

Forever float that standard sheet | Where breathes the fee but falls before us With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, October 14, 1861.

EXCUSES.

There is a portion of what was once called the Democratic press that now style themselves the neutral or independent journalists of the land, and claim great credit on account of their zeal for "Constitutional jurisdiction and control" in all matters relating to the great rebelpower it created for good and wise purposes, and forever oripple all our ability for self-government. The treason in the south is excused by these presses as one of our "great historical epochs," and by this mild and rather complimentary title, they are content to pass to posterity the incidents and excesses of a criminal conclave and organization such as has never been entered into since wicked men conspired and plotted to entrap the Saviour of mankind. and make him the bleeding sacrifice to their passion and prejudices. The acts and the policy, of every state administration true in its ses, and place its people on a war footing, when allegiance to the federal government, afford these "neutrals" fine themes for their own expatiation, and no subject is so prolific as that which enables them to declare to the world that. there is dissension in the federal cabinet while union and harmony prevail among the rebel military leaders and civilian directors. If an announce ment is made that Gen. Fremont is to be removed, the fact is grasped and extolled even before they are made aware of the necessity for therefore they themselves lacking the justificasuch an order-and when they discover tion which they claimed for their opposition to that there is the slightest possible prospect of a the federal authority, we quote the following difference between the President and the illustrious path finder, they at once approve of the policy of his removal, shout that it is demanded as a necessity, while they labor at the same time to conceal their gratification at the result as a benefit to themselves, politically, and to their old allies in the south, on the score of success or excuse before the nations of the world. The last is, that the class of men who are engaged in inventing excuses for the robels, or who are equally industrious in giving currency to every rumor of difference in the Cabinet or dissension among military leaders, are only serving the common design of treason to destroy the American Union. Whenever, therefore, you hear a man boastingly declare that President Lincoln rebuked Gen. Fremont, put that man down among the doubtful adherents to your civil war. Can these men be serious in their country's cause and whenever you also hear a man inventing excuses for individual rebel destiny of the people? leaders, or either extolling such of their acts as tend to what they describe as "means of self-de- ture assert in vague terms an oppression and a fence," put them down too as traitors. It is grievance known only to the authors of the asthe only aspect in which they should be viewed, because no loyal man rejoices at a difference in a declaration of a fact cognizant to every business the councils of his nation, or is willing to invent man at that time in the south, and corroborated scorn the system of drafting, and, if it were neexcuses for its enemies

THE PATRIOT AND UNION is very spleenish this morning, because its dirty game to re-elect Dr. Heek proved a failure, and from its tone on the subject, the lieutenant colonel editor must have had his sword drawn and his spurs on when he endited his fearful paragraphs. We beg that he will not colapse until he is brought face to face with his old allies and many of his old friends of the "basement in the capitol," when he can exercise that time honored valor and prowess so immortal in the history of the McDowells, and so sanguinary in the annals of war. But the ides of the clique that controls the old Breckinridge organ rejoicing at the election of John L. Speel, is one of the extremes to which we never imagined their impertinence would extend, simply becapse Mr. Speel has always been one of the most consistent and determined opponents of men of their ilk in the country. Still we yield to the joy of the Patriot, though we are not yet overcome by its sublime dignity and supreme marcasm. We may yet live to record the feats of the Lieutenant Colonel on the battle field, provided he is as industrious, efficient and valient with a sword in his hand, as he is with "pen, paste and scissors."

A LIARGE CONTRACT. Mr. Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad company. The magnitude of this contract can be understoood only when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty seven miles in length, and requires the delivery nin has cause to be proud of her connection and The improvement in dentistry which he adverof nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) identifications with this struggle. Her force is tises will strike every reflecting person as highly for ten years. .1111

THE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT, composed of Crawford and Warren counties, has elected E. Cowan and S. S. Bates, both staunch and consistent Republicans, to the state legislature. Cowan was among the most active and useful editor of the Republican organ in Warren county. We had the pleasure of congratulatcity.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR is becoming impa-

