

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before 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.

Friday Morning, September 6, 1861.

ARE THE PROPLE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT This was the question that first embarrassed the British Ministry under George III. when they were calculating the power and uses of the American colonies. While the Ministry were deliberating on the subject, the problem was being practically solved amid war, carnage and death. It was established that the people of the colonies were capable of self-government, and however new and novel such a policy seemed to be in the eyes of the statesmen and rulers of the world, the experiment on this continent was regarded with favor by the most intelligent, while even the most despotic and doubtful were willing that it should have a fair trial. That trial proved its success. The nations of the world, one by one recognized the power and potency of a government founded on free institutions. Man's ability for self-government become not only an established fact, but his influence was admitted and respected, and the fair structure of a Union which had been reared from thirteen insignificant colonies, became the theme of the praise of the patriotic and the hope of the oppressed throughout the world. In the midst of our power among all governments, when our home industry and foreign commerce were most prosperous and extensive-when wealth and independence seemed to be the heritage of every American citizen, the nation is suddenly aroused with doubts as to the capability of the masses for self-government. Are the people capable of SPECIS LEGALIZED and made valid, to the same self-government? Shall the people of the country rule; the country? Or shall a minority, an aristocracy of wealth, successfully appeal from the decision of the people to the arbitrament of arms? It is the question of human liberty in its intensest form. Shall our government be based upon the principle of freedom or of slavery? Shall we continue a republic, in which all differences are to abide a settlement by argument and at the ballot-box? Shall we, in deed, continue to have any national existence at all, or shall we sink into a frangible con glomerate of frangible communities, and go back into a state of barbarous anarchy?

In fighting this great battle of the Union and constitutional liberty, these questions must not be banished or disregarded. The basis of the Union -the idea of its formation, was for the spread, enlarging and encouragement of free institutions By its binding forces, freedom was sought to be vouchsafed to all men. Those who constructed it, never contemplated that it should be used to protect slavery beyond the limits in which it to prove that the President has been guilty of the success of himself and regiment. was found when that Union was formed. It a wrong, or that the traitor mode of rebellion is was a compact for the creation, furtherance and protection of free institution, and so nobly has it answered its ends, that since it was signed and sealed, not a single commonwealth has fairly asked to be admitted within its folds with the institution of slavery in its charter. This is the secret, then of the slave-holders opposition to the Union. Feeling that the free states are bound to increase—seeing that the power pains to guard against this blunder. He disof slavery is on the wane, and that it is fast distinctly defines that portion of the state of loosing its political prestige and franchises, the advocates of slavery seek the destruction of ly, so much as lies north and east of a line the American Union that American slavery may rise to power and respectability on its ruins.— They deny the ability of the masses of the free the Mississippi-and saysstates for self government, in order to give consistency to the claim that all labor should be in their hands within these lines shall be tried by enslaved. They uphold an aristocracy the better to define the wicked distinctions they are struggling to establish—and in all their efforts the leaders of this rebellion are unwittingly proving to the world, that the struggle which they have forced on the legitimate authority of the nation, is the same to all interests and purposes as the one in which our fathers first engaged for the right of self-government. That which they created and established, we are hattling to sustain and vindicate. Let us then be ever vigilant and hopeful of the result.

GEN. FREMONT, appreciating his official integrity and ability, has requested the editor of the Missouri Democrat to deny and discourage the false rumors that he had complained of the want of efficient support from the Secretary of War. On the contrary, he acknowledges heartily Gen. Cameron's energetic endeavors to strengthen him for the suppression of the rebellion in Missouri, as well as the comprehensive statesmanship with which he has administered the complex and stupenduous business of the War De partment. In the opinion of Gen. Fremont that Department never was controlled by abler hauds, and he considers it fortunate for the country in this juncture that its details and responsibilities were surrendered to the control and direction of one so eminently qualifled for their assumption, both by real ability and extensive experience

Box Tyrax, once notorious in Philadelphia for his extravagant pretensions and bad poetry, has urging traitors to lay down their stolen arms, rebel government in Richmond. Bob has an unsettled account with our State Treasury, contracted while he was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which needs ad-

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS AS-SAILANTS.

