Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Evening, October 20, 1863. The Result of the Election in Pennsylvania, as it Affects the Election for President in 1864.

In the result of the election in Pennsylvania, we discover two great controlling ideas or intentions of the people. In the first place, the of the Nation for re-election to the Presidency, people sought to give the most unmistakable evidence of their devotion to the Government. convention of delegates representing the loyal The opposition party had made a plain issue sense and preferences of the people. We sinwith the people. That issue involved the question whether there was power in the Government to maintain itself-whether an adminis tration representing that Government was sufficiently invested with power to preserve the form and wield the authorities of the Government successfully against all opposition. If Andrew G. Curtin had been defeated, the fact would have been established that the Government was incompetent for its own defence, and With such a man and such a platform, his of course incapable to defend others. Hence, the compacts of such a Government would have the great principle of free government would been regarded as perfectly useless. Rebellion at any time could have neutralized the power of the National authority. Bad men would have been invited to revolution for the the most insignificant objects, and the Government would have thus become, in time, the mere sport and toy of every roving demagogue in the land. This question was fairly understood by the people. As far as the Chief Executive of a State could do so. Andrew G. Curtin, in the election which \$316,825, appropriated for the support of comhas just closed so brilliantly, represented this principle, and his success may be regarded as the success of the National Government. The entire policy of that Government to crush rebellion, was made an issue in the contest. Woodward and his friends denounced taxation and execrated it as an outrageous burden on the people. The conscription laws were decried as an infringment the amount received by the several districts. of the most sacred rights of the people. Our military operations were ridiculed as they progressed, or characterized as acts of usurpation and tyranny. In this way the opposition forced the policy of the Government for appro- taxable was forty cents. By the plan of dimistakably that policy has been understood and sent them the most regularly, will receive the endorsed. Henceforth let no man declare that most money. This must, as appears to us,

policy to crush rebellion.

who had sustained the President in all his acts. that the citizens generally may understand the The official acts of Abraham Lincoln were as matter, and when the State appropriation is much at issue in the election which has just received they may know why the amount different ended, as were those of Andrew G. Curtin. The so widely from the sums formerly appropriated. endorsement of Andrew G. Curtin was also the This is a subject of importance to all of our endorsement of Abraham Lincoln. Gov. Curtin citizens, and it would be well for the local pawas charged by his opponents with having placed pers throughout the State to call attention to the power of a sovereign State at the disposal of a it in their editorial columns. Presidential dictator. He was reproached as being only a "Provisional Governor," and cur great and glorious old Common wealth, was ridiculed as being a mere 'Province.' This was all done for a double purpose. It was hoped that the ridicule would defeat Andrew G. Curtin and bring Abraham Lincoln to disgrace. But in both cases, the result proves the utter failure of our opponents. Gov. Curtin was endorsed, and Curtin and his estimable lady from the State hence the acts of the President are also sus-Capital, on Friday afternoon, as far as Altoona, tained. By this result the people prove that where they remained all night. The next they are willing, nay auxious to retain those in power who have become identified with a vigorous policy to crush rebellion, until that great end has been accomplished. If this had not have been accomplished. If this had not have been accomplished. If this had not have the core of not been the case, George W. Woodward would have been elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Had the people wanted a change in the monies through which he has been passing for policy to conquer a peace, they would have so many weeks. But in this hope His Excellency was doomed to be disappointed. He had changed their Executive representative, and thus most essily secured a change of policy. But such before the fact of his arrival was noised about was not the want of the people, and therefore the village, and presently large crowds of peowe infer that as certain as the people of Penn. ple began to gather about the Conrad House, subject to see and grass the hand of their sylvania wanted no change in those representing them in the State Government, in order to secure the overthrow of the rebellion, neither do they want a change in those representing them in the National Government, where the influence to achieve the demonstration at once worthy of the locality, same just end is expected to be more potent and fitting to the occasion. It was arranged that a meeting should be held in the Court House in the average in the average. overwhelming majority of the people in the loyal States are also ready, to respond to this when the hour set for convening the meeting decision. We believe that it will become as had arrived, it was astonishing to behold the essentially necessary to re-elect Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, in order to maintain in full force and authority the beyond those hills, by scores and hundreds, in powers of the National Government, as it was every imaginable description of conveyance, to re elect Andrew G. Curtin Governor of Pennsylvania, in order to maintain the Com-those blatant defamers who so aspersed the monwealth in her attitude of allegiance to the personal character of the man, and insisted dur-National authority. Until that authority has been fully vindicated, those who are now identified with its enforcement should not be changed to make room for other unknown and untried men in this crisis. The country needs no change, except the change from war to gent people, as were pouted out this night in peace, and that can be best secured by retaining the borough of Bellefonte to Andrew G. Curtin. no change, except the change from war to in power those most identified with the policy certain to crush rebellious war. A change of rulers would bring a different policy, and a change of policy would involve the danger of ious individual patiently waiting to see and disaster to the Government. This the people hear "the coming man." The bar was occupied by the ladies, than whom, by the way, seem to understand, and to this we respond by re-nominating Abraham Lincoln as the Union candidate for President in 1864.

