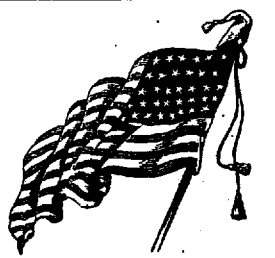


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

TO THE ARMY.

**SOLDIERS:—WE HAVE HAD OUR LAST
RETREAT—WE HAVE SEEN OUR LAST DE-
FEAT. YOU STAND BY ME AND I WILL
STAND BY YOU, AND HENCEFORTH VICTORY
WILL CROWN OUR EFFORTS.**

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Afternoon, September 13, 1861.

THE VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Every defeat of the rebels in Virginia is worth a dozen in any other locality, simply because the rebellion receives all its present encouragement and virulence from the politicians and traitors in the Old Dominion. They rule in the cabinets and dictate in the camps of the rebels, so that when a rebel army is checked, defeated and its route made complete, the cause of rebellion is staggered every where, while the glorious cause of the Union gathers new strength in the same localities. The recent defeat of the traitor and thief, John B. Floyd, who was prowling in Western Virginia at the head of a band of assassins, is of the description to which we allude, and will fill the country with honest and hearty rejoicing. The exact loss of the rebels could not be ascertained—but the fact that they were completely routed and put to flight, is sufficient for the strongest rejoicing. It is the commencement of the Union victories which are to crown the efforts of the loyal men in all parts of Virginia.

The CONFISCATION LAW continues to afflict the sympathizers with even more than it does the participants in rebellion. They strain and splutter in their arguments against confiscation, and seek to use that law to prove that this struggle is for the emancipation of the slaves of the south. In the slave states, the negro is regarded as property equally with a horse, a hog, or a dog. He is engaged in the labor of building fortifications, digging trenches, concealing batteries, mining roads, and in all the service requiring the strong labor of the hands. Where he can be used in the service, he is not troubled with very little scruple. If he can be worked usefully at a siege, in attack or retreat, there is no pause to consider whether such a use is justified by Christian warfare, or whether "the property" is worth the risk or the venture will repay "the property." But when the government announces that such "property" when thus engaged, becomes contraband, or that when its owners are engaged in the rebellion, the "property" shall be declared free, then the sympathizers in the north begin to howl that the administration is engaged in an abolition movement, and that this war is a crusade on the rights and the institution of slavery. By this means, hundreds of men in the north are imposed upon and induced to believe that the confiscation of slave property is only another term for abolition, but when they view the subject fairly and properly understand that in the south there is no distinction between a negro and all other property, they will admit that the government is only doing its duty in this matter of confiscation. The southern rebels themselves make slavery contraband by insisting that all slaves are only properly to be claimed as horses and hogs, and surely horses and hogs when used to aid or sustain a rebellion become contraband of war. And when a slave or his master is engaged in rebellion, that slave, as common property, becomes contraband. This is a sore point for the advocates and the supporters of slavery. It is forcing them to partake of, in effect their own reason, made doubly severe in their own punishment by their own rebellious action. The contraband of slavery is one of the results of rebellion. It is a less punishment than the hanging of rebels, which they themselves will admit when the hangman's rope is brought into requisition.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL of the United States complains that there is too much telegraphing done by the officers in the army, and that the inaccuracy and expense of the practice are a source of great annoyance to the War Department. Hereafter no attention will be paid to a dispatch unless it is a fact, that the same information without injury to the public service, would have been in time by regular mail communication. This will put an end to much of the humbug of those who desire to exhibit their zeal in the service by constantly telegraphing to the War Department.

LIEUT. H. O. PATTON, of the Ruffian Rangers, Kane rifle regiment, has been appointed brigade quartermaster by General Banks. Lieutenant P.'s appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by his numerous friends in the "Wild Cat District," and elsewhere wherever he is known.

COL. WILLIAM G. MURRAY, of Hollidaysburg, has been authorized to raise a regiment for the war. Col. Murray is a resident of Hollidaysburg, and is a good soldier. He was in Mexico, where he won great credit for his gallantry.

