Daily Telegraph.

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

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

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

President Judge—JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg.
Associate Judges—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.
MOSES R. YOUNG, Wiconisco.
Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX, Derry.
JAMES FREELAND, Millersburg.
Prothonotary—JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.
Register—SAMUEL MARQUART, Londonderry.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN BUCK, Harrisburg.
Commissioner—HENRY MOYER, Lykens.
Director of the Poor—WM. ENDERS, Jackson.
Auditor—HENRY PEEFER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Morning, September 19, 1861.

THE UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Union men of Dauphin county, who assembled in convention yesterday for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the various county and state offices, and also judicial candidates, have presented the following nominees to be voted for by every lover of his country, and friend of the Union at the approaching election:

Hon. JOHN J. PEARSON, of the city of Harrisburg, was selected for President Judge, which now makes his nomination in the district, Lebanon having already indicated her preference for the same eminent and distinguished jurist. For ten years Judge Pearson has presided in the courts of this district, and during that time he has sustained himself before the bar and by his decisions in a higher court, with the impartiality, dignity and ability which should only be elevated to the bench, and are alone essential to a judge. We, of course, expect to see the nomination of Judge Pearson ratified by the people.

ISAAC MUMMA, of Lower Swatara, and MOSES R. YOUNG, of Wiconisco, the candidates for Associated Judge, both belong to a class of men who make up the real strength and most substantial wealth of this country—*the farmers of the land.* In selecting men of such character and position, the convention paid a compliment alike to the intelligence of the people and the claims of the agriculturists of the county, which cannot fail to elicit an enthusiastic response at the coming election.

Dr. THOMAS G. FOX, of Derry, and JAMES FREELAND, of Millersburg, are the Representative candidates. Dr. Fox is one of the most popular and efficient men in the county, both as an accomplished physician and a politician who makes politics a profession and noble end of benefiting his country. To us he has peculiar attraction, as having been formerly devoted to the art preservative of the arts, serving his apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH. His associate on the Assembly ticket, JAMES FREELAND, is another of the farmers of the county who have made themselves popular by their devotion to their country in the hour of its peril, and the earnest they give of clinging to its fortunes through every danger that may threaten its destiny. Dauphin county has not had a stronger Assembly ticket for many years, nor could a man of more general qualifications been selected to represent her at this particular period in our history.

JOSIAH C. YOUNG, of Harrisburg, the candidate for Prothonotary, has the essential qualification of understanding the intricate and responsible business of that office, having been a clerk in the employ for several years. Among the members of the bar he is deservedly popular, with them the facilities of having an experienced Prothonotary are absolutely necessary to most of their professional success, while it is no less necessary for the interest of the people of the county that an experienced man be invested with the responsible labors of Prothonotary.

SAMUEL MARQUART, of Londonderry, the candidate for Register of Wills, has been the Register for three years past, and is therefore just the man perfectly acquainted with the routine and responsibility of that important position. He is also an old farmer, and one of those men who never forget the duty which they owe to the community in which they live, and the country which claims their allegiance. His personal friends in the county will swell his vote largely.

BENJAMIN BUCK, of Harrisburg, the candidate for County Treasury, is among the best known and most esteemed men in the county, simply because he has all the integrity and independence of a true man. We know of no citizen of the county who is better qualified for the position, or who could rally around himself a stronger support for the same responsible position than Benjamin Buck.

HENRY MOYER, of Lykens, is the candidate for County Commissioner, a position which is becoming more responsible every year as the county enlarges in population and increases in business. He is another of our substantial farmers, who appreciate the necessity of economy in order to promote the true interests of the county.

WILLIAM ENDERS, of Jackson, the candidate for Director of the Poor, is one of our most respectable citizens and industrious business men. He has therefore peculiar qualifications for the position for which his friends present him to the Union men of the county.

