Pennsylvania Waily Telegraph, Thursday Afternoon, October 10, 1861.

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.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, October 10, 1861.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTION.

The failure of the Whig party to rule for any length of time, was not in its principles, but in the treachery of those who had been elevated to power by its influence, and who betrayed its trusts to subserve their own personal interests, or the behests of other political organizations, to which they once owed allegiance, and whose prejudices and control they could not renounce. Had it not been for this treachery when Harrison died, the administrations which followed would have based their policy on the doctrines of the Whig party, because that party organization was broken up and destroyed by the treachery of John Tyler, an old locofoco, then Vice President by the indulgence of the Whig party, and now a traitor by the indulgence of his own feelings. We quote this incident in the history of the Whig party, its rise to power, its prospects then, and its miserable betrayel by those who existed only by its recognition, to illustrate a lesson which is being inculcated by those who are prominent in the Republican ranks, and those who have been most bountifully cared for by its patronage. The lesson of Tuesday last revives with mournful force the memory of the fate of the once glorious and intellectually powerful Whig party. Our defeats in certain localities, remind us of the ingratitude which cursed the last throes of that mighty organization; and thus by the inculcations of the present, the Republican organization is fearfully warned that the same path, tortuous, dark and uncertain, has been opened to it, through which its honest masses will be forced to tread, vainly battling for their princiclung to the Whig party as long as there was a virtue left to animate them, they become absorbed in every fag end of faction that thority of the administration which their power and labor ereated. No man, who observed tion solely because they belonged to its organization, and not, we blush to admit the fact, thousands of good men who are steadfast in their devotion to the Republican party .---And yet these men, the men whom we with wealth, and arrogantly assuming to themselves that they are exempt from obligation to least, to the support of those who were engaged strike them down and destroy our organization, as John Tyler was to strike down the organization of the Whig party, pollute its sanctuaries with the presence of men who had outraged its principles. and disgrace its shrines with inscriptions of lococoism, where the pure and sublime principles of the Whig party should have been alone emblazoned. We appeal to the masses of the Republican party, whether they will submit to this treachery. In their hands is reposed the power to crush it out, and from their judgment must emenate the correction of these wrongs. We have principles to contend for, and a party organization to maintain, which are dependent upon the success and strength of each other .--If we intend to succeed hereafter as a party, and therefore also triumph with our principles, we must make our party organization as pure as our principles, by bestowing its patronage upon those only who will respect their obligations, and acknowledge their binding force when the hour of political trial arrives, and when we, as a party, are before the country contending for those principles upon which that country only can prosper and progress in peace. If we fail to do this, our brightest victories will also become failures. If we bestow our favors on those who have the disposition to betray either our organization or our principles when their own caprices may dictate or the temptation of locofocoism may invite, we are left with little encouragement to urge honest men to cling to that organization, and less faith to imbue ourselves with devotion to its success. We must be frank, in an hour like this, when our country is in danger and the hope of its salvation menaced. We must be beld when treason puts on the robes of power, struts before our face, and dictates our line of duty in adherence to our political organization and our principles. If we fail to be thus frank and bold, we fail in our duty to that great political organization, the Repub-

ham Lincoln was elected to wield and bestow stricted his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of acts of Parliament and the send-ing of messages, to be told that Mr. Lincoln is not only head of the army and navy, but that for the good of his country, be made the corrupt forces and the damnable influence of disin such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumpter by a military and naval expedi-tion the Illinois lawyer studied books, heard gracing himself and destroying his country. The initial step in this has already been taken. Some of the very men whom he has elevated to arguments on both sides, and finally determinpower and enriched with patronage, have ed on the course to be pursued. Pray observe with what subtlety the southerners have acted, struck the blow tending to this disgrace and in the language they have used in familiar cor-respondence and in the press, when speaking of destruction, and therefore we have no right to hope that these men will refrain from progresthe United States. They never mention the name of the ex-Great Republic. The United States army is to them "Lincoln's mercena-ries," the United States' navy is "Lincoln's war sing in their crimes and their ingratitude, until they find themselves arrayed against the federal authority, co-belligerants with the rebels of the south, and ready with them to humiliate its power and its majesty.

