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If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

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Pennsylvania DAILY Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE"

VOL XVI HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861 NO. 26

New Advertisements

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

sep18-dcawtc

HEAD QUARTERS, HARRISBURG, Sept. 9, 1861.

A BOARD OF SURGEONS for the examination of candidates for the post of Surgeon and Surgeon's mate in the Pennsylvania troops, will assemble in Harrisburg, at the Hall of Representatives, Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1861, at 9 a. m, when and where all desiring appointments will present themselves.

By order of the Governor.

HENRY H. SMITH, M. D.

Surgeon General, Penn'a.

se10-3taw

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

Description of the Notes.

The above is a representation of the One Hundred Dollar Treasury Note. It is of the same size, and as near a fac simile as can be made on wood, and at the same time adaptable to the rapid printing of the typographical steam press. The orginal note, however, is of the finest artistic finish, and in two colors, viz: The large outline "C" behind "United States," and the figures "100" in tablet in each lower corner, are printed in green: the figures, lettering, portrait of General Scott, and the coupons, are all in black ink. The name and signature on the above are, of course, fictitious, having been put in by wood engraver, merely to show the general appearance of filling up. The back of the note is printed in green, with its amount very beautifully expressed in geometrical lathe work and figures. On one end of the back is also the indorsment, and on the other end the rate of interest per day, viz: two cents a day on the other end the $100 note. The public will perceive that the coupons are numbered and dated to expire every six months, and can be readily cut off, and presented to the nearest branch office for payment at the times of maturjty. The various denominations of Treasury Notes, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, are now being signed at Washington, and will be issued to the public in a few days. They are as follows: $56, $100, $1,000, $5,000. In the meanwhile, subscriptions will be received at the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, by C. Hager, Esq., who holds the agency for this county, and at the Banking House of Reed, McGrann & Co. The $5, $10, $20, on demand notes, without interest, are already in circulation, but have not yet reached the ordinary channels of trade. The style and finish of each denomination is different; therefore, the above is a representation of the $100 only. The coupons, however, are attached to all the denominations in the same manner, but the interest is specified according to the amount of the face of the note. The notes are all executed by the American Bank Note Company, and embrace the most perfect security against counterfeiting or alterations. They are also rendered anti-photographic by the use of a patent indestructible green colored ink, for which the Bank Note Company have the exclusive use.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1861.

Yesterday was a gala day in the vicinity of Tennallytown. Gen. McClellan, accompanied by a host of military chieftains and civilians, proceeded to the encampment of the Pennsylvania reserve for the purpose of witnessing the drill and field exercise of the various regiments. The Pennsylvania boys sustained themselves admirably, and won golden opinions from the General. Their active movements, soldierly bearing, and the quickness with which they performed every evolution, elicited unbounded admiration from the distinguished visitors present, and Gen. McCall was complimented very highly for his untiring efforts in disciplining the men under his command. There is a foul blot to be erased from Pennsylvania's escutcheon—the cowardly conduct of the Fourth regiment when the battle at Bull Run was raging at its highest pitch, and about which Gen. McDowell devoted a paragraph of his official report—and I feel confident that the volunteers now in the field from that proud State will wipe out the stigma that has been cast on her fair fame. A signal corps has been formed principally from the reserve corps, and promises to render incalculable service, It is controlled by a notable officer, who has performed like service on anterior occasions. William Woodall, formerly a sergeant in the Kepner Fencibles, from your city, represents in part that company in the corps. The pay of the members is twenty-one dollars per month. Gen. McClellan no doubt feels justly proud of the soldiers in the field from his native State, and he will certainly place them, when the desirable time comes, in a position where they can win glory and renown.

Commodore Dahlgren, commander of the Washington Navy Yard, has requested the Navy Department to issue no more passes to persons desiring admittance, except those who have business to transact. The thousands of visitors daily to the yard, have annoyed the Commodore very much, and have harrassed the employees with interrogatives to such an extent, that they could not do justice to the work assigned them. The request was readily complied with, and hereafter none can gain ingress except on special business. There is a larger force employed now in the yard than there has ever been heretofore, and it is said that eight cannon are turned out daily, besides sundry other death-dealing instruments. Add to this the various

This city is walled in as perfectly as Paris was prior to the battle of Waterloo, or as Carthage was when in the zenith of its glory, and before Hannibal was defeated by Scipio. A hill near the old Bladensburg dwelling ground is being fortified, and as many as sixty or seventy guns will be mounted on the embrasures shortly. This hill commands the country for miles around, and is one of the most formidable sites that could have been selected for a fortification. There is a great deal of revolutionary fame attached to this particular spot, it being the hill where General Winder, in 1814, like the King of France,

"With several thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then down again."

