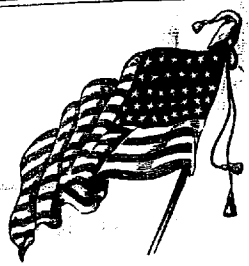


Daily Telegraph.



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 Judge—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.
Moses R. Young, Wiconisco.
Assembly—THOMAS G. FOX, Derry.
JAMES FRELAND, Millersburg.
Prothonotary—JOSHUA C. YOUNG, Harrisburg.
Register—SAMUEL MARQUART, Londonderry.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN BUCK, Harrisburg.
Commissioner—HENRY MOYER, Lykens.
Director of the Poor—W.M. ENDERS, Jackson.
Auditor—HENRY PEPFISER, Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Thursday Morning, Sept. 26, 1861.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.

In compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing Thursday, September 28th, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, there will be no papers published, either in the afternoon of tomorrow, 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 Inquiry mill. To show its want of candor, the Inquiry 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 Inquiry 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 Inquiry 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 manner 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 employee in a corporation in which he happens to be a stockholder, to malign and traduce his fair fame, is too shallow even for the shallow-pated breed of Hardings. It is alike ungenerous and ungrateful for the Inquiry thus to assail the Secretary of War, particularly after the fact of 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, declined the position. All this explains the spleen of the Hardings. They first attack the Northern Central Road to discharge their obligation to the 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 Inquiry's indignation at an accident on the Northern Central Railroad. Out upon such independent journalism!

The REIGN OF TERROR, that at first paralyzed public sentiment at the south, seems to have ceased, if the indications of the "submissivists," as the Union men are styled, can be relied on with certainty. Jeff Davis no longer wields absolute power. He no longer holds in check the sentiments and preferences of the people, and is himself becoming the object of much bitter denunciation, contempt and opposition. Nor will the rebel government any longer conceal their utter poverty, want of the common necessities, 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, but these all fall before the complete foulness of their cause and corruption of those who administer their government. This distrust of the government is increasing, but we repeat, it proves no lack of disposition to triumph if possible over their many disabilities, and in despite 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 themselves; for it is very evident that they are looking with nervous anxiety in the direction of their deficient coast defenses, while they have little or no faith in their ability to successfully defend Washington. All this is encouraging, as limiting the chances of prolonging a contest which cannot in the end succeed.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

By the Proclamation of the President of the United States, to-morrow, Thursday, September 28th, has been appointed a day of *Humiliation and Prayer*. It is the first time in our national existence that a similar occasion has been designated, 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 present, and interruption of its harmony, has been so 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 promptly as did its own rights or its own interests. And yet we were far from being a perfect people. While we thus jealously watched the interests of our race, the proud Anglo-Saxon, we 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 the fate of the Moors, and which has so completely 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 mockery of the world. Nations must suffer for their 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 render an account, in that great future when mortal wisdom cannot fathom or mortal eye penetrate.

The rise and progress of this government, wonderful as they were, have been a 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 evil to us, which a calmer system would not have engendered, and a purer policy of government than that originating in that system, not have produced. The ambition of men, the hope of sudden rise to power, the desire for fame and the appetite for wealth, have all been the great sources of much of our present troubles. From these, then, it becomes us, to pray, *Good Lord, deliver us!* It becomes us, too, in our humiliation, to acknowledge a want of zeal for that personal purity, which of itself begets purity in others—and it becomes us equally as well, to leave out of sight all sects, all divisions in politics, all differences in society, all heart-burnings, prejudices, hopes of gain, jealousy and self-esteem, looking for deliverance as we acknowledge 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 in this frank and kindly spirit also we commend its observance to our readers, not forgetting that we among all the people have most reason ourselves for humiliation and prayer.—And when this is done in sincerity and truth by the loyal men of the land, we can look for the return of the erring to reason and the rebellious to loyalty.

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 during the morning. Mr. Brown was formerly connected with the newspaper press in the state capital, and has now the full control of the business and financial departments of the Press. He has few equals, and no superior, in the profession, and is universally esteemed and respected as a gentleman of ability and integrity.