The class of men in the loyal states who es

emotion of patriotism or love of country in the hour of its peril, are constantly justifying themselves with their own construction of certain the right of opinion, the freedom of speech, and therefore will approve or condemn all such acts of the administration as in their judgment may be worthy either of approval or condemnation. men have become over wise and profound beyond the understanding and appreciation of common people. While they dare not deny that this is a war for the Union and Constituthat this is a war for the Union and Constitu-tional liberty, they insist that the administra-tion of Abraham Lincoln shall not be allowed any discretionary power in carrying on the war, and that the rebels shall have all the benefit of the most liberal construction of the identical Constitution and laws they are banded together to destroy and usurp. It is while insisting on this, that such as those who secretly sympathize with treason, make this pretext of attacking the administration the means of aiding the rebel cause. From whether they mean to be or not. Every word the beginning this has been the motive of those spoken against the war, or in favor of peace, or the beginning this has been the motive of those who have been assailing the efforts of the federal authority to put down rebellion, while they strengthening the hands of the rebels. This have only been prevented from a more positive and direct support of the rebel cause, by the journals, that public indignation is being awak still more positive resolves of the people of the north to refuse the sympathisers for treason the returned by the grand jury as treasonable protection of the same laws which traitors were sheets, while in some instances in this state conspiring to destroy. Nothing but the fear of they have been treated in a more summer the resolution to the resolution way. In another column will be found an account to the resolution of the resolution way. the passionate resentments of the people have kept the old dough-faces of the north in subjection-and wherever this stern spirit of resistance to sympathy is manifested, there we hear the least of hypocritical cries for peace at the expense of honor.

One of the blatant cries of the enemies of the administration is, that Congress refused to endorse its acts on the subject of the war. They make this assertion when they desire to assure and close up every such establishment that does their allies in the south that the war is only a not give the government an efficient and hearpartizan aggression, and they re-iterate it when they seek the aspersion of some individual member of the Cabinet. To all such we commend the third section of the "act to increase the pay of the privates in the regular army and of the volunteers in the service of the United States. and for other purposes." It reads as follows:

"Sno. 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States after the fourth of March, 1861, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and respecting the calling out of or relating to the militia or volunteers from the states, ARE HEREBY APPROVED AND IN ALL REintent and with the same effect as if they had been issued or done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congrets of the United States.

This is plain and emphatic language, and re lates in full to all the acts accompanying the organization of the army first called into the field to defend the federal capital. Out of that falsehood which have been leveled at the Cabinet, by the hordes of disappointed and ambitious men who first desired to speculate on the mations and orders' of the President were the concerned, and being such in fact, this endorsemost assailed can possibly desire. But it is supwork of treason in attacking the administration, and the Constitution garbled or misconstrued he proper and legitimate means of correcting an evil or establishing a right.

An opposition journal misreads Gen. Fre mont's proclamation to imply that he proposes to send all his prisoners before drum-head court-martial, and that those proved to have been taken in arms against the United States are to be shot. Gen. Fremont took special Missouri now held by the Union forces—name drawn from Leavenworth, Kansas, by Jefferson City, Rolls and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau on United States, with the various Assistant Treas-

"All persons who shall be taken with arm a court-martial, and, if found guilty, will be

-Of course, those rebels who meet the Union ists in fair fight are not affected by this rule, but those only who hide or pretend to be neutral when the Unionists are in force, and only show their fangs when they can pounce on a far inferior body. Gen. Fremont will deal humanly with all prisoners taken in honorable war-

Douglas Democrats have nominated a regular ty of Union men are safe. Union ticket, ignoring all former party ties, and have nominated the following excellent ticket Judge-Hon. JAMES NIL.

Associate Judge—Jas. O Carson, Legislature—John Rows Treasurer—Geo. J. Bassley. Commissioner—Jno. Natterhouse. Director—W. S. Harris. Auditor-D. K. WUNDERLICK.

