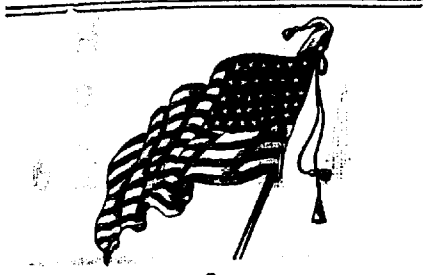


Baily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free fall before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.
Friday Morning, October 18, 1861.

THE PROBABLE COMPLEXION OF THE
NEXT LEGISLATURE.

We have tried our utmost to present a complete picture of the members elected to the next Legislature, but the returns are coming in so slowly, and the votes in some counties are so evenly balanced, that nothing but an official count of the army vote next November will decide the result. The following table, however, has been prepared with much care and we believe can be relied on as more correct than the statements relating to the same subject, made by any of our contemporaries. We expect, too, that the army vote will give us one or two more members in the House of Representatives than we claim in the following table:

THE SENATE.

The following districts elected Senators at the last election:

	REP.	DEM.
Third District, Philadelphia.....	1	1
Montgomery.....	1	1
Bucks.....	1	1
Northampton.....	1	1
Berks.....	1	1
Schuykill.....	1	1
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union 1	1	1
York.....	1	1
Allegheny.....	1	1
Erie and Crawford.....	1	1
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.....	1	1
Senators holding over.....	20	2
	28	10

Republican majority.....13

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the most reliable returns we can make of the probable complexion of the next House of Representatives, viz:

	UNION.	DEM.
Adams.....	1	1
Allegheny.....	5	3
Armstrong and Westmoreland.....	2	2
Beaver and Lawrence.....	2	2
Bedford and Somerset.....	2	2
Berks.....	2	2
Blair.....	1	1
Bradford.....	2	2
Bucks.....	2	2
Butler.....	2	2
Cambridge.....	1	1
Carbon and Lehigh.....	1	1
Centre.....	1	1
Chester.....	8	1
Clarion and Forest.....	2	2
Clelland, Jefferson, Mifflin and Elk.....	2	2
Clinton and Lycoming.....	2	2
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan.....	2	2
Crawford and Warren.....	2	2
Cumberland and Perry.....	1	1
Delaware.....	2	2
Erie.....	2	2
Fayette.....	1	1
Franklin and Fulton.....	2	2
Greene.....	1	1
Huntingdon.....	1	1
Indiana.....	1	1
Juniata, Union and Snyder.....	2	2
Lancaster.....	4	1
Lebanon.....	4	1
Luzerne.....	3	1
Merger and Venango.....	2	1
Mifflin.....	1	1
Monroe and Pike.....	1	1
Montgomery.....	8	1
Northampton.....	2	2
Northumberland.....	2	2
Potter and Tioga.....	2	2
Philadelphia.....	7	10
Schuylkill.....	1	1
Snyder.....	1	1
Washington.....	1	1
Wayne.....	1	1
York.....	2	2
Union majority.....	58	42

UPON MAJORITY.....16

MEANS. Lichtenwalter and Craig, the gentlemen elected in the Carbon and Lehigh district, were also on the Union ticket and can be relied on as good Union men.

THE RATS LEAVING.

Richmond papers report that a steamer got out of Charleston harbor lately, and that among her passengers were two arch rebels—Mason, of Virginia, and Sillid, of Louisiana. This is a doubtful story; but if it be true, we may account for the fact on the principle of the adage that rats will leave a sinking ship. These two of the southern conspirators have more, perhaps, than any others—the selfish cunning which would make them first to save their own necks by a timely retreat. The report that these two arch traitors have left Richmond accredited as ministers respectively to England and France, may be true, and doubtless both Mason and Sillid concocted the plan of their escape by having themselves thus accredited; but we can rely on the fact that they are the most selfish, cowardly in the whole south, and if escape is possible, will be the first to embrace its opportunities. It is not easy to tell whether any more traitors will have an opportunity to get out of Charleston or any other of the southern harbors with "distinguished" passengers; but the overland route by way of Mexico is yet open, and though the public may not immediately believe it, doubtless many others of the conspirators will shortly be found missing. Such men as Floyd, Thompson, Cobb and Toombs will go to Mexico, and leave their followers to shift for themselves.