THOMAS BANKS, of Hollidaysburg, is an independent candidate for the Legislature.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

Corporations are generally able to take care of their own interests without the aid or the defence of the press, and when they commit a wrong or accidentally do an injury to those using whatever facilities they advertise to the public, juries are not inclined to assess the damages too low, nor are courts of justice slow in their enforcement and carrying out of a sentence. And this is of course all very proper, but when a prejudice is sought to be created against a certain corporation by those who are interested in its injury, it becomes the duty of the press to expose the hypocrisy, and protect the public as well as such corporations from the false statements or libellous charges that may be made in such a connection. In this respect, the Northern Central Railroad has been assailed by certain parties in New York and elsewhere, because the government has been forced to use its great facilities and shorter route to the federal capital for the transportation of troops. These parties take advantage of every accident on that road to denounce its management, and thus if possible destroy its popularity and usefulness, but when the facts in the case are brought before the public, as in the case of the late accident, when several soldiers were killed and others severely injured, the circumstances exonerate the agents of the road and completely vindicate and sustain its management.

The latest cry, and the meanest opposition waged are those by roads running from New York through Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington. Parties interested in these roads, with their runners and barkers are constantly howling at the government because the Northern Central Railroad is used for the transportation of troops from the north-east and east to Washington. They seek to create the impression that the preference is unjust and expensive, and that the public business would be greatly facilitated by the use of other roads. This is all false cry for the use of those who hold depreciated stock in useless roads, and designed as much to injure the Northern Central road, as it is to "bear up" railroad fancies in the stock market. The difference on the Harrisburg and the Philadelphia route, between the east and the federal capital, is not only a saving of time and money, but a facility and accommodation in travel of the highest importance to those who are compelled to make short and economical trips, and the government who is under the necessity of transporting large numbers of men and ammunition. This the general public does not fully understand, and therefore cannot appreciate the difference; but when we state that a saving of \$5,000 is made on each regiment forwarded to Washington from the east over the Northern Central road, they will understand why that corporation is preferred to all others, and when the additional fact is made known that all trans-shipment is also avoided, the preference will be commended not only on the policy of economy, but as a matter of safety, accommodation and speed.

Under the present management, the Northern Central Railroad is justly regarded as one of the safest and most accommodated avenues of travel and transportation in the country, and we have a right as Pennsylvanians to feel proud of the improvement and its utility to those who attempt its injury by falsehood or attraction.

ANOTHER WESTERN VINDICATION.

It is gratifying to behold the manner in which the great west repels the attacks that a few interested and disappointed speculators had been making on the Secretary of War. These vindications are the more valuable because they come from a class of men in whose confidence government can alone rely for support: the great producing and agricultural classes of the still mightier west. We have already quoted largely from numerous of the most prominent journals in the west, the very clearest vindications of the Secretary of War, but the following from another of the most respectable journals in the same quarter, is too truthful not to be placed on the same record in the columns of the TELEGRAPH, for the purpose of affording the old friends and neighbors and the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania, additional proof of the high estimation in which Simon Cameron is held by the people of the western states. We quote from the Washington correspondence of the Press and News, one of the leading newspapers in the state of Wisconsin. From the style of the correspondence we are induced to believe that it is from the pen of one of the editors of that journal. It is as follows:

A stay in Washington of a week or ten days has satisfied me of the gigantic preparation now making for this war. When the blow is struck it will be crushing, and will blot out all hopes of the rebels. Still, I do not look for a termination of the war, even after a decisive blow is struck. The leading rebels will fight hard to avoid a halter, or flight from the country—a most certain doom. The longer they can procrastinate, the longer they escape their fate. The different members of the Cabinet labor day and night; and as this gigantic movement is more in the hands of the War Department, so its duties are more oppressive. General Cameron, its head, is the man of all others for that position. With untiring industry, great administrative ability, energy, decision, courage, quick and ready knowledge of human character, incorruptible integrity, he has accomplished wonders in his department. Since he took possession of it he has gathered the ruins left by the traitor Floyd, and as if by magic, he has built up and given life and energy to a grand efficient system, that will soon devolve itself to the country. If any man in this Government is contributing his full share to the success of the war, it is he. Late and early he is at his post. I am well informed by a friend, now a guest in his house, that often, long after midnight, he admits messengers to his bed-room, and lays on his bed counselling and giving orders and instructions. Great labor is wearing him out, but his determination never flags. Like his gallant brother who fell at Bull Run, he will die in the harness rather than falter in this perilous hour. I do not wonder that he is bitterly assailed. Attacks upon him come from two sources. First, that class of men who come here to steal and to rob the Government. Their name is legion. Their arts and devices are past finding out, and it seems that all grades and conditions of life contribute to this army of plunderers. Against this class of men Gen. Cameron has set his face, and his Scottish firmness is invincible. No one, friend or foe, can induce him to wink at or encourage them. He is directly, the least wrong to the Government. He is incorruptible and pure, and these public robbers and thieves are fully convinced of it, and