Every available point to the city is also thoroughly fortified, and we feel as safe here, notwithstanding the rebel flag is seen in the distance, as Louis Napoleon does in his regal chair. I hear it said that the people of the north have fears that the Capitol will be attacked by the rebels. This is a deluded idea. On the contrary they are expecting a *coup de main* from our army daily, as verified by a statement from a deserter who came inside of our lines a few days ago. Let all such fears be dispelled.

The regiment that has been raising in this district for some time is now full, and a finer looking body of men could not be scared up anywhere. Mr. Richard Wallach, Berrett's successor, presented, in behalf of the ladies of gun-boats that are constantly plying between that place and the *embouchure* of the Potomac, makes it the most lively and stirring place of the Metropolis.

The provost guard of this city is doing good service, and it is really amusing to see the wry faces of officers when passes are demanded of them. The guard discharge their duties faithfully! without fear, favor, or affection. Officers are no longer seen unnecessarily away from their posts, and loafing about the saloons and principal hotels. Soldiers, too, no longer barricade the streets, or are seen in an intoxicating state. Whisky-sellers obey the mandate very reluctantly, but they know full well that their movements are watched very closely, and that if they are detected in disregarding the law they will be dealt with severely. Hence all parties regard the law *comme il faut*, through fear of discovery, and the punishment that will certainly ensue. The citizens of this city feel very grateful to provost marshal Porter, for his unremitting zeal and energy in maintaining such good order, and well they may be, for the city has never been governed better since its foundation than at the present period.

the city, in a neat and appropriate speech, a beautiful standard to the regiment, on yesterday, which was received in a pertinent manner by Col. Tait. A large crowd was present to witness the ceremony, and everything passed off pleasantly. The district ladies deserve great credit for their patriotism, and for their kindness in administering to the wants of the sick soldiers All honor to them.

ERATO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

SPIRITED ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

THE ENEMY ROUTED

THE TOWN OF ROMNEY STORMED.

THIRTY-FIVE REBELS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

GRAFTON, Va., Sept. 25.

Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio regiment with one piece of artillery and the Ringgold cavalry, seventy-five in number, under Col. Cantwell, and four hundred of the Eighth Ohio, under Col. Harke, made an advance from New Creek on Monday towards Romney, and drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsville gap on the morning of the 24th, and advancing on Romney stormed the town, causing the enemy whose force numbered fourteen hundred infantry and cavalry to retreat to the mountains, with loss of about thirty-five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss is three killed and ten wounded.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

Trial of Lanahan, the Murderer of Major Lewis.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rebels Employed at fearing up Rail Road Tracks.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REBELS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

THEIR CONDITION DEPLORABLE.

Col. Geary Has Another Skirmish With the Rebels.

DARNESTOWN, Sept 25.

Lanahan, the murderer of Major Lewis, of the Pennsylvania 46th, was tried yesterday and found guilty of murder. He will be hung as soon as his sentence is confirmed by the authorities at Washington.

The accomplished soldier and executive officer, Captain Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, attached to Gen. Banks' division, has accepted the command of a regiment of Massachusetts cavalry, six companies of which have already been raised and equipped. It is expected that he will leave here in about ten days.

The latest advices from the upper Potomac state that Capt. Carnes, formerly of the rebel army, was at Dam No. 4 with a company of loyal Virginians performing picket duty. At Williamsport and Hagerstown our forces have been considerably strengthened on the Virginia side of the river from Harper's Ferry.

At dam No. 5 there were about 400 rebels of Henderson's, Rhinehardt's and Turner Ashby's corps. It is said that Capt. Henderson was recently killed in Jefferson county by one of his privates, named Miller. There are about 500 foot soldiers in and around Martinsburg, but they were generally employed in taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Opequan bridge to Duffield's station, a distance of twelve miles above Harper's Ferry.

The rebels have succeeded in carrying off three of the new locomotives, and were engaged taking to pieces four others. The locomotives as well as the iron rails have been dropped at Stevenson's station, the nearest point on the Harper's Ferry and Manchester Railroad Nothing had been done towards laying the track from Manchester to Strasburg on the Manassas road, the reason given is that they have no cross-ties.

