

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Morning, November 12, 1861.

PREGNANT WORDS.

the Minister Resident of Sweden and Norway leaders and the justice of its policies, but because the actual state of the case—selecting as the basis of remark portions of the criticism of "G. W." in the Tribune of November 5, on try maintains, and means to maintain, the rights bor, and refused to recognize slavery as an eleof human nature and the capacity of man for ment of control in this government, it self-government." "Words are things" in invoked the bitter hatred of those who Oct. 19, towards Drainesville was simply a rethese days, as in all great crises in history; and deemed that institution the true condition we are glad to hear once more a phrase which of all labor, and was broken up by was a watchward in our revolutionary struggle, the same influences, treachery and damnable put which has been little if at all used since in corruption which now seek the breaking up of public addresses. It was for "the rights of the American Union. The next foes were those whole force was a marching drill. One brigade human nature" that Franklin, Jefferson, Wash- | who, in the north, sought to make this war a ington, Adams, all the patriots of '76 believed purely political struggle. These men are the themselves to be struggling. It was the lofty natural allies of the traitors. Their part of the says that Gen. McCall was instructed to advance and unsalfish faith that they were doing and game in the programme of rebellion was as well suffering, not for their own petty welfare, but understood as is that of the leading and most for the interest of all mankind—that their cause desperate assassins in the revolt. First, when was the cause of humanity, and its triumph the defeat overtook a rotten Democratic organizatriumph of "the rights of the human race,"that upheld them in all their distresses. We, and when rebellion had gathered sufficient too, are "maintaining the rights of human nature" against men who despise labor, hate lib- cripple the legitimate government in all its eferty, and openly rel. for success upon the temptations they can hold out to the selfishness of government a crusade, by denouncing its legal foreign nations. The cause for which we fight efforts to enforce the law as coercion, by corruptto-day is the cause for which our forefathers fought in 1776, "the rights of human nature."

THE CENTRAL PRESS, tollowing the example of a few journals in this state, whose controllers are either politically demented or personally corrupt, has managed so utterly to misrepresen the facts in the report of Adjutant General Thomas on the Fremont case, that we are at a - loss to account any other way for the misrepresentation than by the influences which have mislead other journalists on the same question. That report, as the Press should and does know, was made by one of the highest officers in the United States army, one who expects to remain in the service after this administration has ended its greatlabors, and relieved from power at the time prescribed by the Constitution, and who from his position as a soldier and reputation as a man, cannot justly be charged either with misrepresentation of prejudice in making his report. The country understands this fact, however much a few of the more malignant of the enemies of the Secretary of War may attempt to mistate the circumstances, while the candid readers of the report cannot fail to be amused at the attempted misrepresentation of those who, like the Central Press. seek to create a mesa impression by an insinuation, when a word of truth and frankness would establish the justice of the administration in its relations to Gen. Fremont.

Truth and justice both demand that the report of Adjutant General Thomas should be suffered to remain unassailed by irresponsible men, untill its main and clear statements are disproved arch traitors who sat in that assemblage, and At 6 o'clock on Monday morning Gen. McCall by the party it charges with incompetency, insupordination and fraud. When this is done it will be time sufficient to beat about the bushes for excuses to assail a man whose noblest energies and ripeat years are being freely and devotedly given to their country, and who, since he has been at the head of the War Department, has won the approval of veterans, warriors and make a political crusade, has become a secvirtuous citizens in all the loyal states.

east, after he had escorted Gen. Scott to New miliate the Republican party and force a Repub-York, was attended with every possible demon. stration of respect for the man and hope for the ganized and desperately determined scheme to success of his official observations. He visited West | crush out all the inteligence and independence Point, made a thorough exmination of its in- of the free states, force its labor into a servile ternal discipline and arrangements, was among acknowledgment of slavery as its superior, and the workmen of Springfield Armory, where he make the federal government the machinery devoted many hours to inspection and instruct- for the propegation of that institution throughion, and thus in every possible manner the Sec- out the entire Union. Any man who has obretary of War made his eastern tour one which cannot fail to result in benefit to the country. He arrived in this city on Saturday, accompanied by his private Secretary and Adjutant of cause and effect, will admit that this turn of General Thomas. During his stay at his country seat, Secretary Cameron was called on by course of those Democrate in the north who in general that you will aid me in correct. his old friends and neighbors, who never fail to persist in giving aid and encouragement to ing the unintentional errors which do him intake advantage of the hospitalities of Lochiel treason in the south. We make the assertion justice, and reflect injuriously upon the brave when its proprietor is in our midst. Secretary boldly and frankly. If the north had been Cameron and suite left this morning at three united, when rebellion first developed itself at obedient servant. o'clock for the federal capital.

