

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before 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.

Saturday Afternoon, October 19, 1861.

THE RESEL COL. TURNER ASHLY, killed on Wednesday at the Bolivar fight, was the Demo cratic postmaster at Alexandria, Va., under

President Buchanan. THERE IS AN EARNEST HOPE that one of the Southern naval expeditions may stop at Charles-

ton. That rebel nest should not be permitted

to ness through the war unscathed.

THE PRESIDENT has addressed a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, in acknowledgment of his proceedings in bringing to punishment the persons who were concerned in an act of cruel persecution against an agent of certain American Christian Missionaries in Upper Egypt.

THE CITY COUNCILS of Washington on Wednesday re-elected Richard Wallach Mayor. His former election was to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Colonel Berret to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner; but as Berret resigned preliminary to his release, another election was deemed necessary.

A LIBIL SUIT has been commenced against the Evening Post, of New York, by one David Smith, who claims damages in the sum of \$25,-000 for the publication of an alleged libel in that journal in September last. The matter complained of charged Mr. Smith with being a traitor to the government of the United

ZOLLICOFFER's invasion of Kentucky was deem an act of military necessity. There were large quantities of pork unsalted in Nashville and in other parts of Tennessee, which would be entirely lost, unless sait could be procured. Zolto the saline works in Clay county, took all the to Nashville, and thus saved their bacon.

"SKADADDLB."-The Washington correspondent of one of the morning papers informs us that the German soldiers have christened the rebel earthworks back of Munson's Hill "Fort Skadaddle." For the benefit of future etymologists, who may have a dictionary to make when the English language shall have adopted "skadaddle" into familiar use by the side of "employee" and "telegram," we here define the term. It is at least an error of judgment, if not an intentional unkindness, to foist "skadaddle" on our Teutonic soldiers. The word is used throughout the whole army of the Potomac, and means to "cut stick," "vamose the ranche,'' "slope,'' "cut your lucky,'' or "clear out." So that "Fort Skadaddle" is equivalent to "Fort Runaway."

THE QUESTION of emancipation is being discussed by exchanges from all parts of the country at present. The Albany Journal, whose leading position in the newspaper world entitles its opinions to great weight, says in its last issue that though no man can contemplate violent emancipation without shuddering—though the letting loose upon the country of four millions of benighted creatures, whose only conception of freedom is absence of restraint, would involve consequences from which the most hardy would recoil-yet that "if the government cannot be saved without giving freedom to the negro-if the old ship cannot be rescued without throwing overboard the Jonah of slavery—we take it no true patriot would hesitate as to what should be done. The south cannot too soon be made to understand that if slavery stands in the way of the Union, it must be thrust aside!"

DURING THE DELIVERY OF MR. EVERETT'S address on the rebellion at the Boston Music Hall. on Wednesday evening (says the Boston Advertier), " the audience gave the strictest attention to its eloquent periods and interesting reminiscences. At times—as when he declared that "If the serpent of nullification had been strangled by the hero of New Orleans in 1832, the hydra of secession would not have shot forth its poisonous heads in 1861; and when, at the close of his long catalogue of evils growing out of the present contest, he exclaimed with the

Some chosen thunder in the stores of Heaven Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man That seeks his greatness in his country's ruin?" the running fire of applause burst into a volcano of enthusiasm."

THE APPROACHING WINTER INUST tell crushingly upon the spirits of the rebels. Cut off from all that the frauds complained of never had an excommunication with the world: the necessaries istence except in the exaggerated charges of and in general appearance closely resembles the alliance with them. In view of this action a which they have all their lives been accustomed:

| Sought so heatily to express the property of the second state of mounted men will be immediately an express the property of mounted men will be immediately an express the property of mounted men will be immediately an express the property of mounted men will be immediately and the property of mounted men will be immediately and the property of mounted men will be immediately and the property of mounted men will be immediately and the property of mounted men will be immediately and the property of the property which they have all their lives been accustomed; sought so hastily to expose and that Goo. Curan marked, is very reprehensible, and will unwithout money, without credit, without the skill to turn their feeble resources to account; ample and complete manner. The commissioners upon unsuspecting persons. what a dreary look-out into the future! And who made this report do not pretend to deny then their army :- without tents; without that some great mistakes were made in the blankets; without leather to make harness and quartermaster's department, and that the sol- to, its uniform valor in battle, has patiently dence becoming the Confederate States. shoes; without coffee or grog; without even diers suffered through the inexperience of those endured great hardships in the mountains, in