Coroner-J. A. Hysono. The ticket is equally devided between the Union Democrats and Republicans. Messrs Nill and Rowe are well known as honest and faithful Union Democrats, who will never faiter the representatives elect, has arrived in Wash into the desperate battle of Springfield, where are satisfied that they are good and loyal men.

GENTLEMEN OF SECRESION proclivities, who de sire to preach peace at this time; should go south of Mason and Dixon's line and invoke peace by been appointed Register of the Treasury of the give up their Federal plunder, and return to their allegiance to the laws and the Constitu-

Good Advics. -The entire Catholic clergy of Chicago, by concerted action, nave advised all memployed mem in their congregations to ea.

Ward movement of the confederate forces in the direction of Washington.

THE VOICE OF TRUTH

While the secession sympathisers of the Patric teem their partizen feelings as superior to any the federal government to suppress any news paper in the loyal states, or the rebel states either, that persists in supporting rebellion there are other Democratic journals in the good acts of Congress. They assert that they have old state of Pennsylvania, which sustain the action of the administration in that partic nently called for by the necessities of the times. Among these is the Doylestown Democrat, which just and eogent language :

Tory Newspapers - We are more and more

against the government. This course gives made by them more aid and comfort than can be done in any other manner, except by shouldering the musket and fighting in their ranks. It en-courages them to believe that we are divided in the North, and that there is a strong party here in favor of peace upon their own terms. Peace now is treason, and those who are advo-cating it are really traitors to their country, anything said or done to paralize the govern-ment in its efforts to put down the rebellion, is course has been pursued to such extent, by some ened against them, and they are being called to severe account. In New York they have been Easton Sentinel and Jeffersonian offices, because of their bitter and persistent opposition to the war for the Union. It cannot be considered strange after outraging public opinion and every sense of patriotism. While we think they and every ed, and we are pleased to see that a more vigor-ous course is to be adopted. Men, as well as newspapers, must be convelled; yes, we mean it in its true sense—compelled to sustain the war, and those who do not must be placed where their treason can do no harm. People must soon begin to learn that this is a life and death struggle on the part of the government, and that it will permit no opposition to it, direct or indirect, where it has the power to prevent it.

The traitors at the south permit no such critical seconds of the struggle or the south permit no such critical to camps of rendezvous.

Seventh: Necessary medicines and making the seconds of the such critical to camps of rendezvous.

Seventh: Necessary medicines and making the seconds of the second of the seconds of the second of the seconds of the seconds of the seconds of the second of the seconds of the second of the seconds of the second of the seconds of the second of the seconds of the second The traitors at the south permit no such criticism on their operations, and the government must do the same thing in self preservation. The thing must come to this. Traitors and trai corous newspapers must be crushed out by the federal arm, and no man or thing must be per mitted to go at large which opposes the govern ment in any shape or manner

DR. J. H. SELTZER.

This gentleman is the Lieutenant Colonel o the regiment now being raised in the city of organization has grown the mass of libel and Philadelphia, by Colonel McLean. The regiment is said to be composed of companies of exed and good men, and is expected to be full and organized in a very few days. ecessities of the nation. These "acts, procla- order of the War Department, the clothing and equipments of this regiment are furnished as work of the different members of the Cabinet, the companies are sworn in, and every induce as the objects they aimed at achieving were ment is held out of a fair and honest characte to induce young men to attach themselves to it. ment is the best vindication which the men while with officers such as Lieut Col. Seltzer there can be no doubt of its efficiency and sucpressed by those who persist in their covert cess. He is a brave and generous gentleman and must therefore make a bold and just commanding officer. He has our best wishes for

> sent from Washington city to the agents appointed to receive themr Five hundred districts have been made from the loyal states, and in each an agent is appointed, who receives on the whole amounts received from subscript There was something so true, as well as point tions made in his distributions at other true, as well as point and the state of the subscript and th tions made, in his district one eighth one per cent, together with an allowance of a specified sum for advertising, etc. The loan will no doubt prove a brilliant success. Already, with fee advancing, retreated a few paces, drawing the sum special notification having been given. seventeen hundred thousand dollars have been this terrible weapon, and all his bowie-knives deposited in advance, to the crenit of the besides, Val. was not confident of victory—not

