

Enrever 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 Morning, November 19, 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 Abolitonist. 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 Abolition at 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 whem it is applied now, suffer much hereafter when liberty, truth, virtue and wisdom are more esteemed then they are now by the mass of mankind. An Abolitionist may possibly be a miscreant. If a man seeks to abolish what is good-if he advocates the disrupture 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 arbitrators 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 feith or the defender of their propositions. But as they are constantly assailed we have a Jackson party in the old district of Southwark, right to refer to the motives which prompt such and he represented the First district in Conassaults; and in doing so, it is well for the gress from 1827 to 1837. He was a member of cause of truth that the present is so prolific in the State Legislature at the time President the korrors perpetrated by the institution of Jackson vetoed the bill to recharter the Bank slavery, else would this whole struggle, with of the United States, and Dr. Sutherland inits fearful responsibilities and atrocities, be curred the indignation of his party, at that time, forced upon the free states. And even with by voting for a recharter of the bank as a State the enormities of the slave power fresh in the institution. The deceased was at one period an minds of the American people, there are politi- associate judge in the Court of Common Pleas cians who bluster and blunder on in the same and he also held the position of resident physipath which has led to these troubles, and who cian at the Lazaretto. He took part in the war are determined to persist to the end in the de- of 1812; and, of late years, he has been active

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 rebels were marching upon the town of Ceredo, and the court of the second of of 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 week ago. national heart-burnings. Its southern advocate made it the absorbing topic of debate, while the northern adulator yielded to it the most su-Floyd's purposes seemed to be to cut off com-munication through the ferry boat that plies preme privileges. The independant spirit of intelligent men could not abide these aggressions without offering at least a show of resistence. 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's 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.

fence and advocacy of slavery.

We leave the discussion of this subject to our readers. It affords food for reflection, and can OUR NAVAL TROPHISS.—The trophies from Port 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 trunions there is engraved a crown, indicating that they are colonial guns. They hear date 1803. Around the rim of the breech the words "South Carolina" are rudely engraved. The flags are displayed only be pondered by those who divest them. selves of all prejudices. Se far as we are concerned. we would as soon deride the the memory of the Waldenses or a Hugenous as reproach a living man for desiring the abolishment of slavery. His principle may lack present practicability in the wordly wisdom and estimation of man-be 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 incalcated by God, and must look to Go I 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 Sa wantab. Charleston, and other places on the coast, which indicates that "no quarters will be given to invaders, and no quarters will be was a general desire expressed by them to came 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 pro-

ectiles of a new pattern, and which were used

simply as a matter of experiment. The Sus-

quehanns fired 500 shots, the Bienville 185.

and the avarage 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 8,500 shot and shell at the

two forts, Walker and Beauregard, the four-

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

\$3,600,000

220,000

Rent of the vessels up to this time,

value of rations consumed up to this

lost on the Cataline scale, \$30,000

Total .....\$4,903,000

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

We see that President Lincoln has issued an

order directing the military authorities in Vir-

ginia 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 func-

tions. We are glad that the President has ta-

ken 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 Administra-

tion has recognized the Wheeling Government

as the bons 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 pre-

sent extraordinary and remarkable condition of

DEATH OF EX-JUDGE SUTHERLAND. - Mr. Joel

B. Sutherland, a well-known citizen of Phila-

delphia, 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

in his efforts to obtain a substantial recognition

from the Federal Government of the services

rendered by the soldiers who fought in what he

Exciting News From Ceredo, in Wayne Co.

Wayne count, Va. The small force at that place had fallen back upon Catlettsburg, where

they had rallied some five or six hundred sol-diers and citizens, who intended to defend the

place 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

The latest reports from Gauley are that fight ing was still going on there, as late as Saturday.

across the river. Gen. Benham, with a large force, was four miles below. Gauley and two

miles above Loupe creek, and had crossed the river by means of the steamer Silver Lake,

which had been detained for that purpose. Gen.