OPPRESSION IN THE SOUTH. South Carolina has been the cradle and nursery of traitors from the hour that a white man first set foot on its soil, down to the present when her citizens are engaged in a rebellion to destroy the purest, wisest and most beneficent government man ever devised or defended. Her history is a repetition of acts of nullification, aggressive on the rights of her laboring and producing classes, and the repudiation of every obligation binding her in allegiance to the federal authority and government. In treason South Carolina has alone been consistent. In assaults on the principles of liberty her statesmen have only been frank-while the persistent manner in which the minority in that state have managed to defranchise the great majority of its citizens, is only an illustration of the force of that aristocratic slaveholder's power which the rebels of the south seek to introduce into the government of every state, until it becomes the policy and the principle of the entire Union. To show how persistent South Carolina has been in her opposition to the federal authority, we need only refer our readers to the record—and to prove, a portion of this opposition, the proceedings of her legisloture, only as far back as 1850, need be quoted. In 1850, South Carolina declared her treason in a series of resolutions, providing for the following purposes :-

"Right for calling a Convention of the Peo ple; second, for non-intercourse with those states which have laws affecting the right of recapture of slaves; third, declaring it the right and duty of the slave states to recede from the lion that was organized expressly to destroy Union; fourth, declining to fill the vacancy in not only this same Constitution, but to subvert the Senate occasioned by the death of Mr. Calthe laws emenating from it, abolish the civil houn; fifth, declaring it degrading to the southern states to hold further intercourse with the north, and requesting Senator Butler and the Congressmen from that state not to take their seats until further instructed; sixth, for receiving the state's portion of the land mone under the act of 1841, to be applied to strength ening the military defences; seventh, instructing the Governor to inquire into the purpose for which additional troops have been ordered to Charleston."

These resolutions were laid on the table for future consideration, except the last named, which was adopted. The recommendation to arm the state, to strengthen; its military defenthe south was in a condition of unprecedented prosperity-when peace blessed the Union, and when the government was deemed most success ful and liberal. Then South Carolina was anxiou to arm herself, because the traitors in her midst were concecting the very plans since developed and now in operation to destroy the Union. In order to prove that the condition of the south was never what the rebel, slave-holders claimed it to be, and from the Mobile Daily Advertiser, which appeared in its issue of the latter part of 1850. The paragraph alludes to the "oppression" under which the slave holders complained they were groan-

ing. It is plain and to the point as follows :-The disunion and secession orators in the south assert that the people are awfully op pressed by the General Government—robbed, degraded, &c. Now, it is a fact, which no intelligent man will deny, that the people of the south were never more prosperous since the country was settled. Every kind of property sells readily and at this prices. and at rair prices. No people on the face of the globe are enjoying, as a community, a higher degree of happiness and prosperity than those of Alabama. In the face of this fact, these discontented orators assert that the people are the most oppres-sed and abused of any in the world—their rights so trampled upon as to justify resistance force—a resort to arms and the risk of declarations? Are they not sporting with the

The resolutions of the South Carolina legislasertion, while the Mobile Daily Advertiser makes on all sides by the happiness and prosperity of cessary, fill up the army wherever there was a the people. But this happiness and prosperity of the common people, did not suit the arristocratic interests and demands of the slave holding arristocracy, therefore they were oppressed and hence their resistance of the oppression and their secret conclaves to destroy free government. The same feeling now animates the same menni. When they resolved, six months ago, to grave. open rebellion, the condition of the people of the south was never more prosperous or more promising for the future. Their relation to the general government was loyal—their communities were peaceable but the monster slavery, unable to appreciate the peace which blesses all men and equalises all citizens, rudely renounced the obligations and the loyalty of the south, leaving its population bleeding in the grasp of civil war, and making its interests and its resources subservient to the will of rebellion. Such are the wrongs, such the injustice, and such the oppression of which the traitors of the south complain.

GEN. M'CLELLAN has now the uncontrolled command of the army on the Potomac. This feared would expose their oaths and plans, have has been conceded to him by the Cabinet, so that henceforth he is to be charged with all de tents and credited with all success in that vicinity of our operations. The young soldier feels the responsibility thus resting upon him, and is ever willing to listen to the suggestions or advice of veterans like Scott, and yet, like the first Napoleon, after listening to the counsels of dentistry. Dr. P. H. Allabach is a graduate his aids and associates, he generally forms his of one of the first Dental Colleges of the counown opinions, matures his own plans, and acts on them promptly in every case. Pennsylvanow the largest in the field and in the camp,-One of her youngest men is at the head of the largest federal force in the field, and one of her the metal plates heretofore and still in use for most practical, energetic and able statesmen is setting teeth. We cheerfully recommend Dr. at the head of the War Department. All these connections and facts must be gratifying to the members of the last house, and is also the able people of the Keystone State, who in their admiration for this young hero and more mature men of council, do not forget that men such as that on the popular vote in the state, the Dem-hundred Navagoes made an attack on that ing Mr. Cowan to-day, he being at present in the these belong to the whole nation; and that their

