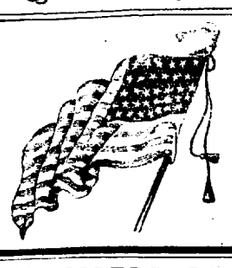
Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, November 25, 1862.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO GENERAL SCOTT.

After the crushing rejoinder of Gen. Scott, to the sophistries and lame apologies which Mr. Buchanan had penned to palm on the American public as an excuse for his dereliction of duty, while President, and his questionable loyalty during all the time that his Cabinet were preparing to destroy the government—after all this, sensible men fondly imagined that Mr. Buchanan would take advantage of the privacy of Wheatland, and forever bury himself in silence amid its bachelor gloom and freezing formalities. But in this the public have been disappointed. The itching anxiety of the Ex-President to escape the odium which is surrounding to crush him, causes him to resort to the basest strategem to escape, if possible, the awful doom of reproach and disgrace which awaits him. He appears to day in another letter addressed to Gen. Scott, and in this epistle he again attempts to make the most insignificant circumstances the evidence of his innocence and patriotism. We can only ask the reader to peruse this letter, to ensure for Mr. Buchanan the disgust and contempt which he has earned by this last effort at sophistry. Every step he takes in his own defence only develops and augments his guilt, so that the man who succeeds in wresting the pen from the fingers of the disgraced Ex-President, will prove James Buchanan's best friend. Let the reader peruse the letter referred to, and then endorse our reference as a matter of conviction and necessity.

THE NEW PHASE OF TREASON.

Every one will remember, says the *Daily Morning Chronicle*, that President Buchanan's denial of power in the Federal Government to coerce traitors was the chief means by which the rebellion acquired its formidable proportions. That denial was put forth under cover of a long string of sophisms in his last annual message, and was supported by an "opinion" from Judge Black, his attorney general. This surrender of executive power, whether arising from personal timidity, mental weakness, or political disloyalty, was the first great stroke against the life of this nation.

The same treasonable designs are now at work against the Government, under pretence of what is called individual rights, or rights of citizens. The plain meaning of the phrase is that individual citizens have a right to carry not reasonable designs against the Government, within the heart of loyal States, without danger of the interference of the Government; that the aiders or abettors of treason are subject only to judicial tribunals, so that if the civil law is silent as to the treasonable practice, or the judge happens to sympathize with it, the treason may be practised openly and with absolute safety. It requires only a moment's consideration to perceive that this is only a new phase of the treason which has been striving to overthrow the Federal government. In the rebel states this treason is organized into armies commanded by generals, whose banners are unfurled to the world, and who boldly proclaim their purpose to overthrow the government. But the phase of treason in the loyal states, as in the first stages it was in the southern states, is at present concealed under a false face. In the south it professed only to set up the rights of states, and their immunity to practice treason against the federal government. It now sets up the rights of individual citizens in the loyal states, and their immunity to practice against the government. Stripped of all disguise, the treason is the same in either phase, the change of disguise being required by the different sphere of action where it is carried on.

As loyal citizens in the southern states were deluded into sympathy with rebellion, and are unconsciously made its aiders and comforters by the cry of *state rights*, so the enemies of the government are now striving to delude loyal and patriotic citizens of the north into giving aid and protection to domestic traitors by the cry of individual rights.

The Constitution was perverted and used for the shield of southern traitors, and northern traitors are now setting up the *habeas corpus* as a rampart behind which they may safely carry on the assault against the national existence.

Hon. John W. Wallace announces his intention of contesting the seat of Hon. Jesse Lazear, in the 38th Congress. The grounds, as set forth in Mr. Wallace's notice to Mr. Lazear, are: That votes were cast in Dunkard and other townships, in Greene county, for Mr. Lazear by aliens; in Wayne and other townships, by persons under twenty-one; in Richhill and other townships, by citizens in Virginia; in Marion and other townships, by persons not white male citizens of the United States; that the elections in Franklin and other townships in Greene county were held at different places from those required by law, and were consequently illegal; That the return judges of the counties composing the 24th district refused to count the soldiers' vote, which gave Mr. Wallace about three hundred and seventy majority—upon which the Supreme Court had decided that its jurisdiction in passing upon the legality of the vote, embraced only county offices—and that the rejection was therefore illegal. Mr. Wallace further claims a majority of all the votes legally cast in the district; notifies Mr. Lazear that he will demand an examination of the lists of voters and ballots in each township, and reserves the right to enlarge or modify his notice at any time hereafter.

