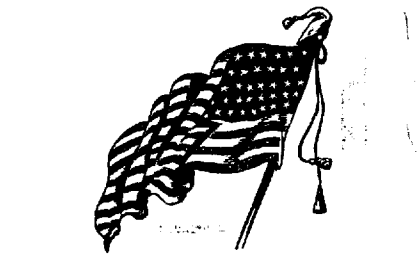


Daily Telegraph



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. Tuesday Morning, October 15, 1861.

THE STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT—OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

Those who are whining about the tyranny and oppression of our General Government, in waging earnest war against the rebellious states...

"Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unswayed by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from states. But, after all that has occurred, if any one state, or a portion of the people of any state, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government.

I am for ascertaining whether we have a government or not, practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority and upholding the powers and interests which belong to the government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or disheartened by any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood must be spilt, by whose fault will it be? Upon the supposition, I maintain it, it will be the fault of those who take the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this government, and sir, when this is done, so long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, and an arm-week and enfeebled as it may be by age—that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union." [Applause in the galleries.]

This is a full and perfect endorsement of all that has been, or is proposed, in the present war. How it puts to shame the timid or traitorous ones who now, in the midst of just such a war, and for the same exalted purposes, raise the unpatriotic cry of "peace and compromise!" Or must we think that these men are more humane and patriotic than Henry Clay! He was willing to fight for his country in such a war, and of the responsibility for the war and all its evils, he says: "I maintain it will be the fault of those who raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this government." Nearly a year later, in answer to the inquiries of a friend, in a letter, dated "Ashland, May 17, 1861," he writes:

You ask me what is to be done if South Carolina secedes? I answer unhesitatingly, that the Constitution and laws of the United States must continue to be enforced, with all the power of the United States, if necessary. Secession is treason, and if it were not—if it were a rightful exercise of power, it would be a virtual dissolution of the Union. For if one State secede, every State may secede, and how long in such a state of things, could we be kept together? Suppose Kentucky were to secede. Could the rest of the Union tolerate a foreign power within their very bosom? There are those who think the Union must be preserved by an exclusive reliance upon love and reason. This is not my opinion. I have some confidence in his instrumentality; but, depend upon it that no human government can exist without the power of applying force, and the actual application of it in extreme cases. My belief is, that if it should be applied to South Carolina, in the event of her secession, she would be speedily reduced to obedience, and that the Union, instead of being weakened, would acquire additional strength.

So may it be! And so it will be, if the citizens of the United States continue to manifest a title of the patriotism and the manliness of Henry Clay.

THE LANGRISH EVENING EXPRESS contained an announcement, last week, of the death of John L. Keffler, who was well known to the craft and editorial fraternity of this state, as a man of rare ability and the most varied accomplishments. He combined in his character the powers of a painter, poet, printer and navigator, in the pursuit of any of which professions he might have won a large and lasting reputation, but in the cultivation of all of which he seemed content with the achievement of results tending to the development of the useful and the beautiful, satisfied to leave the credit and the emolument to others, so that he was left to the undisturbed contemplation of his own victories with his pen and pencil, in poetry and in painting, and this is the disposition of genius, when it is animated by a heart as manly and as unselfish as that which went down into the grave with the corpse of John L. Keffler. The death of Mr. Keffler occurred on-board the U. S. steamer Pulaski, at Montevideo, South America, on the 4th of August last. He was acting as Captain's clerk, a responsible and respectable position in the navy. There are those among our readers in this city, who will remember John L. Keffler as they read this paragraph, and those, too, who will pause in life business to pay his memory the tribute of a sigh; while the writer of this paragraph would be false to the truth of friendship, if he failed to remember him kindly and gratefully as a craftsman and a friend.

A COSTLY REBELLION TO SLAVEHOLDERS.—A Leavenworth paper says it has information to the effect that one hundred slaves have Missouri every day for Kansas. At this rate, should this rebellion hold on for a year or so, it will need no emancipation proclamation to make Missouri a free State. In fact, her "manifest destiny" is already clearly foreshadowed. So much so, that secession in Missouri.

THE ALLOTMENT ROLL.

We give below the form for an allotment roll, adopted by the Paymaster General, to be used by the officers and men of the army who desire to appropriate a portion of their pay to their families or relatives, while they are absent in the service of their country. We have filled the blanks to illustrate the working of the ticket.