At Charlestown there were but two companies of militia, who are being used as laborers At Winchester there are from 3,000 to 4,000 militia, half clothed, half shod and half starved. They also are being used as laborers. Their condition is deplorable in the extreme, and they perform the duties required of them with the greatest reluctance.

Gen'l Johnson was at Lees Fauquier Sulphur Springs, where he has been staying several days for the benefit of his health. Of this fact there can be no doubt.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 24.

To-day an action took place at this point between a part of the forces under Col. Geary and four or five hundred rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The enemy were sheltered in the high point of Catoctin Mountain and in the houses at its base, but they were driven from every place by the battery and rifles of Colonel Geary's command. The houses were burnt to the ground, and whilst several of the enemy are known to have been killed and wounded, the Federal troops sustained no injury.

The conflict there of the 15th inst., resulted in a rebel loss of eighteen killed—one shell alone from our battery killed eight secessionists Not a day or night passes but bodies of the rebels make their appearance at some point on the secession side of the river, opposite Colonel Geary's line of guard, keeping his force in a constant state of bodily exercise. He only uses his artillery when he knows it will be effective.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Reported Attack on Lexington by Generals Siegle and Lane.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

Details of the Surrender of Lexington.

THE REBEL LOSS 1200.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.

Special dispatches from Quincy reports by telegraph to-day that Gen. Seigel with a large force, and also Gen's. Lane and Hunter had arrived at Lexington and attacked Price. An officer in the employ of the Government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton yesterday, and says that it was believed that Seigel had Price in the same position as Mulligan had been placed in. In regard to Gen. Hunter this cannot be true, as he was at Rolla, two hundred and fifty miles from Lexington, on Saturday.

From the reports of some of Mulligan's command who reached this city last night, we learn the following additional particulars:

The men left Lexington on Saturday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in ferrying them over the river. At three o'clock they started for Hamilton, forty miles distant, under the guidance of several armed secessionists. The advance portion reached Hamilton at sundown.

At ten o'clock most of the party took the train for Quincy. Along the route to Hamilton they were in general kindly treated. All the money they could raise was employed to get wagons to carry the wounded, though all those severely wounded remained at Lexington.

Only one commissioned officer, Lieut. Hallibrone, escaped. All accounts agree that the rebel loss of killed and dangerously wounded is from nine to twelve hundred.

The Quincy *Whig* states on the information of an intelligent member of Col. Marshall's regiment, that a leading rebel surgeon conceded their loss at 1134. One hundred mounted and some four hundred horses of Col. Marshall's regiment were killed, it being impossible to shelter them from the enemy's cannon.

After the surrender, many of the men killed their horses to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands. A large sum of money, estimated at half a million dollars, half in specie, was secured by Price, after being buried by Col. Mulligan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Flattering Prospects of the National Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Several prominent citizens of Kentucky have arrived here within a day or two, and are now urging the Government to haste in crowding their State with hosts of loyal troops, so as to keep Kentucky where she belongs—fast in the Union.

The popularity of the patriotic loan is something wonderful. Reports from new agencies come in from all the loyal States with large, fresh subscriptions and indications of great increase in the amounts already large. The Government also has from the Banks in the cities assurances that the fifty millions of the next instalment of the loan will be promptly paid up.

The President has fully decided not to interfere with the course of General Fremont in Missouri, at present.

Interesting from Western Virginia.

The following is an extract from a private letter received from Western Virginia yesterday:

"PEYTONA, BOONE COUNTY, VA., Sept. 17, 1861.—The times are truly startling here. Death and destruction are laying everything low. I am in the midst of the battle field. The two contending armies are meeting occasionally, and do up their work to perfection. Our county town has been laid low by the Peytona Home Guards and two companies of the United States army. During the engagement we killed 111, and 7 of our men wounded. Since that time the rebels feel determined to fire Peytona. The Union men have guards out night and day. I have had my furniture out in the woods nearly one week; all in the house now. The rebels are hot, fiery demons, regardless of what they do, and so far as I know and have heard, they suffer amazingly, and have done so in every battle since the Manassas fight. On the Kanawha the supposition is the rebels are in a very bad scrape. They are fighting at Gauly Bridge, and at last report lost 450 to 55 Union men. It is greatly feared that the people living in the vicinity of where the southern army has been, in the interior of Virginia, will starve to death during the coming winter. Such is the state of things here that I desire to be off the first opportunity."