GENERAL DON CARLES BUEL who has been assigned to the command of the Department of the means for its suppression, that party is not Keatucky, entered the service on the 1st July, only responsible for the cause of this rebellion, 1841, as second lieutenant in the Third Infantre. He greatly distinguished himself in va- future effects upon the government of this rious engagements during the Mexican war, country. Such, at least, is our reasoning from and was twice breveted - first captain and then | politics and our political opponents. major-for gallant and meritorious conduct. In January, 1843, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain, and has continued in the Adjutant-General's department ever since, having been recently promated to a lieut nant-colonelcy therein, to fill Fort Sumter was bombarded. Even Bull's Run a vacancy created by a recent act of Congress. General Buel is a native of Ohio, and a graduate of West Point.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has suspended the printing of the three years' bonds of the date death of Douglas, profound as was the sensaof the 19th of August, and directed the plates to be altered to the first of October, fifty millions having been printed. The Department last a year old and what a page has been added to week were engaged paying with the greatest the World's history! A Republic of thirty milpossible expedition the accounts for the army lions of souls plunged into Civil War; eleven gent and important. Other accounts are all net three others frembling in the ballance; seven consarily suspended until that branch of the bu-siness shall be completed, when they will be larger than the spenish Armada swooping down rious difficulties in either presented to the Secretary.

NENTS.

Since the inauguration of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, the great Republican party of this country has had two subtle enemies with which to contend. Our first and most malignant foes were and still are those who now battle that they may destroy all that is free and glorious in our present perfect system of government. The southern rebel has always been an enemy to the progress and development at our hands: of free institutions, whether the development was made by the acquisition of new territory, or by such legislation as, in their judgment, interfered with any of the franchises and prospects of slavery. This legislation consisted of all attempts to advance the interests of free white labor. When these were made by any party, the effort aroused the antagonism of the slave holders of the south, and raised up a party in that locality which voted unanimously against such a policy. No better illustration of the truth is contained in the history of the great Whig In his raply to the address of Count Piper. party, renowned slike for the patriotism of its tion, the slave-breeder had arranged to revolt, strength, its old ally in the north was sworn to forts to suppress rebellion, by charging on that ing the Executive Departments by means of espionage, and diminishing the power and in fluence of both the army and the navy by resignations, extravagances and theft. These influences against which the Republican party when in power was forced to contend, all grew out of the old Democratic organization. First cession was a natural result of the compacts of Democracy, because those compacts were all for the benefit of slavery, and when they failed

of their purpose, slavery refused longer to be

identified with a government it could not con

trol. And that failure dated from the defeat of

the Democratic party. When that organization

lost power, slavery lost prestige-when the

Democratic party showed the unmistakable

signs of decay, slavery was forced to assume

some extraordinary position either of belliger-

ance or assurance, or yield to the force of its

own corruptions, and go down with the Demo-

cratic party into irretrievable ruin and disgrace.

And it has assumed that belligerance, while

these facts constitute the condition of politics

when the Republican party assumed its rightful

constitutional rule in the government. That

in a spirit of truth and fairness, but the pledge

rejected—and even that which was proposed by

the people of the border states was trampled

into the dust, reviled and denounced by the

was to be destroyed or preserved. With such a condition of politics, the foes we have before us have not been diminished either in number or power. They have rather gained strength and savage barbarity, so that the war which the Democratic party at first sought to tional assault of the slave owners of the south against the great free white laboring masses of THE TOUR OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR to the the north. It is no longer, a contest to hulican President to resign. It is a regularly orserved the progress of this rebellion, will at once admit that this is its present object; and any man who can fairly comprehend the nature Charleston, it would have never spread beyond South Carolina. And as the Democratic party took issue with the federal administration as to but it is alike responsible for all its present and

> Man grow old rapidly in such times as these Our intense life wears heavily upon bone and flesh and muscle. Measured by sensations and experience, we have lived a generation since seems half an age ago. We have to stop and think when we read the words "Big Bethel" and "Laurel Hill" and "Phillipps." The Buchanan Administration seems a horror of a former era. We have almost forgotten the tion which his death caused.

