Daily Telegraph



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

OUR PLATFORM

HE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

UNION COUNTY TICKET

President Judge-JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg Associate Judges-ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX. Derry

JAMES FREELAND, Millersburg. Prothonotary-JOSIAH C. YOUNG, Harrisburg Register-SAMUEL MARQUART, Londonderry Treasurer—BENJAMIN BUCK, Harrisburg.
Commussioner—HENRY MOYER, Lykens.
Director of the Poor—WM. ENDERS, Jackson.
Auditor—HENRY PEFFER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 25, 1861.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.

In compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing Thursday, September 26th, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, there will be no Trace-GRAPH issued, either in the afternoon of tomerrow, nor will the usual morning edition appear on Friday. This is done in order to afford the employees of the establishment the opportunity of joining with their fellow-citizens in rendering a proper respect for the occasion, and reverence for Him to whose worship it is to be dedicated.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER seems to be owned and commanded entirely and absolutely by the monopolists who direct the Camden and Amboy Railroad imposition. In order to win the favor of their masters, the Hardings leave no opportunity pass to attack the Northern Central Railroad, simply because it is owned in part by the farmers and capitalists of the interior of this state, and because its Board of Directors send no grist to be ground in the Inquirer mill. To show its want of candor, the Inquirer uses the Northern Central road, also, to attack the Secretary of War, because he owns a portion of its stock, while it adds to the meanness and cowardice of the Hardings when they attempt to hold General Cameron responsible for all the accidents on this road, because he is one of its stockholders. The Inquirer forgets that this road has suffered severely from the vandalism of the Maryland rebels, and therefore, according to its own assertion, if Gen. Cameron is so large a stock holder, he has also materially suffered - but of this fact the Inquirer is mute, simply because its publication would not benefit the interests of its masters. the stock-holders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

We have no excuse to offer for what was the carelessness of an employee of the Northern Central Railroad. That the President of the road can dispose of, while the company will endeavor to meet all their responsibilities with a promptness and in a in at least not peculiar with the Hardings. The secret of their assaults on the Secretary of War is capable of many explanations, and the excuse they make of using the carelessness of an émployee in a corporation in which he happens fair fame, is too shallow even for the shallow pated breed of Hardings. It is alike ungenerous and ungrateful for the Inquirer thus to assail the one of their own kin having secured an appointment of Washington, who, when he discovered that he would be required to earn his money with at least promptness at his post, de- tics, all differences in society, all heart-burnof the Hardings. They first attack the Northern Camden and Amboy road—and they next assail the Secretary of War to gratify their revenge for disappointment in drawing money from the treasury without rendering service in return. This is the wheel within the wheel of the Inquirer's indignation at an accident on the Northern Central Railroad. Out upon such independent journalism.

THE REIGN OF TERROR, that at first paralized public sentiment at the south, seems to have ceased, if the indications of the "submissionists," as the Union men are styled, can be relied on with certainty. Jeff Davis no longer wields in this frank and kindly spirit also we commend absolute power. He no longer holds in check its observance to our readers, not forgetting that the sentiments and preferences of the people, we among all the people have most reason ourand is himself becoming the object of much bit selves for humiliation and prayer. And when ter commentory, contempt and opposition. Nor can the rebel government any longer conceal men of the land, we can look for the return of their utter poverty, want of the common necessaries to supply the army, with the hopeless failure of their credit. And yet, from all accounts derived from the most reliable sources, there is no abatement in the determination to fight. The material of their army is good-it has courage combined with skill and ability, during the morning. Mr. Brown was formerly but these all fail before the complete foulness of connected with the newspaper press in the state their cause and corruption of those who administer their government. This distrust of the government is increasing, but we repeat, it He has few equals, and no superior, in the pro proves no lack of disposition to triumph if pos- fession, and is universally esteemed and resible over their many disabilities, and in despite spected as a gentleman of ability and integrity. of them to make fight so long as it is possible. The disposition is manifest to conceal their weakness, and even their fears of results, from