SECRETARY CAMERON IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 16th instant, in referring to the presence of Hon. Simon Cameron in that city, says that the vigor and activity of the Secretary of War are noticeable by all. Labor seems not to weary him, nor care to add one line to his face. On Saturday he set out for the camp at Tipton, stopping at Jefferson City over night. Sunday morning by daylight he was up and ready to proceed. The train arrived at Tipton at half past eight o'clock, a. m., when the Secretary mounted a horse and rode with Gen. Fremont, who is a great horseman, to Syracuse, five miles, where they reviewed the troops, and were some hours in the saddle. At five p. m. the train left for St. Louis, where it arrived at midnight. Yesterday Secretary Cameron set out for Kentucky, to inspect the department of the Cumberland. These rapid movements show the vigor of the man; and though the snows of sixty winters have fallen upon his head, the country has the promise of a continuance of his usefulness for many years to come. There have been many speculations and no little excitement in this city since the arrival of Gen. Cameron, in reference to the objects and results of his visit to the west, but so far as we can learn, the public curiosity has not been gratified by any reliable information; and we suppose the *quid nunc* must possess their souls in patience until the return of the Secretary to Washington, when the results of his observations will be laid before the Cabinet, and acted upon.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

The organization of the next House of Representatives is now attracting the attention of the people in various sections of the commonwealth, and from the tone of the press in the same localities, the indications are that Major John Row, of Franklin county, will be called to the Speakership by the almost unanimous vote of the Representatives of the people. Major Row is an earnest, active, and intelligent business man, and while Surveyor General of the State, won the confidence of those who had business with that department, by the accuracy of his official acts and the courtesy of his personal bearing. In the Speaker's chair of the next House of Representatives, he would undoubtedly become both useful, influential, and popular, and therefore we cannot refrain from joining in the preference, which so unambiguously indicates John Row for that position. His ability is undoubted, and his integrity of personal character is above reproach and beyond suspicion. With all these facts and qualifications in his favor, we have a right to anticipate the pleasure of greeting John Row as the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the approaching session of our legislature.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The administration has adopted a method by which an exchange of prisoners can be effected, if the rebels choose. It cannot, of course, recognize them, in any way, as legitimate belligerents, but as fast as they release any of our unfortunate men, a corresponding number of theirs will be released by our government. Some forty or fifty wounded men, having been recently returned from Richmond to Fortress Monroe, orders have been issued to Col. Looms, of New York city, to return in the same way some forty or fifty of the incarcerated traitors. This is a tender which, if the rebels have humanly enough to regard it, will restore the captives of both sides to their friends and homes.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH OF OCTOBER 9TH.

The following very sensible admission, of which we would scarcely suspected one so rash in treason as the editor of that delectable sheet, to be capable. From such extracts as these, we can estimate the change which has taken place since this war began, in the opinion of southern men, for northern fortitude and valor, and we may add, too, that this is not all which this war is likely to inculcate in the southern mind. The people of the north, long suffering in the way of misrepresentation and anxious always to preserve the peace and prosperity of the country, have heretofore submitted patiently to the arrogance and the dictation of the south. That this is now past. The leaders of the rebellion are fast discovering that they have aroused an energy and indignation which cannot be arrested or allayed by compromise. They have discovered that it is one thing to violate a law and another to pay the penalty of its violation. But let the reader observe well the confessions of the *Richmond Dispatch* in the following paragraph:

"Whilst it is obvious to every one that the Yankees are not as military a people as the people of the south, and we do not believe, with the exception of the French, there is such a nation of soldiers anywhere on the face of the earth as the southern people—whilst their conduct in every other particular of this war has been as rascally as it well could be—yet it is little to deny that they have contested almost every battle in which they have been engaged in a manner which establishes their courage, and reflects credit upon the men by whom they were vanquished. We have seen officers and soldiers who have been engaged in almost every one of our important battles, and their uniform testimony is, that the enemy stood up to their work manfully, and proved themselves as far as fighting qualities go, worthy of a southern soldier's steel. Were the facts otherwise, we could scarcely have the assurance to utter the word of connection with a single victory which the south has gained."

ROBERT A. PAVON, THE ONLY SOUTHERN MEMBER OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

He has been running in some way, ever since he ran away from Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin. Some time ago he ran for the colonelcy of a regiment, but he probably found too much risk attached to that honor, and now he seeks a place where he may safely exemplify that the tongue is mightier than the bow-knife. If he can only manage to secure a good pistol and a cowardly antagonist his voice will be heard in the Confederate councils.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN was in York last week, hobnobbing with his former Secretary of State, Jeremiah S. Black, and delighting the symphony of his late private Secretary, Glosbrenner, by his recognitions and presence. The peregrinations of the Ex-President are in a southerly direction, in obedience, doubtless, to his old attachment and interests. While in York, he should have extended his journey into Maryland, where he might have been of service to the rebels, and where he might have been of service to the rebels, and where he might have been of service to the rebels.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Colonel Geary Again Heard From.
Thirty-Five Hundred Rebels Repulsed,
and One Hundred and Fifty Killed.

FEDERAL LOSS, FOUR KILLED AND
EIGHT WOUNDED.

A 32-POUNDER CAPTURED.

Rebel Col. Ashley Among the Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.
Information has been received here of a daring and gallant exploit of Colonel Geary, at Harper's Ferry. He made a reconnaissance in force, with four hundred and fifty picked men, with three pieces of artillery, upon the rebel entrenchments at Bolivar, a small settlement at the top of the hill. He was attacked by three thousand rebels, including five hundred cavalry, who drove them back three miles at the point of the bayonet, killing one hundred and fifty and wounding a large number, and capturing a 32-pounder. Col. Geary's loss is four killed and eight wounded. Col. Ashley, of the rebel cavalry, is reported killed. Our men hold their position.

LATER.

Confirmation of the above Accounts.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.
Passengers from Harper's Ferry state that there was quite a battle yesterday near that place between two regiments—Mississippi and Alabama—and the Wisconsin First and some Massachusetts companies. While manœuvring was going on across the river, Col. Geary crossed with a force and stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one thirty-two pounder, which he brought across the river into camp. There is a considerable number of killed and wounded on both sides. The capture of the 32-pounder is confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. Banks.

THIRD DISPATCH.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of the fight between six companies, consisting of part of the 28th Penna., 8d Wisconsin and 13th Mass. regiments under the command of Col. John W. Geary and three thousand rebels.

Early yesterday morning, the rebels showed themselves on Bolivar heights, at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon three companies under Maj. J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac. A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the 8d Wisconsin regiment crossed, formed in line and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, but in good order to the river, where they were reinforced by three other companies. They then, with Col. Geary at the head, marched upon the enemy; and after hard fighting drove them from their position and recaptured the gun, a 32-pounder Columbiad. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces, five hundred cavalry, together with infantry. The enemy was completely routed and driven back some three miles.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven. That of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty.

Col. Ashley was at the head of the enemy, and is among the killed.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN REBELS AND UNION CAVALRY.

THIRTY REBELS KILLED AND
THIRTY TAKEN PRISONERS.

Retreat of the Rebels from Springfield.

GEN. PRIOR STILL RETREATING SOUTH-
WARD.

Gallant Defence of Union Troops at
Big River Bridge.

