Paily 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.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, October 9, 1861.

THE LAST CARD.

The Patriot and Union attempts a last lie this morning, peculiar to its individual editors and its political reputation. The declination of Henry Weist was made in his own hand writing-while we never spoke a word to Mr. Kelker on the subject of declining as a candidate on the mongrel ticket. This brief denial of a bold falsehood is sufficient where the Patriot is known.

Some of our legal functionables connected with the government claim that under the confiscation act of the late session of Congress no slave of a rebel master is set free, but that the ownership is simply transferred from the master to the government, as in the case of a confiscated vessel. This new doctrine is now in vogue among a class of prominent politicians and officials. According to their interpretation of the law, the government is likely to become a gigantic slaveholder. If this be the case, the Congress which passed the confiscation act can and will amend it. But in spite of the opinion of prominent pro-slavery lawyers, the gentle-

COLONEL C. GLEIM, formerly a resident of this city, and Sheriff of Dauphin county, died in St. Louis on the 23d of September, in the 82d year of his age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for gallant service at the battle of Baltimore, was made a Paymaster in the U.S. army, but gave up that position for the more congenial business of civil pursuits. The St. Louis press speak very highly of Col. Gleim, as a useful and enterprising citizen, and a most exemplary man in all his relations. His last illness was severe and protracted, but at the close, his life passed serenely and softly away, a fitting conclusion to an early career of singular purity and

WE TRUST the government gets as much in formation from the south, by way of the Norfolk and Fortress Monroe "flag of truce" packets, as the rebels draw, of our own move ments, by the same source. These flags, we have noticed, grow more numerous whenever there is a rumor of action on our side; and as not yet arrived.

our commanders submit to their arrival and deour commanders submit to their arrival and departure, and receive and return probably about an equal number of passengers each way, there is every reason to believe that the information weighing not less than four pounds will be conveyed in this way by our spies is at least as gladly received at the offices of the United conveyed in this way by our spies is at least as states Quartermasters in the principal towns of Washington.

Washington. to them. Otherwise flags of truce would be troops. abolished—at least that fashion of them which prevails near Fortress Monroe.

GEN. Wool is expected shortly to proceed to the west on a tour of inspection. The idea started by several journals that the moment General Wool arrives within the Department of the West he will take command of it because he outranks Fremont is a great mistake. He does not outrank Fremont. Wool is a Major General by brevet, and only draws pay as a Brigadier General. Fremont is a Major General in rank and pay, and was made such in the regu lar army by President Lincoln some time ago.

GEN. FREMORY declines to make any further small or isolated movements against the rebels in Missouri, and is now engaged in arranging plans for a grand attack, in which he intends to they have already given, for the promotion of stake the cause of law and order in Missouri as well as his own reputation as a man and a soldier. He is now daily in consultation with his Generals of divisions, who unanimously approve his plan for a future great battle.

that Mr. Ward, late United States Minister to China, who has been reported, by some of our journals, as bearer of despatches for the Confederate government to Europe, has, in truth, been called thither by a terrible domestic calamity, which made it impossible for him to hesitate a moment in making the effort, at whatever per to himself, to reach his afflicted minily in

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGUER, who distinguished himself at Bull Run, and who is now engaged in last fall, though there is a vague rumor that raising a brigade in New York, is to be tendered the position of Brigadier General, declined by Gen. Shields on account of ill health. The compliment to Meagher would be an act of justice to a brave man and a loyal citizen, alike creditable to the country and its glorious cause.

FIVE STATES hold their elections to-day, namely: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota. All these states cast their electoral votes for Abraham Lincoln, while the inhabitants of each are ardently engaged in sustaining the administration efforts to suppress the slave-holder's rebellion.

LOVELL H. ROSSEAU, of Kentucky, who has recently been appointed a Brigadier-General, has been appointed a Digenier-General, the Franch's commissions issued to mis aids that been appointed by the government, and in raising the regiments now stationed at Camp must be confirmed by the President before they any thousand strong the British and their John O'Brien has been appointed an agent Lonnor September of the British and their John O'Brien has been appointed an agent Lonnor September of the British and their John O'Brien has been appointed an agent Lonnor September of the British and their John O'Brien has been appointed an agent Lonnor September of the British and their The rootest was not the sale of the Raisonal Loan.