How events rush on! The Rabellian is not and navy, these being considered the most ur- states revolted from the Federal Union with sinces shall be completed, when they will be larger than the Spanish Armada swooping down rious difficulties in either the construction or were placed on board a steamer for California presented to the Secretary.

In the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obsequence of its great inter-continental all the flags were at half mast during the obseq

POLITICS AND OUR POLITICAL OPPO- General M'Call's Reconnoissance to Drainsville.

> LETTER OF HON EDWARD M'PHERSON. M. C. PRO PRNNSYLVANIA.

The writer of the following has requested its ublication in the columns of the TRLEGRAPH. His well known rejutation as a man of strict veracity and honor, gives to his statement a force which needs no additional recommendation

HEADQUARTERS McCAIL'S DIVISION, Cump Pierpont, (Langley,) Nov. 8, 1861,

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Gen. McCall's reconnoisance to Drainesville, Gen. McLair's reconnoisance to Dramesville, 11½ miles from this point, on the Georgetown and Leesburg turnpike, has been strangely misunderstood, its purpose misstated, and its results misapprehended. This is due to several causes, chief of which are its supposed connection with the affair at Ball's Bluff, and the reference to it made in the report of Brig. General Stone. As the facts concerning it have not been fully and correctly stated, and its relations to the deplorable affair on the Upper Potomac are of this assertion need be adduced than that which | not clearly comprehended, and asgreat injustice has thereby been done to the corps which made the reconnoisance, and to its commanding Gen eral, I deem it proper to call public attention to General Stone's movements.

The movement of Gen. McCall on Saturday, connoissance, was so intended, at no time changed its character. Its purpose was to make an accurate examination of the country between Langley and Drainesville, and of that around only advanced to Drainesville, and prote that reconnoisance, the others bivoucing at fixed points on the road. Your correspondent as far as Goose Creck if necessary for his "observations." This is a mistake. No purpose was expressed, in any official quarter, of send-This is a mistake. No purpose ing the division or any part of it, as far as Goose Creek for "observations" or any other object; nor was there mention or allusion to such a contingency in his instructions. The was expressly limited Drainesville and its immediate vicinity, and had

no significance towards points beyond Another error is the statement that upon reaching Drainesville Gen. McCall apprised Gen. McClellan that "there were indications of the enemy being in considerable numbers in the direction of Leesburg." Nothing could be more erroneous. Gen. McCall did not meet the enemy between Langley and Drainesville, nor at Drainesville (thirteen miles from Leesburg) did he discover any indications of the "presence of the enemy in considerable numbers at Lees-burg." He did not expect to do either. Before leaving camp at Langley he was advised that the enemy had retired from Leesburg; and on his arrival at Drainesville this information was corroborated by the residents of the place and vicinity, who stated that on the evening pre-vious (five days before) Gen. Evans' brigade had crossed Goose Creek on their way to Manassas Gen. McCall's dispatches to the Commanding General were of a tenor wholly different from that stated by your correspondent of November 5. They were to the effect that the enemy were not supposed to be at Leesburg; that the Lou doun and Hampshire Railroad was probably the line of the enemy's pickets in a southwesterly direction, and that the nearest force of the enemy was at Centreville, sixteen miles distant Whatever attempt may be made to consure any one upon the assumption that Gen. McCall made any representations different from those above stated, will be in defiance of the facts. A third misapprehebsion of your correspondent of Nov. 5. is, that Gen. McCall's return to Langley on Monday, October 21, was the consequence of a supposed "danger of a flank attack from Centerville;" and that this order to return, in government, in its hands, was pledged by all reversal of a previously-entertained purpose honorable and sacred means, to be administered was given at a late hour on the afternoon of Sunday, the 20th. The original order of Gen. McCall contemplated his return to Langley on was repudiated, the terms of peace and justice Sunday, the 20th. This, however, proved in which were proclaimed in the inaugural, were compatible with the execution of the other portion of his order, to make a survey of the country, its roads, declivities, &c.; and he so informed Gen. McClellan, who thereupon ordered him to complete the survey and return on Monday work; and Gen. McClellan, upon being so advised, ordered him to return to Langley when this was done. About 10 o'clock that morning the Division took up the return line of march

Of course, the apprehension of attack upon Centerville had nothing to do with the return, which was due solely to the fact that by that time the reconnoissance required by his instruc-tions was completed, fully and satisfactorily. Your correspondent treats of the two movements of Gens. McCall and Stone as one; and speaks of "the division of McCall moving from the scene," while Stone "was grouping his forces at Conrad's and Edwards' ferries.