WHAT IT COSTS TO ENCOURAGE REBELLION.

The sympathizers with treason in St. Louis are beginning to find that they have been enjoying a very costly luxury. It will be remembered that Gen. Halleck, last winter, imposed upon them a liberal assessment, (which was paid by many under protest, while others permitted their furniture and other property to be sold to make up the amount,) for the support of Union refugees who had been compelled by the rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas to abandon their homes in distant parts of the state. The St. Louis papers intimate that notices will soon be served upon these sympathizers to come down with a new assessment, varying from twenty-five to a thousand dollars—and amounting in the aggregate to half a million. The sum thus raised is to be applied to the support of the destitute families of Union soldiers. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard." The rebels under Butler's teaching at New Orleans, and under the operation of Gen. Halleck's excellent order at St. Louis, are beginning to realize that "honesty is the best policy," at last. Let them make good use of the knowledge so dearly acquired. What a pity that rebel sympathizers elsewhere, who do nothing but grumble at the government, had not the opportunity of learning in the same school.

The Pittsburg Daily Dispatch becomes rather facetious while discussing the remarkable features in connection with American warfare, as displayed during the present rebellion, in the extreme deliberation of all grand army movements. Occasionally a brigade or division makes a rapid march, especially when the head of the column is northward, but in corps or grand divisions, the average speed would not put to shame a tortoise. It would seem invidious, since the removal of M'Clellan, to point to any one of his subordinates as particularly happy in keeping within sight of his base as long as possible, when all have shown such distinguished merit. The Army of the Potomac commenced its preparations for an advance on Richmond in August, 1861; in June, 1862, the advanced posts caught distant glimpses of the rebel capital from tree tops and other elevated positions. In three hundred days the grand army accomplished a march which, in a direct line, is not over one hundred miles. After each victory in the west—in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, our armies halted just long enough to permit the enemy to reorganize his scattered troops. At Pittsburg Landing the disaster of the first day's fight is said to have been nobly retrieved on the second by the total route of the enemy, and yet the advance to Corinth was made so deliberately, that siege approaches were required to drive the rebels from it. The delay in following up the capture of Fort Donelson lost to our troops all the advantages of the final capture of Nashville. Buell's frantic race with Bragg to reach Louisville, was followed by a pursuit so disgracefully slow that the rebel army was enabled to carry off unmolested its huge train of spoils. The battles of South Mountain and Antietam followed a march never equalled, we believe, for slowness, in an unopposed army, and the indecisive actions were followed by weeks of lingering which permitted the half famished and half naked rebel host to make good its retreat to Richmond, despite the flank movements which were to destroy its line of communication. Burnside assumed command of the army with a full knowledge of the double responsibility resting on him, and, with an alacrity most commendable, changed the line of advance from Gordonsville to Fredericksburg, and marched upon the latter point. Guarded as it was by a comparative handful of the rebel troops—the main army having been left far to the west by the change of the line of advance—it was to have been expected that the advance guard of the Union army would have crossed the Rappahannock and driven off its feeble garrison.

The result has proved somewhat different from the general anticipation. The commander of the Right Wing, on reaching the Rappahannock "tossed a few balls," into a rebel battery on the opposite bank which threatened to annoy him; drove the gunners from the battery and then—sent a summons for the surrender of the town, giving the enemy twenty-two hours to remove the women and children—affording him an opportunity of carrying away all munitions of war and other valuables—and to gather the outmarched legions of Lee's army. From what we have already noted of rebel movements in this war, we are led to believe that Lee or Jackson would have sent his flag of truce demanding a surrender at the head of a force sufficient to secure compliance with the demand. By this means the rebel army has been able to acquire much valuable booty, army stores and munitions of war which even our slowest minded generals would have partially removed if allowed two days for the purpose. The nice distinctions of the rebel lexicon which makes "contraband of war" out of all articles of private property that can be made of any service to the captor, has made this rapid style of advance both popular and profitable to the enemy. Rich stores of boots and clothing, and not unfrequently of gold, silver and green backs, await the lucky rebel commissary and quartermaster's staffs.