AN APPEAL 10 THE PUBLIC.

The sanitary commission of Washington city, and the Quarter Master General of the Army, have issued a circular letter to the people of the United States, which must not be unheeded at this time by the humane, benevo lent and patriotic ladies of the land. The sanitary commission of Washington city have assumed a duty such as has never been discharged by any body of men in this country, and in order that they may succeed in this stupenduous and commendable labor, they must be sided by the contributions and sustained by the encouragement of the loyal men and women of the country. It is impossible for the government to undertake and provide for the humane treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers. However willing and able it is to do so, the organization of the army, its peculiar disposition in camp and on the march, render it impossible for those in command to superintend details with which they are unacquainted, and which, in peace and in society, are appropriately left to the charge of the loving hearts and tender hands of women. We quote from the circular of the sanitary committee the following

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST WANTED. Blankets for single beds.
Quilts, of cheap material, about seven feet
long and fifty inches wide.
Knit woolen socks.

Woolen or canton flannel bed-gowns, wrappers, undershirts, and drawers.

Small hair and feather pillows, and cushions

for wounded limbs.

Slippers.
Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow root, corn starch, cocca, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the commission. Tellies stroud be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent the commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly; strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper, (not brandled,) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly, should be labelled. Aromatic spirits and wators; light easy chairs for convalescents; nicely made splints for wounded limbs; chequer and

tory reading, and magazines, especially if il lustrated, will be useful. All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or iff very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the conmen who drafted the law claim that there is not room for a doubt as to its meaning, and that the novel, strained interpretation was invented for ments for free transportation should be made, pro-slavery purposes.

The express comments for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose, at a reduction on the usual rates.)—Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point, to any of the addresses below...... For the U. S. Sanitary Commission:)

backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men; books, for desul-

Those in Pennsylvania who are able and will ing to make contributions of either of the above articles so much needed to increase the comfort and sixteen captains, Subjoined is a list of the and health of ithe sick and wounded soldiers, can forward them to the care of Samuel and William Walsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, who will at once transmit appointed to the department since the present such articles to the sanitary commission at Washington.

particular, which the approaching severity of Lieuteuant Colonel Amos B. Eaton, of this the weather will remind our readers dare not be city, whose promotion and appointment as As neglected:

"The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have

"To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid.

"M. C. MEIGS. "Quartermaster General United States.
"New York, Oct. 1, 1861."

These appeals dare not be disregarded, and while the people of Pennsylvania are now engaged in contributing to the immediate wants and comforts of the soldiers recruiting and organizing in our own state, they can surely spare from their abundance to aid in promoting the comfort and health of the soldier in the hospital and camps around Washington city. Every man and woman in the state should make it a Department, Washington.

Amos Beckwith, Vermont; 1850; Subsistence Department, Washington. point to contribute something towards these great objects. The rich have not yet given sufficient, and the poor can give even more than these objects.

KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, U. S. Senator from Michigan, just deceased, was one of the foremost men of that state. He was a member of Congress (House) for several years, chosen as a WE LEARN from unquestionable authority Democrat, but always firm and open in his resistance to the extension of slavery. He participated in the organization of the Republican party, and was chosen Governor by it in 1856. In 1858-'59 he was elected to the United States Senate, wherein he has served for the last two years. His vocation was that of a farmer, and was widely esteemed as a man of ability and

integrity. DR. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, has not beer heard from since his expedition left Upernavic Greenlanders, from one of the outposts north of Upernavic last winter saw some white men or the loose ice with dogs and sledges.

THE TRAITOR Breckinridge, it appears, has have been fought on Sunday than on any other day of the week; and, as our troops commenced the fight at Bull's Run on Sunday, many who Kentucky and has turned up at Abington, Va.

