

Daily Telegraph.



Forever Rest that standard sheet!
Where lies the foe that 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.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

President Judge—JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg.
Associate Judges—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.
Moses R. Young, Wiconisco.
Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX, Perry.
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 PEPPER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, September 21, 1861.

THE ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

In ordinary times, the approach of the usual fall election is never regarded as of any more importance than the success of individuals whose merits or demerits fit or unfit them for station or confidence. On this account, the contests of parties never rose much higher than a rivalry between individuals, unless it was in such cases as involved the policy of government through legislation, which made it necessary that none but the ablest and most reliable men should be clothed with legislative power. Our local elections were the contests thus creating jealousy and rivalry, while the more general and state elections only involved grave and important issues. The election which is fast approaching, is of both a local and a general importance, being the election of members of the coming session of the Legislature. This body must either be secured to co-operate with the state government, to enter cordially on the prosecution of its plans, arrangements and organization, or the military operations of the state will be crippled, if the commonwealth is not humiliated and disgraced. The administration of Gov. Curtin must be sustained, or the usefulness of the forces of the state will be abridged, and its resources further to second the efforts of the federal authorities entirely destroyed. This the secret sympathizers with rebellion understand, and therefore they have gone to work in many of the districts and counties in the state, purposely to defeat Union legislative candidates, and if possible by fraud or force, secure a majority in the legislature against the state administration. We trust that the Union men of Pennsylvania understand this subject, and we trust also that they will vigilantly guard the ballot boxes from any imposition on the day of election. The friends of the state administration and the friends of the Union are the same. They must labor to secure a decided majority in the legislature favorable to that administration, which means of course favorable to the policy of vigorously prosecuting this war until the rebellion and every rebel in the south are crushed out and conquered.

The Union men of the state must rally at once on this subject. The issue involved is plain and practical. If the administration is to be embarrassed by a majority against it and its policy, confusion must of course ensue. The cliques which now rally against the state and national administrations, would desire no greater triumph than a majority, however small, in the legislature. It would be a greater advantage to the rebels to have the legislature controlled by Breckinridge Democrats of the ilk which compose the legislative candidates in this county, than the possession of Washington city or a destruction of the blockading fleet. This the rebels and their allies in the north understand, and therefore the loyal men of the state of Pennsylvania must vote for no man who makes an issue with either the national or state administrations, as to the policy of crushing rebellion. Friends of the Union, remember these suggestions, and be on the alert, lest the enemies of that Union succeed in wresting power out of your hands, by electing a majority of their sympathizers to control the action of the approaching session of the Legislature.

Gen. WASHINGTON ON ADDRESS FOR TREASON.—At the time of the Revolutionary War General George Washington wrote to Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, in the following words. His language has been supposed by some to be capable of a modern application:

"Would it be prudent to seize those Tories who have been, are, and we know will be active against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country be suffered to stalk about while we know they will do us every mischief in their power?"

—There are a few of these gentry in Harrisburg, who, claiming high party privileges assume the right of discriminating between their political friends and their country in the hour of its peril. The advice of Washington should be followed in reference to such traitors and traitors as these. There is business here for a United States Marshal.

Information from WASHINGTON indicates that no apprehension need be entertained of the Potomac being closed. The government vessels are supplied with abundant armaments to keep the river open, and the rebels can be driven from the Virginia shore whenever it may be desired.

It has been reported that the rebels have been appointed to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

THE ENLISTMENT SYSTEM.

