeWitt has subjected himself to the charge of treason by preaching falsehood and slander against his government in the hour of its peril from the pulpit of a respectable Christian church in the state capital of loyal old Pennsylvania.

OUR NEW ALLIES—LOOK OUT FOR OLD FRAUDS.

We are among those who believe that the principles which the Republican party proclaimed at the last Presidential election, constitute the only basis upon which this great government can progress, develop its resources, and do justice to the free white men engaged in every branch of business in this country. For fifty years the germ of those principles have been in existence, to animate all the great leaders who were opposed to the Democratic or Locofoco party. It was the same policy since matured and now constituting the force of a Republican organization, which made the great Clay so powerful in his day—which rendered Webster so profound, and which also held together the Whig party through years of defeat and vain opposition to Democratic corruption. Those great principles never changed, and the organization which upheld and defended them never changed either, save in the name of the Whig party, which gave up its title to be buried with its old and immortal leaders, and which assumed its present name and organization, without the sacrifice of a single portion of that great policy which aims at the complete elevation of labor and the administration of this government upon laws of equal and exact justice. After these years of struggle, and when the Republican party finds itself in possession of the government, the very men who have heretofore opposed that organization, find themselves suddenly dispossessed of power, and as summarily deprived of patronage. In this condition they clamor now that party lines should be abolished only where they have no hope of success without such a destruction of party distinctions, while in localities where the old dough-face school of Democracy prevails, the same leaders reject all proffers of compromise or union, by arrogantly asserting that *they* cannot affiliate with "Black-Republicanism." This game has been carried on so successfully, that the men who, at the commencement of the rebellion at the south, opposed all efforts to suppress its leaders as an act of coercion not justified by the Constitution or laws, are now sanguine of carrying a majority in the legislature of the state, and with this power in their hands, partially pave the way for compromising again with the slave oligarchy, and again repose the power and patronage of the federal government in their hands. This they will do, if a majority of the Democratic leaders succeed in getting possession of the legislature, and therefore we must warn our friends in time to be on their guard. We can at least warn those of our own and of the surrounding counties of Dauphin, not to suffer the common enemy to deceive them with a common trick. The cry of *Union* is a false appeal to the patriotism of men by those who estimate that Union as of no value compared with the success of their own schemes, and in this instance the success which these men aim at is the destruction of the Republican party that the minions of slavery may again rule in the government, at the expense of its economy and the dignity and prosperity of every free white man in its citizenship.

While a few honest men are earnestly laboring to purify what they deem the corruptions of politics, the old hypocrites and party hacks of Democracy, such as those who made a pretext of the ambition of John C. Breckinridge to stab the country in its most vital parts, are using the efforts of these honest men to push themselves into power, and if possible once more invigorate their old organization, clothe it with power by compromising with and making allies of rebels, and thus insure the final triumph of co-ercive rebellion in the administration of this government. We consider that the defeat of the Republican party would be equally as fatal to this government at this time, as the defeat of the federal force now encamped around the federal capital. It is what the rebels require, what they demand as the forerunner of that compromise with which they hope to escape the responsibilities, punishments and burdens of their treason. They rebelled because the Republican party elected a President. They sought the destruction of the Union because the free white men of the free states declared their ability and determination to rule, and now they only ask that this determination be rebuked and these men humiliated by defeating the Republican party. And to accomplish this purpose the wily old leaders of dough-faceism in the north have been crying for compromise, the obliteration of party lines, the affiliation of all parties, only that a portion of their own number could gain seats in the halls of legislation, because without this union and affiliation on a common platform, such an object would be hopeless. If the Democratic party, or that portion of it which supported Breckinridge and still sympathize with the rebels, were certain that they could elect an entire peace, compromise or anti-administration ticket, they would spit into the face of any Republican who might offer a union, and spurn him from their presence as a sycophant and a fool. And if these bad men succeed in gaining power, their success will not be attributed to the devotion of the people to the Constitution and Union, but to the differences of those same people with our state and national administrations. This is their game, this is their purpose, this is their great object, first to overthrew and demoralize the Republican party or any other organization in favor of pushing this struggle with rebellion to a stern and decisive conclusion, and then once more welcome back the leading rebels to the old orgies and polluted excesses which have characterized every national administration in which the advocates of slavery had a voice or wielded power.