Table with columns: No., Name, Rank, Pay per month, Assignor's name and address, Assignee's name and address, Signature, Remarks.

The order regulating the business of allotment provides as follows for its safe transmission and appropriation as designed by the soldier...

"The assignment of pay will be made on a separate roll, similar to the annexed form, to be executed under the supervision of the captain or immediate commander of the recruit at the time of enlistment, or of the soldier in camp. When completed, the allotment roll is to be transmitted to the Paymaster General, by whom the deductions will be made on each subsequent pay roll, and the aggregate amount of each company's assignment will be transmitted by him to the distributor named in the roll, together with a copy of said roll.

"Per order, L. THOMAS, Adj. General. The wisdom which devised this plan of affording the soldier an opportunity to exercise that care for his family which no degree or condition of a man can justify him in neglecting, must be secured by the volunteer before it can become a success. Of this we have no doubt—in fact, the plan is already in operation, and much good has been the result. We cannot too highly applaud the judgment and forethought of the Secretary of War, to whose credit the allotment system in the army is to be credited, and under whose untiring vigilance and energy it will become a messenger of joy to more than one family, deprived by this wicked rebellion, of its guardian and parent, absent in the struggle for its suppression and overthrow."

THE VOTING IN CAMPS.

From all accounts, the voting in the various camps in the vicinity of Washington, by the Pennsylvania Volunteers, was not of the most improved or intelligent character. The Washington correspondent of the North American describes it as having been most loosely conducted, and very few of the votes, no matter how honest the intentions of the voters, were legitimately cast. The volunteers, as a general thing, having their daily duties to perform, and in hourly expectation of receiving marching orders, cared very little who was or who was not elected in Philadelphia. The few cunning and designing ones took advantage of this apathy, and returns were made out as best suited particular purposes. If the result of the election depends upon the volunteer vote, it will not honestly express the wishes of the people of Philadelphia, and the returns, when they are opened in November next, will show this to be the case. In some of the companies the returns are merely summed up, for instance, Doe 79—Roe 2—no tickets being used. In fact, in some of the regiments the voting was not concluded until yesterday afternoon, and no returns will be had from some of the companies who are out on picket duty for a week. No stringent qualifications being required, a number of votes were polled for the Philadelphia candidates by persons who had never been in that city. With rare exceptions, the elections in the camps was a farce and not a free expression of the will of the people.

JESSE KENNEDY.

The official returns from the Cumberland and Perry representative district, gives the gratifying result of the election of Jesse Kennedy to the lower house of the Legislature, by a majority of one hundred and fifty-one, exclusive of the army vote, which will increase this majority very largely. Mr. Kennedy is one of the practical men of his vicinity, and combines in his character the qualifications of integrity and independence essential to the success of a useful representative. We congratulate the people of the Cumberland district on this election, as well for their political success as on the credit they will derive from the representation of Mr. Kennedy in the next session of the Legislature.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN POLITICIANS in Washington city, who, according to the Press, have been discussing the proposition to make John Cessna Speaker of our legislative House of Representatives, would have done well before they entered on their discussion to have ascertained whether John was elected or not, as an essential point in the probability of his Speakership. They can now turn from their discussion to the contemplation of the defeat of one of the most dangerous and corrupt politicians in the state, by which defeat, too, Pennsylvania has escaped an indescribable amount of disgrace and shame.

GOING TO ST. LOUIS.—Hon. Messrs. Dawes of Massachusetts, Steele of New Jersey, and Holman of Indiana, of the Van Wyck investigating committee, have gone to St. Louis to see if they can find out anything wrong.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

The following legal decisions of Hon. John J. Pearson, are deemed of sufficient importance to be published for the benefit of the community at large. It will be observed that they are distinguished for the legal acumen and impartiality which have made Judge Pearson so eminent and successful on the bench. The Commonwealth obtained judgments in three several cases against the sureties of a defaulting public officer. The defendants all resided in Lycoming county, and writs of fieri facias were directed in each case to the sheriff of that county, who made a return that they were stayed by the order of C. D. Eldred, an Associate Judge of that county, on the ground that the defendants were entitled to a stay of execution, pursuant to the act of the 21st of May, 1861; they having sufficient freeholds within the county to satisfy debt, interest, costs, &c.