Since the commencement of the struggle in which the country is now involved, a great rivalry has sprung up in the business of enlistment, while officers who receive commissions to recruit regiments or brigades, seem to consider that any stratagem will be justified and approved, which facilitates the organization of military bodies. So completely has the conviction taken hold of the minds of military aspirants, and so wholly infatuated have they become, that they forget there is a degree of order and decency to be observed in the recruiting of troops, which is insisted upon alike by discipline and dignity, and made necessary to preserve the character and respectability of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The people of the old Keystone State are not unwilling to serve the federal government, but it is almost time that the state authority is interposed to prevent our most worthy sons and valiant soldiers from being seduced from their first duty to themselves and their commonwealth. That the authorities are being imposed upon is made evident almost every week in the fact that company after company and regiments added to brigades, are being recruited within the territorial limits of the state of Pennsylvania, to be mustered into service as the contributed quota of other states. While this is going on, and states like New Jersey, Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware, California and the western portion of Virginia, are recruiting regiments in every part of Pennsylvania, carrying off our very best men by a system of mean and cowardly aspersion of the state, it is becoming a work of the most discouraging labor to recruit the necessary number of men to fill up the requisition of the President on the Governor of the state, and if the imposition is not soon stopped, we will find ourselves behind in the contribution of service to the federal authority, as well as deficient in the credit and glory which belong to those who thus serve their country in the hour of danger. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the government of the United States is well aware that her people are all willing to support that government to their fullest extent, but on the principle of state pride, and a just regard for those domestic interests which maintain the dignity of all commonwealths, it is time that the Executive authorities take such notice of these impositions as will effectually put a stop to them, and leave the people of Pennsylvania to contribute their aid to the federal government in such a manner as will redound to the benefit and safety of the nation, and also the glory and credit of the Keystone state.

There are two good reasons to prevent a Pennsylvanian from entering the service of the United States through the authorities of any other state. The War Department, in the first place, has made it a rule that all troops hereafter to be mustered into the service must pass through the Adjutant-General's office of the state which contributes such forces to the federal army. The volunteers who enlist in Pennsylvania and go into other states to be mustered into the service of the United States, forfeit all the bounties and pensions provided for by our state. This is a grave consideration for a Pennsylvanian, but there is still a higher reason which should deter him from thus leaving his state to enter the army. By a state law, every soldier who was a citizen of the state of Pennsylvania, prior to his enlistment, is entitled to vote for the officers in the county in which he lived at the time of his enlistment, as well as for judicial and state officers. The law provides for the holding of an election in every camp that may contain a Pennsylvania regiment, so that every soldier can cast his vote as his preference may dictate. But if he leaves his state to serve in the recruits of another commonwealth, he is debarred of this sacred privilege of a freeman. His citizenship can only date from the time of his enlistment, and from that period to the election in most cases would not cover the time necessary to qualify him as a voter, and thus he disfranchises himself by his own act, while he also forfeits the bounties which his state has provided for all who march under its banners to the defense of the integrity and stability of the federal government.

While we respectfully ask that the authorities enforce the law on this subject, and thus protect the real interests and honor of the state, we also ask that the young and sturdy men of Pennsylvania ponder these facts and protect themselves by jealously clinging to a commonwealth in which we all have a common heritage and a common glory, and to which we owe also a common duty.

J. DAWSON COLEMAN, of Lebanon, has been appointed by the President, one of the Commissioners to attend the exhibition of the works of industry and arts of all nations, to be held in London during the year 1862. Mr. Coleman is among the most extensive and enterprising manufacturers of iron in the Union, and his immense furnaces near Lebanon are part of the monuments of wealth and industry which give so much renown and influence to the people of the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coleman is besides a gentleman of rare scientific and business qualifications, who has traveled extensively on the continent of Europe and through the British islands. His presence at the world's fair will reflect credit on the government that appointed him. The commission is headed by Secretary Seward, and is equally distinguished for men of genius, education, travel and business experience.

THE MAJOR CHURCH GAZETTE relates the following "good one" of a young man who was visiting in Monroe County a few days ago, in a district where they are accustomed to give their entire vote for democracy. He remarked to the man with whom he stopped, that he "supposed they were strongly democratic about here."

"Yes," said he, "we are all democrats about here except three or four, and they are Union men."

From the southern papers we learn that, in addition to the resignation of the rebel Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary, Professor A. T. Blodgett, had previously resigned, and that Major John Tyler, Jr., had been appointed in his place temporarily.

Fifty thousand men, including three hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery, have left Richmond to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1861.