While we are making compromises to satisfy old partizan leaders, let us be certain that we are satisfying the masses and promoting the prospects and weal of the country. The principles and issues upon which Curtin and Lincoln were elected are either purely correct or they are corruptly wrong. If they are wrong, then we should compromise on some better policy, and Curtin and Lincoln should both resign.—But if they are right—if they contain the spirit and the justice of our laws, we would be alike false to patriotism and honor to give them up merely to serve the temerity of the hour or obey the mandates of demagogues and traitors.

We ask every man who loves his country to ponder these facts before he permits himself to be deluded by the hypocrisy of a few desperate old political hacks seeking power.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Without one-hundreth part of the fuss which preceded and accompanied the laying of the great Atlantic Cable, which lasted for two hours—a cognate enterprise of four times the importance is going on rapidly and to completion. In fact so very quietly is it being done, that even our own people are scarcely aware how fast the wires of the Pacific Telegraph are stretching across the continent. If no unforseen accident happens, the western half of the line, between San Francisco and Salt Lake City will be in working order before the snow falls in such quantities as to prevent operations. On the eastern side, the line is already up, to the head of the Great American Desert, nearly three hundred miles west of Fort Kearney; and there are strong hopes that the whole line will be in working order from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by the 5th of December next.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance, socially, politically and commercially, of this great link between the two slopes; and it is no matter of wonder that the Californians are waiting impatiently for the first flash over the wires, while we almost forget the enterprize. The Pacific Railroad must soon follow, and then indeed will California be bound to her Eastern mother by links that even rebellion will be slow to break.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK daily newspaper editors and proprietors, who are constantly prating about their patriotism, purity and attachment to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, proved the possession and practice of little or none of either, when their love of gain, which they call enterprise, detered them from paying a proper respect to the President's proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, and the suspension of business, that the people might observe the occasion.—Not a single one of these dailies suspended labor on that day. Their weary employees were driven to work, the click of type and the rattle of presses were not for a moment suspended, as if salvation depended upon the issue of all these same journals. We consider this refusal to observe the fasting and prayer occasion appointed by the President, one of the meanest insults yet offered to the administration, while it is the evidence of a lust, tyranny and selfishness peculiar to the "refined business circles" of all large cities.

A LARGE gun, cast at the West Point foundry, weighing six tons, and capable of throwing a ball weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, was shipped for Washington a day or two ago.

THE Grand Lodge of Masons of Mississippi have declined the invitation to meet at Louisville to concert measures looking to a peaceful settlement of our national troubles.

TESTING THE GUN-BOAT IRON.—We copy the following interesting account of experiments on the iron sheating of the gun-boats, from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday:

"Gaylord, Son & Co., by their agent, Wm. Colcord, took the contract to make and deliver in this city seven hundred tons of sheating iron for the gun-boats, to be in plates 13 inches wide, and of various lengths, from 3½ feet to 11 feet long, and 2½ inches thick. The first shipment was received here in the required time, and it being desirable to ascertain the resisting power of this iron against artillery projectiles, it was determined by Capt. Rogers and Major Merritt, Chief Engineer of the machinery to try the force of rifled cannon shot upon it. For this purpose two of the most powerful rifle guns, under the superintendence of Lieut. Buffington, of the Arsenal, were conveyed over the river, opposite the Carondelet docks, on the Illinois side. Here, on the sandy beach, a range of about three miles for the balls to fly was obtained. The iron plates the experiment were placed and firmly bolted to oak blocks about sixteen inches thick, and stationed in a firm position at an angle of forty five degrees, and inclination the same as the gun-boats.