HENRY PEFFER, of Harrisburg, has been nominated for the position of all others, for which he is most qualified, by experience, integrity and impartiality. The Auditor of a county is the guardian of the people's treasure. He is, as it were, the sentinel of the Treasury. Henry Peffer understands this, and after having been engaged in the clerical duties of the county for several years, and also one of the Aldermen of this city for a long period, he will go into the Auditor's office peculiarly fitted for its duties, and specially adapted by his integrity for its responsibilities.

The platform of principle on which these candidates have placed themselves, is one entirely devoted the Union and approving of the efforts of those who are engaged in its defense and preservation. They have sought to raise no old issue—they have discarded local questions, to place themselves prominently and firmly on the side of their country, opposed to its enemies, there to battle until the one is saved and the other completely destroyed. Under these circumstances, we take peculiar pride in presenting this ticket to the people of Dauphin county, and feel assured that they will respond to an appeal for its support by triumphantly electing every individual candidate when the day of election arrives.

FLAX COTTON.

If King Cotton is not likely to be dethroned by his uncrowned rival, Flax, he is destined to get a severe poke in the ribs, which will make his seat uneasy. In New York specimens of flax cotton are now on exhibition, which are pronounced to come nearer to the genuine article than any which have yet been offered to the public. Flannel, calico, drilling and thread have all been made of the new fibre, and with a remarkable degree of perfection. New processes for preparing the fibre give great encouragement to those who are embarked in the business. Mills for the manufacture have already been erected in New York and in New England, and will soon be in operation, not only working the flax by itself into fabrics, but working it in connection with wool and cotton. American ingenuity is about to succeed in a line in which the English and French have hitherto failed. When these facts are taken into consideration with the knowledge that the manufacturers of Great Britain and those of the Continent of Europe are convinced that they can no longer depend on the slaveholder's monopoly of the cotton trade, and therefore determined to commence the cultivation of cotton wherever it will grow in Europe, Asia or Africa, we can conclude that the reign of King Cotton is approaching an end as certain as that of the rule and dictation of the slavery aristocracy of the south. Competent and experienced business men, merchants who understand the trade and have a full knowledge of the determination and plans of the English and French manufacturers, declare that the cotton monopoly of the southern states cannot last five years longer, and so well convinced is the government of England of this fact, that her policy now tends to the strictest neutrality between the rebels and our own government, with such a respect for the blockade as will either force the rebels to eat their own cotton, starve with weapons in their hands, or submit to the will and outraged authority of the Federal government. Cotton, like the tobacco monopoly, has had its years of imperious and aristocratic rule. It will soon sink into the insignificance with which the other spontaneous productions of the southern states are regarded by the world.

In the meantime, we do not deem it out of place in this connection, to recommend to the farmers of Pennsylvania, particularly, the breeding and raising of improved stocks of sheep. In this state there are thousands of acres of mountain and hill-side lands which will never repay cultivation, and which are now lying neglected almost in their primeval condition. These lands could be easily adapted to sheep grazing, and in this manner the production of wool could be increased to an unlimited extent, as a contribution to the manufacture of flax cotton. In addition to this, the raising of flax must hereafter enter largely into the production of the farmers of the state in such localities where the land is adapted, and where it can be made to remunerate for its cultivation. The ingenuity and industry of the northern people are both equal to any monopoly which the south may attempt by her cotton production, while the genius and enterprise of the mechanics and manufacturers of the free states are too powerful and lofty to be humbled by any influence, and least of all by that which the slaveholder seeks to wield over their destiny.

A QUESTION OF LAW has been raised among the newspapers of New York on the subject of the proclamation recently issued by Gen. John C. Fremont to the people of Missouri. Fremont having once proclaimed martial law in Missouri, as it is admitted he had a right to do, and having also, by his powers as military chief, and under the construction of the law of nations given by John Quincy Adams in his speech in 1842, liberated the slaves of rebels, can his act be annulled by himself, or even modified by any other authority? In other words, can men once declared free be again reduced to slavery by any color of law? The question is profoundly interesting, as it affects the condition of all the slaves of rebel owners now within the military jurisdiction of General Fremont.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate of the United States, are among the speakers invited to address the Union meeting to be held in the Cooper Institute, New York, on Friday evening next.