Mr. Meredith, Attorney General, moved for an attachment against the Sheriff for failing to execute his writ according to law, and making an insufficient return thereto. Mr. Rawn, as attorney for the defendants, in the execution and in behalf of the Sheriff, opposed the motion.

BY THE COURT.

The suits in these cases were commenced and judgments obtained pursuant to the 12th Sect. of the act of the 16th April, 1845, relative to defaulting public officers, and its various supplements. On the judgments entered in Dauphin county writs of fieri facias and venditionis exponis can be issued to any county of the Commonwealth, and at more than one time, if deemed necessary, and the Sheriff of the county to which they are sent is to execute and make return thereof, as is required in cases of testatum writs. That is, he must have the writs entered, make his levy, and return it by mail to this county. In case of a sale on a writ of venditionis exponis, the deed must be acknowledged as required on writs of testatum. For every purpose the judgment remains in this county, and those execution proceedings in the form of an original, not a testatum writ. This court alone has jurisdiction over the process, which extends to every part of the State, the judgment itself need not be, and is not entered elsewhere. The first section of the act of 21st of May, 1861, gives jurisdiction to the Court in which the judgment is entered, or a judge thereof in vacation, to order a stay of execution for one year from the 21st of May, 1861, or judgments previously entered, or for one year on those obtained subsequently, provided the stay is in the original, and not in the county in which the judgment is entered, or to which it has been transferred, worth sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempt by law from execution. When a judgment is transferred to another county than that in which it was originally obtained the execution issues directly from the judgment so entered, and it is treated for almost every purpose as a judgment of that Court; of course, the stay of execution writ to be there ordered. The judge of a distant county has no authority over testatum writs sent to the sheriff thereof, but if there is error or irregularity in the writ, or judgment on which it is issued, application must be made to the Court or a judge of the county in which the judgment was entered to correct or control the process. There is even less plausibility in the Court or a judge in a distant county attempting to control original writs issued on judgments entered in this Court, than in cases of testatum writs: the whole process is under the control of this Court or the judge thereof, for every purpose. The judge of Lycoming county had no jurisdiction or power to order a stay of execution which must be done by those having jurisdiction over the judgment, and his order to the sheriff was a mere nullity. That officer might as well attempt to shelter himself under a decree of the town constable of Williamsport as under that of the judge of Lycoming county. He should have treated the order as a nullity and paid no attention to it, but having entered his writ and stayed it, he is liable to the Court of this county. For failing to do this, and making an illegal return, he is in contempt, and an attachment must be awarded against him to be directed to the coroner of Lycoming county, returnable to next term.

On this decision being made, Mr. Rawn for the defendants moved for a rule to show cause why a stay of execution should not be ordered by this court under the act of the 21st of May, 1861, which was opposed by Mr. Meredith, Attorney General, on the ground that the Commonwealth was not embraced by the act of Assembly. After consideration the following opinion was delivered by Pearson, President Judge:

The act of Assembly is loud and general in its expressions, and that upon all judgments of this Court, and writs of fieri facias, and writs of venditionis exponis, and the question is, does the stay apply to judgments entered in favor of the State, while it has obtained an amount of money coming to itself in its sovereign capacity? The words embrace these judgments, but awarding to the established rules for interpreting statutes should they be applied to those held by the sovereign which here is the State of Pennsylvania? It is laid down as a rudimentary principle of the English law that the king shall not be restrained of a prerogative right he had before by the general words of a statute, unless it is clearly intended that he shall be so restrained. The prerogative of the king is not named in the act. It is a prerogative of the State, and the king is not named in the act. It is a prerogative of the State, and the king is not named in the act. It is a prerogative of the State, and the king is not named in the act.

A Reception.

A correspondent of the Times, writing from Jefferson City, under date of Oct. 21, says: The only event of importance yesterday was the arrival of Mrs. Fremont. She was received at the depot by Gen. Fremont and his body-guard and a regiment of infantry, placed in the General's four-horse carriage, and thus attended, accompanied by a band of music, was going towards the main street, taken to the General's headquarters in camp. This was a pretty compliment to the fascinating and able lady of our general—one rarely extended in this democratic country to ladies of any degree, and hence so much the more remarkable, and the more highly to be prized. At night there were torch-light evolutions and much melodious jubilation by brass bands in and around the camp—all in honor of the arrival of Mrs. Fremont, testifying at once the supreme respect in which that lady is held, and the high and chivalrous gallantry of the American soldier towards the gentler sex. It will, to the honest and philosophic mind, be a subject of sincere gratulation, that, although in the midst of the enemy's country, with tens of thousands of foes menacing us on every side, and surrounded by all the stern inflexibilities of war, we do not forget the respect due to the sex of our mothers and aunts were constituents.