-We sincerely believe that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, is now regarded by the people as one of the essential influences completely to crush rebellion. His spotless private character has won him the confidence of the purest man in the land. His attitude as a statesman is within the comprehension of the plainest citizen of the gard in which he is held by the bave defenders country. He never shrouds himself in the mysteries of diplomacy in order to do wrong. mysteries of diplomacy in order to do wrong. der, and nominated H. N. MacAllister, Esq., He is always open and frank and horest, that as the presiding officer. Along list of Vice President of the president of t he may be more successful in doing right. In his operations to crush rebellion he has never once swerved from the great object in view-

successfully have guided the nation amid the will not attempt to describe the scene, because. storms and billows of rebellion, as has Abraham Lincoln. That storm still howls, and those for a time forgot my duty as a journalist. After in such death and carnage, would ever be billows still roll their fierce creats before a Gov. Curtin had entered the Bar, and the recommendation of the rebels of the start of the rebels of t struggling people. But the people are cool ple had resumed their seats, and devoted, earnest and determined, because they know that an able hand has control of the that the visit of Gov. Curtin was entirely he'm. They want no change in the head of the nation. Calmly and patiently, and through much suffering, we believe that they have come much suffering, we believe that they have come to this decision. He had almost the cocasion—had the people known in time self highly grateful. Beliefonte had almost that he would be in Bellefonte on this evening, idoubled her majority for him, while in Boggs. to this decision. Hence we respond to it with the town would be in believous on this evening, doubled ner majority for him, while in boggs to this decision. Hence we respond to it with the town would have been filled with the sturdy township the vote was equally flattering. From alsority and respect, and regard Abraham Liucoln as the chosen candidate of the Union men the same as if the fact had been decided by a cerely believe that Abraham Lincoln could carry every loyal State, against any man our opponents could name. We are satisfied that no party of respectable men controlled by respectable leaders, could be organized against

him. He has already made a platform for his friends to stand upon—the Union and the Constitution—the Union impregnable and pernetual—the Constitution inviolate and eternal friends could not only become successful, but the great principle of free government would become a success on this hemisphere. Let the cry then be taken up by our brethren of the lower pages.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and lovel press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the Union and the repeat in this letter, as they will be chronically press.—Arraham Lingoln, the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike upon the understanding captured on the Bed river, were valued as impression alike loyal press-Abraham Lincoln, the Union and THE CONSTITUTION, WITH THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY IN 1864, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!

The Appropriation for the Support of the Common Schools.