hence their howl for a change in the cabinet. Some New York merchant-politicians, professing great patriotism, figured largely as a committee to save the government. Finally, one of their number proposed to sell a steamer to the government at \$382,000. The President and cabinet approved the purchase, and directed the Secretary of War to close it at the price named. Gen. Cameron took the precaution to send an agent to New York to examine the vessel, and to learn all that it was proper to know. He discovered that a few weeks before the owner had offered the vessel at \$262,000, at private sale. This was communicated to Gen. Cameron, who at once refused to make the purchase, and thus defeated this conspiracy, under professions of patriotism, to rob the Government of \$100,000. Thereupon the participants in this nefarious attempt at plunder raised the howl against the Secretary of War, and have since been continually engaged in attempting to poison the public mind against him.

I will give you, in a few days, further instances of attempts by these patriotic and disinterested merchant-politicians to rob the government; also of other attempts promptly and firmly put down by Gen. Cameron. You may rest assured that he will come out of this trial triumphant. The rebel influence in the free states has also been busy at work to prostitute him and to destroy his usefulness. A LOOKER-ON.

THE REPUBLICANS of the Old Guard met in convention in Lancaster city on Wednesday, and nominated an unusually strong and popular ticket for the various county offices, judicial and legislative positions. Alexander H. Hood, the candidate for President Judge of the district composed by that county, is a ripe scholar and an able lawyer. He was for many years one of the editorial fraternity in that city, in which capacity he was known for the devotion with which he clung to the organization of the Whig party, and the zeal with which he sustained its measures and men. He will make a most worthy and impartial judge, and of course will be elected. The candidates for the assembly are John M. Stehman, Henry C. Lehman, Nathaniel Mayer and Joseph Hood. These are all good men, and are destined to represent that county in the approaching session of the legislature. The following are two of a series of strong resolutions passed by the convention:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Convention, repudiating, for the time being, party distinctions, and discarding party prejudice, for ourselves and constituents, unanimously pledge our property, our lives, and our every effort to uphold the Constitution as it is and the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the efforts of certain persons residing among us—counseling peace in the face of an armed foe, advising submission to traitors who have disgraced our flag, stolen the national property, slaughtered our brethren, and attempted to subvert the forms of government, they assisted in forming—should be forcibly put down by all true patriots and order-loving citizens.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.—The conferees representing the Union men of Lycoming, Monroe and Northumberland counties, met in Milton on Thursday, and nominated Hon. John W. Maynard, of Williamsport, a Douglas Democrat, for Judge of that district. Mr. Maynard is a man of eminent legal attainments, and during the time he served as Judge in Allegheny county won golden opinions from all parties there as an able, impartial jurist. The "laws delay" has been such in Lycoming from what we understand from respectable sources, that it is no impossible for a suitor to get his cause tried under two years, so that just such a man as Judge Maynard is needed to clear up the business. He will doubtless be elected.

The Delegate Elections.

The election of delegates to the People's County Convention is fixed for to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Few of the people know any thing about it, and many are ignorant about it. Designing politicians, therefore, men whose highest aspirations are to the "fish pots," are likely to have it all their own way. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." One of the most important, most sacred duties, in the land of freedom is attention to the elections, the choice of our representatives and rulers, and the first step in this important business is the choice of delegates to our nominating conventions. There is a struggle now among the various aspirants for office, to secure the election of delegates to advance their own personal interests.