Benham is in a fair way to cut off Floyd's retreat, and, as soon as his position is made known to Rosencrans, an advance movement will be made. On Sunday night a body of

three hundred secesh cavalry were at Clinton, with a view to capture whatever steamer might

pass. This place is on the Kahawha river, five miles below Cannelton.

OUR NAVAL TROPHIES.—The trophies from

are rudely engraved. The flags are displayed at the Navy Department.

STAMPEDE 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 sur-rounded by beautiful gardens and shrubbery, have been deserted by their owners, who have

not even taken care of their centents. 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 shandoned in greaty hasta. Many, of the negroes taathe mes begged most piteously of him to take them in safety to his camp. There

The same paper says:

termed "the second war of independence."

time Value of powder hurned Value of the Governor and Peerless

is about as follows:

gun battery and the three steamers.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

### From Washington.

The Father of the Late Col. Elisworth Appointed Military Storekeeper.

Visitors to the Heads of Departments.

Capture of a Foraging Party by the

TRADE WITH BEAUFORT, S. C.

VESSELS RUNNING THE REBEL

BLOUKADE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Enhraim Ellsworth, father of the late Colonel Ellsworth, has been appointed military store-

teeper 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 their 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 hither 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 Five of the wagons became deached 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, sud-denly 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 scaped, and it may be that some of the others nay yet return, as it is not improbable that they sought refuge in the woods. They all be-long to the Thirteeuth New York regiment. The place where they were taken is beyond our ines, and this unfortunate affair is the result of

their own carelessness.

It is understood that the Government will n 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. Harding, 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 ap pointed Assistant Adjutant-General of volunteers with the rank of captain, and assigned to

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.

profession, but many years ago he dropped the practice of medicine to enter into an active po-Her officers have no objections to an encounter with the George Page as they have a staunch little steamer and a fine battery aboard. litical life. He was a prominent member of the 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 Washing

ion or Georgetown have passed through safely and more are now at Indian Head. The Confederates are busy at Freestone point and it is supposed are building a strong work

Important from Havana.

for a battery there.

THE SPANISH FLEET FOR MEXICO. THE NEWS FAVORABLE TO THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT.

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

ROUGH TREATMENT TO MAX. MARES-TEZK'S OPERA TROUPE.

The Heron Sisters Held for Ransom.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. The steamer Cosmopolitan from Hanvana 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 deeated.

The constitutional guarantee suspended by Congress, has been restored by the edicts of

Congress, has been restored by the edicts of fresident Juarez.

A report prevailed that Mexico had acceeded to the demands of England and France, but it was not believed at the capital. Chernavaco, only twenty-four miles from the capital, was in the hands of the rebels.

Eight hundred fillibusters had Rio Bravo and

were marching on Darango.

Max. Marestzeks' opera troupe had been rough ly handed on the way to Vera Cruz by the reac-tionists, and sustained considerable loss. Part of the troupe including the sisters Nathalie were taken to the strongholds in the mountains for ransom. The sisters Nathalic are the Miss Herons of this city, and this statement will cause much anxiety to their friends and re-

From Santa Rosa Island ANOTHER NIGHT ATTACK ON WIL-SON'S ZOUAVES ATTEMPTED.

The Rebels Shelled off the Island with Great Loss.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. Mr. Savage, United States vice Consul at Mr. Savage, United States vice Consul at Havana, who returned from Key West on the 10th inst., reports that 1,500 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 the supposed phict of the anomy was to loss. The supposed object of the enemy was to get together 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 Hayana.

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

Africa; on his return he touched at Cienfuegos, where he ascertained that Mason and Slidell where he ascertained that mason and siden had run the blockade, and were en route to Europe, probably by the way of Cuba. He sailed up and went into port at Havanna. There he ascertained that the Confederate commissioners had been gone but a few hours, having sailed in the British mail steamship the evening before, (7th Novem-He immediately put to sea, direct-Trent, ber.) 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 nove 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 boars, filled with marines. Lieutenant Fairfax went on deck and called for Messis. 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 tue British Consul at Ha-vanna, (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 torward, 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, probauly,) and demanded why passengers on board that ship were molested. Lieut. Fairfax informed him that he had stated to Capt. Moir, of the packet, why he arrested two of his pas-sengers, and further than that he had no explanations to make. Protests were then drawn

the San Jacinto was ordered to New York whence the prisoners will be forwarded to For Warren, in Boston harbor. The Trent is not, as has been supposed, an intercolonial 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 South-

to the ladies that his best cabin was at thei

service if they desired to accompany the priso-

ners back to the United States. They, how

ever, declined, and proceeded on the voyage.