It will be seen by reference to the general apprepriation bill of April 14, 1863, that the mon schools, is to be divided among the several districts of the State, in proportion to the number of children attending school therein. We do not stop now to investigate this matter, so as to express an opinion upon its merits, but by a simple glance at the subject it will be seen by every one that it will materially affect Former appropriations were divided in proportion to the number of taxables residing in the townships, or districts, and we see by the annual reports for 1861 and 1862, the sum per the people are opposed to the most vigorous give to some districts nearly double the sum formerly received from the State, while the But the most marked result of the election in appropriation of others will be correspondingly Pennsylvania, was the endorsement of a man small. We call attention to this now, in order

FROM CENTRE COUNTY.

Andrew G. Curtin at Home—His Recep-tion by the Friends of His Boy and Manhood—Grand Ovation—Elequent Speeches, &c., &c., &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

Bellevorts, October 17, 1863. I had the pleasure of accompanying Gov attended him during his late victorious progress over the State, and he was anxious to escape the display of a reception as a relief from the cerescarcely set his foot upon his "native heath" favorite, to renew their professions of devotion to him personally, and congratulate him on the splendid political victory he had just achieved While the friends of the Governor were thus welcoming him home, preparations were at once began to give him a formal reception in a were afforded to promulgate the intention, but immense crowd which had assembled in the Court House. The people came from the hills around Beliefonte, from the valleys spread out with vivus of greeting and shouts of welcome to Andrew G. Curtin. I only wish that some of ing the campaign which has just closed, that Andrew G. Curtin was coldly regarded at home, could have stood on the steps of the Conrad House, and there behold the demonstrations

which his presence called forth in his native home. None but a true man could elicit such feeling of respect and devotion from an intelli-On repairing to the Court House, I found the main room perfectly jammed with people. Every seat was fille i—every place capable of being occupied, was in possession of some anxthe Commonwealth affords none more stately among her dames, or more fair among her fairest daughters. These added their smiles to the brilliancy of the scene. And it was a magnificent scene, truly. Flags were displayed from the chandeliers—at each end of the Judge's Bench, large American flags were draped, while above the stand were hung evergreen wreaths. encircling various mottoes, expressing either high admiration for Governor Curtin, or telling, in terse language, the services which he had rendered his country, and the disinterested re-

of the Government. E. C. Humes, Esq., called the meeting to orof twenty five was appointed to wait on Gov. Curtin and conduct him to the Court House.

like all those who were present. I was intoxi cated with the enthusiasm of the moment, and another of those pitched battles which result

a speech of welcome. He alluded to the fact of

honor and ardent to bid him welcome. As it cussion of the great necessity of supporting the was, such as were apprised of his appearance in war and the Government. He repeated his Bellefonte, were present to bid him to bid him welcome as their friend and neighbor —to bid him welcome as their chosen chief He pledged himself to leave no official effort magistrate, as one of the ablest champions of untried to crush rebeilion, and declared that it the purest cause which ever engaged the atten-tion of mankind. Mr. MacAllister then referred at length to the great services which Governor but the complete vindication of the Governat length to the great services which Governor Curtin had rendered the National Government. He repeated the history of the admin-that man had made the greatest mistake of his bas felt it his duty to dismiss them all from the

three years—a history fraught with stirring events, emblazoned with brilliant achievements, and made immortal by the most patriotic sacrificos. It was a history in which the people of however, in spirit and sentiment. It breathed country felt a large pride—it was a leyalty which is immortal, and a devotion to history of which they would claim a large share a leyalty which is immortal, and a devotion to history of which they would claim a large share a la history of which they would claim a large share, the government which quaits before no obsta because one of their immediate neighbors and cles. Those who heard it, have had their at fellow citizens, a man who was born and reared fections for Andrew G. Curtin improved and in their midst, had stamped his own name in calarged, because it was a speech which made cled where the world can ever behold and admire giving expression to the satisfaction with which them, when the record of the great struggle to they had listened to their friend and neighbor, maintain Constitutional law and civil liberty Andrew G. Curtin. completed. From these allusions Mr. Mac-Allister proceeded to refer to the manner in which the campaign for Governor had been conducted, the malignancy with which Gov. Omit, as this letter has already exceeded its Conducted, the many shady with which his personal character had been traduced—the persistency with which his political acts had been misrepresented; and the criminality with dered and the man who received it. W. F.