I had the pleasure to-day of taking by the hand my young friend Col. Joseph Knipe; also Capt. George A. Brooks and Lieut. E. Whitman. The regiment landed in the capital about three o'clock this morning, and marched up the Avenue as far as Woodward's building, where they stayed until about twelve o'clock, at which time the boys packed up and moved east of the Capitol. They will likely be quartered there until they become proficient in drill. For healthy and stalwart looking men few regiments can cope with the Forty-sixth; and I feel satisfied that when the time for action comes no corps will render better service.

The secessionists during the past week are playing sad havoc with the property of Union men within their lines. I conversed to-day with a man from Fairfax Court House, who escaped from the clutches of these barbarians a few days ago, leaving two children, a wife and an infant, mother behind. Since he eluded them, he has learned that his family was turned out of doors, his furniture completely demolished, and his dwelling (acquired by years of hard labor) burnt to the ground. The man was penniless, and almost distressed to death, not knowing the whereabouts of his beloved flock. They stoop to any low measure to advance their unjust cause; assault the aged and infirm, and inflict injuries upon defenseless women and children, and still these inhuman fiends call themselves humane and civilized. Let them beware. For that offense fell the Tarquins—for that offense were swept away the Decemvirs—and for that offense the noble blood of the whole Southern race may flow like water. Our pickets, too, are ruthlessly shot down nightly by the semi-barbarians, contrary to all civilized warfare, and their dead bodies carried away as trophies, and perhaps danced around as exultingly as the savage Indians do over the scalp of the white man. And how much valuable blood has been spilled in this manner from the time that the gallant sons of Massachusetts were murdered in the streets of Baltimore, and the bullet from the assassin's weapon pierced the heart of the noble Ellsworth. There is an awful day awaiting them, and in the next battle our soldiers will cry out as Riezzi, the liberator of Rome did, when the Colonna struck the fatal lance into his brother's breast, "revenge! revenge! I will have revenge, though the gods grow upon me." Give them no quarter. Let them feel the burning of the houses of Union men, and like the tyrant Nero, fiddle while they are burning. Lay waste our property, devastate our fields, and willfully shoot down our pickets; let us do like-wise. Let us send emissaries among them to incite their negroes to insurrection, apply the torch to their dwellings, desolate their homes, destroy their crops, and convert their fields into a barren waste. Such is the punishment these traitors deserve. I speak as a Democrat—one who you are well aware, hurrahed as loud during the last campaign in Pennsylvania for the candidate of the Union, as any one; but the time has now come when we must resort to any measure to redress the wrongs inflicted upon our noble soldiers and others.

I learn that a number of Brigadier Generals over the river are urging Gen. McClellan very strenuously to "make an advance." They contend that the main portion of the rebel army has been withdrawn from Manassas to Western Virginia and to the shores of the Potomac. It is well known that the great Napoleon, who enjoyed fully the enthusiastic confidence of his followers, incurred the displeasure of his oldest Generals when, at Borodino, he passed in the midst of victory to consider, consumed by a desire to "see a little further" on the chess-board before he hazarded a move. "Such is the intention of our young General, who is determined 'not to have any more Bull Run affairs.'" All the clamor and declamation which can be heaped upon his head will not make him move an inch if he is confident of success.

I see that the newspapers of Baltimore and this city are publishing the movement of troops, and that they are expressing their confidence in the War Department, thus furnishing valuable information to the enemy. Why do they persist in this evil? It is an uncontrollable fact that, by some means or other, northern publications get south through some channel; and the Secretary of War should issue an unambiguous order instantaneously making it a punishable offense for like repetitions.

Major Berret, after a brief and unwilling visit to Fort Lafayette, returned to this city yesterday. His resignation as Mayor was forwarded to the War Department some days since. I believe he will resign the Presidency today, but the purpose of the interview is not to be kept secret. Private subscriptions were being raised this week by his friends for the purpose of having a grand supper for him on his return, but it fell through, whether for a lack of funds or through fear, I am unable to say. His minions had better lie dormant, or they might meet with the same fate as their master.

Parson Brownlow's Attitude.