Lieutenant Taylor arrived here at noon, yes terday, and the news of the arrest created a profound sensation, and very general and almost 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 old acc 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. FORTRES MONEOR, Nov. 17,

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 has no cargo and will probably be released.

Our naval force at Newport News has been

increased in order to check the rebel expededi-tion fitting out in the James River, of which three formidable fire ships are said to form a General Phelps' command are building comfortable tents for their winter quarters, and Newport News will, in a few days, present the

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,

Four thousand federal troops were at that point preparing to march into the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia.

On the way up to the Pokomoke 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 factory and claimed the protection of the Gov-ernment 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. Lavi WEAVER, to Miss MARY J I TRINS, all of this place.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A IL 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 decedent wil seent them for settlement to
GEO. W. SEAL, of Harrisburg,
Administrator on the estate of John Bower, dec'd.

REMOVAL.

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 Africe; on his return he touched at Circumstand. season, in that reckerche style which has distinguished his e-tablishment from the time of first opening.

## SANFORD'S Opera TROUPE

# BRANT'S HALL,

Doors open \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7. Commence \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 8 ADMISSION

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

SALS FOR FUEL" will be received at the office of the undersigned Assistant Quartermasther of volunteers, U. S. A., at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania until 3 p. m., of Friday the 22d day of November inst., for supplying the troops at DAILY LINE! 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 centract 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 Eustis and McFarland, went into the boats of the actual signatures of the parties tendering, and the san Jacinto. Com. Wilkes sent a message to the ladies that his best cobis ing to enter into bonds for the fulfilment of the contract—and if these sureties be not known t the undersigned—a certificate of some United ever, declined, and proceeded on the voyage. States or State Judge or Alderman of this dis The arrest was made on the 8th, and the San trict as to their sufficiency will be required.

FORK OF PROPOSAL.

Jacinto arrived with the prisoners at Fortress Monroe on Friday. Lieut Taylor was dispatch The undersigned propose to deliver to the United States, at Camp Curtin, Dauphin county Pa., for the use of the troops there stationed ed to Washington with the official papers, and as per advertisement of Nov. 18, 1861, good merchantable hard wood fuel (green or dry, s the case may be,) at \$ per cord (of 128 cub. ft.)
Good merchantable anthracite coal (egg size,) in tons of 2,240 lbs., at \$ per ton. Sureties:

Post Office. Addressed to Capt. E. C. Wilson, A. Q. M., (Vol.) U. S. A.

N. B.—Lykens Valley Coal preferred. OLD BOOKS, LETTERS &c.

WANT to buy all the Old Books I can

Ind: those having Old Broks, Famphlets &c., hid away in garrets and bye 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 signers of tre; Declaration of Independence, Commondores, Eminent Civilians, Lawyers and Physicians. Those baying Old Letters can sell them for gold by addressing immediately, R. Spring, Post Office, Harrisburg. Pa. Reports wanted.

TO TAILORS. Two good, steady Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. H. S. RITTER. Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1861.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale two ad-Joining brick properties ocated on the west side of Scond street, above Locust street, Harrisburg.

For terms and conditions apply to JOHN A. WEIR nov14-d6t

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 all kinds of Gents Wear, cut to the latest styles and fash ions. We have always on hand a large stock of Readymade clothing and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods.