which his sentiments had been perverted. And what was the result of all this? How did the people respond to the contumacy with which ne copperheads attacked the personal and offi-Curtin? By re cial character of Andrew G. electing him Governor of Pennsylvania, exclaimed the speaker, with a withering emphasis, which elicited a response in thunders of applause.— Mr. MacAllister referred to other facts which transpired in the campaign, facts creditable to Gov. Curtin, and facts, also, most disgraciful to his opponents: after which he formally hid to his opponents; after which he formally bid

His Excellency welcome to his native home.

As Mr. MacAllister concluded, the band b gan to play Home, Sweet Home, while some sol was accepted, and the result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and result proves how unmistal ablus that region has been red and the great crowd of reople rose to their teet shouting, waving hats and 'kerchiefs, and 'ty mand of the Army of the Comberland, but in every possible demonstration, evincing how quiry of those presumed to be best informed of sincere was the welcome. In the midst of the excitement

Gov. Curtin stood before his old friends, and

essayed to address them. He would not permit himself to believe that the demonstration of the evening was intended for him, personally as to think so would be egotistical in the ex-treme. Still he felt that he was the representa-tive of a principle which was worthy of this popular recognition, because it was a principle influencing the noblest purposes of a free government, as well as affecting the highest destinles of free men. In the political centest which had just closed, that principle constituted the main issue. It recoived itself into the questions of the principle constituted the main issue. tion whether there was power in the Govern-ment to sustain itself—whether there was force in the law to prevent its violation. The peo ple had declared that there was such power and force both in the government and the law, and as all free government and just laws are de rived directly from the people, the decision must be accepted as perfectly fair and right eous. Three years ago he aspired to become lovernor in order to satisfy a manly ambition. He felt, three years ago, that there was to be honor won in reaching the eminence of Chief Magistrate of a powerful Commonwealth. The honor had been won and worn. It brought auxious days and sleepless nights. It imposed gilance. Hence, so far as the honor of wielding Executive power is concerned, he was fully satisfied; and had his fellow citizens decreed and comforts of his old home, without a single with the exception of one division, has been regret for lost power, and with every satisfac sent to reinforce Gen. Bragg, and that there are tion for regained privacy and tranquil pleasure. not over ten thousand troops in the State of But the people had decided that he should be a candidate, and therefore he had entered the contest with a zeal which would be satisfied with five thousand infantry. with nothing but success. He was anxions to Joe Johnston has gone to Holly Springs on criumph because he knew that success would tour of inspection.

Supply him to be of service to the National Richardson, Ross, Whitfield, Blythe, and enable him to be of service to the National Government. He labored for victory Chalmers, with bands about five hundred because he fervently believed that the strong, are in different parts of the State, consuccess of the principle which he rescripting and robbing. In the counties around presented, involved the certain success of Atlanta over one hundred bloodhounds are the efforts of the F-deral Government to being used to capture Union men. Pennsylvania had contributed of men and money to sustain the President, and then declared in the most emphatic terms that so far as sunk near the mouth of the White river; los his authority would permit him to do so, all the \$25,000. No lives were lost. power of the State in men and money should be poured out to defend and sustain the National tomac, arrived to day, bound on a tour of in Government. It mattered not with him whether spection of the contrabands. it was a white or a black or a red man, so that The Mobile and Ohio railroad will be opened to the contrabands. it was a white or a black or a red man, so that he was able to fight, he would arm him to from Columbus, Kentucky, to Jackson, Ten he was able to fight, he would aim him to defend and uphold the Government. He nessee, thence to Corinth it is in operation would arm the Divil if it was necessary to preserve large force is now working on the road from the Corinth to Decatur, and it is designed to open the Corinth to Decatur, and it is designed to open the latter moint to Chattanoega. issues which had grown out of the war. When the rebels struck at the Government, they were sanguine of success. There was a party at the North which constantly engaged in extelling the superior valor of the people of the South. It confidently predicted that the Government could never crush rebellion. The South would never yield! Southern valor was invincible. Such were the claims with which the neace men sustained the rebellion. But since it began to be demonstrated that the Government had the power at its command and was using it to crush rebellion, these same peace men were urging that the war was for the negro—that the struggle was for the emancipation of the slave. If the struggle does bring a ray of light and hope to the slave, the slave owner had himself to thank. If negro slavery per-