WE LEARN FROM JEFFERSON CITY that the main body of the rebel Gen. Price's army has positively gone south to Arkansas, and that Gen. Sand men. Our loss was trifling. Our victory was owing to the fact that we had cotton bales for a breastwork, and had the best riflemen in tively gone south to Arkansas, and that Gen

GEN. FREMONT'S commissions issued to his aids

Some of our eastern cotemporaries with those in the west who take their hints from these journalists, appease their own disappointments by assailing Pennsylvania whenever they find that they are failing in their engagements or becoming derelict in their duty. So far as the authorities or people of Pennsylvania are concerned, they neither seek to disparage or embarrass the military organization or operations of their loval sister commonwealths, nor should they be subjected to the bitter spites which ignorance and envy always engender in the bosom of the disappointed. Because Pennsylvania has exhibited the most unprecendented energy in this crisis is no reason that those who cannot compete with her in the contribution of men, should seek to destroy her usefulness by misrepresenting the facts in regard to her military resources and armed capacities. Because this has been done, we are forced to make the statement now, as briefly as possible for reasons controlled by the caution of the departments at the state capital, that the quota of Pennsylvania, demanded by the last proclamation from the President, is entirely full. We have the men at Washington, in camp is

this state ready to march, and on the march by orders of the War Department, to make up our full compliment as fixed by the quota, in the num ber called for by the last proclamation of the President, and these, too, composed of the very best material, both in men, arms and equipments that have yet been contributed to the Federal Government. We deem this statement thus briefly made,

due to the dignity and loyalty of the people of Pennsylvania. It is a just tribute of fact also to the unceasing energy and indomitable perse verance of Gov. Curtin, who has devoted him self exclusively to the success at least of that part of his duty in this contest, which relates to the influence and usefulness Pennsylvania shall wield and exercise.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Promotions and Appointments.

The recent death of Commissary General Gibson has been the occasion of important changes in the Subsistence Department of the army service. Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, (a brother o Zachary Taylor,) for many years Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary General, hav-ing been promoted and assigned to the position of chief of the department, has assumed the duties of his office at Washington. His appoinment meets the approval of all the officers of this branch of the service. Colonel Taylor was Chief Commissary to General Taylor in the Mexican war, and has since been stationed at Bal-timore, until about three years ago, when he went to Washington to act as Commissary General General Gibson's health not permitting

him to perform the duties of his position.

Besides these officers there are also six Majors names, nativity, dates of entry into the service, and present station or locality of all the officers of the department, so far as can be ascertained. Major Beckwith and all the captains have been of West-Point, and they have been chosen from among the most accomplished Lieutenants in The following appeal from Quartermaster the army; so necessary is a military education thought to be to render a man a good officer of

sistant Commissary General has been noticed in the Evening Post, and who, it was thought, would be removed to Washington, will proba-bly remain in charge of the business here, which, already very large, is constantly increase ing. This is, at present, on account of the immense amount of subsistence supplies forwarded hence for the use of our army at Washington. COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Colonel. Joseph P. Taylor, of the state of Kentuc entered the service in 1813; his present station.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL. Lieutenant-Colonel. Amos B. Eaton, of the state of New York,

entered the service in 1826; his present station, New York. COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENOR Majors.

A. E. Shiras, of the state of Pennsylvania entered the service in 1833; his present station Office at Washington. Chas. L. Kilburn, Pennsylvania; 1842; Baltimore. Henry F. Clarke, Pennsylvania; 1843; Gen.

McClellan's staff. Mr. D. D. Simpson, New York; 1846; Office at Washington.
Wm. W. Burns, Ohio; 1847;

Captains.

John Mc L. Taylor, of the District of Columbia, entered the service in 1848; his present sta tion, Fortress Monroe, Va. Beekman Du Barry, of New Jersey; 1849 Harrisburg, Pa.
Robert McFeely, of Pennsylvania; 1850; Virginia, with Gen. Rosecrans.
Henry C. Symonds, of Massachusetts; 1853;

Kentucky, with Gen. Sherman.
J. H. J. Haines, of New Hampshire; 1849;
Missouri, with Gen. Fremont. John Kellogg, of Massachusetts; 1848: San

Geo. Bell, of Maryland; 1853; Alexandria, Va. M. B. Morgan, of Nova Scotia; 1854; Long Island, with Gen. Sherman. John P. Hawkins, of Indiana; 1852; Wash

ngton. John W. Turner, of New York; 1855; Chicago A. Parker Porter, of Pennsylvania; 1856. Michael P. Small, of Pennsylvania; 1855. Thos. C. Sullivan, of Ohio; 1856. John W. Barringer, of Kentucky; 1856. Guilford D. Bailey, of New York; 1856. George W. Adams.

Sunday and War-Four Great Battles.