A CHICAGO PAPER gravely remarks that "the longer the present war lasts the more public opinion begins to settle down to the belief that it will by no means be a short one." The editor is quite firm in this belief.

MISS RUTH GALE, the third of the unfortunate sisters burned at the Continental theatre on Saturday evening, died yesterday at the hospital. She is the ninth victim.

OUR latest accounts from Missiouri give vague reports of the capture of Lexington by the rebels and the defeat of a body of Home Guards by the rebels at Blackwater.

RUSSIA.

The relations between the colossal power of the north, Russia, and our own great and glorious government, have always been of the most pleasing character, and particularly at this time, are these connections of an interesting description, as Russia tenders her sympathy and the renewal of her good will while the government of the United States is struggling with domestic turmoil and treason. On this account, anything in reference to the Emperor of Russia, or his family, must prove highly interesting to our readers. We therefore print the following from the Moscow correspondence of the *New York Evening Post*, writing from that city on the 25th of August last:

AN IMPERIAL ENTRY.

I "assisted" to-day at the entry into Moscow of the Emperor—my assistance consisting in standing two hours on the steps of the postoffice to witness the passing *cortege*. The entry was almost private, and the crowd, very small and by no means excitable, was kept in order without difficulty by the few Cossack Guards on duty. The time of coming was stated to be nine a. m., and at ten the expectant spectators were re-assured by the arrival of two large wagons filled with kitchen utensils—then more wagons laden with very ordinary travelling trunks. Then a long pause, during which venders of quass, the Russian national drink, and cucumbers, the Russian favorite fruit, make extensive sales. Then a rumbling in the distance, a stunning back of the crowd, and lo! the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias approaches.

HOW THE EMPEROR LOOKED.

Though a professed admirer of the Great Apostle of Emancipation, Alexander II., I must confess that the term "shabby" will only convey an idea of his appearance. He was seated in an open tarantass, or traveling carriage, drawn by four horses (abreast) with two leaders. He was wrapped in a long gray military cloak, and wore the common white summer cap of an inferior officer in the army. He looked sleepy, and shaggy, and uncombed, just like anybody else who has ridden all night in a railroad car. Altogether, this Mr. Romanoff traveler was a very different affair from the autocrat, Alexander II., as he appears in pictures and in the mind's eye of forty millions of Russians.

The people cheered moderately, and the Czar acknowledged the applause by lazily touching his cap with his right hand. He looked so sleepy and hungry that, would have plied him, were it not that I knew there was a good breakfast awaiting him at the Kremlin Palace.

HOW THE AUTOCRAT TRAVELS.

The Czar stayed in Moscow not over two hours, and then proceeded on his way to the Crimea. He made a really official triumphal entry into Moscow about a month ago, and so this time there were no special ceremonies.—From St. Petersburg he came by railway, and hence proceeds by the traveling carriages such as all travelers in Russia have to use. His suite forms quite a caravan, the Emperor riding in the first carriage without military escort, and attended only by a few Aides de Camp. Then follow in carriages various members of the Imperial household, officers and servants. The party use constantly one hundred and sixty horses, and quite cleared out of Moscow all the spare horse flesh, and other travelers—including some Americans—were obliged to wait over.—This first batch of horses takes the Imperial party to the first post station, about twenty miles distant, where one hundred and sixty fresh horses are in waiting, and so on at every station *for nearly two thousand miles*—from Moscow to Sebastopol—these hundred and sixty horses with outriders and postilions are awaiting the Autocrat of all the Russias.

THE EMPRESS.

In the meantime, has gone off to an eastern "government," or county, as we would call it, to help dig up a new saint. The defunct interred was a village priest, who has been dead half a century, and whose saintly virtues are just beginning to be appreciated. The Russian Church has declared that the lamented deceased shall receive the honors of canonization, and the Empress is to have a thumb in the pie. This lady, by the way, was, until her marriage, a Protestant Princess of the ducal house of Hesse. When she became the wife of the Emperor—then the Crown Prince—she took the name of Maria Alexandrowna, and embraced the Greek faith, as, indeed, she was obliged to do by the laws of Russia. She has become exceedingly attached to her new religion, and in devotion is a shinig light. Indeed, it is very probable that she will herself be canonized in time to come, and from all accounts she will deserve it as well as any saint in the calendar; for she used all her influence in favor of the emancipation scheme, is charitable in the extreme, and has established Sunday-schools in St. Petersburg, which by force of example are spreading all over Russia.