The Knoxville *Whig* of the 7th inst. contains a letter from Mr. Brownlow, designed to correct some erroneous notions that prevail in regard to his position on the war question. He says he entertains the same position as the leaders of "the heresy of Secession and the leading men who brought about a dissolution of the Union, and of the motives that prompted them." He "can never sanction the one nor confide in the other." He wishes it understood, however, that, inasmuch as he is not a "candidate for martyrdom or imprisonment" during the war, State and National, he has determined to "moderate" in his tone, "to cease the course of warfare" he has waged, and to "yield to the necessity" upon us—a necessity none of us can avert. After pledging himself to devote more attention hereafter to giving his readers the current news, he says: "I have fought editorially, as long as I could accomplish anything by fighting, and in my retirement to a position of neutrality, I carry with me my unchanged principles, and shall cherish them to my latest hours in life." He further adds: "As I am individually concerned, I will not be a party to any mad scheme of rebellion, gotten up at this late day, to any army or attempt to invade this end of the State with Federal troops. And any portion of the Union men of East Tennessee who may be crazy enough to embark in either enterprise, and suffer utter ruin, as they are bound to do, shall not, when 'the times of these calamities are overpast,' reflect on me for having advised such a course."

"I have many old friends and co-borers in the Union cause, dispersed throughout East Tennessee, who think that I ought weekly to pitch into the State and the Confederate Governments, and into everything and every body connected with Secession, regardless of consequences; and the more so, as I conduct the only paper left in the Southern Confederacy. Not being impressed with any such sense of duty, I most respectfully decline the honors and hazards of so brave and independent a Union rank in the end of the State, who is cheerfully yield him his position! But before he embarks, as a new beginner. I will appreciate him of the fact that we are in the midst of a fearful revolution and rebellion—that the civil law has given way to military rule—and that if he is fool enough to attempt such a course, the military authorities of the South are not fools enough to tolerate it. I come down from my extreme position, not of choice, but of necessity, and I frankly confess that I have not the courage to meet in open combat, unarmed as I am, eleven States in arms, and in full uniform."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later From Washington.

FIRING ON PICKETS FORBIDDEN.

REPORTS OF A REBEL DESEETER.

NO SIGNS OF AN ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

A recent order issued by Gen. McClellan declares that firing on an enemy's picket as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare. He therefore orders that there shall be no firing on their pickets unless it becomes necessary to resist their advance or in return of a fire commenced by them.

A rebel deserter, in charge of a guard from our advanced regiments, came into our camp yesterday. He ran from Munson's Hill, the rebels shooting after him, into our lines, with uplifted arms crying to our men, "For God's sake, don't shoot!" Being asked whether Jeff. Davis was living or dead, he said, "I saw him on Monday near our camp, and," he added, "Beauregard and Johnston were both at Munson's Hill day before yesterday. The whole rebel force now under them is believed by the men at Munson's Hill not to exceed 100,000, and the reports which have reached them of the formidable character of our fortifications induce the very general belief that an attack upon Washington would soon prove ruinous to the rebel cause."

Being asked, "When does Beauregard intend to make an attack?" the fugitive replied, "advance upon Washington! Why he is fearful every day of our advancing upon him, and this fear is shared by his army." He also said, confidently, that several regiments had gone to Western Virginia within a few days. This man fully corroborates the statements of the insubordination of food and clothing. For a long time the rebels have been eating sea-biscuits, with occasionally a piece of a mighty poor quality.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Flag officer Stirling of the East India squadron, who says that Cochinchina is at war with the French who have possession of a considerable portion of the country and are preparing for a vigorous campaign.

Commander Schenk has fully vindicated the insult of firing at the Saginaw and that no further action is required on his part.

Company H, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, were surrounded last night by the volunteer bands of Georgia. This was a severe and a compliment, the company being transferred to another locality. No definite action has yet been had in the case of Col. Young, respecting his appointment to the command of the regiment of Kentucky cavalry.