Gen. McCall remained at Drainesville one day longer than he expected when he entered it. He left it only when ordered to do so, and after the work appointed to him was fully done. He knew nothing of Gen. Stone's movement or situation, nor did he hear of them until many hours after his return to Langley. Had the division been aware of the collis part of Gen. Stone's command and the enemy, I know that nothing would have restrained them from advancing to his support with alacrity and

My respect for a gallant and veteran officer has led me to make these explanations concernmen composing his command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

. EDWARD MC PHERSON.

. THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The story of the Pacific telegraph, from its inception to the completion is a strange and a novel narrative. The whole line was laid in four months, the material having been previously collected. The completion of this line gives courage to those who look for its extension northward and westwar I nto Asia to Russia. Mr. P. McCollins, who has all fleet to Annapolis for transportation to Wash-ready memorialized Congress on the subject of ington. Her arrival at Annapolis has not been San Francisco and Amoor river telegraph line, has renewed hopes of success in his enterprise The Pacific telegraph is two thousand miles long; Mr. Collins' line would reach five thousand miles. He thinks it could be built for three hundred dollars per mile, and that after a preliminary survey of the route, which would require one year, the whole line could be put up in two years. The Russian government is rapidly completing a line from St. Petersburgh to the Amoor, which it expects to have in operation in 1864. It is already working for two thousand five hundred miles, to Omak, in Siberla. Mr. Collins asks Congress to lend him two small vessels and \$50,000 for a preliminary survey of the route, by way of Behring's Straits, and to grant a certain annual subsidy to any company who would construct and work the line within a certain period. The Russian government will join ours in the survey of the route, and would make important concessions to a company undertaking to maint in the line in operation From his knowledge of the ground and of the

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

# NEWS FROM THE PLEET.

Taking of Two Forts at The Shores of the James River De-Port Royal.

TROOPS LANDED AT BEAUFORT

The Rail Road in Pessession of the Federal Troops.

CAPTURE OF AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF STORES.

#### U. S. TROOPS ADVANCED AS FAR AS CHARLESTON.

Great Excitement at Norfolk. Burning of the French Frigate Calabria. LOSS OF THE GUN-BOAT UNION The Crew Prisoners at Raleigh, N C.

FORTERS MONROR, Nov. 10. The steamer Spaulding arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

A deserter who reached the inlet in a small boat stated that news had been received at the main land of the taking of the Confederate forts at Port Royal and the landing of a large Federal force. Beaufort had also been taken by our troops.

No particulars have arrived, but the main fact corresponds with news received a few hour since from Forfolk by a flag of truce.

Great excitement prevailed on the arrival of the news at Norfolk.

From the same source we have a rumor that the Railroad above Beaufort has fallen into the possession of our troops with an immens amount of stores.

Five deserters, who reached Newport News this morning, state that the rebels above James river are in consternation, and also brings an improbable rumor that our troops had advanced up the railroad as far as Charleston.

The French frigate Calabria was burnt to the water's edge on Friday night off Hatteras. All the hands were saved. She just arrived from the blockade off Beaufort, N. C.

The captain of the United States gun-boat Alabatross reports that he discovered the Union shore on the 6th inst., about eight miles to the eastward of Bague Inlet, but in consequence of the heavy weather had no communication with the shore until the following day when he landed with a flag of truce, and learned from the Captain of a Confederate company the following particulars:

The Union went ashore, or rather was run ashore, in a sinking condition, on the first inst. and soon after broke in two in front of the moke stack. The crew, 73 in number, and 15 horses were saved. The men are prisoners at Fort Macon, Raleigh, N. C.

A large quantity of stores was seen piled up up on the beach at the time of the disaster. nion, and Cantain Latter exp that his consort was lost, she having suddenly lisappeared. Nothing is known concerning the rumored

loss of the Ocean Express. There are rumors of three Federal vessels having gone ashore.

CONFIRMATION OF THE ABOVE REPORTS.

The Town of Beaufort Burned. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.

An officer of the Twentieth Indiana regiment who came from Hatteras Inlet and arrived here in the Old Point boat says he had a long conversation with a party who brought the new of the capture of Beaufort to Hatteras. He was not a deserter, but a private citizen and a man of considerable intelligence, who had crossed the sound at risk of life to bring the news to the federal troops. The officer's report of the conversation corresponds precisely with what had already been sent. Outside of this statement there is a report that in taking Beaufor a large part of the town was burned.