THE COW-BELL DOG.

The rebels have resorted to an ingenious way of luring our men into their snare. It is known as the "cow-bell dog," and it was very successful for a time, especially with newly arrived regiments and companies which were placed on picket for the first time. Approaching within thirty or forty feet of our outposts, they commence the irregular tinkling of a cow-bell. The uninitiated picket, not suspecting the ruse, and not yet reconciled to drinking his coffee without milk, goes out to obtain a supply from the supposed cow of some Virginia rebel, flattering himself that he has got a "big thing on Secesh." Not until he finds himself surrounded by a half-dozen or so armed rebels does he learn his mistake. In Richmond are nearly a dozen of our soldiers who are probably now regretting their ready credulity and appetite for milk.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

At the solicitation of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, the War Department has issued an order for the discharge of a chaplain who is not a regularly ordained clergyman of a Christian denomination, without pay or allowance, "and requiring that every one mustered in hereafter must be certified to be a regularly-ordained clergyman as above stated. The object of this is to rid the army of immoral and unworthy chaplains.

BAD FLOOR FOR A SMOOTHER.

A "good one" is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a Virginia skirmish. Coming into pretty close quarters with a rebel, he remarked, "Friend, it is unfortunate, but this stands just where I am going to shoot," and, blowing away, down came the Quaker.

led in this country as in England; and although we might consider it more consonant with justice for the legislature to tie up the hands of the State from the collection of its debts than the State of private individuals, as they are the direct representatives of the one, and have no right to interfere with the contracts of the others, yet we are constrained to say that not being named, nor referred to, in the act of assembly, the State process cannot be stayed in its effect, and its debtor cannot demand an arrest of execution. The motion for a stay of execution is refused and the rules dismissed. JOHN J. PEARSON

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

THE STEAMER RICHMOND.

New York, Oct. 13. The steamer Richmond was at Fort Jefferson on the 30th ult.—all well. She had been on a coral reef, but got off unharmed.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. RAMSEY.

Washington, Oct. 14. Dispatches from St. Paul, Minnesota, state that Gov. Alex. Ramsey has been re-elected Governor by an increased majority over last year's Republican majority.

GIBSON'S UTAH BATTERY.

Lewistown, Oct. 11. Gibson's battery, which recently came in from Utah, consisting of two twelve pound howitzers and four six pounders, has been attached to Gen. Lane's brigade by order of the War Department.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

St. Louis, Oct. 14. Gen. Cameron and Adjutant-General Thomas arrived from the West at a late hour last night. The Secretary of War reviewed the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Murphy, which had just arrived by steamboat, before Barnum's Hotel this morning.

A REBEL DEFEAT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA!

Cincinnati, Oct. 13. Yesterday afternoon, at a point 14 miles south of Gen. Rosencrans' advance, and 8 miles from the rebel encampment on Green river, a detachment of 40 men of the 69th Indiana regiment killed 200 rebels, half of which were cavalry, without loss, killing five and wounding three. The whole rebel force was driven back beyond Bacon creek.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 13. Twelve members of the Eleventh New York Zouaves, were taken prisoners by the rebels yesterday when a short distance above Newport News. Lieut. Zeller, who was in command of the party, in quest of fuel, is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge and Other Traitors Organizing a Rebel Camp. Louisville, Oct. 12. The Evening News learns, upon unquestionable authority, that Breckinridge, Preston, Johnson, Desha, Williams, Hays, Moore and other secession notables, are organizing a large rebel camp at Prestonburg, Floyd county. It says they have a force of 6,000 or 7,000 men now there, and are drilling them eight hours per day, and that they are alarming the mountaineers by circulating incredible stories as to the intentions of the government. The News asks the government to place promptly the requisite force in the mountains around which the Union forces may rally.

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DIED.