AN ATTACK ON IRONTON EXPECTED.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 16.

Thirty-one more of the wounded Federal soldiers arrived here from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday, twenty miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major Wright's battalion, attached to Gen. Mann's command, and some 180 rebel cavalry.

Major Wright surprised the rebels by an attack in the rear and completely routed them, killing about 30 and taking the same number of prisoners.

Major Wright's loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the rebels.

The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of rebels, which has been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's creek, has marched North is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen. Price on the Osage.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 16.—A scout who arrived here to-night reports that General Price's army on Sunday was at Clintonville, in Cedar county. Clintonville is twenty-five miles south of Pappsville, on the Carlisle river. The whole army have effected the passage of the Osage and are still in full retreat.

PORTAGE, Mo., Oct. 16.
We have the following account of the attack on the Big River Bridge yesterday morning.

The enemy was discovered approaching the buildings, about seven o'clock yesterday morning, by a German sentry, who gave the alarm. Our troops, numbering between forty and fifty men, instantly prepared for action, and although the force against them numbered somewhere near a hundred, under the lead of Jeff. Thompson, they stood their ground, and from stone piles and other places of shelter, did good execution. They were finally surrounded, however, and compelled to surrender. Their loss was one killed and six wounded, while the rebel loss was five killed and four wounded.

Immediately after the surrender, the Federal prisoners were sworn by Jeff. Thompson not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy. The rebels then burnt the bridge, and speedily retired.

Jeff. Thompson says that he has 5,000 mounted men in the vicinity, and that he intends to burn the other bridges on this road, and that Pilot Knob and Ironton would soon be attacked and captured.

The troops along the road have been ordered to Ironton by Col. Carlin, commanding that post, in anticipation of an attack.

A FORCE IS SAID TO BE IN THE VICINITY,

threatening our forces at the terminus of the road.

Col. Carlin's force consists of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Illinois, Twenty-first Indiana, and a detachment of Indiana cavalry, which with our strong fortifications, considered sufficient to repel any force the rebels have in that section until reinforcements can reach them.

From the Blockading Squadron.

CAPTURE OF A DOZEN SCHOONERS BY
THE LOUISIANA.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT BY HER
CREW.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

The United States steamer Louisiana, which has been off Chincago Island, has captured dozen schooners, which had no clearance papers. On the 5th inst., two launches, sent to capture a rebel vessel in shore, were fired upon by a larger force of rebels, and one of our men was wounded. The fire was returned, and one or more rebels killed. The shot from the rebel guns burned up the schooner. The following official report of the affair has been received:

UNITED STATES STEAMER LOUISIANA,
CHINCAGOAGUA IRLAND, Oct. 5, 1861.

This morning at 9 o'clock we had a sharp conflict with the enemy, who, 8000 strong, attempted to cut off two boats from this vessel and 23 men, all told, which I had dispatched to take of destroy a fine schooner I had reason to believe was being conveyed to a privateer. Fortunately I had gone in with the steamer at the same time, it being high tide, and was enabled to cover the return of the party.

The boats, passing through a terrible fire, finally reached the schooner, but finding her ground made a breastwork of her and opened a deadly fire, which, with the assistance of a few shots from our long-range gun, drove the enemy back to a distant cover with loss, and the boats, after firing the schooner, returned without further molestation. Acting-Master Furness estimates the loss of the rebels to be at least eight killed and wounded, as he saw that number carried off.

Our loss was one seriously wounded, Acting-Master Hook, and three very slightly. I have much praise to bestow on those engaged in the boats for their coolness and intrepidity when assailed by such overwhelming odds. They were yet some three hundred yards from the schooner when fired upon, but they preferred pushing on and returning through it, rather than fail in accomplishing their object.

During the reconnaissance, last night, two of their dispatch boats were captured.

A. MURRAY, Lieut. Com.

Flag Officer L. N. Goldenborough,
Commander Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

From Fortress Monroe.