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

By the Proclamation of the President of the ted, and we believe also the first time in the history of any nation, that the rulers thereof have designated a time for special humiliation and prayer on account of the admitted sins, both of omission and commission of the people.-Because such appointment for prayer was not made, is no reason that the nations of the world have not deserved humiliation or needed prayer. The best of these are degraded in the estimation of the God of nations, and the mightiest and purest that now boast the dispensation of benefits and the possession of power, are but the realization of man's weakness and corruption, with his proneness to wander from what is fair and exalted. Our own history illustrates the truth of this-our development and progress have not been achieved without wrong, and thus far, though young in comparison with the governments with which we are on terms of amity and peace, justice has more than once been trampled into the dust as we have pursued our career, and the rights of humanity made a mockery in our arrogant majesty and might. No nation that ever existed has in so short a time as our own, gained a similar reputation for respectability; force and power. No other government, until the preso completely successful as our own, enforcing its laws, as it has, without serious opposition. and carrying on its administrations with no expense or burden to the people. Our institutions made us, as it were, one great family in which the wants of every individual member were regarded as the common wants of all, while the rights of the humblest man in this brotherhood of citizenship, invoked the vindication and defence of the government, as prompt ly as did its own rights or its own interests. And yet we were far from being a perfect peo ple. While we thus jealously watched the interests of our race, the proud Anglo-Saxon, w were exterminating one and preparing for the degradation and brutalizing of another. The history of our national legislation in this respect, will some day form a page in the annals of the universe, as dark as that which records

sins as individuals suffer for their excesses.-Corruption will show itself on the body politic as licentiousness and debauchery are exhibited on the human body, and when any people forget themselves in their own pride and power. and assume to contend with the decrees and laws of the Creator, the judgment that must attend their violations will be made manifest in their overthrow and terrible in their destruction. Let us, then, not mistake our own position as a people, but let us patiently retrace our steps as a nation, penitently amending our faults as we discover them, manfully admitting our wrongs as they rise before us, sincerely and reverently remembering that there is a Power above our own creation, to whom we must ren der an account, in that great future which mortal wisdom cannot fathom or mortal eye penetrate. The rise and progress of this government wonderful as they were, have been as pregnant of evil as they were prolific of good. Our political expansion, while it has astonished the world and dazzled the most sagacious statesmen of all governments, has been a source of the field. He has received authority to raise a evil to us, which a calmer system would not company of infantry, but proposes to enlist all her boats but one, the port side bulwark's have engendered, and a purer policy of govern- clergymen only. An appeal to his clerical ment than that originating in that system, not brethren, published over his own signature, have produced. The ambition of men, the hope calls upon "the fighting stock of the church of sudden rise to power, the desire for fame and militant" to prove to the world their willingto be a stockholder, to malign and traduce his the appetite for wealth, have all been the great ness to "seal with their blood what they have ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND SAXONIA sources of much of our present troubles. From talked in their puipits," and closes with this these, then, it becomes us to pray, Good Lord, extraordinary passage: deliver us! It becomes us, too, in our humilia Secretary of War, particularly after the fact of tion, to acknowledge a want of zeal for that personal purity which of itself begats purity in

the fate of the Moors, and which has so com

pletely blasted the reputation and the power of

the once proud Castilian rulers of haughty

Spain; and like them, trembling on the verge of

ruin or lingering on the brink of the grave,

become the object of the derision and the mock

ery of the world. Nations must suffer for their

others-and it becomes us equally as well, to leave out of sight all sects, all divisions in policlined the position. All this explains the spleen ings, prejudices, hopes of gain, jealousy and self-esteem, looking for deliverance as we ac-Central Road to discharge their obligation to the knowledge and repent of our sins, and making our humiliation and prayer now, a covenant of confidence and faith in that God who alone can deliver us from our peril and preserve us for future usefulness and unity as a nation. Those who cannot feel thus, are not of those who sincerely love their country, because a man who does not love and honor his God, can never become truly patriotic in any cause, and least of all, in that cause which ensures the blessings of liberty to mankind.

> In this spirit we trust that the national day of Humiliation and Prayer will be observed - and this is done in sincerity and truth by the loyal the erring to reason and the rebellious to

> J. G. L. Brown, of the Philadelphia Press and George H. Jones, of the Sunday Mercury, were in this city to-day, and visited our sanctum capital, and has now the full control of the business and financial departments of the Press.

THE St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Sturgis' reinforcements for Mulligan arrived on the themselves ; for it is very evident that they are bank of the river opposite Lexington on Wedlooking with nervous anxiety in the direction nesday night or Thursday morning, but could of their deficient coast defences, whilst they not get across, the rebels having previously have little or no faith in their ability to assail captured the ferry boats. This, however, seems successfully the defences of Washington. All to be a mere conjecture, based on a calculation this is encouraging as limiting the chances of prolonging a contest which cannot in the end succeed.