ishes before the mighty progress of this Gov ernment, struggling to preserve usen non a flerce rebellion, those who had pecuniary interests invested in the institution, were referred on the 6 h for Massau.

The British steamer Dec arrived from Longer of their calamities, to the corrupernment, struggling to preserve itself from a for the cause of their calamities, to the corrup-tion of slavery. The negro had nothing to do don on the 26th—probably a blockade runner. with the cause of the war. He was passive in the rebel steamer Alice, with 782 bals of the contest. He never asked to fight for the cotton from Wilmington, N. C., arrived at

success of the rebellion. He was only accepted St. Georges on the 12th. as a soldier in defence of the Government when A person styling himself Col. Wheeler, of the peril seemed to augment with every increasing rebel army, sailed from St. Georges, for Hallfax, hour, and when the fate of the Republic was on the 10th, in the British brig Princess Royal most uncertain. Then the negro took arms. Gov. Curtin spoke of having armed three hundred negroes in the city of Harrisburg, and declared that while he had paid all other troops volunteering for the defence of the capital, th negro soldiers in the emergency had never asked

Or received a penny.

Gov. Curtin referred to the situation in its dents and Secretaries were also nominated, and present aspect, remarking, he sincerely believed then, on motion of E. C. Humes, a committee that all which was wanted now effectually to crush rebellion, was vigorous measures on the part of the Government and active support for the great purpose for whose accomplishment In a short time the committee, headed by a from the people. He called on the people to millions of money have been contributed, and full band of music, in charge of the distinguished fill up the ranks of the army. He called on thousands of lives devoted by the American guest of the evening, appeared in the room, the states to support the Government—to suspeople—the complete stadication of the infin-ences, which keep alive as well as refields in the land could as band meanwhile playing an inspiring state of the resident. All that was wanted was the demonstration of a large force of men.— The rebellion was literally "on its last legs." The transport Thames, from Port Received, and reports all the land could as band meanwhile playing an inspiring state of the land could as band meanwhile playing an inspiring state of the land could as band meanwhile playing an inspiring state of the land could be selected by the land the land could be land meanwhile playing an inspiring state of the land could be land to the land to the land could be land to the land could be land to the land to tain the President. All that was wanted was

tive blow would end it forever. If the proper force was displayed, he did not believe that would attempt further to oppose themselve against our forces, provided such forces were at nce made formidable and overwhelming.

In reference to the vote of Billefonte, and determination to turn all the power and the resources of Pennsylvania in that direction. ment and the fullest enforcement of the law.

siaem, and then retired from the court room

There are many incidents connected with the

FROM WASHINGTON

Confirmed,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20. A rumor has been current for some days tha

Gen. Rosecrans is to be relieved from the com quiry of those presumed to be best informed of the subject, has failed to elicit either an affir native or negative response.

FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE. VICTORIES IN BAST TENNES BE,

THE TENNESSEEANS LOYAL WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

The Government has official advices from Gen. Burnside stating that his marches and victories in Eastern Tennessee and Southvestern Virginia are satisfactory. He says in almost every case the enemy has een whipped and routed.

