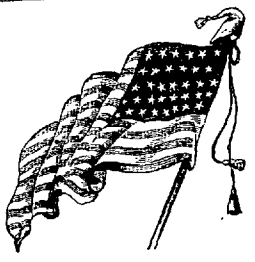


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before 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 subvert their own personal interests...

ham Lincoln was elected to wield and bestow for the good of his country, be made the corrupt forces and the damnable influence of disgracing himself and destroying his country.

Let the administration be warned in time of the subordinate 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 profligate in meanness.

A NOBLE AND PIOUS EXAMPLE IN A PATRIOTIC WORK.

One of the most cheering evidences of the strength of our cause in this contest, is the fact that men of all classes are ready to do what they can to aid the general success.

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 loyal States.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

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

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.

RUSSELL'S VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

I do not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowledge that serious personal dislikes exist between the members of the Cabinet.

stricted his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of acts of Parliament and the sending of messages, to be told that Mr. Lincoln is not only head of the army and navy, but that in such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumpter by a military and naval expedition...

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly 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.

What profane Popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, southern rights, slaveholding included, and Mr. Blair, Northerner as he is, and a man of great talents, offered 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 end, and that not distant, 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.

It may readily, then, be imagined how Gen. Fremont's proclamation increases the difficulty and augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Lest it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who had 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 far beyond the terms of the statute as to liberate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the government, and so far as his district extends, therefore, he would, if successful, 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 against the government of the United States.

It will require success in war and great dexterity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; great skill 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 RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL LEADS.

All that can be seen or heard leads to the belief that the confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their force from before Washington, either as a device to draw the antagonist while making, or to co-operate with the rest of the army by a serious demonstration above and below the city.

ARRIVAL OF DR. HAYES' POLAR EXPEDITION.

Dr. Hayes' Polar expedition arrived here this morning in the United States. The party are all well. Two have died—August Soutaug, the astronomer, and Gibson Caraltes.

THE STATE ELECTION.

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

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT BALTIMORE—UNION TRIUMPH.

The election for members of the City Councils to-day was quietly conducted. The Secessionists made no opposition. The total vote polled was 2,557, and the whole Union ticket was elected without opposition, save a few scattering votes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe. Exchange of Shots with the Pig Point Battery.

TROOPS TO BE QUARTERED AT OLD POINT AND NEWPORT NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 9.

Brig. Gen. Williams has not yet left for Hatteras Inlet. The revenue cutter Corwin having been detained by the severe gale now prevailing.

Later From Washington.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY TO LEWISVILLE.

FURTHER WITHDRAWAL OF THE ENEMY.

Reconnoissance by Gen. McClellan.

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 occupied 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 continuing up the Little Rock run turnpike, and occupying Prospect Hill, the other part of the division taking the new artillery road, and occupying Smead's and Maxwell'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 skirmishers 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 Federal forces.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Barny, of the Twenty-fourth New York Regiment, advanced three miles beyond Falls Church, on the Leesburg turnpike, with ten men, where he surprised a picket guard of eight of Col. Stewart's. Three of them were killed, and one taken prisoner. They also captured five horses, equipped, thirteen navy pistols, four sabres, one carbine, and one telescope.

So sudden was the descent of Captain Barney upon the rebels, and so much were they frightened, that they had not time to draw their pistols. Only two horses out of the eight escaped.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Oct. 9. The Memphis papers publish a proclamation from Ben. McCulloch to the people of Arkansas, dated Sept. 25, asking for three regiments immediately 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 deny that the recruiting officers of that regiment 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 rebels, and retired to Hermann without loss of any kind.

Colonel Harding now telegraphs from Memphis that he has no apprehensions of an attack on that place, and that the Gasconade and Osage bridges are well guarded and secure against the rebels.

HALIFAX, Oct. 9. Dr. Hayes' Polar expedition arrived here this morning in the United States. The party are all well. Two have died—August Soutaug, the astronomer, and Gibson Caraltes.

Dr. Hayes reached Smith's Straits on the 25th of August last year, but could not penetrate the strait with his vessel either last season or this. He wintered at Port Poulke, near Cape Alexander, and with a dog-sledge reached latitude 81 degrees, 35 minutes on May 18th of this year.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE PITTSBURGH BANKS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9. All the banks in this city have resumed specie payments.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS.

Official Account of the Engagement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

The following despatches were received to-night the Navy Yard: UNITED STATES SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, OFF HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 6, 1861. Sir:—Late in the afternoon of the 4th inst. I received information that the enemy had landed a large force at Chicomico and Kine Keet, and that the Indiana Regiment posted there was in full retreat before them; also that our three tugs in the inlet were aground or disabled. The steamer Fanny had been captured the day before.

I at once got under way the ship and the Monticello and anchored for the night close to shore, in Hatteras cove. At daybreak, I found our troops in and about the light house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for twenty-four hours. I supplied them with food, and, at the request of their commanding officer remained for their protection during the day.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. L. LARDNER, Captain.

To Flag-Officer L. M. Goldsborough, etc., etc.

UNITED STATES SHIP MONTICELLO, Off Cape Hatteras, N. C., October 5, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to your order of this morning, I stood through the inner channel of Hatteras shoals at 12.30 p. m., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft.

At 1.30 p. m. we discovered several sailing vessels over the Woodland Kine Keet, at the same time a regiment marching to the northward, carry a rebel flag in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside flying the same flag.

As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet, we ran close in shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at the distance of three-quarters of a mile.

At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their flag and scattered, 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 of which their steamer lay.

We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats for their vessels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire.

Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two boats, filled with men, were struck by our shots and destroyed. Three more steamers were down the Sound, and took a position opposite the woods. We were shelling also two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them half-past one o'clock P. M. until half-past three P. M., when two men were discovered on the 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.

Upon the boat reaching the beach, they took 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, Company H, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

Private Haven informed me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th, and that he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shells fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces, and sinking them; also that several of the officers were killed. Their horses were seen running about the beach. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the rebels were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water, striving to get off to their vessels.

Private Haven now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success, scattering them. We were now close in three fathoms of water, and our shell told with effect.

Six steamers were now off the Point one of which I recognized as the Fanny. At 5.25 p. m. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rifled cannon, a Parrott 32-pounder, and struck the Fanny, I think, once. I found the range of the piece much short of what I had anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth-bore 32-pounder.

I enclose herewith the memorandum of the ammunition expended to-day.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Lieutenant D. S. BARNY, Commanding U. S. Steamer Monticello.

To Captain J. L. Lardner, commanding U. S. Steamer Susquehanna, off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9. The city is quiet. No news has been received from below.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 28th ult., says the privateer Sumter coaled at Trinidad on the 14th September. The Nashville Union and American, of the 2d inst, says two gentlemen arrived last evening from Fortran county, who report the Union men there as very refractory, and that have killed four or five secessionists and the county sheriff.

Jeff. Davis had not returned to Richmond up to the 3d inst.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that Col. Harris, a rebel officer, has been arrested at Paducah, Kentucky.

The steamer Curlew, loaded with wheat and tobacco, ran into sunken flat-boats on Saturday and sunk. The loss, which amounted to \$50,000, was uninsured.

The New Orleans Picayune asks the city authorities to extend the chain of forts to the Balize, and says the taking of Washington or occupation of Maryland is of no consequence compared with the loss of New Orleans, and the security of the cotton and tobacco there.

The Marlboro, (Md.) Gazette says the tobacco crop has been materially injured by the August rains.

FROM CAIRO.

Expected Attack on Paducah, Kentucky—Our Troops Preparing.

CHICAGO, 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 McClellan will issue to-morrow a proclamation closing all the drinking and gambling houses in Cairo.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9. The returns from the election in Iowa, yesterday, come in slowly. Those received indicate the election of Kirkwood (Republican) for Governor.

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 ways since the war. She arrived to-day from Liverpool.

Died.

In this city, yesterday evening, October 9, Mrs. R. M. ARMSTRONG, aged sixty-nine years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday), at 10 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 fingers. It effects a saving of one-half in the use of hair preparations.

It is dressed away with greasy hair-oil bottles. It is handsomer articles than the common hair-brush. It regulates the quantity of fluid used, and drops. It is perfectly round, and cannot spill over the trunk or on the toilet.

For sale at Keller's Drug and Fancy Store, 91 Market street two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

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:

- 300 cords of Oak Wood. The same to be inspected by proper persons selected as provided by the Act of Assembly. R. C. HALE, Quar. Asst. Gen.

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 Mass Pork. 4000 pounds Rio Coffee. 3000 pounds Rice, in barrels. 3000 pounds Good Hard Soap. 300 gallons Molasses. To be delivered free of cost to the United States at the United States Storehouse at Harrisburg, 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 inspection as the U. S. Commissary may require. Bids to state the price per barrel for flour and pork, per pound for coffee, soap and rice, and per gallon for molasses. The right is reserved to reject any bid; and any articles if not of satisfactory quality. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned at Harrisburg, Pa. B. DUBARRY, Capt. & C. S. U. S. A.

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

HEAD-QUARTERS 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 to the maximum standard required by the War Department, viz:—Infantry company 101; infantry regiment, (10 companies,) 1010, company officers and enlisted men. Cavalry company 95; cavalry regiment, (10 companies,) 950 company officers and enlisted men, the following regulations to govern the recruiting thus made necessary have been adopted by this department to take effect from and after this date:

- II. Recruiting will be done by officers detailed for the purpose from each organization. The State will furnish transportation, on application 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. 2nd. Advertising to a reasonable extent. 3rd. Subsistence of recruits from the date of their being sworn in before a magistrate, until their entrance into a state camp. The actual expenses will be allowed not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the United States service. More than ten days for any one recruit will not be admitted. Twenty cents additional will be allowed for each day necessarily consumed in traveling from the recruiting rendezvous to a State Camp. Subsistence will not be paid for when rations can be obtained from the Commissary Department. 4th. Transportation by railroad, steamboat 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 Dept. Oct-1w

UPHOLSTERING.

PALM LEAF MATTRESSES, COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, HUSBAND MATTRESSES, COTTON CUSHIONS, CHAIRS, 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.

HAIR MATTRESSES &c., Repaired and made equal to new, very reasonable, all at No. 109, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. J. T. BARNETT, Oct-9-2md

Harrisburg Blind Manufactory.

SECOND STREET BELOW CHESTNUT. VENETIAN BLINDS made to order, and all repairing neatly and expeditiously done. Persons at a distance can have their work done by sending a letter to the undersigned. Thankful for past patronage he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed both as to price and work. A. R. SHARP, Oct-9-6dm

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE. Situated near the Water Basin, with or without STABLES as may be desired. Possession forthwith. CHAS. C. RAWN, Harrisburg, October 5th, 1861.—1md

QUAL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he is prepared to furnish in any part of the city, Lykens Valley, Trevorton and Wilkesbarre Coal as low as any other dealers in this city. Please call and give me a trial. W. W. WATSON, Jr., Agent, No. 8, Reading Railroad Depot, Harrisburg, Pa. Sept-41m