It has been urged with great effect that our army has already been overmarched, and that greater rapidity of motion is not attainable. The utter falsity of this assertion is shown by the movements of the enemy. The armies of Lee, Bragg and Jackson have never failed, ill equipped as they have undoubtedly been—to secure any desired advantage from rapid manœuvering. It has neither been the rapidity or the length of the marches, of which our troops have grown so weary, but the utter aimlessness and fruitlessness of their fatiguing campaign. The army of the Potomac and Virginia have followed or retreated before Lee and Jackson for eighteen months, fought only when the enemy chose to fight, and from victory reaped not a single solid advantage. Is it any wonder that the veterans of the army complain of such marching?

M'Clellan's delay and endless procrastination cost him the loss of his high position, and we trust that Burnside will be able to use the means at his command more effectively. The advance on Fredericksburg gave promise of a better policy, which absurd diplomatic exchanges have already clouded. "Masterly inactivity" has cost the nation hundreds of millions—the people will tolerate it no longer under any guise—diplomacy—policy—or "strategy."

TELEGRAPHIC

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Buchanan's Reply to Lt. General Scott.

Washington, Nov. 25.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning contains the following letter from Ex-President Buchanan in reply to Gen. Scott:

"With a few remarks I shall close the controversy with Gen. Scott, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence. In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct responses to all the allegations of Gen. Scott; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. Holt, reduced to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

"The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticism on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President Lincoln on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For it he refers to the *Intelligencer* of the 21st October; but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr. Seward, dated on the 3d March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public; but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

"Whether the introduction of this letter to the public, without the consent of President Lincoln, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech during a highly exciting gubernatorial canvass, had influenced him to prepare his criticism on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

"At what period did Gen. Scott obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his 'views,' on the 30th October, 1860; because in these he states emphatically that the forces then at his command were 'in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the [nine] forts mentioned in the 'views.'

"Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred men in the five companies and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration eminently due to his high military reputation.

"But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th of December. His second recommendation to garrison these forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 28th, or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the Seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's message. Proceedings had been instituted by that body with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest aspirations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial, and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and to consolidate the strength of the Union. Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well their effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

"But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary Floyd, at Richmond, had claimed the honor of defeating General Scott's 'plans and solicitations respecting the forts,' 'it being there,' says the General, 'universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion.' This is, in plain English, that the secessionists of the Cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had Gen. Scott distributed among their numerous forts four hundred and eighty men in October or one thousand men in December! This requires no comment. I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, to which I presume Gen. Scott refers; but I learned, both at the time and since, from gentlemen of high respectability, that in this same speech he denounced me most bitterly for my determination to stand by and sustain the Union with all the power I possessed under the Constitution and the laws.

"And here permit me to remark that it is due to Gen. Scott as well as myself to deny that there is any portion of my answer which justifies the allegation that 'the ex-President sneers at my *'weak device'* (the words 'weak device' being marked as a quotation) for saving the forts.' This mistake I must attribute to his 'accidental visitor.'

"And in this connection I emphatically declare that the General, neither before nor after the publication of his "views" in the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this publication, or ever even alluded to the subject. In this I cannot be mistaken, from the deep impression which the occurrence made upon my memory, for the reasons already mentioned in my answer.

"I should have nothing more to add had Gen Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd and their transportation to the South, in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, their chairman, on the 18th February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the Reports of Committees of the House for the session of 1860–1. This report and the testimony before the committee establish:

"1. That the Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi, and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Stanton have said in the House 'that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehensions as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter.'

"2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered one hundred and thirteen (113) columbiads and eleven (11) thirty-two pounders to be transported from Pittsburg to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburg; and Secretary Holt immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney General, and the acting Secretary of War," (Mr. Holt.)