There are times when patriotism should rise above party and does so now; if the voice of the people is given expression. Let the people, therefore, arouse to a sense of their duty, attend the primary meetings to-morrow evening, and see that proper delegates are elected to the County Convention for the nomination of a County ticket.

There should be no party ticket nominated, but a Union ticket! A ticket composed of the best men of all parties for the several offices to be filled.

Such a ticket would be generally approved, would command the votes of patriots of all parties, and would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

There are traitors among us, politicians who would sell their country and their souls for "filthy lucre," and who make a trade of politics. Let each man be rebuked, and now is particularly the time to rebuke them. Awake, therefore, to your duty. Attend the primary elections, and choose delegates who will properly represent the voice of the people in the County Convention.

A REPUBLICAN.

A Traitor Caught with a Snuff Box.

A Cincinnati merchant, who had concluded to repudiate his Northern debts, was yesterday served a trick rather unpleasant to him. He happened to have an unsettled account of \$1200 in a wholesale house in Columbia street, in this city. A day or two since his creditors received information that he was in Louisville, and had made extensive purchases of merchandise, which he intended to ship to the Kanawha via Cincinnati, but that he would probably have been landed by the Louisville packet on the Kentucky side. The matter was put in the hands of United States Marshal Sands. All clue that this official could obtain to the personal appearance of the Virginian was that he took snuff. Mr. Sands got aboard the Gallopis packet. Free-stone yesterday, when she was about to start. He soon found that she was to land at the other side to receive the F. F. V.'s goods. He searched the vessel diligently in search of a passenger who could give him a pinch of snuff, and finding a peddle-looking individual in possession of the meersman article, he politely took a pinch and immediately displayed the same. In gratitude for serving an attachment to the generous donor thereof. The goods were put on board the packet, and the Marshall induced the captain to steer for the other shore; which was no sooner reached than the goods were attached and warehoused, in which condition they at present remain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

ROUT OF THE REBELS.

FLOYD RUNS AWAY.

Rebel Baggage and War Implements Captured.

Twenty-Five of Col. Tyler's Men Recaptured.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM GEN. FREMONT.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 12.

A battle commenced between the Federal troops and the enemy at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summersville. Gen. Rosecrans, after taking a reconnaissance, found Floyd's rebel army 5,000 strong, with sixteen field pieces, to be entrenched in a powerful position on the top of the mountain at Cannax Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible. The front was masked by heavy forests and close jungles.

Col. Lytle's 10th Ohio Regiment of Benham's Brigade was in advance and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp, this side of the position, the state of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely.

The remainder of the 10th and the 18th Ohio regiments were then brought into action successively by Gen. Benham, and the 12th Ohio regiment afterwards by Capt. Hartshuff, whose object was an armed reconnaissance.

The enemy played upon our forces terrifically with musketry, canister and shell. Col. Lytle led several companies of Irishmen to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg.

Col. Smith's 13th Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Lane's 12th Ohio directly in the front. Col. Lane fell dead at the head of his regiment, early in the hottest of the fire, by receiving a ball in the forehead.

Captain McMullin's howitzer battery, and Captain Snyder's two field pieces, meantime, were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the rebel guns.

The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached. The German Brigade was led gallantly into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant General Hartshuff; but, after a furious fight of three hours, darkness compelled the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy ready to resume the contest next morning.

When the morning came, however, our scouts reported that Floyd had ingeniously fled during the night, sinking the boats in the river in his rear, and destroying the temporary bridge he had made when he first crossed to occupy the position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the want of our troops made it impossible to follow the fugitive rebels. So hasty was his flight that he left behind his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of ammunition and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is only fifteen killed and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds. The rebel loss is not ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded across the river during the night, but it was certainly very serious.

Capt. McGroarty, of Cincinnati, Captain McMullin and Lieut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously.

Twenty-five men of Col. Tyler's regiment, who were taken prisoners by General Floyd at Cross Lane, were recaptured by our troops.

Gen. Floyd's personal baggage, with that of all his officers, was also taken.