GEN. McClellar has detailed some six huntient with the expense of hand music for the dred lieutenants from the army for a signal for the Union, was mainly composed of Demo-mand. The Governor's call for the enrollment army. Italready amounts to a sum that will come to save in case of night marches. In crats. Which of the two assartions contains

We notice that some of the newspaper

this and other states, still continue to discus the prospect of a draft to fill up the requisition for troops made by the last Proclamation of President Lincoln. Many of these journals do not fully understand this subject, while others have not taken the trouble to inform themselves feel confident in the matter, that there is no power in the laws of the United States, or of any state of the Union, which enables the authorities to draft, or to force any man to bear arms against his will beyond the limits of his own state. Much as this is, perhaps, to be regretted we may as well state the truth as we understand it. Laws have been enacted demanding the enrollment of the militia, requiring the mustering of the militia, determining that all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall bear arms in defense of this state, but these are merely state ordinances. and can force no man into the army to do duty beyond the limits of the immediate sovereignty

in which he resides.

In regard to this power to draft, we repeat that there is not now within the law books of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania a single provision by which men can be Haynes, of the Rescue, and the other by acting forced to bear arms. The President may, for the term of three months, call for any number of troops; he may arrange the quota of his was at first experienced on finding the entrance demand on the states according to population and military resources; but there his interference with the sovereignty of the states is at an end, so far as the demands of the army are concerned. In complying with this requisition, the Governor of our state may call for volunteers for active service, in such sections as the President may think it proper to demand it. Any further province on the part of the Governor is controlled by the constitution; of the state, which only enables the Executive to enroll the militia for one of these purposes—to suppress an insurrection, or to repel an invasion or threatened invasion, of the state. In the latter named proposition only can the militia be carried beyond the limits of the state, and then only to repel or crush out any force which with each other in the performance of their may endanger the safety of the Commonwealth. the conscription act of England and France, has been resorted to on but two occasions in this country, and then only in accordance with the above rule and by especial acts of the Legislature of the respective states. In the Revolution the President made a requisition upon the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut for six thousand troops, and they were supplied without a recourse to any method than to order the enrolled militia into service. In the war of 1812, a demand was made upon the authorities of this state; and the refusal of one of the militia ordered forth by the Governor brought the case before the courts for a final decision, and then it was shown that the only manner in which the militia could be reached was by an act of legislation of that state to which they belonged.

So far as drafting is concerned, we opine that ach state will, as a matter of justice, be expected to make up its quota before the conscription would be levied. Many of the states have not filled their quotes by several thousand, so that if drafting is resorted to, it would of course commence in the states thus deficient and not in those like Pennsylvania, which have more than filled their quotas. And even then, the fact that drafted recruits could not be retained in the service more than three months, would be of no avail in a requisition calling for men THE GULF PORTS STRICTLY BLOCKADED. to serve for three years. The limit of three months is the extent of time for a draft. This Fort Pickens Ready to Attack Pensacola. is the legal exposition of the drafting systembut we are convinced that the spirit of devotion which prevails in the Old Keystone state would the commonwealth. And when these fail, we have old men with nerve sufficient to repel an enemy or resist a traitor, while there are thousands of brave women in the state who could fight a rebel and pull a trigger that would remind him of his loyalty or bring him to his

A Beginning has been made in Ohio towards breaking up the organizations of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which are known to exist in various parts of the state. Steps were taken to expose the oaths of the order, which are of the most treasonable and infamous kind, and a Mr. Frederick Court, a leading member, was arrested at Marion, Ohio, on the 7th inst. An unsuccessful attempt was made by a party of three hundred, led by the Prosecuting Attor ney of the county, who is supposed to be member of the Order, to rescue the prisoner Warrants are now out for other prominen that persons obnoxious to them, and who is been put out of the way mysteriously—perhaps murdered

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.-We invite the attention of the readers of the TELEGRAPH this afternoon to an advertisement in another column relating to a great improvement in try, and a practitioner who has won a great reputation for skill and accuracy in his profession. important and practical, while it obviates and entirely abolishes all of the grave objections to the metal plates heretofore and still in use for Allabach to the confidence and encouragemen of the people of this city.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION claims this morning On the 13th inst., at Fort Fountleroy, four ocracy are largely in the majority. A few post, and were repulsed with a loss of twenty labors and their fame cannot be circumscribed. weeks since this same sage organ of the Breckinridge Democracy, asserted that the army of Pennsylvania, now participating in the struggle stood that Kit Carson will succeed him in com-

From our Evening Edition of Saturday. Later From Washington,

Dumpies' Creek.