Let the administration be warned in time of the subordinates who are fattening on its bounty. Let the honest men of the Republican party join us in our protests against those who have gained power by our victories, that they may become rich in money and prolific in meanness We are for the Republican organization-its

purity and its principles-and they can only be preserved by compelling those who wield its power and emjoy its patronage, to respect the will of its majorities, and support the candidates of its choice. If this is not done, we may as well go into political chaos with the political factions of the land, and join the rebels in their robberies and assassinations.

A NOBLE AND PIOUS EXAMPLE IN A PATRIOTIC WORK.

strength of our cause in this contest, is the fact and that men of all classes are ready to do what they can to aid the general success. When a requisition is made for men, work ends and workmen hasten to the camp. When an appeal is made for money, the credit of the government rises in the market, and its coffers are filled to overflowing before the appeal has ceased to be read or heard by the people. These responses for financial aid have perhaps developed the loyal disposition of the people in a more advantageous light, than any proclamation that has yet been made for men, simply because muscle is readier to engage in a contest than men are to risk their money-and however much we may disguise the fact, the rich have contributed the least towards the greatness and glory of this country. But they are making amends now for the part, and that in which they had not a fair share in creating, they are certainly exerting an equal influence and con

tributing a fair share for its preservation. Among those who have stood foremost as a class, and who have contributed as largely as any other in the community, towards the success of our arms and the maintenance of our armies, are the clergymen of the loval states. Among these men there may be individual exceptions; but these are few and far between, and are disposed of, either by a full recantation of ples, until, like the gallant men who the treason when indirectly uttered, or in a yielding to the force of popular opinion, by acquiescing in the true terms of loyalty and the demands of patriotic devotion. In all the land, conspires to destroy them, and usurps the au- too, there are none more patriotic among the clergymen, than those who preach from the loyal pulpits of the state capital of Pennsylvathe influences brought to bear in the election on nia, if we except one or two mistakes which Tuesday, can deny that there were both treachery the hasty zeal of some unaturally lead them and ingratitude at work to defeat the Republi- into, and which were naturally and promptly can party, by those, too, who had received posi- corrected by the interference and influence of the TELEGRAPH. The clergymen of Harrisburg now set their brother pastors of the land that they possessed either personal merits or a noble example in offering to contribute a porintegrity or business qualifications superior to tion of their salaries in subscriptions to the national loan. This subject was fully discussed at in the West is an ambitious, bold and enter a late meeting of the *Pastoral Class of Harris*-prising man, but it will surprise me to find he a late meeting of the Pastoral Class of Harrisburg, during which the sentiment was avowed allude too, are now in position, lording that while many of the pastors were unable to in plans, but still I doubt whether he can effect it over their underlings, lining their pockets take up arms in defence of the country, they all that is expected of him with the materials could all contribute a portion of their salary, at at his disposal.

ships," and so on through all the varieties of Lincoln's "hordes," "barbarians," "Yankees," 'savages," &c., they endeavor to fix on the President the direct personal responsibility of the whole conflict, and to restrict the agents he uses in waging it to the Yankees of the New England States. LINCOLN, BLAIR AND CHASE. The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insen-sibly transferred their loyalty and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy-one Abraham Lincoln-who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-efficient. And yet I have reason to believe Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inlines to the view that the North is not making a war against slavery, and that the result of her success need not to be the libera-tion of the negro. Mr. Blair, who is a downright covenanter of the American sort, PATRIOTIC WORK. One of the most cheering evidences of the and with whom the southern slaveholders trength of our cause in this contest, is the fact hat men of all classes are ready to do what to the going down of the sun—and several hours after—with a grim satisfaction in being a

chosen instrument—I speak, of course, meta-phorically, and not physically—has a great in-fluence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States to the original New England settlements or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonetts. What prefacy, Popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. Blair. Nor are they less so to Mr. Chase, who possesses, ofter all, the largest and most solid brain in the Cabinet, but who had no objection at one time to let the South go if it liked, believing that the system on which it was founded must be in the nd and that not distantly, the means of inflicting a punishment and vengeance on the seceding states far more terrible than any either the army or navy of the North could execute.