Gen. Benham's brigade, which suffered most, was commanded by him in person, and Col. McCook also led his brigade into action.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Benham, Col. McCook, Lytle and Lowe, and Captains Hartshuff, Snyder, McMullin and Burk and other officers displayed particular acts of personal gallantry.

The troops engaged were exclusively from Ohio and all fought with a bravery worthy of veterans.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters this evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Camp Scott, Sept. 12, P. M.

To Col. E. D. Townsend.—We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles, and reached the enemy's entrenched position in front of Cannax Ferry, driving his advanced outposts and pickets before us. We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by forests too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in. He had probably sixteen pieces of artillery.

At 4 o'clock we began a strong reconnaissance, which proceeded to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front when night coming on, and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms until the morning.

Shortly after day-light a runaway "contraband" came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley river during the night by means of the ferry, and a bridge which they had completed. Col. Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did about seven o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with Quarter Master's stores messing and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed their bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued and having no material for immediately repairing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry and the captured camp. We sent a few rifle cannon shots after the retreating enemy, to produce a moral effect.

Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but from the report of the prisoners must have been very considerable.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding.

FROM MISSOURI.

Route of Gen. Green's Rebel Army.

CAPTURE OF HIS BAGGAGE, &c.

Reported Flight of Martin Green's Forces

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

Five Hundred Rebels Routed and Six Hundred taken Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

The following dispatch was received to-night at headquarters of the army:

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Col. E. A. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General: A dispatch from Gen. Pope, received to-day from Hannuwell, on the North Missouri railroad, states that he made a night march on the rebels under Gen. Green, last Sunday, who, however got notice of his approach, but he was successful in causing the dispersion of 3,000 rebel force, who left behind them much of their baggage, provisions and forage; also the public property seized by Gen. Green, at Shelbyville.

Gen. Pope's infantry were too much fatigued to pursue them. The horsemen, however, followed in pursuit for ten or fifteen miles until the enemy were completely scattered and dispersed.

The railroad east of Brookfield is now open, and no more succession camps will be made within twenty miles.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to me that the first gun is in position at Fort Holt, Ky.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding.

Hennuwell, Mo., Sept. 10.—Gen. Pope's command marched for the rebels under Gen. Green on Sunday night, and at daylight on Monday reached their camp; but Green, having received notice of the approach of our troops, had fled, and his forces scattered in every direction, leaving much of their baggage, provisions and forage, and the public property they had captured at Shelbyville. Green's force numbered about 3,000, and Gen. Pope's troops, having made a forced march of 23 miles, were unable to pursue him.

At the latest accounts it was understood that the bulk of Green's force had crossed the North Missouri Railroad, and were making for the woods in Chariton county. Gen. Pope followed in pursuit with the Sixteenth Illinois and Third Iowa regiments, after giving them a few hours rest; but as Green's forces are mounted, there is but little prospect of overtaking them.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—A messenger from Sallida states that Capt. Jamison's Kansas Jay Hawks had defeated the notorious Dr. Staples, at the head of five hundred rebels, completely routing them and killing their leader. This will restore peace to Pettis and the surrounding counties, as Staples and McGoffin, who were captured some days since, were the principal instigators of secessionism in that section.

It is also reported that Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry have captured rebels under Capt. Skelley with two field pieces.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 11.—The timbers of the bridge of the North Missouri Railroad, near this place, were burnt by the rebels, with the design of precipitating a train loaded with United States troops into the river, but fortunately the act was discovered in time, and the troops are now encamped until the bridge can be repaired.

MORE BALTIMORE TRAITORS CAGED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

Mayor Brown, Congressman May, and ten members of the Maryland Legislature were arrested this morning by order of the Government. These men have acted too long in open violation of all law, and there is a general rejoicing at their arrest. They were at once transferred to Fort M'Henry.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Provost Marshal arrested this morning before daylight the following distinguished citizens: Mayor Brown, Charles H. Petts, Lawrence Sangston, S. T. Wallis, T. P. Scott and Ross Winans, members of the Legislature. F. K. Howard, the editor of the Baltimore Evening News, was also arrested. The whole party were conveyed to the hospital for sick patriots located at Fort M'Henry.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The following additional arrests have been made: Messrs. Dennison, Quinland, and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county; Henry M. Field, Dr. J. Hanson, Thomas and John C. Brune, city members. Also Thomas W. Hall, Jr., editor of the South. The Legislature was to have met on Tuesday next, and these arrests effectually defeats the intended legislation hostile to the Government, including as is supposed the passage of an ordinance of secession. It is rumored that other arrests are to follow.