TELEGRAPH NEWS BY MAIL THE CASE OF COL HECKER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The Navy Department this morning received U: S. STRAMER UNION, off Acquia Creek, Oct. 11.
Sir:—I have the honor to submit the follow

ing report for your information: Being informed of a large vessel lying ou Quantico of Dumpies' creek, and knowing also that a large number of troops were collected at that point with a view of crossing the Potoms as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy her. With this object in view I took two launches and my boat and pulled in for the vessel at 2.15 this morning. One of the launches was commanded by midshipman W. F. Stewark, accompanied by master: Edward L.

master Amos Foster, of the Resolute.

I took with me the pilot of the vessel. was a Pennsylvanian. Some little difficulty either shore till we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore in charge of a sentry who fled at our approach and alarmed the camp She had a new suit of salls and all the furniture complete in cabin, which was collected together and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration, but unfortunately revealing our position to the enemy who commenced: a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous atream until we were beyond their range. Our crews returned a raking fire from the boats, and the two steamers gave three cheers and pulled for their ves-sels, the light from the burning schooner guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boats were perforated with balls, not a man was killed, the officers and men vied

duty.
Acting Master Forster applied the match in Drafting, a policy which is nearly akin to the cabin of the doomed vessel. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Bonsall, accompanied the expedition, ready, should his services be re-

> I hope what I have done will meet your ap probation, notwithstanding I have acted without orders. This little affair will show the enemy at least, that we are watching him and ready to meet and destroy his preparations for crossing this river at all times.

Thave the honor to be your obedient servant A. D. Harrel, Lieut. Com. Captain S. CRAVEN, commanding Potoms

flotilia.
Unfounded statements of a character prejudicial to the public interests frequently appear among the telegraphic news of journals published a distance from the Capital and the in quiry is often made why the Government pernits such dispatches to pass over the times. is proper therefore to say by request that these statements really go by mail and not by telegraph or are prepared at the points where they

Col. Hecker, who came here on business con-nected with the trouble in his regiment, now in

**Major Kime, Capt. Maufi and Lieut. Klokke, representing their own interests and those of the other four officers who were discharged in Washington. They have preferred serious charges against Hecker, and asked that he be court martialed, but no decision has been made.

Latest News from the Gulf Squadron.

Washington, Oct. 12. The last news from the Gulf squadron left McKean was making active preparations for the complete closing up of the Mississippi. He would then move from that position to Pensa-cola, the Colorada taking the place of the Niagara. The late storm did very little damage to the fleet.

Commander Mervine, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intended to ask a court of inquiry, but there was apparently no disposition on the part of the government to censure him. He is one of the oldest captains in the service.

The whole coast from Galveston reefs was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens is prepared to attack Pensacola,

Forts McRae and Barrancas, and hold them There is no doubt in the opinion of the best of ficers there that the place can be taken without serious difficulty.

FROM PENSACOLA. ATTACK ON WILSON'S FIRE ZOUAVES. members of the gang of scoundrels. It is said REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Forty Rebels Killed and Double that Number Wounded.

--- Balatmore, Oct. 11. The Norfolk Day Book received this morning contains a dispatch from New Orleans giving an account of the surprise and attack made Vilson's Zouaves at Santa Rosa Island, on the eighth inst. A detachment from several Lou-isians and Alabama regiments landed in the night, drove in the pickets and had a fierce battle. The Zonaves are credited with having fought with great bravery, and the rebels admit a loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. They claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 12 [Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] Santa Fr., New Mexico, Sept. 22.—New Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. killed and forty four wounded and prisoner The troops in the fort had but one man wounded Col. St. Vrain has resigned and it is under army it haltesty amounts to assume that will corps, to serve in case of night marches. In case o

From Fortress Monroe.

Further Details of the Battle Hatteras.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Oct. 11. The steamer J. R. Spaulding returned from as to the legal forms and regulations of a draft.

Now, as to drafting, strange as it may seem, we Destruction of a Rebel Schooner in details of the recent engagement, which differs

The Indiana regiment lost their tents, pro-visions, and many of their knapsacks. Col. Brown states his loss at about fifty. None were killed by the fire of the rebels. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment.

The loss of the rebels has been overstated, but

was undoubtedly large. Brigadier General Williams will take passage for Hatterss on the steamer J. R. Spaulding, tomorrow night.