pected to enlist, organize and throw into Washington a force for the protection of that city and the preservation of the national archieves, while RECRUITING-THE DEMAND FOR SOL other people were feeding their fears, attesting their cowardice, or secretly sympathising with and aiding the foes of the nation. With a people devoted to peaceful pursuits, the organization of an army is a matter of immense labor. It is attended with difficulty, deception and corruption, when attempted by the most experienced and rigorous military men. Napoleon discovered this fact before he had half gained his reputation, and he was forced to employ the harshest punishments ever known to the military service, to induce economy in his commissariat, honesty in his paymaster's and fidelity in his quartermaster's department. The penalty of dereliction in any of these departments was death—the reward of in dustry and honesty nothing more than that of an officer of the same grade who had done only his simple duty on the battle field. If it was necessary that one of the greatest captains and executive officers of his time should adopt such rigorous measures to secure honesty and economy in the organization of an army among a people whose tastes were warlike and whose desire and ambition were for battle and conquest, what soldier or executive officer could succeed in organizing an army in a community directly the reverse of the French people, and escape a charge of corruption or complicity with fraud? We leave this question to the answer of those who are so wonderfully prolific in accusations, and whose wisdom, so far, has ex eeded their valor in this contest.

When the three months' men were being organized, Harrisburg, as we all know, was filled with a band of speculators equal in rapacity fo any that ever swarmed around the treasury of the most ill-fated state in existence. In the licoffer, therefore, invaded Kentucky, and went | midst of the embarrassments, perplexities and responsibility of organising the force to fill the salt he wanted, put it into wagons, and sent it first requisition of the President, Gov. Curtin was annoyed by a crowd of speculators, all anxious to serve the state in filling fat contracts, and all determined to be employed in sharing the profits of successful bids and im mense sales. These men could not all be satisfied. The successful were made the object of the vilest assault by the unsuccessful bidders, while the Governor himself, in most cases not being cognizant of the details and minutis of a blanket contract or a purchase of coffee, was made the target of the meanest attacks that were ever conceived or hurled at any public officer. The commonwealth rang with these accusations. While Andrew G. Curtin was laboring at the head of the Executive Department day ring and w ing the military strength of the commonwealth and pouring her legions into the national capital, a bond of security to its friends and a defiance to its enemies, his aid of patriotism and labors of stupenduous energy were sought to be counteracted by vague charges of his having allowed the purchase of coffee adulterated with chickery, or that R. C. Hale, the Quarter Muster General had allotted t the troops blankets through which the summer winds could play too freely, or pantaloons that shrunk from the heels to the knees at the first touch of water, with shoes that would scarcely last a man through an en tire dress parade. Such were the accusations made by the disappointed speculators, until they were taken up by those who, in turn, were not deemed by the administration' the most finished soldiers in the land, and therefore not entrusted with positions of command and thus these stories of corruption were exaggerated from false complaints of the dissatisfied, magnified by disappointed speculators, sensationized by the press, vivilied by partizan opponents of Gov. Curtin, until the Union echoed with the corruption of our state government, and the people began to believe that the soldiers from Penusylvania were the most ill-treated and worst abused men in the federal army. The stories became so numerous, that investigation was demanded and allowed, and now we have the result, first in the report of the Grand Jury of the county of Philadelphia, an extract from which we published a few weeks since; and second, the report of the Commissioners to investigate these alleged frauds, whose report has been before the public for the

report in full. We will not enter on details in referring to the important and should not be neglected. eport. That is unnecessary to the establishment of a truth which all admit who have examined the labors of the commission making office, and from other sources, specimens of this report, and we must, therefore, content fac simile treasury notes which are used for adourselves with simply stating that the authori-vertising purposes. The last fac-simile shown ties of Pennsylvania are completely exculpated; us is an improvement, so far as paper and exccomes out of the investigation vindicated in the most doubtedly in some cases be the means of fraud

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION AND THE mission institutes the present investigation; and therefore it did not need their report to the other report to establish the trust. The object of the commission was been committed by agents of the state of Pennsylvania, when the troops to all the first time, with those thus considered guilty. In the requisition of the President on this state were pursuit of this object they were invested with full being organized. At the time this organization power to summon witnesses and examine docu was under way, the public mind was excited ments. This power was used in its fullest extent with the most dreadful apprehensions, while and now the result is known. That result is no the local industry and productive energy of the only creditable to the men thus charged and state, giving way to the embarrassments and the authorities impugned, but it vindicates the apprehensions of the hour, became powerless character of Pennsylvania, and leaves the state and ineffectual, and, for a time, threatened the in no false position of corruption, by which the entire commonwealth with bankruptcy. In people were to be disgraced and the credit of this condition of affairs, with the federal capital, the commonwealth seriously impaired were menaced by a foe of fabulous numbers and most may profit too, by the experience gained exaggerated resources—with the federal autho- throughout these transactions. We may profit ritles appealing for aid-with the capitalists and by steering clear of the speculators who were business men of the land panicized, and the thus for a time successful in humiliating the people themselves almost awe-stricken by the Keystone State, while the executives who come magnitude of the crisis that had burst upon after Gov. Curtin may learn in the danger through their path-contending with all these embar- which he passed, lessons of warning and of benements, the Governor of Pennsylvania, with fit, to guard them against similar embarrass the Governors of the other loyal states, was ex ment, and preserve their reputations from as saults such as those to which he was subjected