A beautiful woman, in my opinion, is this Empress of Russia. Tall and slender in form, with a long oval face, a high intellectual brow, mild, pensive gray eyes, and wavy auburn hair parted over a marble forehead. Always she wears a sweet yet sad expression, as of a "Mater Dolorosa." Why is this? Is it because her husband, the Apostle of Emancipation, the noblest monarch in thought or deed now living—is it because he allows himself to be debased by the wine cup, and makes his Empress know the bitterness of woe which a drunkard's wife always must experience? So gossip says; and not long ago, at the Winter Palace—but I will not gossip too much now, but will devote an early letter to nothing in the world but tittle-tattle and rumors and chit-chat about this Imperial family of Russia.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Nicholas Alexandrowitch Cesarewitch, a youth of nineteen, and as beautiful as Adonis or the sleeping Endymion, is also away from the capital. He has started, of course with a large suite, to visit the great annual fair at Nijni Novgorod, where extraordinary preparations are making to receive him with the honors due one who will, in all probability, be the next Czar of Russia.

THE VERY STONES CRY OUT AGAINST THEM.—A gentleman who recently visited the national capital, copied the following inscriptions from two blocks of marble awaiting their places in the Washington Monument. The blocks were ordered by the Legislatures of the respective States:

"LOUISIANA.
"EVER FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION."

"TENNESSEE.
"THE FEDERAL UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

Could a more fitting rebuke be administered to these States, which have proved false to their own principles, than we have in these words graven upon stone by the States themselves?—*New York Observer.*

BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, the Ajax of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, has just written a letter full of the most lofty patriotism, placing the writer squarely on the noble platform of Dickinson, Butler, Dix, and other great lights of that party. Mr. Hallett plainly says: "The simple issue is the overthrow or the support of the government in this whole Union. That is the whole story, and until "the re-establishment of the supreme government of the Union in all the states and territories," is effected, or it is fully demonstrated that it cannot be done by force of arms, I belong to no party but country."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Excitement at Frederick, Md.

United States Soldiers Surround the City.

The Secession Officers and Members Arrested

Legislature Compelled to Adjourn sine die

Prisoners Sent to Fort M'Henry.

THE UNION MEMBERS LEFT FOR HOME.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOAT TRIUMPHANT.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18.

Immediately after the farce was gone through with yesterday afternoon of calling the roll and adjourning the two branches of the Legislature, an unusual stir took place in this community, companies of the Wisconsin regiment, were observed passing through the city in different directions and very soon it was found that the city was walled in so far as an outlet was concerned, no one was allowed to pass out without a pass from the Provost Marshall, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people who had been stopped and turned back.

In the mean time Lieut. Carmichael, of the Baltimore Police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military making arrests, commencing with the officers of the Legislature, and especially the clerks who had contended that they would keep the legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the guard house was the clerk of the House, Milton L. Kidd, his assistant Thomas H. Moore could not be found till late in the evening, but he was finally arrested.

The clerk of the Senate Wm. Kilgour and his assistant Mr. Carmack were also found after much difficulty and taken to the same destination.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. McCubbin of Allegheny were next taken and soon Messrs. Salmon and Durace were also in durance vile; an effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills, at a late hour Mr. Kessler was arrested but at the last accounts Mr. Mills had not been taken.

The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wallis' famous report, 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized and appropriated for camp uses as being a treasonable document. During the afternoon the Union members of the Senate and House met in caucus and resolved that the action of the Senators present in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to re-assemble.

