

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.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, November 18, 1861.

ABOLITIONISM.

There are some egotistically sagacious individuals and a few pot-house politicians, who occasionally exhibit their spleen in denouncing every man who supports this war, as an Abolitionist. With these gentry, the term is designed to be one of opprobrium, and we have heard it used, too, by gentlemen who would have the world suppose that they are the most perfect Christians and exemplary citizens in the land. The term Abolitionist has become so common, that in many parts of the country it is regarded as the most disgraceful which could be applied to any individual, simply because of the ignorance and the violence of the men who so use it. But when we come to examine the definition of the word and the object of those to whom it is applied, the term itself is not so disgraceful, nor will the memory of the men to whom it is applied now, suffer much hereafter when liberty, truth, virtue and wisdom are more esteemed than they are now by the mass of mankind. An Abolitionist may possibly be a miscreant. If a man seeks to abolish what is good—he advocates the disruption of entire communities or proclaimed that it would be wise and politic to change all present forms of religion—to give up the Trinity and the God Head—to swear hostility to the quality of justice, and leave the arbiters of right to the strong arms and savage natures of brutal men—if all this were proposed to be done by a system of abolitionism, then there would be some danger in the proposition, some real cause for public alarm—some present and future motive for stern opposition, and some sense and reason in making this term abolitionist one of opprobrium and disgrace. But we deny that a single right, human or divine, has ever been assailed by the abolitionists of this country, and while making this denial, we do not assume to be the advocate of their faith or the defender of their proceedings. But as they are constantly assailed we have a right to refer to the motives which prompt such assaults; and in doing so, it is well for the cause of truth that the present is so prolific in the horrors perpetrated by the institution of slavery, else would this whole struggle, with its fearful responsibilities and atrocities, be forced upon the free states. And even with the enormities of the slave power fresh in the minds of the American people, there are politicians who bluster and blunder on in the same path which has led to these troubles, and who are determined to persist to the end in the defence and advocacy of slavery.

If slavery had never existed in this country, rebellion would never have had an advocate or adherent. It was not the effort made to abolish slavery that has envenomed the tooth of treason. Those who charge these things are those who are ready to falsify for any purpose, regardless whether it be for the destruction of nations or the annihilation of truth. Our only source of discord is centered in this institution—our only danger is inculcated by its teachings—and our only corruptions spring from its practices. The legislation of the country proves the truth of these assertions, because from the very first moment of its introduction into the proceedings of Congress, we date our sectional divisions and our national heart-burnings. Its southern advocates made it the absorbing topic of debate, while the northern adulator yielded to it the most supreme privileges. The independent spirit of intelligent men could not abide these aggressions without offering at least a show of resistance. They were not willing that the fame and the friendships of the nation should all be absorbed by the prestige of slavery. And because they have done so—because they regard slavery as a great moral, social and political evil, the removal of which would be a benefit to mankind, they are derided as fanatics or denounced as abolitionists.

We leave the discussion of this subject to our readers. It affords food for reflection, and can only be pondered by those who divest themselves of all prejudices. So far as we are concerned, we would as soon deride the memory of the Waldenses or a Huguenot as reproach a living man for desiring the abolition of slavery. His principle may lack present practicality in the worldly wisdom and estimation of man—he may be in advance of the social safety, distinctions and prejudices of his fellows—but the man who desires to abolish slavery because he considers it a wrong to his brother man, obeys the noble promptings of a principle inculcated by God, and must look to Go! for his encouragement and reward until intelligence and reason prevail to a greater extent in this land than they do at present.

NO QUARTERS TO BE SHOWN.—A dispatch from Augusta, Georgia, dated the 11th says: The report has been current here for the past day or two that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah Charleston, and other places on the coast, which indicates that "no quarters will be given to invaders, and no quarters will be asked."

COST OF THE LATE BATTLE.

The Wabash fired, during the entire action, 900 shots, being all 8, 9, 10 and 11-inch shells, with the exception of a few rifled cannon projectiles of a new pattern, and which were used simply as a matter of experiment. The Susquehanna fired 500 shots, the Bienville 185, and the average of the gunboats and the other smaller ships may probably be set down at 150 each. There were, in all, 16 vessels engaged on our side, and probably from all of them were fired not far from 3,500 shot and shell at the two forts, Walker and Beauregard, the four-gun battery and the three steamers.