"After this statement how shall we account for the explicit declaration of General Scott that 'accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. Floyd of the 22d December) the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary Holt, (acting for Secretary Cameron,) just in time to defeat the robbery!' And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded the 'posthumus order' in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were about to be sent so late as March from the Loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided!

"Had Gen. Scott reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was 'without a printed document and my (his) own official papers.'

"3. The Government had on hand in the year 1859 about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned 'as unsuitable for public service,' under the act of 3d of March, 1825.—They were of such a character that, although offered both at public and private sale for $2 50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (105,000) to be sent from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, 'in proportion to their respective means of proper storage.'

"This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau in the usual course of administration and without reference to the President. It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order from any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed the testimony of Colonel Craig and Capt. Maynadier, of the Ordnance, before the committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

"And yet these 'condemned muskets,' with a few thousand ancient rifles of a calibre then no longer used, are transformed by Gen. Scott into '115,000 *extra muskles and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition.*' This is the first time I have heard—certainly there was nothing of the kind before the committee—that ammunition was sent with these condemned and inferior arms to their places of storage, just as though they had been intended not for for sale but for immediate use in the field. The truth is, that it is impossible to steal arms and transport them from one depository to another without the knowledge and active participation of the officers of the Ordnance Bureau, both in Washington and at these depositories. It may be observed that Col. Craig, the head of the Bureau, at this period was as correct an officer and as loyal and as honest a man as exists in the country.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN."

Wheatland, near Lancaster, Nov. 17, 1862.

From General Burnside's Army.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Stonewall Jackson at Richmond.

General Sigel's Headquarters,
Nov. 24, 6 P. M.

There can be no doubt that the whole of the northwestern part of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebels. Their feint on Sigel's *corps d'armee* not having succeeded in drawing our forces out, they having withdrawn their troops for the immediate defence of Richmond.

Jackson has undoubtedly taken his whole force to Richmond.

A few of White's guerrillas are hovering about Leesburg, Mt. Gilead, and Martinsburg.

There are no rebels at Winchester, Berryville, or Snicker's Gap.

The rebels have evacuated Warrenton

Died.

On Sunday evening, November 23d, at Hummelstown, Mrs. Mary Baum, relict of Daniel Baum, deceased, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements

LOST.—On Sunday last, a liver colored and white SETTER PUP, about eight months old. $1.00 reward will be paid to any person returning him to JOHN ALCORN, Broad Street, near the Sixth Ward House. no25-4t*

SPECIAL ORDER.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 25, 1862.

THE Drafted Militia of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C. As soon as the regiments receive their arms they will be put in route by the several local commanders, without further orders. All drafted men who have not yet reported at camp of rendezvous, will immediately do so. The commencement of their nine month's service will commence from the date of their report for duty. Drafted men and their substitutes who have left the camps of rendezvous, without authority, are deserters. If apprehended they will be required to make good the time lost by desertion, and be subject to trial by general court martial.

L. THOMAS,
no25 3t Adjutant General.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Old Folks' Exhibition for the benefit of the new church, to be held at the Masonic Hall, in Tanner's alley, is postponed until further notice. By order of Committee. G. W. FRY, Manager.
no25 1t*

WANTED.—A situation in a private family, to do general Housework. Good recommendations given. Enquire at
POOL'S BOARDING HOUSE,
no25-1t*] Walnut Street, opposite Short.

New Advertisements

TO LET.

A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE on State Street, below Second.
Enquire of W. F. FAHNESTOCK,
no25-2t* South Street, near Front.

MRS. JANE WAGNER,
WINTER OPENING,
Wednesday, November 26th,
At her old stand,
No. 87, Cor. Fourth and Market Sts., Harrisburg.
no25-1t

LOST—$5 REWARD.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Nov. 24, a five chamber REVOLVER. It was lost on the Ridge Road, going to Camp or returning from the same by the lower road. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at this office, will receive a reward of $5. The Revolver was in a black Revolver case. no25 d1t*

FURS,
FURS, FURS, FURS,
FURS, FURS,
FURS,

OF every description.
Fresh stock just opened
at CATHCART'S
Market Square,
no25 4w] Next door to Harrisburg Bank.

