

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Morning, November 14, 1861,

THE EFFECTS OF OUR VICTORIES ON RE-BEL COMMUNICATION SOUTH.

In connection with the news which we published yesterday, of the burning of bridges in East Tennessee, the report of the capture of Beaufort which we print to-day, conveys also the intelligence of the destruction of communicanication between rebel government at Richmond and their allies in the Gulf States. There are but two direct railroad routes between Rich mond, Va., and the other rebel states. The one by way of Richmond, Lynchburg, Knoxville, and Memphis, at which latter point an outlet is afforded for transit and communication down the Mississippi river. The other route is by way of Charleston, thence to Augusta or Savannah, deverging from these points to different localities in the rebel states. By the burning of the bridges and telegraph lines on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, and the Vi ginia and Tennessee railroad, the communication between Memphis and Richmond is obstructed, and the conveyance of troops from one portion of the confederacy to the other by means of this railroad, therefore entirely destroyed. By the landing of the forces of the fleet at Beaufort, and the taking possession of the railroad as reported in our telegraphic summary, communication between Charleston and Savannah by railroad is completely suspended, and its control entirely in the hands of the officers of the federal land forces now in that vicinity. This control in a manner gives

The only possible route left open to rebel communication south, is via Charleston and Augusta, thence to Atlanta, Montgo nery and counties is now less serious than it has been at Pensacola. From Beaufort to Branchville, S.

O., is a distance of about 45 miles. Branchville turbance is appropriate to the Government of the point at which railroad communication between the north and the south must pass, after having destroyed the line between Savannah and Charleston. This point can easily be reached by our troops from Beaufort, as the country is level, with no natural fortifications affording means of intrenchment or obstruction by an enemy.

ossion. All that is now required is vigor and promptness, and thus, with the rebel capital cut off in its communication with the rebel forces south, the rebellion itself will soon be throffled and destroyed.

OUR THEORY.

The sailing of the fleet was the first really vigorous preparation for the suppression of rebellion by carrying the war into the rebel commonwealths. As the land forces leave the fleet and operate beyond the coast, the morality and States, since the subject itself is within the discipline of the rebel armies in Virginia will scope of the General Government, and is not disappear, the forces at Manassas will diminish, and in the anxiety of the rebel leaders to coun-mity with the spirit of the constitutional pronce of the federal forces, they will i destroy railroads, bridges, provisions, &c., and of the General Government, and in raising volthus practically become the desolators and despoilers of their own lands and property. This will exhibit treason in its true light to those who have so long been deluded by traitors; and as the time defence of Pennsylvania are situated in time defence of Pennsylvania are situated in and encourage the Union men of the Gulf states, while the rebels themselves rayage the country, the spectacle of the influence of rebellion will be displayed in their own persons and their own locality. This theory must be left to work its own influence; while it extends also to the operations of the rebel forces at Manassas, a large portion of which must be withdrawn to oppose the force from the fleet. When that carried the rebels from Virginia into South Carolina, will also convey federal troops, unless destroyed. If these railroad transports are de loans. stroyed Virginia and North Carolina will be and if they are not destroyed, the federal government can use them in the transportation of for them. troops for the accomplishment of the same pur-

Thus the operations of the fleet in the south, by opening a fire in the rear of the rebel army, will have their influence. It will remove the war out of Virginia, carry it into South Caro-

lina. Georgia and Tennessee, and at length place its responsibilities and horrors where they belong.

In the Absence of the Pair of the characteristically cowardly assault on his official conduct in the Pair of while "Union yesterday." It will suffice the public to know, however, that the whole statement in regard to neglect in mailing the edition of the Pair of the Carelessness.

Lind, but probably even more injurious.

It is not doubted that provision for reimbursement would be made by law, for Congress at its description promptly passed an act providing for the feld bursement of expenses incurred by the State in raising, ac., volunteers for the defende of the United States.