To be a mere conjecture, based on a calculation of the time required to make the journey. It four thousand disaffected Arkansas and Texas who refused to open the flood-gates of our over-flooring Treasury to arm and his rebel force of equip old Pennsylvania, who in the Revolution four thousand disaffected Arkansas and Texas was justly termed the "main line."

Dr. Heck is a doomed man. His oily-gament to reinforce the man who refused to open the flood-gates of our over-flooring Treasury to arm and its rebel force of equip old Pennsylvania, who in the Revolution troops are reported as having left Missouri going south. the place of upmart the place of upmarters may was sound.

One of the note that the place of the

ALL PARTIES ARE NOW ENGAGED, shoulder to shoulder, in fighting a good fight for the inte-United States, to-morrow, Thursday, September grity of the Union which their fathers establish-26, has been appointed a day of Humiliation and ed at a large cost of money and ralor, and which Prayer. It is the first time in our national exis has gone on blessing the world with its example. tence that a similar occasion has been designal of peace and domestic equality till this day. We are struggling to preserve undisturbed that happy and harmonious balance of our several political powers,-local and national, state and federal,—which long ago struck the enlightened world as an inspiration in politics and a new gospel for all mankind. We are waging stern war against men who, without actual cause, have wickedly and flagitiously conspired not merely to set themselves up, but to drag others down. We fight for exactly the same principles, and in exactly the same spirit, for and with which the patriots of the Revolution rallied around Washington, and went through a war that will shine forever on the page of recorded time. All our own hopes, all the hopes of men who love constitutional liberties are bound up in this present issue. With a civilized world looking on in breathles, sympathy, how is it possible for us to fail? It is not, unless the land is about to go back on the dial that marks the changes of human progress. Suppose we were but groups, or families, of States all over the continent, instead of being one closely consolidated people. Could we do as much either for ourselves or for the world? Then is the sweet name of country no longer an inspiration, and all patriotic memosent sad interruption of its harmony, has been ries are hollow and heartless. Then does consolidated sentiment, and unity of feeling, and fraternity of interests help nothing in the race of nations, so that the weak, the feeble, the distracted, and the trampled-down are just as great and strong, wielding as powerful an influence everywhere as those which oppress them. This the history of mankind abundantly assures us is false. We need no telling, to know that even the spirit of liberty must be entrenched in a stronghold, must take powerful forms of or-

> purpose or advantage. If the Great offenders were held accountable to the law, small traitors could easily be and did not take the oath of allegiance before cared for. If this government would seize, and his liberation. try, there would be no difficulty to convict and condemn the leading traitors, and then the rebellion would end very soon. If the leaders in Kentucky, the Breckinridges and their associates, were all forcibly arrested, the neutrality of that noble commonwealth would soon assume a lovalty of the most unmistakeable attachment for the general government. This entire movement at the south was originated and is now invigorated by not more than a thousand men. It is no more the work of the people of the south than is the prosperity of the Union itself. It is carried on entirely by a band of desperate political outlaws, who have infused the public mind with a wild phrenzy and belief that their rights have been threatened, and that the people of the free states have entered into a league for the subjugation and bondage of the people of the south. Disprove and dispel these falsehoods by unmasking and hanging the leaders of the rebellion, and those who now bear arms for its prosecution will turn their muzzles on the leaders who may escape such a punishment of the law. The basis of the result is a falsehood. The provision of its government are shallow pretexts. The policy of its advocates so far was the plunder of the people and the achievement of regal power. Exhibit these stern facts to the masses of the south, by hanging the leaders of the rebellion whenever they may be seized, and the rebellion itself will soon cease.

ganization, or it can work its way to but little

REV. B. C. WARD, pastor of a Congregational Church in the village of Genesee, Illinois, con-Church in the village of Genesee, Illinois, conceives it to be his duty to forsake the pulpit for passed the steamship Great Eastern returning the field. He has received authority to raise a from Liverpool with the loss of both side wheels,

"Much as we have said and done to prove our loyalty, we have not yet resisted unto blood atriving against sin. Shall we now, at the call of Christ, come out from behind our velvetcushioned barracks, whence we have so often hurled bold, indignant words at the giant iniquity of the age, and meet it face to face with the hot shot of rifled artillery; with the gleaming bayonet, or with clashing sabres in a hand to hand encounter?"