HAVANA ORANGES.

A LOT of fine, sweet Havana Oranges just received and for sale cheap at
JOHN WISE'S,
no25-tf Third Street, near Walnut.

NOTICE.

The following named Drafted men, who were ILLEGALLY EXEMPTED, are hereby ordered to immediately return to Camp Simmons for re-examination
By order of L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

LIST OF MEN ILLEGALLY EXEMPTED.

Nov. 7, Wm. Rinninger.....Hopewell.
" 11, Ed. Taylor.....Pittston.
" 12, Eli Cexen.....York.
" 13, Samuel Hoffman.....Lancaster.
" " Jacob R. Greenleaf...Leaman Place.
" " James F. Dohan.....Scranton.
" " Job A Davis..... "
" " Geo. C. Rice.....Newport.
" 21, Harrison Shust.....Danville.
" " Chas. M. Zuber..... "
" " John D. Boyle.....Scranton.
" " Geo J. Rice.....Millerstown.
" " R. W. Ham.....Addison.
" " Geo. A. Keen.....Kingston.
" 19, Wm. H. Byerly.....Danville.
" 20, Henry Wentz.....Lancaster.
" " Fred. G Weaver..... "
" " Jonas Martz.....Halifax.
" " Eli Shafer, and 1 other. Millersburg.
" " Thos. James.....Scranton.
" 22, Levi B. M'Camant...Gap.
J. P. WILSON,
nov25-d3t. Examining Surgeon.

$10 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN out of my vest pocket, at the Baltimore depot, in Harrisburg, Pa., on the night from the 24th to 25th of October last, a black moroco pocket book, with a clasp on it, with its contents, viz: one ten and three or four five dollar notes of the United States, and one or two five dollar notes on Union Bank of Reading, Pa., and some government postage currency, the amount I do not recollect, and some valuable receipts for grain and other papers. I will pay $10 reward for the above pocket book, money and papers.
JOHN FINCHER.
For further particulars apply at this office.
no25-3t

AT a meeting of the Dairymen of Harrisburg and vicinity, held November 13, 1862, at the White Hall Hotel, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That, owing to the increased price of feed, hired help, and cost of producing Milk generally, we have concluded to adopt the following prices per quart of Milk, viz: Cream 14 cents; New Milk 7 cents, and Skimmed 4 cents.

Henry Clay, E. Fisher, Wm, Stephen, N. Zollinger, John Alcorn, B. Althouse, F. Mahan, J. Shoop, J. Ettla, H. W. Hoffman, James Elder, John H. Harper, Simon Duey, Henry Herr, Philip Stimmel, Daniel Reighard, John Herald, Samuel Marquart. no25-2t*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

SIX THREE ACRE LOTS, situated in the First Ward, city of Harrisburg, will be sold at private sale. Inquire of
GEO. & ALBERT HUMMEL,
no24-1w Executors.

80. SHELLENBERGER & BRO., 80.
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
No. 80 Market Street, Harrisburg.

THE largest and most extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, suitable for winter wear, is now offered for sale at the above establishment, at prices to suit the times.

Also, a complete stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of all descriptions.

They have also on hand a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they are prepared to manufacture to order on the most reasonable terms. [n24-1m

THREE
STEAM ENGINES
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

THREE of Gardner's patent oscillating engines will be sold in the borough of York, at the Steam Engine Manufactory of Gardner & Mathews, on Duke street, near the Railroad Depot, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1862,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.
One 20 horse engine, new and complete.
One 4 " " " "
One 5 " " second handed.

The 20 horse engine ran machinery at the Lancaster County Fair, and took the highest premium.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by
D. E. SMALL,
no22-dtd Receiver.