On the 12th inst., ANNA MARIA, wife of Henry Kauffman, aged fifty years.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT, THE house on the corner of Third and North streets, having a large room 21x13, suitable for a Store Room. Rent \$150 per annum. Possession given the 1st of November. JOHN OENSCHLAGER, At Home & Co., Shoe Store, oct14-411*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable JOHN J. Pearson, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. HENNING and Hon. F. L. MESSER, Associate Judges in Dauphin County, having issued their process, bearing date the 4th day of June 1861, to the effect that, in pursuance of a Court of Order and Term and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 23d of November next, being the 1st day of November, 1861, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own recognizances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to appear against the prisoners (if any are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be enjoined under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 36th year of the independence of the United States, signed and attested at Harrisburg, this 14th day of October, 1861. J. D. BOAS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office Harrisburg, October 12, 1861. oct14-4aw1

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY.

DR. P. H. ALLABACH, Surgeon Dentist, Manufacturer of Mineral Plate Teeth, the only method that obviates every objection to the use of artificial teeth, embracing partial, half and whole sets of one piece only, of pure and indestructible mineral, there are no nerves for the accumulation of small particles of food and therefore, no offensive odor from the breath, so no metal is used in their construction, there can be no metallic action or metallic taste. Hence, if individual is not annoyed with sore throat, headache, &c. Office No. 43 North Second street, Harrisburg, oct12-417

SEALED PROPOSALS.

ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE," will be received until 3 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861, for furnishing by contract.

HAY AND OATS.

For the United States troops at Camp Cameron or Greble, near Harrisburg, Pa., in such quantities as may be required from time to time, to be delivered free of cost to the United States at either of said camps. The proposals will state the price per ton for hay and per bushel (of 32 lbs.) for oats. The articles to be of the best quality, subject to such inspection as the U. S. Quartermaster may require. Should the proposal be for pressed or packed hay, the fact must be stated upon the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid and any form not of satisfactory quality. Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned at Harrisburg, Pa. E. C. WILSON, Captain & A. Q. M. Vol., U. S. A. oct12-41d

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, Washington, September 25, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 30th day of October next, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing rations to the U. S. Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1862, viz: Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, Long Island, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three quarters of a pound of mutton, or bacon; or one-and-a-half pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour, or in lieu thereof twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour; or one pound of hard bread, of the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of adamant candles, or one-and-a-half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good, hard, brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred and fifty-six pounds of potatoes, at each hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration; and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the gravies to be of the best quality of kinds named. All subject to inspection. All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract for the same, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference the offer of the _____ and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B., Guarantor. C. D., Guarantor. 1862.

I hereby certify that the above named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H. (To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.) No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee. (Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.) Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1862," and addressed to the undersigned, W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster. oct14-41

Select Schools for Boys and Girls.

FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST. THE Fall term of ROBERT M'ELWEE'S School for boys, will open on the first Monday in September; the room is well ventilated, comfortably furnished, and in every respect adapted for school purposes. GATHRINE M'ELWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building, will open for the Fall term at the same time. The room has been elegantly fitted up to promote the health and comfort of scholars. aug22-41f

COAL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he is prepared to furnish in any part of the city, Lyons Valley, Freer's and Whitebarre Coal as low as any other dealers in the city. Please call and give the trial. J. WALLACE, Jr., Agent, No. 8, leading Railroad Depot, Harrisburg, Pa. sep6-41m

EMPTY BARRELS.

Two Hundred Empty Flour, Sugar and Wine Barrels of all descriptions and prices. WM. BUCK JR. & CO.

FINE TOILET SOAPS, POMADES, HAIR OILS, POWDERS, COLGONS, AND EXTRACTS.

of many styles, prices and manufacturers at RELLIS'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, September 25, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz:

- 14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-died.) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (indigo wool-died.) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.
Class No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overalls, all wool, (indigo wool-died.) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-died.) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 1/2 ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M. C." in black, four inches long in the center, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, all free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.
Class No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 50 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
Class No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Buttons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, half shaped, 3 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 socks.
Class No. 5.
600 Gross Coat Buttons (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons (Eagle.)
1,000 Vest Buttons (Eagle.)
1,500 pairs Yellow Metal Cressets and Sals. Straps.
250 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
2,000 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snare.
100 Boxwood "B" Files.
Class No. 6.
10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)
Class No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.
Class No. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.
Class No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz:
Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates', uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; dannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stores, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined. And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent from the account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract for the same, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the _____ and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B., Guarantor. C. D., Guarantor. 1861.