"Parson" Brownlow, of Tennessee, has hitherto borne the title of the "fighting parson," but he has never gone so far as this Illinois clergyman, and Mr. Ward is clearly entitled to vear the honors.

THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER, of yesterday contained the following account of the beautiful and truly christian manner in which the patriarchal institution of slavery is "ameliorated to the nigger" in the Monumental City. When we read such instances of barbarity on the very line of the free states, where the slave holder is supposed to be humanized by the influence of the principles of free institutions, what must be his bearing towards his chattle in the tobacco and cotton fields of Virginia, the Carolinas and the Gulf States? Let those in the north answer who persist in defending slavery, and let no man, after reading the following statement, blush to be called an abolitionist:

A Woman with a Chain on her Neck .- On Sunday night a negro woman, named Louisa Ann Murray, was found by a policeman on Aisquith street, endeavoring to make her way out of the The woman had a chain fastened to her city. The woman had a chain fastened to her neck by means of a padlock. She had with her two small children of hers, and upon being interrogated stated that she and the children beonged to Mr. William Kelly, of Baltimore, and that she had been whipped a few days since, that she had been whipped a low ways since, and the chain placed about her neck; the end of the chain, she stated, being attached to a cannon ball, which she succeeded in detaching and ran away, taking with her her two chil-dren. She was detained in the central station louse yesterday morning, when she was returned to her master.

GEN PRENTISS having taken command of the United States forces in northern Missouri, and started west of Brookfield has been cut off by youths called to defend our National Capital rethe rebels, and is in great danger.

ling defeat. "MANY VOTERS."

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY

M'Culloch Marching to Make a Junction with Price.

THE LOSS AT LEXINGTON

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 25. News from Lexington reports that Col. Gro ver of the Home Guards was killed from a wound in the thigh; also Lieut. Col White, of Stickle's St. Louis regiment, was killed by musket ball.

A man named Eldridge, a rebel from Lexington, is here under arrest as a spy. He was sent down here by Gen. Price to learn the strength of our forces. Papers were found on him stating that our force at St. Louis is only 40,000. a McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, with a large, well trained force, and a good supply of artillery. He is now

near Lexington. Mulligan's total loss at Lexington was not over 150, and that of the rebels not more than

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ALL QUIET AT HATTERAS

No Contraband Slaves to be sent to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Sept. 24. A new arrival from Hatteras Inlet to-day states that all was quiet, and that an early ef-fort would be made to dislodge the rebels from

The U.S. frigate Sabine arrived to-day from Portsmouth, N. H., and will sail southward tomorrow.

Gen. Wool will probably send no contraband slaves to Washington, as the entire force has been required for the use of Quartermaster Tall-

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. ANDERSON, ETC.

Louisville, Sept. 24, 1861. General Anderson has issued a proclamation saying that no Kentuckian will be arrested who emains at home attending to his business; who does not take part by acting as a spy against the general or State government, or does not hold correspondence with or give aid to our enemies.

Rumors prevail of the burning of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad at Nolin, fiftyfour miles south of here, and that no rebel troops are north of that place.

Our pickets are said to be ten miles south of Elizabethtown. Two officers and five privates of General Buckner's command were arrested near Elizabethtown by a part of Gen. Rosecrans' command and brought here to day. They are

supposed to be spies.

The Democrat publishes a letter from S. B. influence of the forces under Buckner's command, and if this should be declined Buckner proposes transferring the rolling stock to such agents as may be appointed by the counties.

The Louisville and Nasnylle named and such influence of the forces under Buckner's command, and if this should be declined Buckner but may be put down anywhere between fifteen and thirty thousand men. He had plenty of agents as may be appointed by the counties.

through which the road passes.

Many Union men of this city are much disturbed that the rebels have nearly consumed the eatables of the State of Virginia and will take advantage of the uninterrupted railroad communication from Richmond to Nolin, Ken-tucky, and come and devour the eatables of Kentucky during the ensuing autumn.

INJURY OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

New York, Sept. 23.
The steamer Persia reports on the 16th inst. stove and the ship rolling heavily; her rudder

was also damaged.