SWEET CIDER!!!
A VERY SUPERFINE ARTICLE, just received. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

POTATOES.
300 BUSHELS of a Superior quality just received and for sale low, by
oct23-tf WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHOICE SYRUPS and BAKING MOLASSES for sale cheap by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
n14 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN GUNPOWDER.—Mr. James M. Wheeler having withdrawn from the agency for the sale of our Gunpowder in Harrisburg, we have appointed Major David M'Cormick our agent, who will be prepared to furnish all Mr. Wheeler's customers as usual.
E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOUR & CO.
oct18-d2m

THE Updegrove Lock Property, Canal grocery and Rockville House, situated five miles above Harrisburg, is now offered for sale. See advertisement in another column, or apply to
au18-dtjanlst1863 W. P. HENRY.

Amusements.

JOHNSTON'S
PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS
—AT—
SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
WITH THE
ARMY DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices of Admission 50 and 25 Cts.

BOB EDWARDS'
GAIETY MUSIC HALL!
WALNUT ST., BELOW THIRD,
OPEN FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Admission, 25 cts. Private Boxes, 50 cts.
Doors open at 6½, performance commence at 7½.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
SOMETHING NEW EVERY NIGHT.
THOUSANDS DELIGHTED.
EVERY BODY PLEASED
WITH BOB EDWARD'S
STAR STATE CAPITAL TROUPE.
MISS MOLLIE FIELDINGS.
MISS KATE FRANCIS.
MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS.
MISS KATE ABCHER.
MONS. PAUL CANE.
YOUNG AMERICA.
TOM BROOKFIELD.
MR. and MRS. BOB EDWARDS and
PROF. WEBER'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.
To Conclude every Evening with a COMIC PANTOMINE. Characters by the Company.
BOB EDWARDS, Sole Proprietor.
Mons. Paul Cane, Stage Manager.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.

A HANDSOME HEAD OF HAIR is a crown of glory. With proper care and culture it will last as a protection to the head as long as the nails do to the fingers, or the eyelashes to the eyes. Sterling's Ambrosia is the only article yet discovered that will bring about the desired results. It is a preparation the result of science and experiment; the science pointing out what was needed, and experiment finding the required properties in certain roots, barks, and herbs. It has consumed a long time in its preparation, has been tested by persons of most undoubted reliability in this city, and is by them pronounced perfect, and the only satisfactory article, and is now offered to the public. The proprietors, determined to give it the most thorough tests, practical and chemical, and now certain that it will make the hair grow luxuriantly on Bald Heads, Preventing Grayness and Baldness, Reinvigorating and Beautifying the Hair, rendering it soft and glossy.

Dr. Sterling's Ambrosia is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks, and herbs, and, aside from its neatness, permanency, and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will Cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago, I commenced using Sterling's Ambrosia. My hair was short, thin and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of Sterling's Ambrosia, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. PARKER, *Com. of Deeds.*
City Hall, New York.

☞ For Sale by D. W. GROSS & CO., Harrisburg, Pa. n14-d3m]

Deputy Quartermaster General's Office,
Philadelphia, 18th November, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of
FIVE HUNDRED ARMY TRANSPORTATION WAGONS,
to be made of the best material according to specifications to be seen in this office and subject to inspection. All to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st of December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
[Signed] A. BOYD,
no19-dtd Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PORTFOLIOS
FOR SOLDIERS!
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
AT PRICES
PROBABLY LESS than can now be purchased elsewhere.
SOLDIERS look to your interests, and call or send to KELLER'S
Drug Store, 91 Market Street, for a Writing Folio. To dealers wishing to buy out the lot we will offer an inducement. no22

TO RENT.

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, below the Round House. Apply to
A. E. RUTHERFORD,
no21 tf Front Street.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE
BOOTS AND SHOES
CHEAP can do so by calling at the Bankrupt Store opposite the Market, a few doors from the Jones Hotel. We make it our business to keep a good article and sell to suit the times. Persons wishing anything in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call before going elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.
BANKRUPT SHOE STORE,
no21-1w* Opposite the Market.

ATTENTION!

THE Draft will not interfere with the filling of orders for Trees, &c., from the Keystone Nursery, in the absence of Jacob Mish.

H. A. Mish, who established the Nursery, and who has had an experience of ten years in the business, will promptly attend to all orders and inquiries, deliver trees, and plant when desired, in the city or immediate neighborhood. nov1-dtf