The average cost of each shot, reckoning shell, round shot, and rifled cannon projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into account the value of the powder used to fire them, may be set down at about \$8. Thus the burned powder and broken shell, iron of the battle of Port Royal may be set down as having cost the country not less than \$28,000. Reckoning, then, says the New York Tribune, a few items of this battle, beginning with the immense cost of this fleet, which has been preparing since August last, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food, and the expense of the two lost vessels on a very moderate scale, the entire cost is about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Rent of the vessels up to this time (\$3,600,000), Pay of the soldiers, etc. (680,000), Value of rations consumed up to this time (220,000), Value of clothing worn out up to this time (165,000), Value of powder burned (28,000), Value of the Governor and Peeries, lost on the Cataline scale (\$30,000), Total (\$4,908,000).

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

We see that President Lincoln has issued an order directing the military authorities in Virginia to suspend the civil authorities whenever they claim to hold authority from Governor Letcher, and to place all the State officers under arrest who attempt to interfere with their functions. We are glad that the President has taken this step. The existence of the Richmond authorities, and the exercise of their power, have caused a great degree of embarrassment to the army in occupation of the Virginia shores. It will not do for us to trifle with these people. If we mean to crush treason in Virginia we must go about the work in earnest. Our Administration has recognized the Wheeling Government as the bona fide Government of Virginia, and it must secure the performance of their duties without the interference of the rebel agents.—This course will be the course of the army in its progress through the Cotton States. It is just and proper, and rendered necessary by the present extraordinary and remarkable condition of affairs.

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

Mr. Joel B. Sutherland, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, died at his residence, in that city, on Friday night, in the seventieth year of his age. The deceased was brought up to the medical profession, but many years ago he dropped the practice of medicine to enter into an active political life. He was a prominent member of the Jackson party in the old district of Southwark, and he represented the First district in Congress from 1827 to 1837. He was a member of the State Legislature at the time President Jackson vetoed the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, and Dr. Sutherland incurred the indignation of his party, at that time, by voting for a recharter of the bank as a State institution. The deceased was at one period an associate judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and he also held the position of resident physician at the Lazaretto. He took part in the war of 1812; and, of late years, he has been active in his efforts to obtain a substantial recognition from the Federal Government of the services rendered by the soldiers who fought in what he termed "the second war of independence."

EXCITING NEWS FROM CEREDO, IN WAYNE CO., VA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of Thursday says: A dispatch was received last evening by the Governor, from Col. Boles, dated Catlettsburg, Ky., the 12th, stating that four thousand rebels were marching upon the town of Ceredo, Wayne county, Va. The small force at that place had fallen back upon Catlettsburg, where they had rallied some five or six hundred soldiers and citizens, who intended to make a stand to the death. Ceredo is only nine miles from Guyandotte. Catlettsburg is at the mouth of the Big Sandy. The minor portion of Colonel Zeigler's regiment, heretofore stationed at Ceredo, were sent up the Kanawha about a week ago.

OUR NAVAL TROPHIES.

The trophies from Fort Royal have been apportioned between the Navy Department and the Navy Yard. The two cannon have been taken to the Navy Yard, to occupy places alongside of the trophies of the Mexican war, which meet the eye of every visitor as soon as he enters the premises. They are not, as has been represented, "rifled guns of the newest and most approved pattern," but old fashioned smooth bore field pieces, of European manufacture. Over the trophies there is engraved a crown, indicating that they are colonial guns. They bear date 1803. Around the rim of the breach the words "South Carolina" are rudely engraved. The flags are displayed at the Navy Department.

STAMPED FROM REBELLION.

Captain Bennett, with a party of fifty of the Lincoln cavalry, ventured some four miles within the enemy's pickets a few days ago. He reports that many of the dwellings, built in fine taste and surrounded by beautiful gardens and shrubbery, have been deserted by their owners, who have not even taken care of their contents. He saw silver ware and other valuables lying on the tables and in the closets, the buildings in all their appointments bearing evidence of having been abandoned in great haste. Many of the negroes that he met begged most piteously of him to take them in safety to his camp. There was a general desire expressed by them to come to the North.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

The Father of the late Col. Ellsworth Appointed Military Storekeeper.

Visitors to the Heads of Departments.