Dispatches for the Government.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11. Passengers by the Old Point boat report that a steamer came in the capes last evening and continued up to the bay without stopping at Fortress Monroe: It was thought to be the steamer Vanderbilt with dispatches from the

The Bombardment of Charleston Discredited. BALTIMORE. Nov. 11.-1 o'clock P. M.

The rumored bombardment of Charleston is not credited. Nothing has been received here by the Old Point boat to warrant it, except an outside report that at the last accounts our troops had advanced to within twelve miles of Charleston.

No intelligence has been received from Annapolis, at which point the first official announcement of the progress of the expedition must be received.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BAKER. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The remains of Gen. Baker, under escort of the 71st regiment, city authorities, &c., passed down Broadway to the battery, whence they

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Two Rebel Fishing Boats.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Sudden Departure of Rebel Troops for the South.

serted by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE. Nov. 10-P M

Two fishing smacks, named the Good Friend and the Constitution, hoisted white flags and took refuge under the guns of the Cumberland off Newport News this morning. The captains were Baltimoreans, and were sent with their two assistants to Fortress Monroe. They have been fishing in James river and supplying the

rebel troops.

At the time they left a report was current in the rebel camps that Charleston had been at tacked. The men were afraid to ask questions and having been already once imprisoned on suspicion, deserted to Cumberland. They state that on Friday last several regiments of rebel troops were taken from the vicinity of Jame and York rivers to Richmond, from thence to be sent south. The embarkation took place in great haste. The shores of James river are almost deserted by the enemy.

## From Washington

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS

The Hero of the Belmont Fight.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 11.

The most intense excitement prevails to hear further from the great expedition. Utterly groundless rumors are in circulation, including one that Charleston has been bombarded. No intelligence whatever has been received con-cerning the expedition in any quarter to day additional to what has already been telegraphed to the general press. General Grant, the hero of the Belmont fight,

is a resident of Galena, Illinois, and was appointed on recommendation of Hon. E. B. Washburn. He graduated at West Point, in 1837, was breveted first lieutenant for meritorious conduct at Molina Del Ray, and breveted cap-tain for similar conduct at Chepultepec. He resigned his commission in 1855, but was in

many battles in Mexico. Col. Frank Blair le ves this afternoon for Missouri to rejoin his regiment.

### FROM MISSOURI. EXPEDITION TO TEXAS COUNTY.

Nine prisoners and Five Hundred Head of Cattle Captured.

Sr. Louis, November, 10.
The correspondence of the St. Louis Democra dated Rolla, November 9th, says:

Colonel Gresnel into Texas county to chastise the rebels who have for some time infested that section, returned here yesterday, bringing nine prisoners, five hundred head of cattle, and for-ty horses and mules, the property of armed

Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell; Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, of General McBride's rebel brigade. Before leaving Houston Colonel Gresnel issu

ed the following proclamation:

To the people of the town of Houston, and county of Texas, Missouri: I have this day placed upon your beautiful court house the flag of our Union. We leave it in your charge and protection. If taken down by rebel hands I will return here and pillage every house in town owned by secessionists or those whose sympa-thies are with the rebels. Any outrages here-The Winfield Scott was in company with the after committed upon Union men or their families will be returned upon the secessionists two-Property taken from Union men by the rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately.

In mediately.

I hereby give the rebels a chance to make good all the losses sustained by Union families in Texas county. If neglected, the consequences be will on your own heads. I shall soon return to your county and see that this procla-mation is complied with to the letter. If you wait for me to execute it I will do it with a I. GRESNEL.

Colonel Command the Expedition. DISASTER AT SEA

The Steamship North Briton Ashore

MONTREAL, NOV. 11. The brig Deshler passed Father Point at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She signaled for a pilot and sent the following message ashore November 7th: "Picked up the North Briton's boat, No. 2, with seventeen of the crew and one passenger aboard. The North Briton is ashore on Onmungan-Island." These are all the particulars yet received but full details will be obtained upon the arrival of the brig at Quebec

Died.