Mr. Long was in the meantime delegated to prepare a brief statement to be signed and published by the members present, the arrest of the clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active secessionists in town have also been arrested. The prisoners remained in the guard house all night, and will be sent to Fort McHenry this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Union members of both the House and Senate refused to meet this morning, and the legislature is virtually dead. All the officers being under arrest to prevent the calling of the roll. The Union members will leave this afternoon for home, and the secession members for Fort McHenry. The city is quiet. The talk of an invasion by Johnson is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto, "the Union must be preserved."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Union Troops in Possession of St. Joseph.

Reported Capture of Lexington by Union Forces and Defeat and Capture of Martin Green's Rebel Army.

ROUT OF REBELS AT STEWARTSVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.

General Sturgis, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and one of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph on Friday last.

It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday between the Union forces there and Martin Green's rebels, in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad a day or two since, precipitating a locomotive into the stream and killing the engineer.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17, 1861.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:

Persons arrived here this forenoon report that on Wednesday night General Price was moving towards Sedalia with 11,000 men, and that Gen. Parsons was there with 2,500 rebels and sixteen pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Gen. Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night.

Reports are current that Lexington has been captured, but they are not believed. Parties from Pettis county report a fight at Blackwater, in which the rebels defeated the Home Guard and burnt the Blackwater bridge.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

A man named Griffith arrived here to-day and states that on Saturday last General Price, with seventeen thousand men, had surrounded Lexington, and has sent a summons to Colonel Milligan to surrender. Colonel Milligan refused, when Price is reported to have sent back word that he would give him until Monday, at four o'clock to surrender, and if he did not he would march on him with a black flag.

It is confidently thought in military quarters here that General Sturges has by this time reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that General Price will be cut off or forced to retreat.

Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown on the receipt of the news from Lexington, and many families fear an attack from the rebels.

All is quiet here, and no apprehensions are felt of an immediate attack.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 13, 1861.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following items:

The railroad bridge over Little Plate river is not yet repaired. This does not interrupt travel, however, passengers, mails and troops being transferred at the bridge.

Three regiments of United States troops—the Illinois Sixteenth, Iowa Third and Kansas Second—reached here to-day, and more will arrive to-morrow. Before the arrival of the Union troops more than 5,000 mounted rebels rode out of the town bound south to join General Price. They are a raw, undisciplined crowd, well mounted, but poorly armed.

The Union men are jubilent and hopeful again.

At Stewartsville yesterday two companies of Col. Morgan's Home Guards had a skirmish with a band of rebels and routed them, killing ten or more and capturing several horses.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 15.—The St. Louis *Democrat* is furnished with the following:

All is quiet here. General Pope has sent a column of 1,000 men and three pieces of artillery, under Colonel Smith, after the rebels, who left here on the 13th.

There is little doubt but their large train of plunder will be captured, although, as usual, they will disperse, and mounted, will escape, unless Colonel Smith should surprise them.

The regular Home Guards are scouring the country on all sides.

Colonels Cramer and Edwards—the first commanding the regular forces of Missouri volunteers, and the latter about six hundred Iowa State troops—will arrive here on Sunday, having swept the entire region north of this city.

The General will immediately put them in motion along both sides of the railroad track to clear out the small squads of rebels remaining in the woods between here and Chillicothe.

The General says, in five days North Missouri will be quiet again.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

OVER ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.

Last night the half-past 8 train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing portion of Col. Lorchin's nineteenth Illinois regiment, while passing over a bridge near Huron, Ind., one hundred and fifty-three miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over one hundred soldiers. Intelligence of the disaster reached here late last night when a special train was dispatched to assistance.

The following dispatch received from the operator at Hudson, dated ten minutes past one this morning:

The bridge No. 43 broken in two. Idled four cars down into the bed of the creek and one on top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred wounded and ten or fifteen killed.

The Colonel of the regiment says about that number killed, although nearly all of one company are missing. It is thought the bridge was weakened by some malicious persons.

The Steamer Europe at Halifax.

AFFIDAVITS RELATIVE TO THE ARREST OF SERRIL.