Capture of a Foraging Party by the Rebels.

TRADE WITH BEAUFORT, S. C.

VESSELS RUNNING THE REBEL BLOCKADE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Ephraim Ellsworth, father of the late Colonel Ellsworth, has been appointed military storekeeper by the President, but is not yet assigned to duty. The heads of Department have been so much annoyed by visitors that they have not been able to prepare the annual reports. They have, therefore, been compelled to resolve to exclude all visitors until after the meeting of Congress. In view of this determination, parties who contemplate visiting Washington for the purpose of having interviews with the heads of Departments, are advised to defer their journey until after the assembling of Congress. A foraging party went out from Gen. Wadsworth's brigade yesterday, and having procured a large supply of corn, they started back in the afternoon. Five of the wagons became detached from the main body, and halting in the road about two and a half miles to the left of Falls Church, the men stacked their arms and went toward a farm house to get something to eat. A party of rebel cavalry who had been scouting in the neighborhood, availing themselves of the opportunity thus presented, suddenly rushed between our soldiers and their arms, thus rendering them powerless for resistance. The consequence was the capture of five loaded wagons and it is supposed thirty-one prisoners. About ten of the soldiers certainly escaped, and it may be that some of the others may yet return, as it is not improbable that they sought refuge in the woods. They all belong to the Third New York regiment. The place where they were taken is beyond our lines, and this unfortunate affair is the result of their own carelessness.

It is understood that the Government will, in the course of a few days, make arrangements to open trade with Beaufort, S. C. It is reported that our forces there have captured fifteen hundred bales of cotton. It is not stated whether it will be sent North.

Col. Hardig, of Missouri, has made arrangements by which the three month's Home Guards of that State who were mustered into service under authority of the late Gen'l. Lyon will be paid.

George D. Kellog, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers with the rank of captain, and assigned to Gen'l. Stanley's staff.

The steamer E. B. Hale arrived at the Navy Yard on Saturday night. For a week or two past she has been stationed at Stump Creek to watch the rebel steamer George Page, but the opening of the new rebel battery at Cockpit Point forced her to move from that exposed position, and she now lies at deep point when on the lookout.

Her officers have no objections to an encounter with the George Page, as they have a staunch little steamer and a fine battery aboard. The Dawn ran the blockade on Saturday night a week, the Hetzel on last Tuesday night and six schooners on Thursday night last, all bound down. Since then none but small vessels have passed either way.

All the schooners which have left Washington or Georgetown have passed through safely, and more are now at Indian Head. The Confederates are busy at Preston point, and it is supposed are building a strong work for a battery there.

Important from Havana.

THE SPANISH FLEET FOR MEXICO.

THE NEWS FAVORABLE TO THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT.

Mexico Reported to have Acceded to the Demands of England and France.

ROUGH TREATMENT TO MAX. MAREZ. TEZK'S OPERA TROUPE.

The Heron Sisters Held for Ransom.

New York, Nov. 18.

The steamer Cosmopolitan from Havana, has arrived with dates to the 11th inst. The Spanish fleet for Mexico was only awaiting the arrival of vessels past due from Spain. The Mexican news is not favorable. The Juarez government owing to the disaffection of Gen. Ortega, who had retired to his own State, Zacatecas, which tells against the government. Marquez, with 4,000 troops, though once defeated, was approaching the valley of Mexico, but it was supposed he would be again defeated.

The constitutional guarantee suspended by Congress, has been restored by the edicts of President Juarez. A report prevailed that Mexico had acceded to the demands of England and France, but it was not believed at the capital. Chervanaco, only twenty-four miles from the capital, was in the hands of the rebels. Eight hundred filibusters had Rio Bravo and were marching on Durango.

Max. Marezteks' opera troupe had been roughly handled on the way to Vera Cruz by the reactionists, and sustained considerable loss. Part of the troupe including the sisters Nathalie were taken to the strongholds in the mountains for ransom. The sisters Nathalie are the Miss Herons of this city, and this statement will cause much anxiety to their friends and relatives.

From Santa Rosa Island.

ANOTHER NIGHT ATTACK ON WILSON'S ZOUAVES ATTEMPTED.