It is a curious fact that more great battles Kentucky and has turned up as an address in lation of the day. If Gen. Patterson, however, lation of the day. If Gen. Patterson, however, lad advanced with his forces, as he should have done, the result would have been very

The British attacked Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, on Sunday, in the year 1815. They were repulsed with the loss of some three thouthe world.

The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, at-

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA OF TROOPS. between veterans, and was one of the most terrific on record. Napoleon would have gained the day, had his Marshal who had been appointed to watch the Prussians, come to his pointed to watch the Prussians, come to his pointed to watch the Prussians of Report of the Commissioner of In-

Wellington. The great battle of Blenheim was fought on The great battle of Blenheim was fought on Sunday, in 1704. The Duke of Marlborough, at the head of the British army, and his brave and powerful ally, "our good Prince Engene," commenced the attack on the immerise forces of the French. The struggle was bleddy and dendful. The Presch was defeated with

of the French. Ine struggle was bleody and dreadful. The French were defeated with a loss of from thirty to forty thousand men.

The battle of Elenheim decided the fate of Europe, and placed the Protestant religion in power. The battle of Waterloo, more than a hundred years afterward, decided the fate of Europe a second time, and sent Napoleon to St. Helena. The battle of New Orleans decided the fate of America. Will not the superstitions imagine that the battle of Bull's Run decided our fate a second time?

It will be seen from the above that on Sun day, as well as on other days, Providence takes the side of the heaviest bodies of infantry, cav alry and artillery.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

FROM FORTRESS MONROE LATE SOUTHERN NEWS RELEASE OF FEDERAL PRIS-

GREAT SUFFREING IN THE SOUTH Georgia Troops Recalled to Defend

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7, 1

via Baltimore. The steamer Express met this morning, by agreement; the rebel steamer Northumberland, with a flag of truce 12 miles above Newport News, and brought down fifty-seven wounded prisoners released at Richmond. They were captured at Bull Run. They report that there of the Federal army in that direction. The armament has been removed from the rebe steamer Jamestown. The prisoners did not see the steamer Yorktown, having probably passed her during the night. The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Geor-

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five re-giments to defend that State. The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing and certain kinds of food. The articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabilious prices. The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Con Payment and at Manassas and Jeff sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Gen. Beauregard was at Manassas and Jeff.

Davis returned to Richmond on Saturday hast in feeble health. Speculations is rife as to his

Seventeen of the released prisoners, who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Point hospital. The others go north to-night.

Mr. Ely has been declared a prisoner of war by the rebel Congress and is still confined in

Col. DeVilliers, of the Ohio Seventh regiment escaped by stratagem from Richmond, and was nearly six weeks in making his way to Norfolk. Commodore Goldsborough went to Washing-ton yesterday in the steamer Philadelphia, and is expected to return to Old Point to-morrow. Brigadier-General Williams arrived at Old Point this morning, and will proceed to Hatters Inlet by the first boat, to assume the

LATER FROM MISSOURI

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREMONT. ber, being 29 days on the passage, touching at Falmouth and Maderia for coal. Her cargo Slave Insurrection in Jasper County.

Thirty-five Negroes Killed and a Number to be Hanged.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 8. [Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 7.—Generals Fremon and McKinstry left for the west this afternoon; cash. Her armament was two 12 pounder rifled it is stated here that Gen. Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by fifty thousand troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati and go into Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri, and supply the place of Gen. Fremont's

thirty-five of the negroes were killed and a ing, and at the time she cleared, it was supnumber of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection Royal Navy, although Downing street knew covery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide spread and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manner of harbarities.

A report is current here that 2,000 rebels are 26 miles from Hermann, marching towards the Gascinade river, with the intention of burning the railroad bridge across that stream. These rebels are said to be headed by Miskel Johnson

It is Gen. Fremont's intention to follow Price rapidly and continuisly. After leaving Sedalis, he will march from 25 to 40 miles a day, according to the condition of the road, and if necessary he will enter Arkansas. He says he does not want any more men, that he has a sufficient force to go anywhere through the South. He seems to have entire confidence in his army and officers, and his soldiers repose great trust in him. Information having been receive

ed here that McCulloch's forces were on the south bank of the Osage river, a few days since with the design of cutting off Fremont's communication with St. Louis, and then marching on that city. Strong and experienced scouting parties have been sent out to scour the whole Osage country.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Oct. 7. The gun-boats Tyler and Lexington, while reconnoitering down the river to-day, fell in with the rebel gun-boat Jeff. Davis. They chased her to within two miles of Columbus, when the batteries on the Kentucky shore opened on them. The rebels used some twenty guns, some of which were rifled cannon. The engagement lasted an hour. No damage was done to the boats.