The St. Louis Democrat says that Gen. Sturgis' reinforcements for Mulligan arrived on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, but could not get across, the rebels having previously captured the ferry boats. This, however, seems to be a mere conjecture, based on a calculation of the time required to make the journey.—It is only known that 6,000 men went to reinforce the place.

ALL PARTIES ARE NOW ENGAGED,

shoulder to shoulder, in fighting a good fight for the integrity of the Union which their fathers established at a large cost of money and valor, and which has gone on blessing the world with its example 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 flagitantly 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 breathless 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 memories 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 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 organization, or it can work its way to but little purpose or advantage.

IF THE GREAT OFFENDERS were held accountable to the law, small traitors could easily be cared for. If this government would seize, and 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 loyalty to the most unmistakable 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 phrensy 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 muskets 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 pretences. 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.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY.

M'Culloch Marching to Make a Junction with Price.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.
News from Lexington reports that Col. Grover 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 a 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.
M'Culloch 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 300.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ALL QUIET AT HATTERAS.

No Contraband Slaves to be sent to Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va. Baltimore, Sept. 24.
A new arrival from Hatteras Inlet to-day states that all was quiet, and that an early effort would be made to dislodge the rebels from Roanoke Island.
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 Tallmadge's Regiment.
Rec'd from army gave his parole of honor, and did not take the oath of allegiance before his liberation.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. ANDERSON, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 1861.
General Anderson has issued a proclamation saying that no Kentuckian will be arrested who remains 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, fifty-four miles south of here, and that no rebel troops 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 party of Gen. Rosecrans' command and brought here to-day. They are supposed to be spies.
The Democrat publishes a letter from S. 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's command, and if this should be declined Buckner proposes transferring the rolling stock to such 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 estates of the State of Virginia and will take advantage of the uninterrupted railroad communication from Richmond to Nolin, Kentucky, and come and devour the estates of Kentucky during the ensuing autumn.

INJURY OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.
The steamer Persia reports on the 16th inst., in lat. at 51.19, long. 14.10 ten o'clock, a.m. passed the steamship Great Eastern returning from Liverpool with the loss of both side wheels, all her boats but one, the port side bulwark's 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.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERZIA AND SAXONIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.
The steamers Persia and Saxonia have arrived bringing in the aggregate over \$200,000 in specie.

CONFISCATION OF VESSELS.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.
The brig Cirupan, 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.

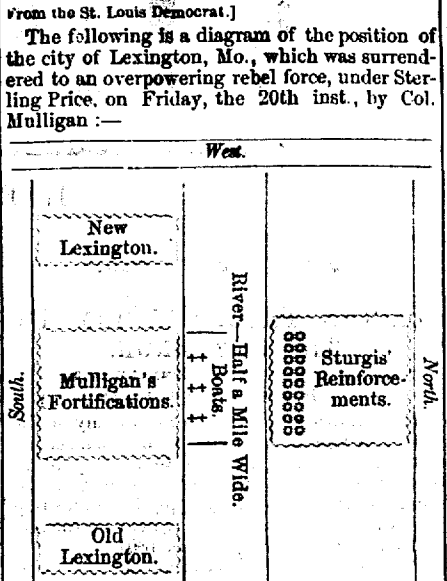
"While examining the journal of the House of Representatives of this state, I found the following resolutions. They were adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, signed by the Governor of that state, and sent to each state of the Union as a pledge of her good faith and fidelity to the Constitution and 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. 7, 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.

Edmond 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 refused while he mis-represented his loyal constituents to vote for an appropriation to arm "the Keystone of the Federal Arch." The soldier of 1812, the war-worn veterans of that great and glorious battle, are still living. The younger warriors of the blood-stained battle fields of Mexico are still in existence. The three month's youths called to defend our National Capital recognize our over-flowing treasury to arm and equip old Pennsylvania, who in the Revolution was justly termed the "main line." Dr. Heck, as a doomed man. His city-governorism cannot save him from an overwhelming defeat.
"MANY VOTERS."

THE SITUATION AT LEXINGTON.

The Town and the Position of Col. Mulligan's Fortifications.