FREMONT AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

It may readily, then, be imagined how Gen. Fremon's proclamation increases the difficulty nd augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Lest it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who ad been employed by their masters against the United States in any way, which Congress passed at the last moment, and which the President signed so reluctantly, has been taken by Gen-Fremont as his authority for the edict he has put forth, it may be as well to point out that he goes so far beyond the terms of the statute as to berate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the government, and so far as his district extends, therefore, he would, if success-ful, liberate nearly all the slaves, because there can be but little doubt that a vast number of the masters in the South are in rebellion sgainst the government of the United States. To the democrats of the North, vho are at this instant talking of "guaranties" for the South, and the revision of the Constitution in the same breath in which they speak of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union and denounce secession as revolution, the doctrine, founded as it is on the undefined powers of martial law, must be particularly obectionable – It may be a hold stroke of General Fremont to attach to himself a coherent mass of the Republicans, or it may be a simple act of war without any arriere pensee. At all events, it s embarrassing. The Commander of the forces proves a very great man. He is profuse in ex-penditure, energetic in action and speculative

OUR OESTACLES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS.



FURTHER WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY. Reconnoisance by Gen. McClellan. many stragglers in the rear : also two tugs in

CAPTURE OF REBEL CAVALRY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

About six o'clock yesterday morning the division under command of General Wm. F. Smith, at Chain Bridge, advanced, and occu-pied prominent positions in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. On the advance arriving at Langley's, which

has hitherto been the outposts of our army, the division was divided, a portion of them con-tinuing up the Little Rock run turnpike, and occupying Prospect Hill, the other part of the division taking the new artillery road, and occupying Smoot's and Maxwell's s Hills, a mile and a half this side of Lewinsville.

The batteries were drawn up on prominent positions, and the infantry placed in situations to support them. After remaining about three hours waiting in vain for the rebels to make an attack-in fact inviting them to it-our skir mishers advanced and occupied Lewinsville, the

rebel forces retiring. Lewinsville will be retained as well as the

other positions taken by our forces to-day. A portion of the troops under Brigadier General Porter also advanced and occupied Miner's Hill, to the right of Fall's Church, and commanding that village and Barrett's Hill, which latter is now in the possession of the rebel pickets

General McClellan and his staff, accompanied by Capt. Barker's McClellan dragoons, crossed over Chain Bridge early this morning, spending the whole day in making reconnoissances of the new positions taken by the Eederal forces.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Barny, of the Twenty-fouth New York Regiment, advanced three miles beyond Falls church, on the Leesburg turnpike, with ten men, where he sur prised a picket guard of eight of Col. Stewart's. Three of them were killed, and one taken pris oner. They also captured five horses, equipped, thirteen navy pistols, four sabres, one carbine, and one telescope. The horse killed was a white one, which has been often seen by our pickets, and it is believed to have belonged to Captain Powell, of Stewart's Cavalry. The capture took place within half a mile of a rebel encampment.

success, scattering them. We were now close in three fathoms of water, and our shell told So sudden was the descent of Captain Barney upon the rebels, and so much were they fright-ened, that they had not time to draw their piswith effect tols. Only two horses out of the eight escaped.

Six steamers were now off the Point one of

range of the smooth-bore 32-pounder.

I am, very respectfully,

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—The Richmond Enquirer,

Jeff. Davis had not returned to Richmond up

ammunition expended to-day.

to get off to their vessels.

we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate

fire upon them at the distance of three-quarters

their midst, they rolled up their flag and scat-tered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly

from three guns, driving them up to a clump of

woods, in which they took refuge, and abreast

Their steamers now opened fire upon us, fir-

ing, however, but three shots, which fell short.