For that defence Pennsylvania has, in proportion to her population, furnished a larger and more effective force, and at a greatly less expense than any other State, and her people are now freely contributing their money to the claim of the Pair of the Congress. edition of the Patriot is due to the carelessness and indolence peculiar to the proprietors of that its proper Department; agreed to pay at once to sheet, a fact so notorious to business men, that their business operation, so far as the publica-tion of that journal is concerned, is regarded as but this payment has been thus far withheld the merest farce by the industrious people of the is so wealthy a State and has expended so the will be able to satisfy the few readers of the aid which the has furnished that she can wait Patriot that the fault of the delay in its reception is not in the post office, but in the printing office of that journal.

are concerned, the improvements and facilities afforded by the Post Office in this city, and the satisfactor than the vorse than they could be the final settlement of these accounts. I believe my plan was clever. I stood on the satisfactor than the vorse than they could be the final settlement of these accounts. I believe my plan was clever. I stood on the satisfactor than the vorse than they could be the management the satisfactor than the opinion of the parties to the contrary is founded on the satisfactor to the contrary is founded on the law and extreme that they could drive us away. The founded on the satisfactor that they fought brively and the infield guns never low in the satisfactor that they fought be sales and extreme that they could drive us away. The founded on the satisfactor that they fought brively and the infield guns never low in the satisfactor that they fought be sales and extreme that they could drive us away. The found the explosion of our big believe in the satisfactor the contrary is founded on the satisfactor that they fought brively and the infield guns never low in the satisfactor that they fought be sales and extreme that they could drive us away. The fourth the infield guns never low in the satisfactor the contrary is founded on the satisfactor that they could drive us away. The fourth the infield guns never low in the satisfactor the contrary is founded on the satisfactor that the contrary is founded on the satisfactor the contrary is founded on the satisfactor that the contrary is founded on the satisfactor the contrary is founded on the satisfactor that the contrary is

The treachery of the people of Guyandotte, n account of which will be found in our telegraphic summary, was the most horrible and ceastly transaction of which we have ever heard or read. The bloody deeds of the Sepoys of India sink into insignificance when compared to such treachery, while even Cannibalism itself would revolt at such mean and dastardly cowardice.-To invite men to the civility of social hospitality-to ask them to eat salt and partake sumptuously of meat and drink, and while thus engaged, unconscious of danger or unsuspecting of death, to be dashed upon and assassinated was a work well reserved for those who are engaged in treason against liberty, that slavery may increase and be strengthened in the land. In burning the town, Col. Ziegler done well, but he would have done better, had he exterminated its assassin inhabitants.

-The treachery of Guyandotte is the treachry of the masses of the south who are controlled by the prejudices of slavery—the assassination was a direct result of the teaching of men who uphold slavery, so that those in the north who make it a policy to defend the rights of the in-

time since. While Gov. Curtin regards state action as uncalled for, in view of the Secretary's usurance that a foreign war is less emminent now than heretofore, and in view also of the fact that Congress will meet before the state legislatures, he proceeds to answer the circular of Secretary Seward in the following clear and dignified manner:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Nov. 2, 1861. Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Wash inglón; D. Q.

SIR: I received a few days since, an envelope, apparently from the Department of State at Washington, including a slip from a newspaper, purporting to be a copy of a letter from you to the Governor of New York. This mode of communicating advice by the Government of the United States to the state authorities is so them an advantage over any communication by unusual, that I am perhaps not quite justified in assuming, as I do, that the communication is

authentic.

I am glad to learn that the prospect of a disturbance of our amicable relations with foreign vite to the subject the attention of Congress, which had authority to make suitable provision I do not understand how the fact that it is now less serious can afford a reason for calling on individual States, which have no such authority.

What Congress has done or omitted you of course must know; but it seems strange that The taking of these strategetical points is an achievement which breaks the back bone of seven which breaks the back bone of seven which which because the back bone of seven which which which which because th places, and yet that the Government should falter under an apprehension of want of authority when the question is of fortifying scaboard and

lake ports.

The regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as you may be aware, will not commence until more than a month after the next meeting of Coorcess. When you assure me that the prospect of disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any period since the insurrection began, I feel that your letter would not justify me in calling a special session, and without action by the Legislature, I have less authority to act than the Executive of the United

State Governments have recently (in conforvisions in regard to the militia) acted as agents unteers for the general defence, and in clothing arming, equipping and supplying them; but

other States. It could not, of course, be exnected that the authorities of this Common vealth should go into New Jersey or Delaware to erect fortifications.