Lieut. Buffington placed his guns at the range of eight hundred yards. The target was so small for so great a distance, that it was quite difficult to see it, but by the aid of a spy-glass some good shots were made. A Parrot rifled gun was used. The first ball struck the iron under one of the bolts, tearing it out without injury to the iron, only making its mark in a raking way. The next shot that hit the iron, was fired at distance of five hundred yards.—This made a very decided mark, indenting the iron one inch. The next shot at five hundred yards hit fair, and also made a dent about one inch deep, starting all the bolts. Next they came up to three hundred yards distance; and the effect on the iron was the same each time, a deep indentation being made but not a crack or sign of breaking. Now the party said they would see if a ball could be put through, so the iron target was set up straight, or a little leaning towards the gun, which was placed only one hundred yards. All said it must go through. The ball hit fair in the centre, knocking the target around out of its place, and shattering the ball in a thousand fragments, mony pieces flying back to the gun. It was now determined unsafe to try it at a shorter range. It being decided by Captain Rodgers and all hands present that the iron resisted beyond all expectations, and proved to be of a very superior quality, we gave it up that we could not put a ball through it, and it was pronounced perfectly satisfactory.

Trials of iron have been made in England on from four to ten inch plates, and balls have penetrated through, but it must be remembered that the English iron mostly, if not all of it, is "stonecoal iron," while the iron now used for the gun boats building by Captain James B. Eads, is of the very best American "charcoal iron." This accounts, to a great extent, for the wonderful resistance of two and a half inch thick plates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM MISSOURI.

Ben. McCulloch Moving on Ft. Scott.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 26.

Gen. Lane's command met a superior force of rebels, at Papensville, Missouri, on the 21st, and, after a severe engagement, routed them, losing 17 killed, and a large number wounded. The rebels lost 40 killed, and 100 prisoners, and all their tents, wagons, and supplies.

Gen. Lane is reported to be moving on Osceola.

The gang of rebels, who recently sacked the town of Humboldt, Kansas, has been defeated by a force from Fort Scott, and their leader, Matthias, killed. On his person was found an order from Ben. McCulloch for the enrolment of the Chappo Indians.

Scouts at Fort Scott report that Ben. McCulloch was within thirty miles of Fort Scott on the night of the 21st inst.

General Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of western Missouri, in which, after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the government to disperse and come to him for protection in person and property, he uses the following language:

"Should you, however, disregard my advice, the stern visitations of war shall be meted to rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced that your arming 'for protection' is a sham; and rest assured that traitors, when caught, shall receive a traitor's doom. The cup of mercy has been exhausted—treason, hereafter, will be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children by the black-hearted traitors who lately burned the bridges on the St. Joseph Railroad, has satisfied us that a traitor will perpetrate crime which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence, and sent to that h—ll which yawns for their reception.

"The two roads are open to you, people of Western Missouri. Choose ye between them! The one leads you to peace and plenty—the other to destruction."

The steamer Major this morning took to Kansas City six companies of Kansas militia and five companies of Jennison's regiment.

Col. Cook's command of regulars, from Utah, passed Fort Kearney on the 20th inst.

GEN. PRENTISS AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 25.—Gen. Prentiss arrived here on Monday evening, and assumed command yesterday.

The *Journal* says: "No man in the whole Western army could have been sent here who is more acceptable to the people north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; and, under his command, the Union troops, whether Federal or State, are willing to do battle.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE.

FURTHER FROM LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 26.—(Special to the St. Louis *Republican*). Capt. Taggart, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, has arrived here from Otterville, where he heard yesterday that Claib. Jackson was advancing on Booneville with some 10,000 men, and Price was marching towards Georgetown, with about 20,000, the army at Lexington having been divided for that purpose at Georgetown, at which point a large number of troops can be concentrated in a short time.

The rebels were reported to be moving forward to burn the Lamoine bridge, but it was well defended.

Scouting parties were reported near Booneville last night.

Gen. Siegle went west from here (Jefferson City) to-day.