THE SECESSIONISTS OF KENTUCKY appear to be out of fifty-five cents. troubled. Gov. Magoffin refused to do what they demand, and it is reported that he has had a quarrel with Mr. Breckinridge. He will not be left from the steps to the payement. While Val. was thus beating Bull Run time, Sol. drew a revolver, and when call for the breaking up of the United States he got to the door, there was the distinguished camp in Garrard county, and declares his in- young man standing on two legs and one hand, tention to submit to the will of the people, expressed by the Legislature. The Tennesseeans traitor, just as he stood like a dog on three are making frequent forays into Kentucky, and legs. Then commenced a series of ludicrous are making frequent fortys into Kentucky, and threaten to ravage the whole State. The west-threaten to ravage the whole State. The west-shot. They do say, those who saw the extra-shot. They do say, those who saw the extra-FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The Republicans and its sentiments, and neither the lives nor proper pavement, that it was too rich! First he turned

> Tue reports of disasters to General Rosecrans' army, so frequent during the past few days, are flatly contradicted by official advices from Gen. Rosecrans himself to the War Department. In-stead of being defeated or surrendered, he had pursue him and he sneaked out shortly after enjoyed an almost unbroken repose, and the aspect of matters generally, in his locality, were regarded as quite encouraging.

> North Carolina has elected six Union men to the federal Congress. C. H. Foster, one of expiration of their term of service, and went

> Philadelphia, which was among the first of the three-months volunteers accepted, has been achased for three was always the West Day of the second of the sec cepted for three years by the War Department. people of owa.

> KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. It seems that six or seven more Senators than the Constitution mines recently discovered in this province conallows have been elected, and the permanent time to e productive, and miners have had organization of this body is delayed by the discovery it is thought, will open a new field for industry and enterprise.

Expenses of Recruiting. The following army order gives information and Union are arguing against the authority of respecting the expenses properly incurred in the business of recruiting volunteers :

GENERAL ORDER NO. 70.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Sept. 3, 1861.

It is announced that appropriations for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, unde ular, endorsing it not only as legal, but as emi- acts authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men, is intended for the pay ment of all expenses that may hereafter be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimburse In this spirit, some of these learned gentle- alludes to these suppressions in the following ment to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in raising troops that have been or may astonished from day to day to find the number of newspapers in the free states which give aid

> made by them in raising volunteers are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to. Bills must, in all cases, specify the date of ex-penditure, particular items, and amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom the payment was made, and by the certificate of the officer incurring the expense that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States, and that the amount charged was accurate and just. Among the expens properly chargeable against this appropriation nay be enumerated-

First: Rent of rendezvous or office for recruit Second: Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when de

iached on recruiting duty.

Third: Subsistence of volunteers prior to their way. In another column will be found an account of the destruction of the material in the sistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. If possible, subsistence will be issued in kind as recognized in the regular ser vice, or, if other articles are substituted, the that these two journals should be dealt with cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies, and will be paid for at rates not ex-ceeding the current prices at the place of purother newspaper which promulgates the same chase. If subsistence cannot be furnished in doctrine should be stopped, we are opposed to kind, and board be necessary, it will be furnish-

doctrine should be stopped, we are opposed to still the federal anthorities take the matter in hand, and lose up exceed forty cents per diem the federal anthorities take the matter in hand, and close up every such establishment that does not give the government an efficient and hear tion and muster into service as a company. ty support, and thus stop the political and moral poison that is being retailed about the country. There is no reason in the lenient political the retained about the lies which the government has the retained about the master's Department. Transportation will be paid by the Quarter master's Department. licy which the government has thus far pursu paid at the rate of two cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage

Seventh: Necessary medicines and medica attendance prior to organization of regiments, or the mustering in of regimental surgeons.

Eighth: Actual railroad, stage, or steamboat

are, necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers. Ninth: Advertising—Officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not to exceed two newspapers for each rendezvous un-

ler their charge Trith: Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the

egular Atmy.