Gen. Burnside declares that there is not a more loyal people living than he found in East

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.

strong, are in different parts of the State, con-scripting and robbing. In the counties around The Memphis and Charleston railroad and

telegraph are extended to Iuka. The steamer Lady Jackson struck a snag an

Gen. Wadsworth, late of the Army of the Po

it from the latter point to Chattanoogs. The rebel steamers Argus and Fulton recently captured in the Red river.

FROM BERMUDA.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20

Bermuda dates have been received to October The British steamer Plover arrived at Hamilton on the 5th from Charleston. The Plover did not communicate with Charleston, the Federal Admiral deeming it

important to prevent all intercourse.

The Rebel steamer Advance arrived at St.
Georges, Sept. 26th, with 530 biles of cotton on board, from Wilmington, N. C., and cleared

Seven Cars and Freight Destroyed by Fire.

Urica, N. Y., Oct. 20. Seven car loads of freight, chiefly general merchandize, were destroyed on the Central

railroad at Jordan, this morning. The fire was caused by the sparks from the locomotive, communicating with the vapor from petroleum with which one of the cars was

Later from Charleston. NEW YORK, Oct. 20. The transport Thames, from Port Royal on the 16th, has arrived, and reports all quiet at

KENTUOKY.

DEATH OF A NOTED GUERRILLA MURDERER—BUCK NER'S GUERRILLAS MOVING INTO MENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19. The notorious guertilla Jim Keller, who mur dered Captain Wileman and others, was captured near Sharpsburg, Kentucky, yesterday with six others of his gang. They were taken to Mount Sterling, where a man named Wakins, formerly belonging to the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, shot and mortally wounded Keller while in the hands of the guard.

Large forces under Buckner are reported

moving into Kentucky from the south-east, apparently with the design of striking the Ohio near Gallipolis.

Southern News.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20. The Richmond Sentinel Oct. 13th, says we us derstand that in consequence of the action of the British Consuls relative to foreigners en listed in the Confederate service, the President istration of the State Government for the past life in thus voting.

In th

> The Captures on the Red River. Sr. Louis, Oct. 19.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the rebel steamers Argus and Fulton, recently captured on the Eed river, were valued at

was thrown open to the public to-day.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

Boston, Oct. 20. J. D. Bates, the head of the well known nerchantile house in this city, died in Europe lately.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

(28 per bbl., and part on private terms. The letting. receipt and stocks are light. Nothing doing in rye flour or corn meal. The demand for Wheat bas fallen off and prices are less firm; sales of

ern. Wheat firm—sales of 42,000 bas. Chicago posts in and around the city with fuel, for a spring at \$1 29@1 31. Corn firm—sales of 10,000 bus. at \$1 00. Beef dull. Whisky 1222 losed firm at 61c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20. Flour scarce; sales of 500 barrels Ohio at \$6 121. Wheat dull, with a decline of 3 centr; Kentucky white \$1 93@I 95. Corn dull; white \$1 05@1 08. Whisky dull and unsettled; Ohio nominai at 62c.

> New Advertisements. Ready Karly in November.

General Eutler at New Orleans. A History of the Department of the Aulf in the year 1862, with an account of the capture of New Orleans, and a sketch of the previous career of the General, avil and military.

By JAMES PARTON,

AUTHOR OF "LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON," "LIFE O AARON BURR," RTC , ETC

M. PARTON has had the best possible fa-cilities for the preparation of this work, including free access to official documents. The capture of New Orleans, and Gen. Butler's administration there, form the most brilliant Isborious duties, and demanded unceasing vigilance. Hence, so far as the honor of wielding Executive power is concerned, he was fully formation received from a Union refugee just acquainted with Mr. Parton's previous works acquainted with acquainted with a vigilation of the 26th says: Inspect in the present war, and those who are to sale, on Saturday, the 14th day of Novembers, and had his fellow citizens decreed otherwise, he would have sought the repose of conditions of one distance has been one octave volume of about 700 pages. Price ton township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in cloth binding, \$2 00.