Ex-Governor King and Judge Ryland have been released by the rebels.

Nothing reliable has been ascertained as to the whereabouts of Ben McCulloch.

Two of the crew of the steamer Clara Bell have arrived from Boonville. They report that Colonel Mulligan took possession of the Clara Bell, and about one-third of her cargo, on the 12th, and then ordered her to drop down opposite his entrenchments. She was afterwards captured by the rebels and the remainder of her cargo seized. She was laden with merchandise for Santa Fe, valued at 13,000.

No considerable number of Price's troops had left Lexington on Tuesday, and no batteries were seen on the river banks between Lexington and Booneville.

Gen. Sturgis, with 1,100 men, reached a point on the north side of the river, six miles from Lexington, on the 19th, but learning that some 5,000 of Price's rebels were stationed in the woods skirting the river waiting his appearance, he marched to Liberty and thence to Kansas city, where he now is.

Reports which are regarded as reliable have been received here that Col. Montgomery, of Gen. Lane's command, attacked Osceola, in St. Clair county, on Friday last, burned the town by shelling it, and repulsed a large force of rebels.

They are said to be about 14,000 rebels in Lacade county, committing all kinds of depredations upon Union men. Forbert & Co.'s store at Linn Creek had been robbed again, and this time some $70,000 worth of property carried off.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Arrest of James B. Clay and Sixteen of his Confederates.

John C. Breckinridge Effects Another Escape.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.

Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Colonel Letcher, with a detachment of Colonel Woodward's regiment, captured James B. Clay, with sixteen of his men, while on the way to join Zollicoffer. They were taken to Camp Dick Robinson.

John C. Breckinridge was with their party in the city, but escaped.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26, *via Baltimore.*

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk with twenty-five ladies to-day. It was stopped near Sewell's Point and the passengers off in one of our vessels. Commodore Goldsborough has given orders not to permit flags of truce in future to come near the fleet.

A rebel schooner from Richmond this morning ran the blockade and reached Norfolk in safety.

The fourteen political prisoners, including Mayor Brown, Steackle, Wallis and others were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette by the steamer Geo. Peabody.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FAST DAY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

The fast day was observed yesterday by an almost total suspension of business. The churches of all denominations were opened and generally well attended.

New Advertisements.

FOR NEWS FROM THE DARK AND BLOODY GROUND—for trenchant criticisms—for gems of wit and wisdom—for the sake of sustaining the noble band of patriots maintaining the integrity of the Union, buy, and thus increase the circulation of the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, the star paper of the West. For sale at 116 Market street. Also, all the Daily and Weekly Papers, Cheap Publications, Fancy Articles and Stationery of every kind.
sep27-1d

New Advertisements.

☞ POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid for, invariable in advance, to insure their insertion in the Telegraph.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, GEO. D. PRENTICE'S paper, for sale at G. L. WALTER'S Cheap Stationary and Periodical Depot, 116 Market street a few doors above Fifth.
sep27 1d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of GEORGE GASTROCK, who was convicted for highway robbery.
sep27-d2t

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS

NOTICE is hereby given to Liquor Dealers to stop selling, giving, or in any way aiding JOSEPH COOK in getting liquor of intoxicating qualities, or they will be dealt with according to law.
sep 27-3td* CATHARINE COOK.

FOR SALE.

SOME School desks, and a stove with pipe, will be sold at the basement of the German Catholic church, (formerly "United Brethren," on Saturday afternoon, next, (28th) at 3 o'clock.
sep26-d3t

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLE-NUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, OF CHOICEST KINDS

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetry and Lawn,

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting, and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

sep25-2md

GILT FRAMES! GILT FRAMES!

J. BIESTER,

CARVER AND GILDER,

Manufacturer of

Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings &c.

43 CHESNUT STREET, NEAR SECOND.

HARRISBURG, PA.

French Mirrors, Square and Oval Portrait Frames of every description.

OLD FRAMES RE-GILT TO NEW.

jy16-1y

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Board Reduced to $2 per Day.