The Rebels Shelled off the Island with Great Loss.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Mr. Savage, United States vice Consul at Havana, who returned from Key West on the 10th inst., reports that 1,600 rebels were discovered by the federal patrol on Santa Rosa Island, some twenty miles from Fort Pickens. The commander of the fleet sent a force who shelled the rebels off the island with a great loss. The supposed object of the enemy was to gain a force of 5,000 or more troops and then make a force march on Col. Wilson's camp for another night attack. The above report is brought by the steamer Cosmopolitan arrived to-day from Havana.

THE CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The Scene on Board the British Vessel.

How the News was Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

The Navy Department prefers not to publish, at present, the official reports made by the officers of the war steamer San Jacinto, in reference to the capture of Mason and Slidell. The general facts are these: Commander Wilkes, evidently a man of "grit," was sent out to bring home the San Jacinto from the coast of Africa; on his return he touched at Cienfuegos, where he ascertained that Mason and Slidell had run the blockade, and were en route to Europe, probably by the way of Cuba. He sailed up and went into port at Havana. There he ascertained that the Confederate commissioners had been gone but a few hours, having sailed in the British mail steamer Trent, the evening before, (7th November.) He immediately put to sea, directing his course so as to intercept the vessel. When about forty miles off Matanzas, in the old Bahama Channel, the Trent hove in sight, and the two vessels were soon within hailing distance. Commodore Wilkes sent a shot across the bows of the Trent. To this no attention was paid, when another was directed near the bow. This brought the steamer to—Lieutenant Fairfax, to whom both of the Confederate passengers were personally known, was sent on board in a boat, supported with two more boats, filled with marines. Lieutenant Fairfax went on deck and called for Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who soon appeared. Lieutenant Fairfax politely informed them of the object of his mission, and asked them to go on board his boat. To this they objected, Mason remarking that they had paid their passage to Europe, to the British Consul at Havana, (who acts as agent for the mail steamship line,) and he would not leave without force. Lieut. Fairfax, pointing to his marines drawn up on the decks of the British steamer, said: "You see, sir, I have the force, if that is what you require." Then you must use it," replied Mason. With this Lieut. Fairfax placed his hand upon the Senator's shoulder and pressed him to the gangway. At this juncture the passengers rushed forward, somewhat excited, and attempted to interfere. The marines immediately showed their bayonets, and Mason consented to the decision of Lieutenant Fairfax, asking that he might be permitted to make his protest in writing. Just then a fine specimen of an Englishman rushed on deck in military or naval uniform (the officer in command of the mails, probably), and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieut. Fairfax informed him that he had stated to Capt. Moor of the packet, why he arrested two of his passengers, and further that he had no explanations to make. Protests were then drawn up, and Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries Eustis and McFarland, went into the boats of the San Jacinto. Com. Wilkes sent a message to the ladies that his best cabin was at their service if they desired to accompany the prisoners back to the United States. They, however, declined, and proceeded on the voyage. The arrest was made on the 8th, and the San Jacinto arrived with the prisoners at Fortress Monroe on Friday. Lieut. Taylor was dispatched to Washington with the official papers, and the San Jacinto was ordered to New York, whence the prisoners will be forwarded to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

The Trent is not, as has been supposed, an inter-oceanic steamer, plying between the West India Islands. She is a British international packet, carrying the British mails, and plying between Southampton, England, Vera Cruz, Havana, St. Thomas, and thence back to Southampton.

Lieutenant Taylor arrived here at noon, yesterday, and the news of the arrest created a profound sensation, and very general and unbounded rejoicing. The act is, outside of the departments, very generally approved, though there are various opinions expressed in the speculations as to the light in which England will view the transaction. One thing is evident, England has always favored the right of search; and it is a bad law, or rule, that will not work equally well both ways. Captain Wilkes was disposed to seize the packet, under the charge of favoring the enemies of our country, and bring her to Key West, but, finding that it would seriously disappoint a large number of passengers, he abandoned his purpose.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH BARK.

Our Naval Force Increased at Newport News.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

Passengers by the Old Point boat report all quiet there and nothing new.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17, via Baltimore.

There has been no flag of truce to Norfolk to-day and we consequently have no news from the South.

A Spanish bark taken off Charleston by the gun-boat Alabama has arrived here in charge of a prize crew. She has no cargo and will probably be released.

Our naval force at Newport News has been increased in order to check the rebel expedition fitting out in the James River, of which three formidable fire ships are said to form a part.