The Persia also passed the Asia on the 18th. and the Arabia on the 22nd, both bound for Liverpool.

AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 25. The steamers Persia and Saxonia have arrived

bringing in the aggregate over \$200,000 in

CONFISCATION OF VESSELS

Boston, Sept. 25.
The brigs Circupan, Sicilian and Migaw, and the Schooner A. Colby, were seized at Bucksport, Maine, on Saturday, on account of being partly owned in the rebel States.

Extracts from the Documents.

Editor of the Telegraph:—
While examining the journal of the House of Representatives of this state, I found the following resolutions. They were adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, signed by the Governor of that state, and sent to each state of the Union as a pledge of her good faith and fidelity to the Constitution and the laws. They become interesting at this time as showing how every sentiment of honor and justice has been destroyed by the unnatural rebellion among a people whose boast was their integrity and moral superiority. They are to be found in the House journal of 1844, vol. 2: documents No.

79: page 448.

Resolved, That we regard the slightest breach of plighted faith, public or private, as an evidence of a want of that moral principle upon which all obligations depend; that when any State in this Union shall refuse to recognize her great seal as the sufficient evidence of her obligation, she will have forfeited her station in the sisterhood of states, and will no longer be worthy of their confidence and respect. Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing

resolutions to the Governor of each State, &c. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, Governor of the state of Georgia.

Dec. 25, 1843.

God and our Native Land. EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH :- Dr. Lewis Heck having voted against an appropriation for the better organization of our militia, we will vote against him. The record of his Legislative career cannot deceive the intelligent voter. He re fused while he mis-represented his loyal constit uents to vote for an appropriation to arm "the Keystone of the Federal Arch." Keystone of the Federal Arch." The soldier of 1812, the war-worn veterans of that great and Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Cap clorious battle, are still living. The younger Leggins, Drinking; Cups, &c., glorious battle, are still living. The younger warriors of the blood-stained battle fields o Mexico are still in existence. The three month's

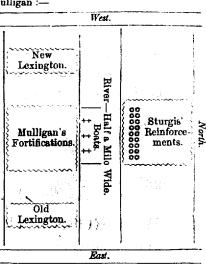
member the man who refused to open the flood

THE SITUATION AT LEXINGTON

The Two Towns and the Position of Col. Muligan's Fortifications.

From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The following is a diagram of the position of the city of Lexington, Mo., which was surrend-ered to an overpowering rebel force, under Ster-ling Price, on Friday, the 20th inst., by Col. Mulligan :-



had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at that time, who sheltered themselves behind the houses in old Lexington. To deprive them of this advantage, the old town was afterwards shelled and burnt, by order of Colonel Mulligan. had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with shelled and burnt, by order of Colonel Mulligan.

New Lexington, or Lexington proper, was not specified by the rebels, but the city was not the theatre of conflict. Colonel Mulligan could easily have shelled and destroyed it, but this, of course, he would not do.

The line of the fortifications run down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's the result of the paper to be addressed to not described by the colon. The line of the fortifications run down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's the result of the line of the result. The latty than the colon for the line of the state of the result of the line of the fortifications run down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's shelled and burnt, by order of Colonel Mulligan. New Lexington, or Lexington proper, was n

river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide, shelving beach. The boats reported to be captured aid at the water's edge, within the directions of the lines of the fort, and on this beach is where a struggle en-

sued on Tuesday for the possession of the boats. Colonel Mulligan's force consisted of his own regiment, Colonel Marshall's cavalry regiment, and Peabody's command of about six hundred Ine Democrat publishes a letter from S. B. B. Buckner to James Guthrie, proposing that Guthrie continue the management of the portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad under the influence of the forces under Buckner.

he had no adequate stores to draw upon since the Springfield battle.

Married.

In Harrisburg, Wednesday, Sept. 25th, by the Rev Franklin Moore, Mr. A. M. Bukes, of Wayne, Michigan to Miss Nalvis A. Way, of Rochester, N. Y.

dem Advertisements

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS insure their insertion in the Telegraph

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS. THE undersigned hereby cautions al Obselers in Liquor from selling, giving or in any way selling my wife MARY JONES, (tormerly Mary M'Clintak) in getting spiritous liquor, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Harrisburg, Sept. 25, 1861.—dll*

JOHN WINEBRENNER, et. al.

JAMES COLDER, et. al.