MAFON BROTHERS. 5 and 7 Mercer St., N. Y. oct20 d6teod

HARRISBURG BANK, Oct. 13, 1863. The annual election for thirteen directors of this bank, will be held at the banking house, on the third Monday, (16th) of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. oct 18-d3t-wte J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

OOO LBS. of old Tobacco for sale by JOHN C. HERMAN, Lewisberry, York county, Pa. P. S. The tobacco is from three to fix ect17-d4t*

LARGE IMPORTATION of a choice lot of Cigars of the latest European Brands, just received and for sale at the new Drug Sto 8. A. Kunkel & Brother, consisting of the fol-S. A. Kunkel & Brother, consisting of the following new brands and being the first ever offered in this city, viz: "Et de Passo Tyconias" very delicious and highly flavored article. "Puncheo de Pleuribucenbea," a choice, cigar and warranted Cuba tobacco. "Centilla de luvia Habbamio," the finest and best imported cigars ever imported to this market. Persons we are the provided in the control of lesiring to enjoy a delicious cigar and a luxurious smoke, are respectfully invited to call THE undersigned will sell at public sale, at and give our civars a trial." oct-17 2 o'clock, r. m., on

JU-T received, Calleos at 16, 18 and 20 cts.; Muelins 18, 20 and 25 cts.; large lot of flan-nels at all prices. Gloves and Hose for ladies and chilthen. Large assortment of Hoop Skirts and Balmorals, Shawls and Cloaks, delphia prices. At Brownold's Cheap Corner, Market and Second, opposite Jones House. oct14-d1wo

JULIUS ROSENDALE OPTICIAN AND OCULIST,
ditional expense. Said property has erected on
T) ESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens it—besides the Distillery and Mill—a Ware-

of his celebrated

me will testify to their great advantages over all other ones in use. The Lenses are ground of the finest crystal. They assist and strengthen the impaired vision, and last from 10 to 12 years without change. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consul

oct5 dlm8taw-wlm

DR. B. M. GILDEA,

NO. 119 MARKET STREET, Teeth positively extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide. oct7dtf HENRY C. ORTH,

Teacher of the Piano, Melodeon and Violin. al on Terms ressonable.

15 Third street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

Wants.

WANTED—By a woman, a situation to do Enquire at Mrs. Sees, West State street near Third. oct20-d2t

WANTED-A girl of 10 or 12 years of age. Vy can hear of a situation in a small family by applying at THIS OFFICE. oct19 dat WANTED—One Good Quarryman who understands the business. "No others need apply." [sept9] J. MISH.

FREACHERS AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG L MEN WANTED to sell the standard Higher tory of the War. 200,000 copies sold. Circulars, giving terms, &c., sent free. Addréss JONES BROS. & CO.,

o1.d6m WANTED-500 lbs. Freeh Dandelion Root, by S. A. KUNKEL & Bro., Apothecaries, 118 Market st., Harrisburg.

For Bale and for Rent.

HOUSE FOR BENT OR SALE.—The sub-scriber offers for rent or sale his Mansion House, on Second, above Mulberry street, Harrisburg. A part of the furniture may be leased with the house. GEO. W. HAREIS. Harrisburg, Oct. 14, 1863.—cc:20 d312

FOR SALE—A Two Story Brick House on Pine street. For particulars enquire of MRS. JOHN MURRAY, Corner of Second and Pine streets

oct9-d2m-tusty

oct9

Proposals.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. CIEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undereigned Building Committee for the erection of a house for the Paxton Hose and Engine company, on the lot belonging to said company, fronting on Second street above Vine, until 10 o'clock of the 3d day of November,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

There is no change in flour except an increased demand for the higher grades of extra family, of which 2,500 bbls. sold, partat \$7 50

(38 per bbl., and part on mivata tarms.)

The second and Mulberry streets, until the demand of the part of the part of the part of the part of the second and Mulberry streets.