This is the day fixed by the Richmond papers for the advance of Beauregard on Washington, but there were no signs up to noon to-day of such a movement. The position of the two armies remains unchanged. A company of infantry has been tendered to the Government for the Hawaiian Islands and accepted. It consists of American emigrants and native Hawaiians and is expected to come as soon as news of its acceptance reaches the islands.

LATER FROM LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON CITY, Sept. 20.

No definite intelligence from Lexington to-day. Despatches received here this afternoon from Booneville say it was reported and currently believed there that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday. Two gentlemen who arrived here late this evening, having left Booneville at seven o'clock this morning, entirely discredit the report. There were four thousand federal troops at Booneville besides the Home Guard.

FROM FORT MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

The Old Point boat from Fort Monroe brings no news of importance.

STAMPED ON THREE HUNDRED HORSES AT ST. LOUIS.

On Saturday morning about three hundred government horses kept in an enclosure at St. Louis, became frightened by the breaking down of a slight fence and made a stampede through the streets. They separated in two divisions, one rushing up and the other down the street.

Five large government wagons encountered one division not far from the spot where the stampede began. The wagons were a short distance apart, and all the drivers except the first escaped. The horses attached to the first wagon were knocked down and crushed to death. Two or three of those coming in sudden contact with the wagon were crushed and trampled to death by those behind them. Some springing with their full weight upon the wagon, brought it to the ground, crushing the driver in a manner such as to occasion his death a few hours afterwards.

The second wagon was likewise literally smashed to pieces, a dead horse being here also found beside the wreck. Eight or ten horses were found dead at various short distances from the lumber yard where they started, and two inside the yard. The fact that the stampede was kept up for a great distance, is proved by the fact of dead horses being picked up at distances of two, three and four miles away from the yard. Nearly all of the horses were recovered and taken back to the yard.

VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS AT THE WEST.

Reconnoitering is going on vigorously at the West. In Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, regiments are forming and troops drilling in all directions. A Cleveland paper reports the passage of several regiments through that city on Sunday and Monday, on their way to Washington or Western Virginia. One of these was the Ninth Indiana regiment, recruited at LaPorte, and commanded by Col. Millroy. It numbered 1,038 men, and was under orders for Western Virginia. Two Michigan regiments, one of them a fine cavalry corps numbering 1,500 men, are on the way to the seat of war. The cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Broadhead received orders for immediate departure, and was compelled to leave his horses to follow by another conveyance. In the fact counts reach us from Illinois, and the best of the spirits of all the western people seems to be fully aroused. There is no slackness nor hesitation among them.

New Advertisements.

WATCH STOLEN.

WAS stolen last night from my residence in Commerce Street, West Harrisburg, a fine Swiss watchmaker's watch, with business case. Also a pair of fine boots, seventy cents in money, and a gentleman's finger ring, and a basket of peaches. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the watch and other articles, if left at my residence, 101 Market Street, South side.

WANTED.

Two active young women who understand the butter and dairy business thoroughly. Liberal wages will be paid. Young woman from the country preferred. Apply to JOHN WALLOWER, Jr., 1820-4th.

HONEY!

1000 Pounds Fresh "Tame Honey" in the original cans, in glass bottles, taken from the hive boxes vary in weight from ten to six pounds. The quality is superior. WM. DOCK, JR., & Co., 1820-4th.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Camp Cameron, (near Harrisburg, Pa.) Sept. 20, 1861.

CIRCULAR.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT known that Captain Michael McNally, of Blair county, Penna., (by occupation a machinist), and his company of volunteers, consisting of 1st Lieutenant S. T. Davis, and 2nd Lieutenant and 82 non-commissioned officers and privates, having been duly sworn into the service of the United States, and stationed at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, Penna., as a "camp of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers," established by orders from the War Department of August 15th, 1861, and by subsequent special orders from Washington to Capt. Hastings, late U. S. mustering officer at Harrisburg, Penna., and being on his own, McNally's, application to his commanding officer, the commander of Camp Cameron, permitted with his company to leave camp and go to Harrisburg on the morning of the 19th of September, 1861, to be there mustered by the U. S. mustering officer, Capt. J. B. Smead, U. S. 5th artillery, did, after arriving at Capt. Smead's office, at the depot of the Northern Central Railroad, fall to so mustering, and did there about 12 o'clock M. of the same day, viz: the 19th of September, 1861, with his company take the cars to Lancaster, Penna., this without the knowledge, order, or permission of his commanding officer, the commander of Camp Cameron, thus deserting his post at Camp Cameron and the service of the United States.