Two boats, filled with men, were struck by our

sea-beach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we

sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them at the same time with our fire.

to the water. One of them (private Warren O. Haven, of Company H, Twentieth Indiana

Regiment,) was successful in reaching the boat. The other man, private Charles White, Com-

pany H, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels

Private Haven now directed me to the point

ounder, and struck the Fanny, I think, once.

Your obedient servant

Lieutenant D. S. BRAINE,

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.

Private Haven informed me that he was taken

Upon the boat nearing the beach, they took

At our first shell, which fell apparently in

of a mile.

greatly from our fire.

SEIZURE OF THE BARK TEXAN STAR BOSTON, Oct. 9.

The bark Texan Star was seized to-day charged with landing a cargo of powder at Galveston, and returning to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, running the blockade both bot ways since the war. She arrived to-day from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Died.

In this city, yesterday evening, October 9, Mrs. R M'ARTHUR, aged sixty-nine years. [The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the house of E. Byers, to which her relative and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

J. R. INGERSOLL'S PATENT

FOUNTAIN HAIR-BRUSH It dresses the hair without soiling the tingers. It effects a saving of one-half in the use of hair prepa

It effects a siving of one-fail in the use of mar prepar-jetons. It does away with greaty hair-oil bottics It is handsomer article than the common hair-brush. It regulates the quantity of fluid u-ed, to a drop. It is perfectly riteir, and cannot spill over in the trunk or on the toiler. It carries enough of any proparation to last for a voy-age or a long journey Its price is moderate, and it saves is own cost in three model.

m. while . For sale at Keller's Drug and Fancy Store, 91 Market street two doors east of Fourth street, south sale. or t:0

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Harrisburg, Oct. 9, 1861.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office up to twelve o'clock on Monday, the 14th day of October, 1861, to furnish the following articles of supplies in such quantities and at such places as may be directed at this office :

At 1.30 p.m. we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Keet, at the same time a regiment marching to the north-300 cords of Oak Wood. The same to be inspected by proper persons elected as provided by the Act of Assembly. R. C. HALE,

As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet,	SEALED	PROPOSALS.
many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs in- side flying the same flag.	oct9-d3t.	Quar. Mast. Gen.
ward, carry a rebel flag in their midst, with	sciected as biolidea c	R. C. HALE

SEALED PROPOSALS,

ENDORSED "Proposals for Subsistence Stores" will be received until 3 P. M., October 14, 1861, for furnishing by contract the following articles for the United States : 250 barrels Extra Family Flour. 100 barrels Extra Mess Pork. 4000 pounds Rio Coffee. 3000 pounds Rice, in barrels. 3000 pounds good Hard Soap. 300 gallons Molasses.

of which their steamer lay. We now shelled the woods, and could see To be delivered free of cost to the United States at the United States Storehouse at Harthem embarking in small boats for their vessels, evidently in great coonfusion, and suffering

isburg, Pa., on or before the 19th inst. All articles to be of the best quality and in strong packages, and to be subject to such in-spection as the U. S. Commissary may require. Bids to state the price per barrel for flour and shots and destroyed. Three more steamers were down the Sound, and took a position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. pork, per pound for coffee, soap and rice, and per gallon for molasses.

The right is reserved to reject any bid ; and We continued firing deliberately upon them half-past one o'clock P. M. until half-past three any articles if not of satisfactory quality. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned at P. M., when two men were discovered on the

Harrisburg, Pa. B. DUBARRY

oct9-dtd.	Capt.). S.		А.	
CTE OTTI.	AD	Nr	7 7	1		

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS' PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH DEPT., Harrisburg, Oct, 10, 1861.