If they are to be erected by the concurrent action of the several States immediately con-cerned, an agreement among them would be necessary to determine what should be done, and what proportion of the expense of doing it

should be borne by each.

No such agreement could be lawfully made without the action of the several State Legislawithdrawal occurs McClellan will march on Ma-tures, and the Constitution expressly prohibits nassat, and the same means of transport which its being made at all without the assent of Congress.

To defray the expenses of the proposed forti-

fications, the State must, of course, resort to

The effect produced by the competition of a preserved from the presence of a rebel army illustrated by the embarrasaments attending without much aid from the federal government, that system in the raising of volunteers, and in the procuring of clothing and other supplies

To throw several of the States on the money maket in direct competition with the large loads necessary to be made by the General Government, especially under the discouraging influence which the publication of your letter may have on public credit, is an experiment which must lead to embarrassments similar in which must lead to embarrassments simi kind, but probably even more injurious.

Under the above mentioned act of Congress; the Government of the United States, through till a more convenient season (in other words. that the economy of her Government and the fice of that journal.

So far as the other gross flings of the Patriot ment which is made to other States, and which she would seem to have deserved not less, but

mather worse than they. In regard to the final settlement of these ac

dents applicable to such cases to be found in the constant feet off the Forts, and used five past history of the Government, and adding the second fuses, and poured shells into them at the this knowledge and proper consultations with rate of two handred per hour. Not a single the accounting officers will be necessary to en shell sent by the rebels burst in a ship, able him to advise as to the best mode of making up and proving the accounts, many of which most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fightmust otherwise be rejected by the accounting ing position when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon of Fort Walker was killed.

These circumstances lead me to express the At Charleston the next day thirteen minute.

These circumstances lead me to express the At Charleston the next day thirteen minute hope that the next provision by Congress forguns were fired, indicative of the burial of a the reimbursement of the State may be so at Brigadier. ranged that some faith may be reposed in the General Sherman has hundreds, perhaps accounting departments by the several State thousands, of negro-laborers at his command to and that fat least in cases. vices rendered, and with what they would have cost the United States directly, as to exclude it impossibility of extravegance or prodigality the actual expenditures made by the States made by the States made by the States made in the refunded to them without the reservices of the actual expenditures made by the States made in the reservices of the refunded to them without the reservices of the refunded to them without the reservices of the reservices of the refunded to them without the reservices of the reservi and that (at least in cases where the amout work on the new entrenchments claimed is so small in comparison with the set A terrible panic prevails at Sa resettling and revouching the accounts unde such formidable conditions.

On the whole, I suggest that the best mor of attaining the end which you propose, wou be for the General Government itself to imm diately undertake the fulfillment of its own d ties in this regard, in which it will received necessary, the prompt, expent and realons d of the Government and people of the Commwealth.

If, however, this course should not be sented to, then I have to say that Pennsylvan, in any way that may be required, will give by

make it a policy to defend the rights of the institution as it exists in the south, make them salves individually responsible for its horrible enormities.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S REPLY TO SECRE.

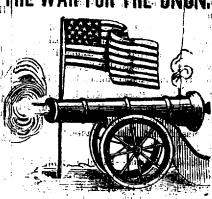
TARY SEWARD.

The following letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania is in reply to the circular of the Secretary of State on the subject of harbor defences, issued from the city of Washington some time since. While Gov. Curtin regards state ions, so that no delay may occur in aduting proper measures for their construction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servan

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THE WAR FOR THE UNDN.



STILL LATER.

Further Details from Another Source. THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. REBEL LOSS SUPPOSED TO BE TWO HUNDRED,

THE SLAVES PILLAGE AND DE-STROY BEAUFORT.

THE INHABITANTS FLED TO CHARLESTON

Gen. Sherman Improving the Defences.

Large Lot of Ammunition and Stores Captured.

2,000 Shells Thrown from the Fleet per Hour.

BUTLITTLE DAMAGE DONE TO THE FLEET

Every Vessel in a Fighting Condition when the Rebels took to their Heels.