JAMES COLDER, et. al.

Mo. 177 April Term
1859 in Dauphin Common Pleas, in equity NOTICE FOR ELECTION OF ELDERS OR TRUSTEES.

INUSIEES.

N pursuance of a decree in equity, in said Court by the Hon. John J. Pearson, President udge in the case above stated, an election for four elders or trustees of "The Church of God at Harrisburg," will be held at the Bethel, or church building of said church, on Fourth street, in this city, on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, by the duly qualified members of the church.

And as provided by said decree, three members of the course, the duly qualified to you according to the pro-

and as provided by said decree, three members of the countreg tion, duly qualified to vote according to the provisions of the Charter of said church, will be selected between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'rlock, M. of said day, who are to hold said elections for elders or trustees, at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 5 o'clock, P. M. Complainants in faid oase and others.

Harrisburg, Sept. 25th, 1861.—d3t

of said day, who are to hold said elections for eiders of trustees, at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock, M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Complainants in said case and others.

Harrisburg, Sept. 25th, 1861.—d3t

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of FRUITAND ORNAMENTAL TREES, shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assertment of surprise and su

APPLES, PEAKS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, tandard for the Orchard, and Bwarf for the garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLE-NUTS, &o., RASPERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, OF CHOICEST KINDS ASPARAGUS, I HUBARB, &c , &c. Also a fine stock of EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetry and Lawn. DECIDUOUS TREES for street planting, and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs BOSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BRIDING LANTS, &c Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offe at prices to suit the times.
Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
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FOR SALE BY

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50 SHOEMAKERS on Coarse Work. CMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!! SMOKE!! SMOKE!! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!! SMOKE!! SMOK!! SMOK!

Nem Aepertisemente.

NEW YORK TRIBUXE NEW VOLUME.

N the seventh September, 1sel twenty first year of its existence I de Dala a being some mouth order and the Seal at EUNE somewhat yo nger. For user that it this journal has labore 1 in what is seal as the pe the cause of this journal has labore in whether the tobe the cause of Humanty, during to be the cause of Humanty, during to be the cause of Humanty, during to be the cause of Humanty, during the and unfortunate, to honor and treat region whatever sphere, and, to print the growing in whatever sphere, and, to print the growing in whatever sphere, and to espouse and commet direction and to espouse and commet direction in any not be willing to accept the more ing this course, mistakes have doubtered ing this committed; but having in all the readers to think and judge for the laboratory we may fairly thin for this just a free qualified its readers to detect and expendited its readers to detect and expendited its readers to detect and expendited its readers to detect and expenses. To develop the number of the general, too out, hand practical rich courage and stimulate from an angle for any appeal of Public Lands to an angle any six posed deranches from too proven tition, are among the aims to with the adhered through good and ever reports to detect the Civil War row develop. authropy.
As to the Civil War row devict to

Lexington.

East.

The boats, as shown above, were old ferry boats, and were seized by the rebels.

The general direction of the Missouri river at the city of Lexington is from west to cast, as is marked, the city lying on the south bank. Old Lexington is the early settlement, situated back on the hill. It has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steamboat landing now is. New Lexington is the main city. There are scattering houses along the bluff between the two, and both are now united under the name of Lexington.

Colonel Mulligan's fortifications were between the two locations, consisting of heavy earth works, ten feet in height, with a ditch of eight feet in width. These iortifications surrounded a college building, which was used as quarters for the Union soldiers, and had been strengthmend to resist an artillery attack. The lines of the fortifications were extensive and were capable of coataining a force of 10,000 men.

The main body of the army of General Price was located at Old Lexington, from which point the attack was made, though the fort was assailed on all sides. The occupants of the forthad a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at the lines of the fort bad a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at the line and the latter of the lines of the fort was assailed on all sides. The occupants of the fort was assailed on all sides. The occupants of the fort had a skirmish on Thursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Price at the line and the latter and latte

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLLECTING SETTING Has been removed from No. 28 Second 2:

NC. 130 MACKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA. TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES. HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1861 SEALED proposals will be received a monofice up to twelve o'clock on Saunday a 28th of September, 1861, to furnish the factors ing articles of supplies in such quantities at such places as may be directed at this co

100 Tons, (2240 pounds per each tonned kens Valley egg coal, With privilege of increasing or diminishing he inspected by protect

selected as provided by the act of Assem-

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