DIERS CONSTANT.

Many people imagine that when the loys states have all filled the quotas demanded of them by the federal authorities, that the business of recruiting soldiers will end. In this they are mistaken, as soldiers will be constantly in demand, to keep the companies, regiments, brigades and armies of the Union up to their minimum standard. There are a hundred casu alities which diminish the force and numbers of companies. Sickness and death come without the effects of powder and shot—so that even while an army is in camp, unexposed to the assaults and destruction of an enemy, it is diminishing in numbers and loosing in strength in recruiting becomes constantly necessary, and the organization and discipline of soldiers a work in which every man can engage with profit to his country and benefit to himself. As our army moves from Washington city, it will not of course leave the posts it now occupies unprotected, while at the same time it would be bad policy to leave any of its drilled and efficient force behind for this protection. There fore men will become necessary for garrison duty, for duty in the entrenchments, and for the safety and protection of the immense military works erected by our armies of occupation all over the country.

At this season of the year, the work in the agricultural regions of the western and middle states ceases. Thousands of able bodied men are thus thrown out of employment, while they will be unable to make engagements in other business that usually went on after the harvest was gathered and the threshing finished. It the lumber region, for instance, of this and other states, there will be little if any labor performed during the coming season, a fact to which we have heretofore referred, and to which we now allude as one of the conditions of northern society, out of which we will be able to organize a large and effective force for field opera tions. The material in this particular is the very best for the creation of splendid military hodies, simply because the men are inured to hardship and understand the business of self- keep them so. The nation six months ago bepreservation and self-attention. All that these came expose to dangers within and without men need to render them good soldiers, is a mee to must them right within and now turns knowledge of the manual. They already have a to put them right within, and now turns to putting them right without. It asks the copractice in the use of arms—they understand operation of the loyal States in the latter duty the necessities of long marches, encumbered as in the former.

with burdens equal in weight to the contents of The Secretary of State accompanied by the with burdens equal in weight to the contents of a knapsack or the heft of a musket—and, there—a pleasant excursion over the river yesterday, fore, so far as the hardships of the service are visiting the camps and fortifications. They concerned, this class of men would be fit for the afterwards attended the review at Arlington, and returned at a late camp immediately. There are other classes of men, engaged in other pursuits, all of whom have some peculiar qualification for a soldier's life, and all of whom only need that proficiency which is acquired by exercise and practice is the manual. In view of the necessities which will undoubtedly arise, and the demands PRICE MAKES A STAND AT CARTHAGE. which must grow out of the invasion of ar enemy's lines, the loss by battle, the decrease by sickness, and the thousands of casualities by which the individual force of an army is lessened, we repeat that we must expect to have con stant drafts made on our communities, and that the active men of the loyal states must hold themselves in readiness at any time to be summoned to the camp and the battle field. When they become convinced that this necessity is absolute, and that the duty which they owe to their country is paramount, supreme and superior to any other obligation under which they may rest, they will discover the importance of rendering themselves efficient before the appeal is made for their services. This is easily done, if attempted in the right spirit, because there is in every American citizen the dormant spirit of a soldier which only needs development to render it powerfully effective.

On this account, we suggest that the military, spirit and ardor which now prevail in all parts of Pennsylvania particularly, will be cultivated and increased. Our force in the army must not be allowed to grow less either in number or in State. effectiveness. For every man that falls another last ten days, at least so far as the comments of must be ready to take his place. He must be the press are concerned that have reviewed the ready also to perform his duty by disciplining himself now when time is afforded: All this is

WE CONTINUE TO RECEIVE through the Post-

Our Army in Western Virginia, in addition and to be treated with a liberality and configuration show; without coffee or grog; without even salt to season their rations! Their seaboard menisced; Targe fleets keeping watch and ward at their harbor entrances and the mouths of their the declare that the declare that the state suffered through the inexperience of those engaged in their organization, by imperfections in arms and equilibrients—nor do they hearts to be even now pronounced by our soldlers to be even now Principal Chief Chisrokee Nation.