18 Minute Guns Fired at Charleston, In dicative of the Burial of a Brigadier.

Thousands of Negroes at Work on the New Entrenchments.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATONES: TERRIBLE PANIC AT SAVANNAH

Effect of the News at Washington. A National Salute Ordered to be Fired by Secretary Welles.

Letter from Commodore Dupont,

NEW YORK DISPATOH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. The Tribunt's special report from Fortress Monroe says that on Thursday morning the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight the fleet formed in two grand lines for the ngnt. The steamer Beinville flanked the movement, which was in a citcle first, delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard, on the northwest, as the fleet came around raking Fort Walker on the

southwest.

Both ports responded vigorously. The Pawnee and Monican having for the time being got aground, were considerably damaged.

The bombardment lasted between four and

five hours, when the rebel flag on Fort Walker came down.

The reliel loss is supposed to be 200.

Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliot at Fort Beauregard.

The rebels retired across Scull creek to a vilcame down.

lage twenty five miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand. The negroes had already begun to pillage and de-stroy Beaufort—the white population having fied to Charleston by small steamers through the inland route:

It is understood that Gen. Sherman will im-It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defences of his position before making thought the Sabine would have gotten clear to any forward movement. In the forts was a large supply of sumuni-tion and stores of the best description.

Commodore Dupont will immediately survey

the bombardment:
Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the rebel forts and their abundant supply of ammunition, as the subsequent discoveries proved, not a single vessel of our fleet was either sunk or burnt, and none were seriously injured or even disabled.

The gunboat l'awnee which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more severely than any of the war vessels engaged, and yet she was not disabled in the slightest. A round alot went through her ward room and another ball damaged the second lieutenant's room, causing some havor among the furniture, but

doing the ship no material damage.

This ship lost six killed and two others of the gallant fellows were wounded Your correspondent regrets that he is unable to furnish the names of the killed and wounded.

The flag ship Wabash escaped with a sligh injury to the main mast by a round shot.

The Pocohontas had but one man injured.

The Chief Engineer of the Mohican was killed, and an assistant Engineer of the Poco the forts, they found the rebel flag at the Fort in Hilton Head still flying, and just as one of our men pulled at the halyards to draw down the traitorous banner, an explosion took place in the house just vacated by the uring no one.
It was found on examination that the rebels

had before evacuating the place arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the

Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that when the halyards of the flag should be drawn down the mines would be sprung, firing the magazines and blow up the whole work and involve the victors in a common ruin; but it did not go off and soon the brave old flag, the stars and stripes waved in triumph from the rebel flag staff.

The magazines were found to contain large quantities of powder and a vast quantity of ammunition, shot and shell, and various de-

scriptions of projectiles—the latter chiefly of English manufacture.

The Susquehanna had three men wounded.
The list of casualties as before stated gives only eight killed and some twenty wounderd. only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt.

All the wounded were doing well, and a great part would be sent home in a few days. The town of Beaufort is entirely descried except by the negroes.

The troops had not occupied it when the

steamer left, being better engaged in strength-ening their position. FORTRESS MONROE DESPATCH

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but it is understood to have brought no additional tidings.

GENERAL ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCING THE VICTORY

NATIONAL SALUTES ORDERED

Washington, Nov. 18.
Captain Stedman arrived to day at noon pringing the official dispatches from the expedition. He is also the bearer of two rebel flags, one a palmetto flag, and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker.

Capt. Steedman reports that the captured

forts are magnificent with covered ways and bomb proofs. All that our troops had to do was to occupy them and they can be held agains

Among the most efficient vessels were found to be the new gun-boats, and of which the Navy Department had twenty-three constructed for such purposes, and their success both in the gale and under fire was perfect. Commodore Drayton, who commanded the Pocohantas, is a brother of General Drayton

who commanded the rebel forts, and Captain Steedman who brings the despatches, is the son of a former mayor of Charleston.

On the reception of the official despatches

the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDER

The Department announces to the navy and to the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces respectively commanded by flag officers S. F. Dupont and Brigadier General S. W. Sherman in the capture of forts Walker and Becuregard, commanding the entrance to Port Boyal harbor, South Carolina.

To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each navy yard at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order. Signed,

GIDEON WELLS. Nov. 18th, 1861.