SINCE the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned

Have Reduced the Price of Board to Two Dollars per Day

at the same abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.—sep9-d3m*

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S

BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

Has been removed from No. 28 Second St.

TO

NO. 130 MARKET STREET

HARRISBURG, PA.

TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.

sep24-dtf

GUM GOODS

FOR THE ARMY,

SUCH AS

Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Caps, Leggins, Drinking Cups, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

WM. S. SHAFFER,

North Side Market Square, near Buehler's Hotel,

HARRISBURG, PA.

aug21-d3m*

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1861.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock on Saturday the 28th of September, 1861, to furnish the following articles of supplies in such quantities and at such places as may be directed at this office:

100 Tons, (2240 pounds per each ton,) of Lykens Valley egg coal,

With privilege of increasing or diminishing.

The same to be inspected by proper persons selected as provided by the act of Assembly.

H. C. HALE,
sep23-d3t Q. M. Gen'l.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

THE undersigned having opened his Manufactory of Shirts &c., at No. 12 West Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., most respectfully solicits the patronage and attention of the Ladies, Gentlemen and Merchants to the following assortment of goods all of which are our own manufacture:

SHIRTS,
SHIRT BOSOMS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
WRIST-BANDS,
NIGHT SHIRTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Also the particular attention of the Ladies to our large assortment of under garments &c., (from the latest improved London and Paris styles,) LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS, SETTS &c., in great varieties, all of which being our own manufacture we will sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

Persons desirous of furnishing their own materials, can have cutting, sewing &c., of every variety done according to order. All of the above named goods for Gents wear, we will make to measure, guaranteeing to fit, and give entire satisfaction to the purchaser for style, durability and material. All special orders will be promptly attended to upon the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Also Merchants supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

P. S. Ladies wishing skirts or under garments of any discription, can have them made to order by sending sample of such kinds as may be desired.

JAMES A. LYNN,
No. 12, Market street,
au29-d6m. Harrisburg, Pa

Rooms next door to Hummel & Killinger's Grocery Store.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN is solicited to our very large assortment of UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS of every size and quality. Gents' Joupin Kid Gloves, best article manufactured. All the different kinds of Winter Gloves. Largest assortment of Hosiery in the city. Cravats, Scarfs, Bosoms, Handkerchiefs, Ready Hemmed. And everything in Gents' wear, at

CATHCART'S,
Next to the Harrisburg Bank.

Miscellaneous.

Books for the Military!

JUST RECIEVED AT BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, No. 51 Market street.

HARDEE'S TACTICS.

Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, for the exercise and manœuvres of Troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. By Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. HARDEE, U. S. A.

Vol. I.—Schools of the Soldier and Company. Instructions for Skirmishers. Vol. II.—School of the Battalion.

INSTRUCTIONS IN FIELD ARTILLERY

Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers. One vol. 8vo. $2.50.

COL. S. COOPER, Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

Sir:—The Light Artillery Board, assembled by Special Orders No. 134, of 1856, and Special Orders No. 116, of 1858, has the honor to submit a revised system of Light Artillery Tactics and Regulations recommended for the army.

WM. H. FRENCH, Bt. Maj. Capt. First Artillery.

WILLIAM F. BARRY, Captain First Artillery.

HENRY J. HUNT, Bt. Maj. Capt. Second Artillery.

CAVALRY TACTICS.

Published by order of the War Department. First Part—School of the Trooper, Platoon and of the Squadron Dismounted. Second Part—of the Platoon and of the Squadron Mounted. Third Part—Evolutions of the Regiment.

Three vols. 18mo. $3.75.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 10, 1861.

The system of Cavalry Tactics adopted for the organization of Dragoon regiments, has been approved by the President of the United States, is now published for the government of the said service.

Accordingly, instruction in the system given after the method pointed out, and all additions to, or departures from the exercises and manœuvres laid down in these works, are positively forbidden.

J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1859.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.

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I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Approved. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.
January 2, 1852.

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