All the arrests have been made pursuant to orders direct from the War Department. Of course there has been no official announcement of the arrests, but it is believed that all the names given above are correct.

It is also reported that Henry May, the member of Congress, Henry F. Moritt, and W. G. Harrison, member of the Legislature from the city, have also been arrested. These, with the names before given, complete the ten city delegates.

The rumor is also current that Benjamin C. Howard, the Peace candidate for Governor, has also been taken into custody. There is considerable excitement of a subdued character about the streets.

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ANOTHER FLAG OF TRUCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.

A flag of truce has gone to Norfolk to-day with Mrs. Phillips, of Washington, who was retained some time in her own house as a prisoner.

Several Southern ladies and released Confederate prisoners accompanied her.

Gen. Wool permits none but official letters to be carried by flags of truce, and but one federal officer to accompany them.

The gun boat Flag has returned to Hampton Roads in a disabled condition, having come in collision with the steam frigate Susquehanna at sea.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Boston, Sept. 13th.

Six new regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and three new batteries of artillery will be sent to the seat of war from this State within a few weeks.

The funeral will start from the residence of her parents in Short street to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 o'clock P. M.]

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Boston, Sept. 13.

Capt. King of the condemned brig Northman, reports that the Pirate Sumter arrived at Surinam on August 19th, was at anchor inside of Fort Amsterdam on the 23d, thus disproving the reported loss.

New Advertisements.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO BREAD BAKERS. Apply at ROUMFORD & BROS. Fourth and Chestnut streets.

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL NOTICE.

NEXT WEEK, their will be opened, a beautiful stock of New Goods, cheap for cash at JONES'S Store. sept13-4d

GOOD KNITTERS WANTED.

To make One Thousand Pairs of Woolen Half hose for men. Inquire at JONES'S store. sept13-4d

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.

CAPTAIN JAMES CROSSON, late of the Scott Legion, wants 20 men to fill up his company, attached to the Regiment of Col. Jos. Knapp now in camp. Inquire of JAMES CROSSON, Pennsylvania House, corner of Second and Locust streets. sept13-4d

TEACHERS WANTED.

FIVE SCHOOL TEACHERS are wanted in the Halifax School District. None but competent teachers need make application. Address Halifax P. O., Dauphin Co., Pa. sept13-4d

WANTED.

A Respectable middle-aged white woman, as child nurse. Good references required. Enquire at the residence of ex-Governor Porter. sept13-4d

How a Letter Written by Soldiers can be sent without the Prepayment of Postage.

HARRISBURG POST OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1861.

In order to give a full explanation of the recent law passed by Congress on the subject of sending letters written by soldiers without prepaying the postage, the undersigned publishes the instructions received from the Post Office Department on the subject, from which it will be seen that Regiments must be fully organized before they can enjoy the privilege of that law, and that the certificate of the Major or acting Major must be attached to each letter.

GEO. BERGER, P. M.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Appointment Office, July 23, 1861.

The following order has been made by the Post Office Department, for the execution of the new law respecting soldier's letters:

Postmasters at or near any camp or point occupied by the United States forces, will mail, without prepayment of postage, any letter written by a soldier in the service of the United States, and certified to be such by the Major or Acting Major of the regiment to which the writer is attached. The envelope should have plainly stamped or written on its face the certificate "Soldier's Letter," signed in writing by the Major or Acting Major of the regiment, describing his regiment by its number and its State. The postage due on such letters will be collected at the office of delivery.

The certificate and address may be in the following form:

"Soldier's Letter."
A. B., Major 10th Reg't,
N. Y. Volunteers.

Commissioned officers will prepay their postage as