I. All Pennsylvania regiments, and unattached companies preparing to enter the United States service on the call of the Governor, having been directed to raise their organizations prisoner on the morning of the 4th, and that to the maximum standard required by the War Department, viz :--Infantry company 101; in-fantry regiment, (10 companies,) 1010, com-pany officers and enlisted men. Cavalry comhe witnessed our fire, which was very destruc-tive. He states that two of our shell fell into to pieces, and sinking them; also that several pany 95; cavalry regiment, (10 companies,) of the officers were killed. Their horses were 950 (company officers and enlisted men, the seen running about the beach. He had just following regulations to govern the recruiting thus made necessary have been adopted by this escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He department to take effect from and after this states that the rebels were in the greatest condate: fusion, 1 ushing wildly into the water, striving

II. Recruiting will be done by officers detailed for the purpose from each organization. The State will furnish transportation, on appliwhere the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with cation to this Department in proper form, and will pay all'proper expenses incurred in recruiting. Such expenses are, 1st. Rent of office or recruiting rendezvous.

Advertising to a reasonable extent. 2nd. 3rd. Subsistence of recruits from the date of

the sublime principles of the glorious Republi- in such a defence. It was resolved among these can organization. They yield to the cry of our clergymen of Harrisburg at once to enter on arfoes to break up our organization, because they rangements for this purpose, and we have yearn for mischief of this description. They deemed this noble resolution worthy of this accept any truce that the scheming of desperate public notice, if it does not in the end receive a the colonies with Great Britain must have been politicians can suggest, because they have no higher and a purer recognition than any which conducted very much in the same fashion on attachment for our principles, and are as ready to men can offer, because the cause of our bleeding both sides. The vast size of the states and the country, like the cause of religion, has its intcrests in Heaven as well as on earth !

Mr. Russell's Letters.

We copy the following from Mr. Russell's letters to the London Times, one of which is dated at Washington, September 6th, and the other September 10th :

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

Major General Fremont's proclamation has driven a wedge not only into the fine piece of Cabinet work at Washington, but into the whole substance of the Union party. It did not need any such appliance to cause fissures in either. for there were, and are, deep rents and cracks in these fabrics, built up, as they are, of bits of different platforms, which all the Union glues and the varnishes of the politicians could neither eventually cement nor conceal. A system of ostracism and the liberal use of Lafayette once introduced, it is hard to say where the result may end, or when those who enjoy the power will become philosophers enough to deny them selves the exquisite pleasure of sending off an opponent at an election or a possible rival to the seclusion of the strict retreats, where he may reflect on the errors of his way, and repent him of the evil he has done.

RUSSELL'S VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENT AND CABINET I do not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowl edge that serious personal dislikes exist between the members of the Cabinet. The President in the main cultivates the intimacy, and perhaps approves the councils of Mr. Seward, but he is exhibiting a rude vigor of his own-rude be-cause it is displayed openly-which proves that he can reduce his Cabinet to what it really is according to the American theory—a mere board of heads of departments, who may be asked their opinions of any matter as amici curice by the President, or who may be put on one side if he pleases. Mr. Seward, wise, in his genera-tion, confines his attention to the onerous business of his own department, but others of his colleagues distinguish themselves by an unlucky assiduity in tormenting themselves with the affairs of departments which do not belong to them, and "everything by turns and nothing long" are the teredos of every plank in the ship of state. Mr. Lincoln, who has a right to go everywhere, (and do anything he likes apto that great pointed organization, the Repub-lican party, of which we profess to be an honest but an humble advocate. And if those who are still higher in power than the men who thus strike at our organization, fail to check the evil, the time may come when the blows which the three time may come when the blows which the strike at our organization of the subject of big guns and ordnance. It would surprise an Englishman whose are now directed at the nominations of our notion of the functions of a President, founded party, will be aimed at the federal administra-milder sort of chief magistracy than that which tion itself, and the power and patronage Abra- we have the happiness to possess, probably re-