Be it also known that Capt. John M. McCassey, supposed to be of Luzerne county, Pa.; and who, from his own report, has served in the U. S. marine corps, did with his company of some 17 men, while on drill on the morning of the 19th of September, near Camp Cameron, desert his post at Camp Cameron and the service of the United States.

Major 6th Artillery Commanding. [Philadelphia Press and Bulletin, Scranton Republican, Lancaster Daily Express and Chambersburg Repository insert one time, and send bill to this office for collection immediately.]

\$500 REWARD.

LOST in the sleeping cars between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, eastward bound with train which left Pittsburgh, Tuesday night the 17th inst., TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, all in New York State and New England Bank notes of denominations of five, tens and twenties. It was cut from my body around which it was carried in a belt. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the money. Address me at Spencerville, Indiana, or in care of Arnold, Nussbaum & Nirdlinger, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 20, 1861.—d6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

EDWARD STOVER, Auditor of the County of Dauphin, Pa. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pa. No. 68—JACOBY T. 1861—will be held at the County Court House, on the 21st day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county having appointed the undersigned an Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the late John A. M. Schaeffer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office on Thursday, the 24 day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all parties interested therein may attend, if they think proper.

JOHN H. BRIGGS, Auditor. September 18, 1861.—sept20 d6t

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States of America has by proclamation appointed Thursday, the 25th day of September, current, as "a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms and a speedy restoration of peace."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do order that on the day named therein the public offices shall be closed, and I earnestly recommend to the people to suspend on that day their ordinary avocations, and to close their places of business, and to humble themselves before the Almighty with earnest prayers that he will favorably and with mercy look upon His people.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

FOR supplying by contract good strong hot coffee when required by the undersigned to the troops of the United States passing through this city, will be received by the undersigned at his office until two o'clock P. M. on Monday next, Sept. 23, 1861. Bids to state the price per gallon at which it will be delivered to the troops at, or in the vicinity of, the Railroad Depot.

Unreasonable bids will be rejected. B. DOBARRY, Capt. and C. S. U. S. A. Harrisburg, Sept. 20, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE!

THAT we have recently added to our already full stock OF SEGARS

LA NORMANDE, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HAIR—TURKISH ESSENCE, OIL OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET. FOR THE COMPLEXION—CRYSTALLINE POMATUM, MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

ROSE LEAF POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANO DE PERLES. OF SOAPS

BAIRN'S FINEST MOSS ROSE, BRENZON, UPPER TEN, VIOLET, NEW MOWN HAY, JOCKEY CLUB.

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

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

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

CIDER!!! VINEGAR!!!

MADE from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to be strictly pure. WM. DOCK, JR. & Co., 1820-4th.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

THE vast amount of property destroyed annually by lightning ought to be a warning to property holders to secure their buildings. All orders for Lightning Rods left at the auction store of W. BARR will be attended to; Rods put up in the latest improved and most perfect manner.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Selection of the best kinds, grown, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & Co., 1820-4th.

Per dozen 25cts; per 100 \$1; per 1,000 \$5. sept21-d

New Advertisements.

THE ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE & PATRONAGE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world, the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, as a remedy for the loss of hair, is a subject of universal interest. A few testimonials only can be here given. A more, and it will be impossible for your health to be given. 47 Wall Street, New York, Sept. 20, 1861. I have used your hair restorative for some time, and I feel compelled to say that it has done more for me than any other preparation I have ever used. It has restored my hair, and I feel that it is a most valuable preparation for the hair. I have used it for some time, and I feel that it is a most valuable preparation for the hair. I have used it for some time, and I feel that it is a most valuable preparation for the hair.

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