The rebel loss is not ascertained, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE NATIONAL

dian Affairs.

THE INDIANS EXPRESS THEIR FRIEND-SHIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE REBEL ARMY RETREATING.

NARROW ESCAPE OF COL SHERMAN. Our Defences at Washington.

Position and Force of the Rebels.

NEARLY 200,000 IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON. 2010

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8. Mr. Dale, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has returned from his official visit to the Indian

tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He was re-ceived by them with gladness. They sought every opportunity to express to him their friend-lyness to the United States. He conversed and Locket with Medalion markets M.L. with returned Kainas officers who took part in suitable reward by leaving the same at This option octs. State. that no separately organized Indian forces were with the rebels on that occasion, but that a com-paratively few of the half-breeds only were in the ranks. The efforts of the rebels arraying the Indians against the United States, so far as the commissioner could learn, were attended with only partial success. The Indians, as a class, are disposed to be friendly, but those who are in hostility have been coerced to their

Course by the rebels.

No doubt is entertained that it would require MR. ELY DECLARED A PRISONER OF WAR BY THE REBEL CONGRESS.

No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large Indian force in Kansas and Nebraska to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the rebels.

gradual retiring of the rebel forces toward Manages Junction.

General Spinner, United States Treasurer Colonel Harry Longworth, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Sherman, and a number of ladies, went out to Falls Church yesterday. Advancing past the village half a mile to our outer pickets, General Spinner and the ladies halted. Colonel Sherman went on till he was saluted with a village half a mile to our outer pickets. captured at Bull Run. They report that there are about 5.000 troops in Richmond and that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number 150,000. The apprehensions of attacks on the seaboard creates the greatest anxiety.

On the seaboard creates the greatest anxiety. Powerful batteries have been erected along the James river, in anticipation of an advance the James river, in anticipation of an advance enemy, which indicated, from its size and superior structure, an intention to remain there some considerable time. It had not been

> There are twenty-nine forts and three bat teries in the vicinity of Washington, all of re-cent construction. Our soldiers have not been idle. Others are now in course of construction. The main body of the rebels are at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps almost unbroken, are seen from our balloons, stretching northward toward Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men. On the Lower that the enemy is prodigously strong, number-ing nearly 200,000, and that no offernive move-ment is at present intended. Johnston, however, favors an active policy; as also d probably, Smith. But Beautegard, more tious insists on standing on the defensive.

BRITISH STEAMER BERMUDA.

What Her Cargo Consisted of

She is to be Fitted Out for Pirate Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8: New and very important information has Bermuda. She is an iron-clad vessel of about 1,500 tuns burden. Her master's name is Peck She sailed from Liverpool on the 18th of August and arrived at Savannah on the 16th of Septemonsisted of 18 rifled cannon, 32s and 42s, and two 168 pound Lancaster guns, with all the necessary carriages and equipments, powder, shot and shell, all ready for immediate use. Also, 6,500 Enfield rifles; between 200,000 and 300, 000 cartridges for the same, 6,000 pairs of army shoes, 20,000 blankets, 180 barrels of gunpowder, large quantity of morphine, quinine, and other medicine stores, and very many other articles of more than money value to the rebel army. Her cargo cost at Liverpool \$1,000,000 formant states positively that the mate of the Bermuda informed him that two more iron-clad stempted in Jasper county, and that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county, and that about the southern coast by the 12th of October. The Bermuda is owned in England. Her cargo was attempted in Jasper county, and that about the southern coast by the 12th of October. The Bermuda is owned in England. Her cargo was attempted in Jasper county, and that about much better. She cleared for a West India port.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORWEGIAN. Intervention of France and Spain in

Mexican Affairs. English War Vessels Ordered to

Japan. FARTHER POINT, Oct. 8.

The steamer Norwegian has passed here en route for Quebeck with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult. She has sixty cabin and one hundred and

eighteen steerage passengers.
She passed the Jura at two o'clock in the morning of the 7th off Notushquan-point.
The Norwegian experienced westerly gales

and fogs.