It will require success in war and great dex-terity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; great still to recover Missouri, in spite of the extreme weakness, feebleness and ignorance of the Confederate leaders, and their inability to turn their advantages to account. The war of enormous distances to be traversed render it im-possible for mere fighters to do anything except kill and wound each other in a guerilla war, till a leader, some soldier who knows something about the A B C of his profession rises up and reduces the efforts of his followers to a systematic mode of warfare. It is pitiable to see the Union distracted as it is, but I fear the condi-tion of things will become worse instead of better.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

All that can be seen or heard leads to the elief that the confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their force from before Washington, ither as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, or to co-operate with the rest of the army by a serious demonstration above and below the city. If the confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better lean by doing so. In inactivity on both sides l with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chance of compromise and peace. Success on either side revives the hopes of complete ultimate triumph of the one. and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other. There is one thing to be taken into consideration as an element of peace. During the winter the armies must go

into quarters. Even so far south as Virginia the weather is frequently vey severe, snow lies many teet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomac is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indif-ferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men or guns or baggage. When the armies are in winter quarters, will the politicians work for peace or war? Or will the leaders of divisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snow, remembering the great success of Washington, after the traject, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America? It is obviously the interest of Beauregard to strike a great blow before winter sets n and thus strengthen the base for negotiations:

but General McClellan, I am satisfied, will not nove a man if he can help it until the very end of this month or the beginning of October. bout that time there will be kind inquiries ists made no opposition. The total vote polled about the second fifty millions of the loan, and was 9,587, and the whole Union ticket was no doubt increased vigor on the part of those opposed to the war. But if General McClellan elected without opposition, save a few scatterobtains any very considerable victory, and is able to break through the shell with which the

ing votes. This vote exceeds by 338 the Secession vote of last April, by which the members of the Legislature, now in Fort Lafayette, claimed their onfederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the states, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them

and when they are menaced with destruction they may put up with an offer to live on fair terms with their conquerers. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what hey might have easily obtained at an earlier tage of hostility. payments.

FROM MISSOURI

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9. The Memphis papers publish a proclamation from Ben. McCulloch to the people of Arkansas, dated Sept 25, asking for three regiments im mediately to serve for one year.

Dispatches from Fort Smith, Ark., say Ben McCulloch is in want of men, his present force being only 3,500 strong. This would seem to prove that McCulloch is still alive. The officers of the Fremont Light Guard denv

that the recruiting officers of that regiment Commanding U. S. steamer Monticello. To Captain J. L. Lardner, commanding U. S. steamer Susquehanna, off Cape Hatteras, N.C. closed the rendezvous on the announcement of the removal of General Fremont, and state that enrolments are going on rapidly. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 9.—The surrender of the

Federal camp near Hermann, reported this morning, proves not to have been so serious an affair as at first stated. Colonel Matthews simply abandoned his camp on the approach of The city is quiet. No news has been received from below. the rebels, and retired to Hermann without loss of any kind. The three cannon mentioned in a previous dispatch belonged to the rebels. of the 28th ult., says the privateer Sumter coaled at Trinidad on the 14th September. Colonel Harding now telegraphs from Hermann that he has no apprehensions of an at-tack on that place, and that the Gasconade and The Nashville Union and American, of the 2d inst, says two gentleman arrived last evening Osage bridges are well guarded and secure from Foutras county, who report the Union men there as very refractory, and that have killed four or five secessionists and the county against the rebels.

ARRIVAL OF DR. HAYES' POLAR EXPE-DITION.

HALIFAX, Oct. 9. to the 3d inst.

Dr. Hayes' Polar expedition arrived here this morning in the United States. The party The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that Col. Harris, a rebel officer, has been arrested at Pa ducah, Kentucky. The steamer Curlew, loaded with wheat and are all well. Two have died-August Sontaug, the astronomer, and Gibson Caraltes.

sheriff

of August last year, but could not penetrate and sunk. The loss, which amounted to \$50, the strait with his vessel either last season or 000, was uninsured. this. He wintered at Port Foulke, near Cape The New Orleans Picayune asks the city au-Alexander, and with a dog-sledge reached lat-itude 81 degrees, 35 minutes on May 18th of thorities to extend the chain of forts to the Ba-

lize, and says the taking of Washington or occupation of Maryland is of no consequence comthis year. pared with the loss of New Orleans, and these curity of the cotton and tobacco there. THE STATE ELECTION.