Western Virginia. From THE REBELS FIRE ON A GOV.

Attempt to Cut off Rosecrans' Supplies.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Oct. 11.

ERNMENT VESSEL.

The steamer Izetta, laden with Government The steamer 122tts, faten with Government property, left here this morning, destined for Capt. Engart, on the Kanawha river.

When opposite Red House Shoals, 30 miles above Point Pleasant Va., (at the mouth of the Kanawha,) she was fired into by a hundred rebel cavalry, from the south bank of the river, to the creek, which you will remember is bel cavalry, from the south bank of the river, very narrow, but having found it we pulled up and bridged to land. Capt. Windsor declined this crooked channel within pistol shot of doing so, and by means of the engine alone (the doing so, and by means of the engine alone (the pilot having been compelled to leave his post) acceeded in turning the boat down the stream nd escaped, reaching here this afternoon. The balls passed through the pilot house,

cabin and engine room, but no one was in-The Government steamer Silver Lake, it is

apposed, has been captured by the rebels. Reports are rife that a large body of rebels are dvancing towards the river in order to cut off General Rosencran's supplies.

FROM MISSOURI. MERTING OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Arrival of Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas.

ST. Louis, Oct. 11. The State Convention met again this morning, and a quorum being present, proceeded to busi-

A resolution was adopted authorizing the chair to appoint five committees, each to re-port on various subjects for the action of the lonvention-viz: military, civil officers, elec-

tions, ways and means, and revenue. Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city this morning. It is understood that they come on business connect ed with the Department of the west, and will remain for some days.

In the afternoon session of the Convention, among the resolutions offered and referred to he various committees was the following offered by Mr. Hitchcock:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and

Means be instructed to consider the expediency of action by this Convention for the purpose of confiscating the property of all citizens, resi-dents, or persons in the State, who shall, after the expiration of a reasonable time, be found aiding or abetting the rebellion now on foot within its boarders; and for the application of all property so confiscated, first, to reimburse the loyal citizens of the State for losses sustainthrough Col. Hecker's instrumentality, are still ed by them in the support of the National Gov-in Washington. They have preferred serious ernment, and secondly, to the use of the State; and that the committee report by ordinance or

Mr. Howell moved that the Convention reject the resolution at once, stating that he did not wish such a resolution to come before the committee of which he was a member even for con-

The motion to reject was lost—yeas 22, nays Mr. Howell then resigned his

committee, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. Irwin.

Governor Gamble's message to the Convenscorn the system of drafting, and, if it were necessary, fill up the army wherever there was a deficiency, if it required every fighting man in the State Government and meet the present extraordinary emergencies.

In consequence of the postponement of the State election, as ordered by the last session of the Convention. his own term of office will continue longer than was contemplated, and he suggests the appointment of some person to thereof ten pounds of rice; ten person to discharge the Executive duties during the prodischarge the Executive duties during the prolonged period that will elapse before the election can be had.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas, on the occasion of their visit to the Arsenal

From Gen. Banks' Column.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 9. Several movements, by regiments in detail, have transpired within the last few days, and it is the impression of outsiders that other movements are in contemplation. Everything con-nected with the government of General Banks' and Stone's command is conducted with the utmost secrecy, and the most anxious searchers after knowledge cannot obtain any reliable inelligence in advance. This, of course, is a erious disappointment to those who would divulge contemplated movements, regardless of he welfare and interest of our country and its Sovernment.

A serious and tragical affair occurred last Monday night at the temporary encampment of the fifth Connecticut regiment. During the turmoil of pitching tents and preparing supper in the midst of a terrific storm, an unprincipled speculator sninggled a hogshead of liquor into the lines, and before he was detected by the officers had dispensed enough of his poisonous compound to create the greatest disturbance. During the reign of its influence, an affray occurred in which one citizen was killed, two or three wounded, and several horses and cattle shot. On the facts transpiring, General Banks issued an order for all the liquor found within the limits of our pickets to be indiscriminately destroyed, and those found selling it to b

To-day a man succeeded in concealing a barrd in the woods, and supplied the liquor to passing soldiers near Saithersburg. Adjutant Stone and Surgeon Dimon, of the nineteenth New York, ferreted out the fellow, arrested him and turned him over to the care of Provost Marshal Stone. He gave the name of Joseph rail. His villainous beverage was destroyed on the spot.

General Williams, an officer in the Mexican War, has been ordered to the command of the Luird Brigade.