The steamship Arago arrived out on the 26th. The Paris Pairie denies, but the English jour-nals repeat, that France and Spain intend an intervention in affairs in Mexico. The London Times says it is with the full concurrance of the American Government

The bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 51 per cent.

It is asserted that in consequence of the recent events in Japan that the English war vessels on the China station have been ordered to Jedde.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 26. Breadstuffs are still

FROM KENTUCKY

Gen, Anderson Superseded by Gen, Sherman.

The Journal of to-morrow will announce that LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7. The Journal of to-morrow will announce that Gen. W. F. Sherman has superseded Gen. Anderson as the head of the department of Cumberland, the hero of Sumter retiring on account of ill health, which renders him unable to attend to the laborious duties.

Married.

On Monday October 7, 1881, by the Rev. H Stel zel, Mr. HENRY WEISH, of Lancaster county to ANNA E. BITTING, of Perry county.

Died.

In this city, ELLEN R STONET daughter of the R and Ann Stone, aged 6 years, 2 months and 27 days [The friends of the family are invited to steed the funeral of the deceased from the residence of her parents in Filbert street, between Walnut and State at 20000ck . H., next Thursday.]

New Advertisements

LOST,

N Saturday night, a Gold Chain Medallion and Locket, with Medallion

money was left at my store. The owner can bare the same by paying for this advertisement. oc18-1td

UPHOLSTERING.

PALM LEAF MATTRESSES. COITON TOP MATTRESSES, HUSK MATTRESSES, COTTON COMFORIS CHAIR CUSHIONS,

LOUNGES. CAMP STOOLS &c., &c., On hand and for sale at the very lowest rates for cash. Hair Mattresses and Spring Bottoms made to order

80FAS, LOUNGES.

CHAIRS, HAIR MATTRESSES &C. Regained and made equal to new, very reasonable, disc No. 109, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth the cott9 2md J. T. BARNIZ

THE Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, to defin up among the creations the balance remaining in limits of Thomas Strohm, assignee of Arnos B. Garberte, with meet the parties interested, at his office, in the city of the derivation of the creation of the county oct8-d1:w8t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

FOR RENT,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, near the Water Basin, with, or without STARLES as may be desired. Possession forthwith.

CHAS. C. RAWN.

Harrisburg, October 5th, 1861.—Ind

BOARDING WANTED for the winter in a private family by a lady and gentleman, att infatt and nurse. Address "Boarder" with effect office. octs. 5842 POR RENT.—The large brick dwelling house new occupied by David Mumma ir legal at Third street near Market, with an office surable for an attorney. Possession given first of October net hardure at the Prothonotary's office

With Mirroral.

August. August.

INSURANCE AGENCY. THE DELAWARE MUTAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1835.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. well known Companies, will make Insurate against less or damage by fire, either perpendit of a

nually, on property in either town or country

Marine and Inland Transportation Risks also to the Apply personally or by letter to

WILLIAM BUEBLES. Harrieberg, Pa-

JOHN WINEBRENNER, et. al. No. 177 April 1208
V8.
JAMES COLDER, et. al. moa Pleas, all 1, 2079 NOTICE FOR ELECTION OF ELDERS OR

TRUSTEES. . N pursuance of a decree in equity, in IN pursuance of a decree in equally, the Judge in the case above stated, an election for four coars or trustees of "The Church of God at them-burz," who he held at the Bethel, or church building of sai church. The coars of the Church building of sai church. The coars of the Church by the duly qualified members of the church.

- And as provided by said decree, three members either congregation, duly qualified to vote according to the grovisions of the Charter of said church, will be suched between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M. of said day, who are to hold said elections for e'd-ray

of said day, who are to hold said electrons for trustees, at the same place, on the same day the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 5 o'clock, P. M. Complainants in said case and others Harrisburg, Sept. 25th, 1861.—63:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Board Reduced to \$2 per Day.

INCE the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the surfection of the proprietors to make it themset samplous, convenient and comfortable home for the chasen and stranger on this sine the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine an the elements of individual and social epl-yment which mostern art has invented, and modern tasse approved; and the participancy which it has commanded during the past -ix yers is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are re

Have Reduced the Price of Board to Two Dollars .per Day, at the same abating none of the Justines with which their table has intherto been supplied. WHITCOMS & CO.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861.—sep9.d3m*

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