Lowry, the radical Republican candidate, has been elected to the State Senate over the Union candidate in the Twenty-seventh Legislative

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT BALTIMORE-UNION TRIUMPH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9. The Cairo correspondent of the Tribune says

advices from Paducah represent that the troops there are preparing for the reception of the rebels, who, in heavy force, are said to be advancing against that place. The women and children have been sent away, and everything indicates an approaching struggle. General McClernand will issue to morrow

FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.

proclamation closing all the drinking and gam bling houses in Cairo.

THE IOWA ELECTION. CHICAGO, Oct. 9. The returns from the election in Iowa, yes terday, come in slowly. Those received indi-cate the election of Kirkwood (Republican,) tor Governor.

which I recognized as the Fanny. At 5.25 p. m. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of expenses will be allowed not exceeding forty four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's cents per day for each man mustered into the steamers with our rifled cannon, a Parrott 32- United States service. More than ten days for any one recruit will not be admitted. Twenty found the range of the piece much short of cents additional will be allowed for each day necessarily consumed in traveling from the recruitwhat I had anticipated, many of the shot turniug end over end, and not exceeding much the ingrendezvous to a State Camp. Subsistence will not be paid for when rations can be obtained I enclose here with the memorahdum of the from the Commissary Department. summunition expended to day.

or stage line when not provided by the State. may be procured by the recruiting officer if he sees proper, but only half the regular fare on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and two thirds regular fare on all other lines will be refunded to him

III. Forms of Accounts .- These must be presented in the name of commissioned officers only, on forms furnished by this Department, accompanied by bills of all matters charged for with date, particulars and receipts of the parties to whom payments were made. IV. No officer is permitted to have bills for

recruiting expenses charged to the State. He must pay all liabilities of this character that he incurs, and be reimbursed by this department on the basis heretofore stated

By order-JOS. D. POTTS. Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Dep't. oc9-1w

UPHOLSTERING.

PALM LEAF MATTRESSES,

COITON TOP MATTRESSES, HUSK MATTRESSES,

COTION 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. SOFAS

LOUNGES

CHAIRS.

HAIRS, HAIR MATTRESSES &c., Regained and made equal to new, very reasonable, all at No. 109, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, by oct9.2md J. T. BARNIT.

Harrisburg Blind Manufactory.

SECOND STREET BELOW CHESTNUT. VENITIAN BLINDS made to order, and all repairing nearly and expeditionsly done. Per-sons at a distance can have their work done by addres-si g a letter to the undersigned. Thankful for past pai-ronage he hopes, by strict attention to business, to meri a continuance of the same. Her Satisfaction guaranteed both as to prices and work. A. R. SHARP.

FOR RENT,

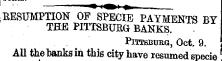
oci9-d6m

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, near the Water Basia, with, or without STABLING as may be desired. Poseession forthwith. CHAS, C. RAWN.

Harrisburg, October 5th, 1861.---Imd

COAL.

CUAL. THE under igned would respectfully in-form the citizens of Harrisburg that he is prepared tofurnish in any part of the city, Lykens Valley, Tereor-to and Wilkesburre Coal as low as any other dealers in hen city. Please call and give me a trial. J. WALLOWER, Jr., Agent, No. 8, Reading Bailroad Depot, sep6-d1m Harrisburg, Pa.



The election for members of the City Councils o-day was quietly conducted. The Secession

District.

The Marlboro, (Md.) *Gazette* says the tobacco crop has been materially injured by the August ERIE, PA., Oct. 10. Expected Attack on Paducah, Ken-tucky-Our Troops Preparing.

Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 25th | tobacco, ran into sunken flat-boats on Saturday