On Sunday November 10th, CLARA M. MULLIN, eldest laughter of C. C. and Matilda A. Mullin, aged 6 years month and 16 days The friends of the family are invited to attend the fueral which will take place on Tuesday afternoon at two

New Advertisements.

o'clock 1

Proposals for Supplies. HRAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE HARRISBURG, Nov. 11, 1861. CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock on Saturday, 16th of November, 1861, to furnish the following articles of supplies, in such quantities and at such places as may be directed by this office 500 tons (2240 pounds each ton) of Lykens Valley Egg Coal, with the privilege of in-

creasing or diminishing the quantity.
500 cords of Oak Wood, bids limited to 250 cords, but persons may bid for one or more lots. The same to be inspected by proper persons

selected as provided by the Act of Assembly. R. C. HALE, nov12-d8t. Quar. Mast. Gen.

LOST.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD. — EIGHT DOLLARS was lost between Market Square and the Harrisburg Bridge, this afternoon. The finder will please leave it at K BLKER & BRO'S STORE. n11-c14

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 4.500 LBS FAMILY BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR (Extra) in 12m and 25m bags. The quality is very superior, having been selected expressly for our retail tride. For sale low by not! New Advertisements.

FOR SEWING MACHINES JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 YDS. WHITE, BLACK & COLORED. THIS thread being made particularly for Rewing Machines, is VERY STRONG, SMOOTH AND by friction of the needle. For Machines, use Brooker Patent Glace,

FOR UPPER THREAD, and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,
FOR UNDER THREAD,

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country.

Also, in cases of 100 dozer each, assoring was, by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sile Agent.

36 Vessy street, New York. NEW CLOTHING STORE SHELLENBERGER & BROTHER

NO. 80 MARKET STREET (Room formerly occupied by the Postoffice)

(Room formerly occupied by the Processes)

THE undersigned have just opened a new and large assortment of the late-1 style of clothing. We are also prepared to manufacture to oral all kinds of Gents Wear, cut to the latest style and the ions. We have always on hand a large stack of Salar made clothing and Gentleman's Formishing Gentleman's Fo

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 6 HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, November 8, 1861. As bills of recruiting expenses consist chiey of charges for subsistance of recruits prior to their entry into a State Camp, General Order No. 5, current series from this Office, is modi

ed as follows:
That on and after November 10th instant, a such bills shall be referred to the Commission General for settlement. By order of the Governor, Commander-i-

E. M. BIDDLE

Adjutant General. WANTED. -- AGENTS MALE and FE. WANTED. —AGENTS MALE and FE.

MALE, all over the country to sell the creation Prize and Recipe Packages, continuity the fewring articles: Six sheets Commercia None Paper and sheets Ladies' Note; six sheets Ladies' Blot None Paper and sheets Ladies' Note; six sheets Ladies' Blot None Paper and sheets Ladies' Note; six sheets Ladies' Blot None Paper and the Earling (Sald) of General McClellan; six White Pare and the Earling (Sald) of General McClellan; six White Pare Note Note Paper and the Earling (Sald) of General McClellan; six White Pare Note Paper and the Earling (Sald) of General McClellan; six White Pare Note Paper and the Earling (Sald) of General McClellan; six White Pare Note Paper and the Earling Canal McClellan; six White Pare Note Paper and Sald House Paper and Sald House Paper and Sald House Paper and Sald Paper and Sald House Paper and Sald Fernia Canal McClellan (Sald House) and Sald Fernia Can

RICKARIOS & Co.

COAL!!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARE. THESE Weight Carts are certified by the Sealer of Weights and Measures. Considers weigh their coal at their own doors. It is of general pertance during those hard times for every one to care that they say want four. However waters.

A large supply of Coal always to be found on has,

VIE :- LYKENS VALUEY all sizes.
LYKENS VALUEY all sizes.
BALTS: CO'S WILKSBARR, all sizes.
LORBERRY CO al., (the grouine aracle.)
Sold by the oar load or single too
All coal of the best quality, delivered tree from all w

out it s at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, by the boat of is coad, single, half or third of tons and by the bashes. JAMES M. WHEELES HERELES

### Black and Second Mourning DRESS GOODS, &C

Black and Purble Tamize Cloth—silk and Woil
Plain Black Camels Hair Cloth, Extra Quilty,
Black and Purple Bag Veloue Ress
Lupin's Superior Quality Merinos & Cashners,
Plain Black & B & & Gray Worsted Point,
Black Embordered Emeline Cloths, New,
Purple and Black Figured Cashn ris,
Lupins Extra 6 4 All Word Delance,
Plain Black English Chintzet,
Superior make of Apiccas,
Very Best make of Bonnazzes,
Black & White All Word Delance,
Turin Cloths, New Article,
Plain Figured Mohairs,
Second Monroleg Chints
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