General Phelps' command are building comfortable tents for their winter quarters, and Newport News will, in a few days, present the appearance of a large village.

From the Lower Potomac.

The Federal Troops Preparing to Enter the Eastern Counties of Virginia.

The Proclamation of Gen. Dix and the Virginians.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.

The steamers Georgia and Georgiana arrived this morning from Newton, Worcester county, Maryland, with a large number of federal troops were at that point preparing to march into the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia.

On the way up to the Potomac river a boat was sent ashore and the proclamation of Gen. Dix was read to a large number of Virginians in a farm house who declared it entirely satisfactory and claimed the protection of the Government from the rebels who were forcing them into the Confederate service against their will.

The gun boat resolute had been giving them protection during the day but at night they would have to seek shelter in the woods.

Married.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. T. S. Miles, Mr. LEVY WEAVER, to Miss MARY J. JONES, all of this place.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bower, late of Susquehanna township, deceased are required to make payment to the subscriber and all persons having claims against the said deceased will present them for settlement to GEO. W. SEAL, of Harrisburg, Administrator on the estate of John Bower, dec'd. nov18-d01 1w*

REMOVAL.

WM BREITENGER has removed his restaurant from the corner of Dewberry alley and Third street, to the house formerly occupied by the "Lion Hotel" in War-street, between Dewberry alley and Third street which he has refitted throughout in the most beautiful manner, and he is now prepared to furnish as usual, Diners and all the delicacies of the season, in the "Faber's" style which has distinguished his establishment from the time of first opening. nov18-d1m

SANFORD'S Opera TROUPE

BRANT'S HALL, FRIDAY EVE'G, NOV. 22.

Doors open 1/2 to 7. Commence 1/2 to 8. ADMISSION 25 cts.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR FUEL" will be received at the office of the undersigned Assistant Quartermaster of volunteers, U. S. A., at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 3 p. m., of Friday the 22d day of November next, for supplying the troops at Camp Curtin with fuel for a period not longer than four months to commence on the 27th of November, 1861, viz: Good, sound, merchantable hard wood for fuel, green or dry, in cords of 128 cubic feet, the sticks to be four feet long from point to curf. Good merchantable anthracite coal, of the "egg" size, in tons of 2240 lbs. The above to be delivered subject to inspection at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, Penna., in quantities as required, and at periods not more frequently than three times in each week.

The contract to continue for the time above specified unless sooner terminated by order of the Quartermaster General of the United States. The proposals must be accompanied by the actual signatures of the parties tendering, and the actual signatures also of two sufficient sureties in the sum of three thousand dollars, willing to enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract—and if these sureties be not known to the undersigned—a certificate of some United States or State Judge or Alderman of this district as to their sufficiency will be required.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned propose to deliver to the United States, at Camp Curtin, Dauphin county, Pa., for the use of the troops there stationed, as per advertisement of Nov. 18, 1861, good merchantable hard wood fuel (green or dry, as the case may be) at \$ per cord (of 128 cub. ft.) in tons of 2,240 lbs., at \$ per ton. A. B. Sureties: C. D. E. F.

Addressed to Capt. E. C. WILSON, A. Q. M., (Vol.) U. S. A. HARRISBURG, PA.

OLD BOOKS, LETTERS &c.

I WANT to buy all the Old Books I can find; those having Old Bibles, Pamphlets, &c., had any great and rare places, can now convert such old accumulations into cash. I also want old letters written by celebrated Americans. I give from \$2 to \$20 for letters written by Washington, and in proportion for Revolutionary commanders; for the signatures of a Declaration of Independence, Commodore, Eminent Clergymen, Lawyers and Physicians. Those having Old Letters can sell them for gold by addressing immediately, R. Shaw, Post Office, Harrisburg, Pa. Reports wanted. nov18-d1m

TO TAILORS.

TWO good, steady Journeymen Tailors want immediate employment. H. S. RITTER. Circular, Nov. 16, 1861.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale two adjoining brick properties located on the west side of 5th street, above Locust street, Harrisburg. For terms and conditions apply to JOHN A. WEIR, Agent. nov14-d01 GEO. W. BOYER.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

SHELLENBERGER & BROTHER, NO. 80 MARKET STREET. (Room formerly occupied by the Postoffice.)