Letter from Flag Officer Dupont. The following is a portion of a private letter from flag officer Dupont to the Assistant Secre-tary of the Navy:

On BOARD OF FRIGATE WARASH, } Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 9.

My Dear Mr. Fox:—During the disheartening

wents of our passage my faith never gave way but at some moments it seemed appalling. On the other hand I permit no elation at our suc cess, yet I cannot retrain from telling you that it has been more complete and more brilliant than I ever could have believed.

Thave been too much fatigued to send a de-

tailed official account of the pattle. My report is full up to the eve of it and I think will interest you, but I have contented myself with a succint account which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative. This I will, however forward in time for the Secretary's re-

Tkept under way and made three turns though I passed five times between the forts, that a flanking division of five ships to watch Old Tatnall, who had eight small and swift steamers ready to pounce upon any of our should they be disabled.

the St. Lawrence. I sent no word and the Sa varinah was blown off.

"I do not regret it now except on their ac

They aimed at our bridge, where they knew their papers was from three to four thousand men under General Drayton, of South Constitutions.

They aimed at our bridge, where they knew they would make a hole if lucky. A shot in the centre let water into the after magazine, but I saved perhaps a hundred lives by keeping under way, and, being in close, we found their sights graduated at 600 yards.

When they once broke the stampede was intense and not a gun was spiked. In truth I never witnessed such a fire as that of this ship on her second turn, and I am told that its effect.

The boats from the Wabash were the first.

dor, but dispatched some vessels under capt. Gelles over on the other side to-day.

I have an expedition to Beaufort to save the light vessels, but they were fired instantly after the reporters who accompanied the expedition return to New York in the Bienville with full details

surrender.

Beaufort is deserted. The negroes are wild with joy and revenge. They have been shot down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go off with their masters.

I have already a boat at Sewell creek and the communication between Savannah and Charleson is cut off.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET

Cheering Intelligence. CAPTURE OF FORTS CONFIRMED.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM OUR | Important from Washington OWN VESSELS.

COMPLETE ROUTE OF THE REBELS.

GREAT LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED FORTY-TWO CANNONS CAPTURED

Swords, Commissions and Correspondence Seized among the Papers of their Officers.

The Destination of the Fleet Known to be Port Royal by the Rebels.

The Whole Country Seized with

a Panic. The Town of Beaufort Deserted.

ITS ONLY INHABITANT DRUNK

The Plantations Occupied by No valry, which was with the party that we One but Slaves.

POST OFFICE AT BEAUFORT SEIZED

THE ARMY SAFELY LANDED

THE VICTORY IS COMPLETE.

INNUMERABLE TROPHIES TAKEN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12. The steamer Beinville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Boyal on Sunda

cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York where she will be due to-morrow Capt. Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies—two brass cannon and secession flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost as previously

reported. The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines. The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gun boats rounded and buoyed out the channel under a fire from the forts which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active On Wednesday the weather prevented active oparations, but on Thursday morning the 7th the men-of-war and gun-boats advanced to the The action commenced at 10 a. m. and was

hotly carried on both sides and lasted about four hours: At the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat. Our loss was eight men and an officer.

The Chief Engineer of the Mohigan was killed, and about twenty wounded. Rebel loss not known. Fifty bodies were found by our men and were buried

All their wounded except two were carried Two forts were captured—Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twenty-three guns and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point, mounting nine-teen guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science and pronounced by our Engineers as impregnable against any assault

by land forces. The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect route. They left everything, arms, equip-ments of all kinds, even to the officers swords

and commissions.
All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds, were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

were left in their flight and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal. (Query? who was the traitor?)

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboals under the command of Lieut. Amman, proceeded up the Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk.

Alt the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes who were seen in great numbers and who as the boats passed came, down to the shore with bindles in their hands as if expecting to be taken off.

They seized all the letters in the post office at hands as if expecting to be taken off.

They seized all the letters in the post office at

tense and not a gun was spiked. In truth 1 never witnessed such a fire as that of this ship on her second turn, and I am told that its effect upon the spectators outside of her was intense. I learn when they saw the fiag flying on shore the troops were powerless to cheer, but wept.