MARKETS, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.

The royal mail steamer Europe arrived at this point this morning with Liverpool dates to the 7th and 8th inst., by telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

COTTON.—The sales of Saturday are estimated at 8,000 bales; the market closing easier; breadstuffs firm; provisions dull.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Consols 92¼d.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The steamship Persia and Bavaria arrived out on the 6th inst. The news is meager.

Affidavits have been sent to America, proving that Mr. Serril had no political mission, and that the money found on him was intended for business purposes.

An interview between Napoleon and the King of Prussia was fixed for the 2d of October at Campeigne.

COMMERCIAL.

In Liverpool, the sales of Saturday include 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull, with but little export inquiry. Flour buoyant. Wheat has an upward tendency. Corn steady. Provisions dull. Rosin firm; common 10s6d. Spirits of turpentine excited at 66s.

London money market—consols 92¼@98.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The steamship New York arrived from Havre this morning. Among her passengers is Major Valentine Bauseman, the Adjutant of Garibaldi. The steamer has $160,000 in specie.

Married.

On the 17th inst., at Hoffman's Hotel, Market street, by Rev. D. Gans, Mr. CHRISTIAN NEWCOMER, to Miss ADALINE STOVER, both of Lancaster county.

New Advertisments.

NOTICE TO MILITARY MEN.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to all mustering officers or those raising companies not to take William H. Bordner, of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pa., into the service, on account of his being only 17 years of age, and has not my permission.

JONATHAN BORDNER,
September 18—d3t* Berrysburg, Pa.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.

A comfortable two or three-story dwelling house, with six or eight rooms, and a rent not to exceed $175 per annum, for the three, or $150 for the two-story house, will be rented immediately on application at this office. sep18-1t

LOST,

ON Wednesday morning, a small bunch of keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office. sep18-1t

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, LATHER and INFANT BRUSHES, in great variety at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

INDIA RUBBER, BUFFALO HORN, RAW HORN and SHELL DRESSING COMBS, of all sizes, at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

FINE TOILET SOAPS, POMADES, HAIR OIL, POWDERS, COLOGNES and EXTRACTS, of many styles, prices and manufactures at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

TAKE NOTICE!

THAT we have recently added to our already full stock

OF SEGARS

LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA HANANA.

OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODER OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.

FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES.

OF SOAPS

EACH'S FINEST,
MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN,
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET,
NEW MOWN HAY,
JOCKEY CLUB.

Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we think that we are better able than any competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.

Always on hand a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., consequent on our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, South side.

SPICED SALMON!!

FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put up neatly in five pound cans.

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
je25.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

A Selection of the best kinds known, for sale by

Keystone Farm.

Per dozen 25cts; per 100 $1; per 1000 $8.

sep6-d1f

New Advertisments.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Sept. 18, 1861.

The following "provisions in case any of the militia or volunteers shall be in actual service at the time of the general election" are published for the benefit of those citizens of Pennsylvania to whom they may apply in connection with the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861:

Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth qualified as hereinbefore mentioned shall be in any actual military service, or on the detachment of the militia or corps of which he is a member, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, on the day of the general election as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment or company, to which they shall belong, as fully as if they were at the usual place of election. Provided, no member of any such troop or company shall be permitted to vote at the places where, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he is entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to his own company or troop; and in case of the absence or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

The officer authorized to perform the duty of judge, shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the other. The officer duty it shall be to act as judge, and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oaths or affirmations.

The several officers authorized to preside at such elections shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and shall do as well as other persons who may attend at such elections or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at their usual places of election.

Within three days after such election the judges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post office, a list of the votes, together with the tickets, tally lists of the same to the prothonotary of the county in which the electors would have voted, if not in the service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or company as the case may be, who shall make a like return under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office to the secretary of the Commonwealth.

It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall come, to deliver to the return judges of the proper county, a copy certified under his hand and seal of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

The return judges of the proper county counties, in which the volunteers or militia aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the third day following the said second Tuesday in November.

The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned to them, whereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
sep18-doawte

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