Eleventh: All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service, not herein men-tioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the United States service. By order, L. THOMAS, Adj't Gen. Official, Thomas Ruggles, A. Ad''t Gen.

Vallandingham in a a Street Fight.—He Draws his Revolver and Runs!

Vallandigham, the peacemaker, or rather, to him justice, the traitor, has been testing his bravery in Dayton, Ohio. The Journal of that place thus describes the scene:

place thus describes the scene:

Vallandigham—Gen. Vallandigham—was presented with a little bill of fifty-five cents for whisky with which he had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his friends before the election last fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his fall. He was too deep in secession not to take up with the had treated some of his fall had treated some of his The Books in which subscriptions to the national loan are to be recorded are now being Sol. Herchelrode's grocery, imperiously denied

> by any means. He had more confidence in his legs, and ignominiously fled, pistols, bowie knives and all, rather than encounter the fists of the man whom he had endeavored to cheat

while with the other he was flourishing his pis his head one way, then another, then it went up and then down—then his pistol and hand up and then down—then are produced wobbled. Oh, such dodging and ducking, and wobbled. Oh, such dodging are ducking, and twisting and screwing—it was splendid! Sol.'s pistol didn't go off—this was fortunate, very fortunate—and Val. took advantage of it to scram-

and made his way off. A GALLANT REGIMENT.—The First Iowa Regi ment of Volunteers, which made a forced march of six hundred and fifty miles to join General when their country demands their services. We have no personal acquaintance with the other gentlemen nominated, but as they are opposed and the federal government.

the representatives elect, has arrived in Wash into the desperate battle or springheld, where he gentlemen nominated, but as they are opposed and the federal government. they marked were strewn with flowers, and CAPP. LYLE'S National Guard Regiment of they wen met by processions of girls dressed in

THE NIVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.—The gold

General Bragg has been ordered from the command f the rebel army at Pensacola to join that under Beauregard in Virginia.

Important from Washington

TRON GENERAL ROSENCRANS' COLUMN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Yesterday morning the government received telegram from Gen. Rosencrans, embracing nformation that he was then, with a consider able portion of his command, at a point halfway between Bulltown and Flatwoods, on his way to attack Wise and Floyd, or either of them who might be in the vicinity of Summerville or Gauley's bridge. He, started from Clarksburg (his headquarters) upon this expedi-

Clarksburg (as nessequencers) upon this expention, leaving an ample force to protect the Cheat Mountain pass, in Lee's front.

By this time he has doubtless joined Gen Cox, and thus the increased Union force is probably up with the enemy, if the latter has not executed another of Wise's favorite and famous thoroughbred" movements—to the rear.

The Confederate troops at Leesburg have di minished to about three thousand. It is thought that many of those concentrated there last week have been ordered toward the lower Potomac, where we have reliable reports of large reinforcements at several places, and activity in the erection of new forts and breastworks.

Jeff. Davis is reported dead. Stephens is known to be lying sick at Manasses. The Confederate Confress has suspended its meetings, while the army is in a brawling, disorganized condition, without pay, clothing, or food.— Georgia has called her troops, and whole regiments from other States are pressing their de mands to be disbanded and sent home.

Rifled cannon of great capacity are now being supplied to our navy in large numbers. Eighty bounders have been turned out at the navy yard here, and tested by Commodore Dahlgren.
These effective weapons will far exceed all by publication once a week for two controls of the control of the c being supplied to our naval ships.
Secretary Cameron and his able corps of as-

sistants are neither alarmed nor distressed at the newspaper attacks upon the head of the Department. Their object is to attend to their herculean labors, and let the condition of disappointed politicians and would-be contractors take care of them.

One of the chief causes of delay in the increase of the navy early in the season was the insufficiency of the supply of cannon. This difficulty has been completely surmounted. The supply, thanks to our numerous foundries, is equal to the demand; and ships and guns are ing increased rapidly in numbers.

## NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Guards, in the service of the United States

SYRACUSE, Sept. 4—Evening.

Herman J. Redfield was chosen President of he Convention. The Committee on Contested Seats made two reports on the question of the admission of the bond for faithful performance) within the fact ew York city delegation.