Gunboat Seminole Fired Into by Rebel
Batteries near Aquia Creek.

A Valuable Prize Captured Near
Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.

The gunboat Seminole has arrived from Washington. When passing Evansport, above Aquia creek, she was fired upon by rebel batteries. Four out of forty shots took effect, one nearly carrying away her mainmast. No one on board was injured. The Seminole returned twenty shells, some of which burst over the rebel battery.

The gunboat Flag has sent up a valuable prize taken but a short distance off Fort Sumter, laden with molasses and fruit.

The Next World's Fair at London.

Action of the Executive Committee
of the American Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The commissioners representing the interests of Americans at the World's Fair at an adjourned meeting have appointed an executive committee consisting of B. F. Johnson of New York, Chairman, Henry Kennedy, 1 Seat of Washington and Partridge of Maryland, the latter named being Secretary. It is their duty to make all the necessary preparatory arrangements for the exhibition. An office is to be established at Washington and a description of articles intended for exhibition submitted to the committee for their action. Inventors or other exhibitors can apply to any one of the commissioners on the executive committee.

MORE TROOPS FROM NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.

Information has been obtained from Washington that Col. William Halsted, now in command of a regiment of cavalry in the service of the United States, has been authorized to raise three more regiments of infantry from this State. Orders have been issued to Lieutenant Brightly, the recruiting officer, to that effect.

A NOVEL WEDDING TRIP.

Previous to the meeting of the American Board in this city, arrangements were made for accommodating delegates at private houses so far as might be necessary—those who could receive guests residing in their names to the committee of arrangements. A gentleman who resides in the upper part of the city found upon returning home on the noon of the first day that a gentleman and lady had been set apart to receive his hospitality. They were welcomed and entertained until the hour for dining. At this table the "Delegates" was requested to ask a blessing, which, strange to say, he declined. The time for the Board's afternoon session came and went, but the gentleman and lady started out for a stroll, and returned, blissfully unconcerned about either matrimonial or benighted heathens. The evening passed away, and at an early hour they retired.

The next morning in the course of conversation, the lady of the house inquired of her female visitant if she had ever kept house. A negative reply was returned.

"How long have you been married?"

"Since yesterday morning."

A few words developed the following facts: The couple lived in a country town, and had been informed by their minister that the Board of Delegates was to be held in Cleveland, and that strangers would be provided for, and passing at half past five over the roads. This was too good an opportunity to be neglected, and the worthy pair, were forthwith united in holy bonds, and started out on a journey which resulted so successfully to them.

Our Cleveland friend had little idea that he should be called upon to entertain such angels when he sent in his name.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Prussian journals state that at the ceremony of the coronation of the King of Prussia, the Queen will wear a dress of white, moire, trimmed with gold lace. The train of the dress and the ermine mantle are covered with embroidery representing alternately gold crowns and black eagles. The mantle is to be fastened on the shoulder with a diamond clasp, so as to leave uncovered the front of the corset, decorated with the Prussian national emblem.

How an Army Moves.

There are a great many things besides men and guns essential to an army, and a commander about to lead an army into a hostile country first sees that the commissariat is well provided with provisions, that there are ample means of transportation, and that there is a reserve of ammunition and clothing, and a good supply of hospital stores and medicines. All the preliminary arrangements for the march having been made, the "order of march" is communicated to the several commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, but not published in orders. The troops are distributed according to the character of the country. In a very open country, a large proportion of cavalry would be at the head of the column; but generally it is distributed throughout the line. The artillery should be in the rear of the first foot regiment.