THE LEGISLATIVE, VOTE IN SOMERSET

New Advertisements

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY DR. P. H. ALLABACH, Surge, tist, Manufacturer of Minary, Surge, method that obviates every objection to the piece only of prevail the result of the piece of the result of the res

House, on Friday evening the less of deck.

A N ORDIN ANCE FIXING STORY OF THE STORY OF

consistent herewith be an the Fassed Oct 5 1861.

Altest: David Harris, Clerk. Approved Oct. 11th 1861

oct12 THE WE KLY LO IN NAL, Chear Profiler one, Prin Union Envelopes and Paper, all the Pape S, Magazines, and Statemery of can be had at GRO. L. WALDER'S Co. cal l'erot, 116 Market stree: oct12-1td

SEALED PROPOSAL ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR will be received until 3 p. m. Th. 17, 1861, for furnishing by contract

for the United States troops at a eron or Greble, near Harrishne such quantities as may be feel

time to time, to be delivered to the United States at either of The proposals will state the prihay and per bushel (of 32 lbs i i articles to be of the best quality, sai nspection as the U.S. Quarter Masquire. Should the proposal be for packed hay, the fact must be state i

The right is reserved to reject and any forage not of satisfactory quality Proposals to be addressed to the at Harrisburg, Pa. Captain & A. Q. M. Vol.

A NORDINANCE AUTHORS,
PURCHASE OF HOSE AND PROFES
PAYMENT OF THE SAME.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the common SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the com-City of Harrisburg. That counce he are authorized to purchase five hundred; double copper riveted base, 250 for a ra-the use of the Friendship Pice company the use of the Good Will Pice company the use of the Good Will Pice company the major of the Good Will Pice company of are further authorized to asset of Five Bundred dollars be parameted. Cost of the same expect Five Hundred may be paid out of any money in the armine Appropriated. wise appropriated. Passed October 10, 1961

President of Common Attest: David Harris, Clerk, Approved October 11th, 1861.
WM. H.

To Married Men or those Contem-

plating Marriage, THE undersigned will give will be valued more than a thosaid to every married couple of any age or cond The information will be sent by the first through the same source accompa-two red stamps. Address. H. B. Mondis, M.

This is no humb a ba N. B.—I has is no name, tweet with a py satisfactory in every institute it ret ments, age, or condition in liber or the set funded. All letters should be arread I Low Box 60, Bestion, Mass., with a pice address for return.

DROPOSALS FOR RATIONS THE INC.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARRISE Washington, September 25. SEALED PROPOSALS will be reoffice until the 30th day of October next o'clock m., for furnishing rations to the Marines, at the following stations, dutal! year 1862, viz:

Portsmouth, New Hamishir Charlestown, Massachusett Brooklyn, Long Island, New Y Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Washington, District of Col-

Each ration to consist of three pound of mess pork, or bacon : o fourth pounds of fresh or salt beet ounces of bread, made of extra sug or in lieu thereof twenty-two on superfine flour; or one pound of ha the option of the Government: and of eight quarts of best white beaus of tea; fifteen pounds of good sugar; four quarts of vinegar; of sperm candles, or one-and-a-half post mantine candles, or one-and-a-half good hard-dipped tallow candles: 5 of good, hard, brown soap; two quat-and one hundred and fifty-six points

toes, to each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of feet. flour or bread, and the allowance of petal as above proved, will cease, at the terminal

of the present insurrection, and the title as provided by law and regulations of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the end of the state of the commanding officer of each state in bulk or by the single ration; and share sist of the best and most choles pleases carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prin and the groceries to be of the best quality

kinds named. All subject to inspection. All bids must be accompanied by the follow-

ingiguarantee:
Form of Gostalia The undersigned, of in the State of , and , of in the State of , hereby guarantee that in Contract of the state of , hereby guarantee as above. the forgoing bid of for rations, as also described, be accepted, he or they will, with ten days after the receipt of the contract of Post Office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and

which may be accepted. A. B., Gurranter C. D., Guarantof.

I hereby certify that the above named

are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(To be signed by the United States District Judic.

United States District A. United States District Attorney, or Collecter.)
No proposal will be considered unless access panied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first inser-

tion to this office for examination)
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the line tions for 1862, and 18 Major and Quartermaster. signed, octl-4t]

OUR newly replenished stock of Trice and Ency Goods is unsurpassed in this cuty, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would repectfully laying a call.

1 Market street, two doors cast of Fourth street, sould de.