The minority report, favoring the admission of both the Tammany and Mozart Hall repre-

sentatives, was adopted.

The Tammany delegation have withdrawn for consultation. It is probable that they will bolt from the Convention and units with the Republicans.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 4.—After appointing a committee on resolutions, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. It is thought more than probable that the

Tammany delegation will bolt entirely and unite with the Republicans on a Union ticket.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—On the assembling of the Convention this morning a motion was made to reconsider a vote admitting both the Mozart and Tammany delegations. A hot de-bate ensued. The convention refused to hear Mr. McMasters, of the Freeman's Journal, and a vote was ordered on the main question. By ote of 114 against 87 the convention reconsid ered the vote of yesterday admitting both the New York city delegations. The question now recurs on adopting the majority report admit-ting the Tammany delegates only. There is much excitement both in and outside of the

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO- A GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT

CAIRO, Sept. 4. The gunboats Taylor and Lexington, had an engagement off Hickman, Ky., with the rebel gunboat Yankee, this afternoon.

Two batteries on the shore, supposed to be supported by 1,500 rebels, also fired upon one of our boats, but none of the shots took effect. The Taylor and Lexington fired about twenty acts, with what effect is not yet known. They sturned to Cairo this evening. On the way shots, with what effect is not yet known. They

returned to Cairo this evening. On the way they were fired on with small arms at Columbus and Chalk Bluffs, Kentucky.
Colonel Hicks, of an Illinois regiment, who was sent to exchange prisoners, returned last night from Charleston. The rebels had but

three Federal prisoners. It is reported that the rebels fell back from Likeston to Madrid. Gen. Grant took command

of this post to-day.

Louisville, Sept. 4.—A telegram from Columbus, Ky., to the Memphis Appeal, says three U.S. gunboats and one transportation steamer had arrived opposite Columbus with a literature of man. It was thought that large number of men. It was thought that the purpose of this expedition was either to seize Columbus or attack Gen. Pillow.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4. A flag of truce was conveyed to Craney Island this morning, a number of ladies wishing to go south.

A flag of truce from Norfolk arrived briging down the baggage of the released seamen who reached here yesterday.

The rebels of North Carolina are reported to UNDERTABER,

be terribly exasperated on account of our re-cent victory at Hatteras. The floating battery which is said to have een towed down from Norfolk to Sewell's Point, exists only in the imagination.

THE REBELS AT MATTHIAS FOINT SHORT OF POWDER AND LEAD. POTOMAC RIVER, Sept. 4.

It is undoubtedly true that the enemy is not now in any considerable force at Matthia and that there is a scarcity of powder and an absolute dearth of lead among them there, their missiles to be fired from their small-arms being of whatever they can contrive them, except lead, of which they have absolutely none.

REPORTED REPUDIATION OF FREMONT'S GENERAL FORW ARDING POLICY BY THE PRESIDENT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.

It is reported that the President has teleraphed to the Union members of the Kentucky egislature that he repudiates the policy of Gen. Fremont, in regard to the emancipation of

BURNING OF A COTTON FACTORY. STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 5. The cotton factory at Great Barrington, belonging to Olney & Gaff, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. FROM MISSOURI

Desperate Fight Between Federal Scouts and Rebels.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 4. Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment Corporal Dix, of the Third Ohio Regiment while out on a scouting expedition, with incomen, at Kerksville, last week, was surrounded in a farm house, while at dinner, by twenty five secessionists, who demanded the surrounder of his party. This was refused, and the second consists made an attack upon them. of his party. This was recused, and the seasonists made an attack upon them. The fight was severe, but the federalists maintained they was severe, our one received maintainer their position in the house, driving the assiliance with the lower. position in the mouse, arrying the assailant from the ground, with the loss of seven telels from the ground, with the loss of S ven reads killed and five wounded. Cerporal  $P_{\text{Fix}}$   $x_{48}$ killed and five wounded. Corporal  $10x_{-w_{k}}$  killed, but none of the other federalists  $w_{er}$ 

JEFF. DAVIS STILL LIVES

A telegram received here to-day says there is Nashville, Sept. 4 no truth whatever in the reported death or Davis.