1. SHELLENBERGER & BRO.

FOR SALE OF RENT. THE undersigned offers for sale or rent his Distillery below Har isburg, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Susquehanna river, with ateam
engine, pig pen, railroad siding and about eight acres of
ground. Terms low. Apply to J. C. Bomberger, Esq.,
Cashier of the Mechanics Savings Rank, Harrisburg, or
JACOB L\*187,
oct26-dlm\*
Midd:etown.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER
in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit.— Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisias and Nuts of all kinds— Fresh and all Hish, Bosp, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, To-basco, Segars and Country Produce in general, Market street, next door to Parke House, also corner Third and

FURS: FURS! FURS! FURS

Sable Furs,
Liberian Squirrel Furs,
French Sable Furs,
Silver Marien Furs,
Water Mink Furs.
CAPS, CUFFS AND MOFFS, LARGE ASSOSTMENT.
Great bargains in these Goods. Revey acticle warranted to be exactly as represented, at
CATHCART & BROTHER,
Next to the Harrisburg Bank.

HENRY PEFFER.

OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW.) NEAR MARKET.

Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth CITY OF HABRISBURG, PENN'A:

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER, WOULD respectfully inform his old V Out Life respectfully. Inform, his old patrons and the public generally, that he will not continue to give instructions on the PIANO, FORTE ME LODEON, VIOLIN and also in the science of THOROUGH BASS. "He will writing pleasure wait upon purplisas; their homes at any hour desired, or sesons will be given a his residence, in Third street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church.

LATHER and INVANT BROWN BROWN BEAUTY STUDY.

TABLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STUDY.

TO BELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STUDY.

TO BELL

New Advertisements.

A NEW MILITARY WORK JUST PUBLISHED

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE. NO. 51 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

Major General McClellan's Works. THE ARMIES OF EUROPE : comprising des 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 ing the Report of Observations in Europe dering the Crimean War, as Military Commissioner from the United States Government in 1855-56. By Cro. 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 Engraving. \$3.50.

This most interesting volume, prepared with great labor by General McClellan, from copious notes taken during his tour of observation ous notes taken unring his cour 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 considered views on subject of its contract of the contract of military history and current. Here will be found his matured views on subjects of immefound his matured views on subjects of immediate and absorting interests, and the notion and bold suggestions contained herein he is now in position to realize, and is, in fact, every day applying in practice. The book is a still ing-prophecy, of which his present position and his assured fame are the bright fulfilment REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIELD SERVICE OF THE U. S. CAVALTRY IN TIME OF WAR. By Geo. B. Moo and LAN, 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 in the formation of regiments and squadrons the duties and posts of officers, lessons in the tran-ting use of the horse, illustrated by numeron 25 cts. diagrams, with the signals and calls now a use; also, instructions for others and now

### commissioned officers on outpost and modernty. With a drill for the use of cavalry as akirmiahers, mounted and dismounted 1 mi. 12mo. Fully illustrated. \$2. PEIPHER'S

Between Philadelphia DOE HAYER JERSEY SHORE WILLIA PORT, STORY UNIOSTOWN, WATSINTOWN, MILTON, SENSON, STORY, SETTING GEORGISTOWN, LYRESTOWN, MILLER, BUEG, HALIPAI, DATPHIN,

AND HARRISBURG. The Philadolphia leput beta entraity added to Crayage will be at the lowest rates. A Conductor get through with each train to attent to decade neuronal all goods entrusted to the fine. Goods entrusted to the fine.

all goods entrusted to the fine two is televered sine Depot of 1.

FREED, WARD & FEBED, No. 511 Mar. of sized. Pan delphia, by 5 b'clook. ". M., with be enterted a Harrisburg the uext morning.

Freight (always) as low as by any other ne.

Freight (always) as low as by any other ne.

Freight (always) as low as by any other ne.

Freight (always) as low as by any other ne.

Freight (always) as low as by any other ne.

The undersigned thankful for past actors a heavy strict attention to business to ment toom.

The undersigned thankful for past actors a heavy strict attention to business to ment toom.

Philadelphia and deadin of the day of the control of the cont

J. R. INGERSOLL'S

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Administrator on the Estate of John B. Thomps in de

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