DANIEL E WILT, ALEX. KOSER, JOHN A. HALLER, Building Committee. HARRISBURG, October 20, 1863 dtd

1 90. Bye is \$1.25. Corn hrmer; sales of yellow at \$1. Oafs are dull at \$0@92c. Provisions move slowly; 600 bbls. mees pork were taken by the government at \$14 23@15 92. Whisky sold at 60@61c.

Grain receipts—flour 9,550 bbls; wheat 41,774 bus; corn 7,424 bus. Flour—\$5 40@5 65 for State, \$5 90@6 25 for Ohio, \$6 20 for Scuth—street Wheet 6.72 and 9,42 000 bus; chierge posts in and around the city with fuel, for a color of 42 000 bus; chierge posts in and around the city with fuel, for a color of the color of PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

> GOOD, SOUND, MERCHANTABLE HARD WOOD, FOR FUEL-GREEN OR DRY-IN CORDS OF 128 COBIC FEET.

GOOD MERCHANTAB E ANTHRACITE COAL of EGG SIZE. IN IONS OF 2,240 LBS The above to be delivered at the places named subject to inspection in such quantities as may

from time to time be required.

Bids may be either for both Wood and Coal, or separate, as the bidders may elect.

The contract to continue for the time above specified, unless sooner terminated, by order of the Quartermaster General of the United

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two respectable persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. E. C. WILSON, Capt and Assistant Qr. Mr. U. S. A, Harrisburg, Pa.

Real Es:ate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphana ton township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about one mile north of Haines' taveru, adjoining lands of Leonard Crum. Jonas Swartz, Adam Hetrick and Benjamin Zercher, containng about seventeen acres, be the same more or less, thereon erected a two story frame Dwelling House, and a frame Barn, Smoke House, and other out buildings. There is a pump of good water near the door, and a spring of running water convenient. There is also a fine your Orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises Late the estate of David Mader, deceas Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said

day, when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by

JOHN EARLY, Executer of said deceared.

JOHN RINGLAND, Clerk O C. HARRISBURG, Oct. 19, 1863. Oct21-w3i*

PUBLIC SALE

NEAR HARRISBURG, PA.

1 2 o'clock, r. m., on THURSDAY, THE 22D OF OCTOBER, 1863, On the premises, all that valuable DISTILLERY AND MILL PROPERTY, situate in Swatara township, near the line of the city of Harris-burg, containing SIX ACRES of ground, be Plain and Plaid Dress Goods to be sold at Phila- the same more or less, and having the Pennsylvania Canal on one side and the Pennsylva-nia Railroad on the other, with sidling counecting it therewith.

The DISTILLERY has a cepacity of Three To All Who Value Their Sight! Hundred Bushels per day, and the MILL of between Thirty and Forty Barrels.

Each can be run esparately or together—the Mill along with the Distillery, without any ad-DESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens it—besides the Distillery and Mill—a Warenot Harrisburg and vicinity that he has house, Cooper Shop and a comfortable DWELLagain opened an office in Market Square, next
door to Mr. Felix's Confectionery, for the sale
FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOGS. There is an bundance of water for every purpose. The PANTOSCOPIC AND TINTED SPECTACLES. Mill has an excellent home custom, requiring these glasses are recommended by the first medical men, and all who purchased them from the whole property is in the best repair and the second transfer of the second trans working condition.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by
PETERS & HOFFER.

N. B.—Any information desired as to the above property will be freely given. oct5 d&wts THE GUM PECTORALS

CONTAIN Coltsfoot, Horehound, Iperacu-anha, Senega and Squill, (the most reliable expectorant known,) and the chief active constituents, so blended with Gum Arabic and Sugar that each lezenge coutains a mild and very pleasant dose. Are very useful to soothe a cough, allay tickling in the threat, to relieve carseners, catarrh, sure threat, &c Prepared S. A. KUNKEL & BRO and sold by Apothecarits, Harrisburg, Ps.

SMOKING TOBACCO. KILLERENIOK, genuine.

WM. DOOK, Jr., & CO.