From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The following is a diagram of the position of the city of Lexington, Mo., which was surrendered to an overpowering rebel force, under Sterling Price, on Friday, the 20th inst., by Col. Mulligan.—
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 east, as is marked, the city lying on the south bank. Old Lexington is the early settlement, situated below the bluff. 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 fortifications surrounded a college building, which was used as quarters for the Union soldiers, and had been strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The lines of the fortifications were extensive and were capable of containing 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 fort had a skirmish on Thursday 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. New Lexington, or Lexington proper, was a possession of 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 ran down to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide, shallow 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 a struggle ensued 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 Home Guards and Kansas troops, the whole amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. As to their supplies of provisions and ammunition little was known.
General Price's strength is not estimated, but may be put down anywhere between fifteen and thirty thousand men. He had plenty of artillery, but was short of powder and shot, for he had no adequate stores to draw upon since the Springfield battle.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE
NEW VOLUME

ON the seventh September, 1861, the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE was published for the first time since the 11th of June, 1861, being some month older and more experienced than any other paper of the kind published in the United States. It is the result of the united efforts of a large and experienced staff of writers, and is published daily except on Sundays and holidays. It is published by the Tribune Company, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.
The Tribune is published every week for \$1.00 per annum in advance. It is published by the Tribune Company, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.
The Tribune is published every week for \$1.00 per annum in advance. It is published by the Tribune Company, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.
The Tribune is published every week for \$1.00 per annum in advance. It is published by the Tribune Company, at No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S

BANKING STOCK, BILL AND EXCHANGE, &c. Has been removed from No. 150 Nassau Street to No. 130 Market Street, HARRISBURG, PA.
TREASURY NOTES TAKEN UP.
PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Sept. 26, 1861.
SEALED proposals will be received in the office up to twelve o'clock on the 28th of September, 1861, to furnish the following articles of supplies in such quantities as shall be directed at the following places:—
100 Tons, (2240 pounds per cwt) of Pennsylvania Valley egg coal, with privilege of increasing or diminishing the same to be inspected by the act of the Board of Ordnance.
SEP 23-d3t

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

HOME MANUFACTURED THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
THE undersigned having a large quantity of shirts, collared, and buttoned, for sale, at the lowest rates, and of the best quality, he respectfully calls attention to them, and solicits orders from the public. The shirts are made of the finest quality of cotton, and are guaranteed to be the most comfortable and durable ever worn. They are sold at a price that will be found to be very reasonable.
JAMES W. BAKER,
No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.

TREES! TREES! TREES!!!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of:
APPLES, PEARS, FRUITING PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.
ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZEL-NUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.
GRAPEVINES, OF CHOICEST KINDS ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawns.
DECIDUOUS TREES For tree-planting, and a general assortment of Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs, ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BRIDGES PLANTS, &c. All of which are offered at low prices to suit the times. Orders may be sent to the undersigned, or to any of the numerous nurserymen to whom he is an agent.
Address: EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
SEP 23-2nd

GUM GOODS FOR THE ARMY.
Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Caps, Leggins, Drinking Cups, &c., FOR SALE BY
W. S. SHAFER, North Side Market Square, near Buncher's Hotel, HARRISBURG, PA.
aug21-43m

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his office from No. 150 Nassau Street, New York, to No. 150 Broadway, New York, where he will be found in the office of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE, and also in the office of the NEW YORK HERALD. He solicits the patronage of his former friends, and also of those who may be desirous of becoming subscribers to either of the above mentioned papers.
J. W. BAKER,
No. 150 Broadway, New York.
SEP 23-d3t

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
TO close up the concern of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE, the undersigned will sell at private sale at the Market Street, New York, the printing press and all the fixtures and stock of the concern, at a great discount from the cost. The purchaser may have the press and all the fixtures, or may purchase such part of the stock as he may desire. The sale will be made on the 28th of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Market Street, New York.
J. W. BAKER,
No. 150 Broadway, New York.
SEP 23-d3t

SMOKE! SMOKE! SMOKE!!!
The undersigned has a large quantity of the best quality of tobacco, for sale, at the lowest rates, and of the most superior quality. The tobacco is of the finest quality, and is guaranteed to be the most comfortable and durable ever worn. It is sold at a price that will be found to be very reasonable.
JAMES W. BAKER,
No. 150 Nassau Street, New York.