## New Advertisements

WANTED.

SHOEMAKERS OR COASS W. Apply in North State street between S. State of State S

STRAYED OR STOLEN FOUR good sized Hogs were signed to be provided and the account of the provided and the other is black spotted. A research of paid for information leading to their recourt.

## REGULATIONS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT HARRISBURG, Sept. 3, 18.

1. No pardon will be granted until to the application therefor shall have in the weeks in a newspaper printed in the which the conviction was had.

2. No pardon will be granted unless
of the application therefor shall have because to the District Attorney of the property and 3. No pardon will be granted consulting the Judge who presided at the that of the party. By order of the Governor. ELI SLIUE

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE HARRISBURG, Sept. 2, 1861 EALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposal for Rations' will be received by the signed at his office, until 12 m., on the 7th for supplying complete army Ration craw the York Pennsylvania Regiment of five Said rations to be delivered at such times, a

the several stations of the Regiment, is man be designated by its commanding officer, and his requisitions. Bids must state the plant ration delivered as above. A contract, which must be executed a after notification of acceptance of hid will

the period of six months, unless some tem nated by the United States Commissary (e.g. The undersigned reserves the right to all unreasonable bids. Captain and C. S. 1 S.1

[York Republican please insert.] NOTICE.—Having returned those the war and recovered from a severe like - lam v prejaced to resume the practice of my professor atta-same old place, (Wych's Bajana,) M rest Epina where I can be fould at all times in the future IT J A CARVAS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

HOME MANUFACTURE. THE CHEAPE T IN THE MARKET.

THE undersigned vaving opened their uninctory of Shira See, a No 12 West airch street, Harrisburg, Pa, do most respectable sounds patronage and attention of the Ladies, deprema at Merchants to the following ascorticut of good and which are our own manufacture:

SHIRT BOSONS. CUFFS,

WRIST BANDS.

NIGHT SHRIFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Also the particular attention of the lanes to order
assortment of under garments &c., (from the 1 at. 2 at. 2 proved London and Paris styles), HINEY collect
CUFFS, SETTE &c., in great varieties, and when the cour own manufacture we will self cheaper that of

purchased elsewhere.

Persons desirous of furnishing their own make stress have cutting, sewing &c., of every variety through ing to order. All of the above named good to first and we will make to measure, guaranteens to make the mechanic for skill through the complance for skill through the mechanic for skill through

discription, can have them made to or et al.

sample of such kinds as may be desired

LYNN & REEMAN.

Rooms next door to Hummel & Killinger's obs Store. All Work Promised in One Week



104.

PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYKING ESTABLISHMENT.

104 Market Street between 4th and 3th, HARBISBURG, PA.,

W HERE every description of Ladiet and Gontlemens' Garments, proceeds, i.e., at year, Gransed and thalshed in the health after and streaments thouse Nova-Lawre



TATE Street near Third street. neatly fibrabed to order. Silver plates, S. T. ronable.

POR RENT.—The large brick dwelling bouse now occupied by David Munuman began that street near Market, with an office sucher next hattorney. Possession given first of tectober next had quire at the Prothonotary's office. attorney. Possession given fir toll quire at the Prothonotary's office.

JOHN WALLOWER, JR., Agt.

COMMISSION MERCHANT. GOODS AND MERCHANDISE prompily forwarded by Philadelohin and Reading, Northern

forwarded by Philadelphia and Reading, Norther d. Comberland Valley and PoppeyIvania Saliced and Canal.

HAULING AND DRAYING to and from a parts of the city to the different Railroad depots with be done at the very lowest rates.

FAMILIES removing will be promptly attended to FAMILIES removing will be promptly attended to County of the County of

orders eft at Brant's European Hotel, or an of E. S. Zollinger, will receive premat attention of E. S. Zollinger, will receive premat attention signments of freight respectfully solicited.

JOHN WALLOWER JR., ACL., Office Reading Depointments of the present of