THE undersigned have just opened a new and large assortment of the latest styles of clothing. We are also prepared to manufacture to order. Terms Low. Apply to J. O. Bumberger, Esq., Cashier of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Harrisburg, or to J. O. B. LEBY, Middlestown. nov5-d1m

FOR SALE OF RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale or rent, his Distillery near Harrisburg, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Susquehanna river, with steam engine, pig pen, railroad siding and about eight acres of ground. Terms Low. Apply to J. O. Bumberger, Esq., Cashier of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Harrisburg, or to J. O. B. LEBY, Middlestown. nov25-d1m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds—Fresh and salt lard, Soap, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Tobacco, Sugar and Country Produce in general, Market street, next door to Park House, also corner Third and Walnut streets. nov28-d1m JOHN WISE.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Sable Furs, Siberian Squirrel Furs, French Sable Furs, Silver Marten Furs, Water Mink Furs, Great bargains in these Goods. Every article warranted to be exactly as represented, at CATHART & BROTHER, Next to the Harrisburg Bank. nov3

ALDERMAN.

HENRY PEPPER. OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW), NEAR MARKET. Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth. CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A. nov12-d11

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER,

WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANO-FORTE, MELODION, VIOLON and also in the science of THEORITICAL BASS. He will with pleasure wait upon pupils at their homes at any hour desired; or lessons will be given at his residence, in Third street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church. dec1-d11

New Advertisements.

A NEW MILITARY WORK, JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, NO. 51 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

Major General McClellan's Works.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE: comprising descriptions in detail of the Military Systems of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia. Adapting their advantages to all arms of the United States Service. Embodiment of the Report of Observations in Europe during the Crimean War, as Military Commissioner from the United States Government in 1855-56. By GEN. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army. Originally published under the direction of the War Department, by order of Congress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated with a fine steel Portrait and several hundred Engravings. \$3.50.

This most interesting volume, prepared with great labor by General McClellan, from copious notes taken during his tour of observation in Europe, under orders from the War Department; opens to the reader much of his own military history and culture. Here will be found his matured views on subjects of immediate and absorbing interests, and the noble and bold suggestions contained herein be every day applying in practice. The book is a striking prophecy, of which his present position and his assured fame are the bright fulfillment.

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIELD SERVICE OF THE U. S. CAVALRY IN TIME OF WAR. By GEN. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army. To which is added, the Basis of Instruction for the U. S. Cavalry, from the authorized Tactics, including the formation of regiments and squadrons, the duties and posts of officers, lessons in the training use of the horse, illustrated by numerous diagrams, with the signals and calls now in use; also, instructions for officers and non-commissioned officers on outpost and patrol duty. With a drill for the use of cavalry as skirmishers, mounted and dismounted 1 vol. 12mo. Fully illustrated. \$2.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE!

Between Philadelphia and HARRISBURG. LOOK HAVEN, JESSE SHORE, WILLIAMSON, MUNY, UNKNOWN, WASHINGTON, MILTON, LEWISBURG, NORTH HANOVER, HANOVER, YORKTOWN, GEORGETOWN, LYNDENSTOWN, MILLERSBURG, BALFAX, DARTMOUTH, AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located the Passage will be at the lowest rates. A Circular goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the Depot of PHILADELPHIA, No. 811 Market Street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight (always) as low as by any other route. Particular attention paid by this line to prompt and speedy delivery of all Harrisburg goods.

The undersigned thankful for past patronage hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Philadelphia and Reading Foot of Market Street, No. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

J. R. INGERSOLL'S PATENT FOUNTAIN HAIR-BRUSH.

It dresses the hair without soiling the fingers. It effects a saving of one-half in the use of hair preparations. It does away with greasy hair-oil bottles. It is handsome artistically—the common hair-brush. It regulates the quantity of fluid used, and, as a drop, it is perfectly moist, and cannot spill over in the trunk or on the toilet.

It carries enough of any preparation to last for a voyage or a long journey. Its price is moderate, and it saves its own cost in three months. For sale at Keller's Drug and Fancy Store, 91 Market street two doors east of Fourth street, south side. oct10

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John B. Thompson, late of this county, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, will present them for settlement, to Hamilton Thompson, Executor of the Estate of John B. Thompson, deceased. Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 29, 1861.—d60w*

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A large Invoice of New Styles of French Blanket