In a woody or mountainous country, detachments, or flankers are thrown out to the right and left of the column, at a distance of one or two hundred paces; to keep a sharp lookout for disasters. The column having been formed at rest, or quarter distances, and the baggage train assembled in the rear, the march commences from each regiment for its own baggage, the column is put in motion, and the march commences with the same regularity as would be observed by a regiment moving in or out of a garrison or town, the bands playing, the light infantry with arms sloped, and those of the riflemen slung over the shoulder, the officers with swords drawn, exact wheeling distances preserved, and perfect silence observed. After proceeding a distance in this manner the word of command "route step" is given by the general at the head of the leading battalion, and passed quickly on to the rear. The captain instead of continuing at the head of his companies, draw back to the rear of them. The soldiers then march and carry their arms in any manner convenient to them, conversation and smoking being ordinarily allowed.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.—One of the most extensive robberies ever known in the police annals of Chicago occurred on Saturday last at the Sherman House, the circumstances of which, as near as we can ascertain them, are as follows: Sometime during the early part of last week an elderly gentleman, named Charles H. Stewart, a collecting lawyer, residing in New York, but formerly a resident of Detroit, arrived in Chicago from St. Louis and took rooms at the Sherman House. Shortly after his arrival, a large sum of money, which he had collected in St. Louis for a New York business house, was received by the Adams Express Company, marked to his address. This money, which was in two packages, one containing \$15,000 in current Eastern, Ohio, Indiana and Canada funds, and the other \$21,000 in depreciated Illinois currency, the whole amounting to \$36,000 in real value, was left at the Express Office until Saturday. On that day he took it to his room at the Sherman House, but while he was at dinner, some rogues entered his room and carried off the entire pile.

BADLY MOUNTED.—Some of the cavalry companies on this side are very badly mounted. A number of the horses are worse than those attached to a Washington hack or Philadelphia oyster cart. The frauds practiced upon the Government in this respect are outrageous. How such animals ever passed inspection we cannot tell.

New Advertisements.

HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good cart and wagon horse four years old, and broken to harness, will be sold cheap (for want of use) and pay taken in cash or farm produce. To be seen at the EAGLE WORKS.

oct17-dtd.

TWO large sized soldiers, in blue uni-

form, one of them were a long black bear—under my store about 1½ o'clock yesterday, were waited on by a small lot, and shows three of Col's pistols, one 4 inch one 3½ inch, probably numbered 2109, of peculiar finish, fused cylinder. Since their departure the pistol is among the missing. A suitable reward will be paid for the pistol.

oct17-1td

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO

THE RENEWAL OF THE BONDS OF OTHER EVIDENCES OF DEBT OF THE BOROUGH OF HARRISBURG.—Whereas, Certain portions of the permanent debt of the borough of Harrisburg, to be repaid and payable, and other parts thereof, will be coming due, and payable, from time to time hereafter, and it is desirable for the interests of the city, that the said debt should be renewed with the holders thereof as the same may become due; therefore,

Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, that the Finance Committee, under the direction and authority of the said Council, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to renew, for any period of time not exceeding ten years from the date thereof, any and all bonds or other evidences of debt of the borough of Harrisburg that are now due and payable, or that may become due and payable, from time to time hereafter upon the application of the holder or holders, and issue in lieu thereof coupon bonds or evidences of debt of the city of Harrisburg, bearing six per cent interest, clear of State-tax, as provided by the 27th section of the charter of said city; and that the old bonds or other evidences of debt, when so renewed shall be cancelled.

Passed October 5, 1861.

D. W. GARRIS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

Reinstated by Mayor, with his objections, dated October 11, 1861. Re-commenced and passed by Council, as required by section 9 of city charter, October 16, 1861.

DAVID HARRIS,
Clerk of Common Council.

1,000 Harrisburg Borough Bonds

will be sold at public sale, at the Jones House on Friday evening the 18th day of October at 8 o'clock.

oct17-decdd

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

THE vast amount of property destroyed annually by lightning ought to be a warning to property holders to secure their buildings, for Lightning Rods left at the auction store of W. BARR, will be sold. Rods put up in the latest improved and warranted.

oct17-4td

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S