Gen. Sherman was deeply affected, and the soldiers are loud and unstinting in their expressions of admiration and gratitude. The works are most scientifically constructed and there is nothing like Walker on the Potomac.

I did not allow the victory to check our arrows were wounded. All hands connected with the expedition are represented as acting in the most.

were wounded. An manus connected with the expedition are represented as acting in the most

FROM NEW YORK

Ordinance and Ordinance Stores Ordered to Port Royal.

THE PIRATE STEAMER NASHVILLE

New York, Nov 12 Orders were received to day for the standard of ordnance and ordnance stores to Parisa

Capt. Todd's Company, Lincoln Car.

THEY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH

CAPT. TODD TAKEN PRISONER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Midnight. Six ments of infantry, with two batteries, and to companies of cavalry, under communication

andria, in a southwesterly direction They started at four o'clock this mannard returned late this evening. The ed force first went to Pohick Church, and the divided—one portion taking the tel 274% of to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Max.

without meeting with any opposition.

Captain Todd's company of the Line the direction of Burke's Station, were self-

been concealed in the woods. pose, but with a loss of three men kill-1. In wounded, and three taken prisoners, including but Little Injured it is supposed, in the last named, Capt food who had ventured at least a quarter of a mis-

> cavalry remained at Pohick Church last tight. but left before the arrival of General Helatzel man's forces to day.

> > LOST.

AST Evening, on Third street, a Still DIRES! InoHangE bearing the name of FRAN is ass. The finder will confor a great favor upone to ple by leaving it at THIS OF FIG...

Sable Furs,
Liberian Squirrel Furs,
French Sable Furs,
Silver Marten Furs,
Water Noch Furs,
CAPS, COPPS AND NOPPS, LARGE ASSISTED NT
Great bargains in these Goods. Keery article sairs

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

GENTLEMENS' WEAR large assortment of Under Shirts and Drawers,

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE undersigned i:aving opened his street, Harrisburg, Pa., mas irrespectfully scheits the patronage and attention of the ladies, Gentlemes and Merchants to the following assortment of goods all of which are cur own manufacture:

ound at no18

to be forwarded immediately.

The rebel steamer Nashville was at a Georges on the 28th of October, taking in a

RECONNOISANCE BY GEN. HEINTZELMAN TO OCCOQUAN CREEK

alry, in an Ambuscade.

Three Killed and One Wounded.

Heintzelman, made a reconnoissance to day far as Occoquan creek, about twenty from Washington, or eighteen miles from X-

dria Railroad, and the other the road that on the Occoquan creek, about three miles the Potomac river. The latter crossed the and Accotink creeks, and reached the the con-

to make a reconnoissance in the advance of 1 Infantry. When several miles from the on portion of the division, they were subjectly so rounded by a large number of Rebeis, who had Their only hope of escape, therefore, was of cutting their way through. A skirmish accordingly ensued, and the cavalry effe tel their par-

in advance of his command. The object of the reconnoissance having hea accomplished, General Heintzelman orders the troops to fall back to their encomponents
It was ascertained that four hundred Rela-

Mem Advertisements.

LOST.

Mass. The finder will come as, ple by leaving it at TMI 3 OF FIGH. FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS

Next to the Harmsburg rate.

A large invoice of New Styles of French Banket hawls received this morning by not3 C.TH ART & BROTHES.

A large assortment of Under Shirts and Drawess,
(all sizes,)
Gentlemens' Traveling Shiwls and Blankets,
Every Kind of Gents Ho iery,
Cloths, Cassimers, and Vestings,
(in great variety),
Silk & Cashmers Ness Hes & Cravall,
Large vock of Gloves & Gauntells,
Large vock of Gloves & Gauntells,
Every Stadie Sopeniers,
Hooves erec Gross,
A Large Stock of these Goods, to see errom can be
found at

or these Goods, to select from carring The Telegraphic Carring Telegraphic Next door to the Harrinburg denk.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

able terms.

P. S. Ladies wishing skirts or under garments of any
P. S. Ladies wishing skirts or under garments of any
discription, can have them mad: 10 order by sending
discription, can have them mad: 10 order by sending
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