Synaphy: formidable expeditions awooping down the commissariation, principal Chief Chisrokee Nation.

The rebel Central Hardes, who has recently all commissariations of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsable by white men; on account of the country said to be uninhabitsab

Later

Remonstrance of Lord Lyons against the Arrest of British Subjects.

REPLY OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Misconstruction put upon Secretary Seward's Circular.

The Ministers from England, France and Spain visit the Fortifications.

Washington, Oct. 19. Lord Lyons several days ago addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he said her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Messrs. Patrick and Rahming, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and aithough they had been released, it could not but regard the matter as one requiring very serious consideration. Lord Lyons, under instructions, therefore felt bound to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, as he designated them, and to say that the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary affect and impri-sonment of British subjects.

Secretary Seward in the course of his reply after detailing the facts in regard to the two persons named in Bord Lyons' note, said the proceedings of which the British government complains were taken upon information con-veyed to "the President by the legal police suthorities of the country; and they were not in stituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom in just the extent that in view of the perils of the State he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion he, as well

as his advisers, among whom are the Secretar of War and the Secretary of State, is responsi ble before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable, also, to the judgment the ways and manner we have described, so that of his countrymen, and the enlightened opinion of the civilized world.

And in conclusion, Mr. Seward remarks, the safety of the whole people has become, in the the supreme law, and so present emergency, iong as the danger shall exist all classes of so-iety, equally, the denizen and the citizen cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes.

This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British crown or the justice of the deference which her majesty pays to them. Nevertheless the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanation of the Constitu-tion of the United States, especially when the Constitution thus expounded would load upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for the

Moreover, these explanations find no real upport in the letter and much less in the spirit of the constitut on itself. He must be allowed. therefore, to prefer and be governed by the view of our organic national law, which, while it will enable him to execute his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country, and is sustained by the general consent of the peo-ple, for whom alone that constitution was es-

tablished motel and record of many I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

Surprise is expressed here at the misconstruction attempted to be put upon Secretary Seward's circular by alarmists. The circular shows that our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the government means to

ministers from England, France and Spain had passed by Munson's Hill and returned at a late hour by way of the Long Bridge.

## LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Johnson in Command of the Rebel Forces in Missonri. letve ami i<del>st ma**o iss**ita</del>ta uz ba**mai**na ez

The Cherokee Indians Join the Rebels. ر ل رو<del>ل کی روان کا کا معاملا</del> ۲٫۰ والیا کی ایسا HARDER REPORTED TO BE MARCHING TO THE AID OF PRICE.

NO NEWS FROM OUR ADVANCE

Roita, Mo., Oct. 18. The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items:

reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, sixty miles from Springfield.

The Legislature is to be called together on the fourth of Navamber 1 fourth of Nevember. The rebels at Vienna have dispersed. A portion going home and the remainder will join

Johnson has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property, meaning slaves, from the State. It is not said whether Johnson super-

cedes Price.
The following letter is clipped from the Ft. Smith Times:

mith Times:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PARK HILL, C. N., Aug. 24, 1881. Maj. Clark, A. Q. M., C. S. A. SIR :- I herewith forward to your care dis

puthes for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I nave the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express. At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tablequa on the 21st inst. the Cherokees with marked unamity declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have raised and placed under command of Col. John Drew to meet any emergency that may arise, having espoused the cause of the Confederate

We hope to render efficient service in the pro-

thousand troops, and is expected to reach him by next Sunday.

Nothing has been heard from our advance guard beyond the Osage, wo day.

Licurron, Mo., Oct. 17.—No other bridge than that at Big river has been interfered with from Washington. by the rebels on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and no rebels are now known to be on the road.

The 8th Wisconsin regiment is now here, and another regiment, with Major Schofield's battery of artillery, is understood to be on the road, which will make this point secure against

> The rebels are reported in large force twenty five miles below this point, but nothing definite is known as to their number or designs.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH OPENED TO SALT LAKE,

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH SAN FRANCISCO IN A FEW DAYS.

FORT BRIDGES, UTAH, Oct. 18. The Pacific telegraph line was completed to Salt Lake at one o'clock to-day.

The line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco will be finished in a few days.

Died.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of her parents in Lo est street beween Front and Second streets, in this city, Allow Q. Gross, aged 8 years and 7 months.

New Advertisements.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—All styles and prices. A large assortment just received at GEO.

OUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.—
Geo. D. Prentice's paper Every number a gem.—
rus sale only at 116 Market street above Fifth oct19

A LL the Daily and Weekly Papers Cheap Publications, Prints, Fancy Articles and No-tions and Stationery of every description, for sale at SEC L. WALTER'S Cheap Stationery and Periodical De-pot, 116 Market street.

NOTICE. BOUT FORTY LOGS were caught and

A landed on the basks of the Susquebanna river at ruear the Half way House. The owner is requested to all, prove property and pay all charges, or the logs will esold according to faw.

Oct19 altw2 \* JOHN WHITMOYER.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, ) VOLUNTER SERVICE Harrisburg, Pa., October 19, 1861.

EALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Rations' will be received by the undersignen at his office until 12 M., on the 25th inst., or supplying complete army rations, (raw,) for the companies mustered in and to be mustered into the service of the United States at Camp

Said rations to be delivered at such times as may be designated by the proper officer and on his requisition. Bids must state the price per ration delivered as above. A contract, which must be executed (with bond for faithful performance) within three days after notification of acceptance of bi', will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for the period of two months from lat November 1861, unless sooner terminated by the U.S. Commissary General.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject

all unreasonable bids W. DONALDSON,

Capt & C. S. U. S. A.

FIELD FOR PROMOTION!

oct19-dtd

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY. WANTED AT ONCE, 800 YOUNG MEN

TOR THE 3D BATTALLION OF THE ISIN Regiment U.S. Infantry, commanded by Major Will. A. Noxes.

The Patriotic young men of Pennsylvania sheuld eagerly embrace this opportunity of Juling this splended Rifle Regiment.

erly embrace this opportunity of joining this spiended Rifle Regiment.

Recruits will be uniformed and disciplined as soon as enlisted.

Good clothing, Food, Quarters and Medical attendance, free of charge, and the soldier in this Regiment is promptly pard.

It is important to remember that the operations of

promptly pa d.

It is important to remember that the organization of this Resiment is such that yoing men who have the instinct of soldiers and who are inspired with the patriotic arder for marching under the folds of the eld that and Stripes with have in this Regiment the fopportunity of tising from the grade of privates to that of a commisaloned effect in the Regular Army, as one third of the officers will be laven from the ranks when the Regular has its complement of men.

All the pension laws apply to all men in the Regular Service. Every sick and cisabled soldier will be comfortably provided for in the "Soldiers Home," established by the Government. Apply to

I by the Government. Apply to 1 by the Government. Apply to 2 J. M. EYSTER, Capt U. S. Army, Recruiting (fficer 18th U. S. Intantry, Recruiting Rendexvous "Exchange," Walnut street,

larrisburg, Pa. Oct. 19, 1861. HORSE FOR SALE.

LOR Sale, a good cart and wagon horse four years old, and broken to harness, will be sold cused (for want of use) and pay taken in cash or farm produce. To be seen at the kaGLE WORKS oct. 7 dlw.

EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS. OD LARGE NEW BRIGHT EMPTY

PLOUR BARREIS in good condition for sale
[1628] WM. DOOK, Jr., &c.

SPICED SALMONII RESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put

up neatly in five pound cans.

je25 WM. DOCK, Jr., &Co. IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY

R. P. H. ALLABACH, Surgeon Den-N. R. H. ALLABACH, Surgeon Dentist, Manufacturer of Mineral Plate Teeth, the only method that obviates every objection to the use of artificial teeth, emeracing partial, haif and whole sets of one plees only, of pure and indestruct ele mineral, there are, no crevices for the accomputation of smill particles of feed and therefore, no office lye oder from the breath, as no metal is used in their construction, there can be no galvanic action or metal is used in their construction, there can be no galvanic action or metal is used in their construction, there can be no galvanic action or metal is used in their construction. Hence the individual is not an injury of with sore inrost, hendache, its. Office No. 48 North Second street, Harrisburg.

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN Lis All Environ OF AFENTLEMEN

is colicized to our very large assortment of
Understand Journe Kin Groves, best article manufactured
All the different kinds of Wirries Gloves.
Liggest assortment of Housey in the city.
Cavarse, Susrempers, Hardenguists, Ready Hemmed.
And everything in Gents' west, at

Next to the Harrishing Rank

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLLECTING OFFICE Has been removed from No. 28 Second St.

NO. 130 MARKET STREET TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.

JOHN WALLOWER, JR., Agt. GENERAL FORW ARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

COODS AND MERCHANDISE promptly

New Advertisements

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE:

KIMBALL

38 1/2 MARKET STREET SELLS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

BOOTS AND SHOES IN HARRISBURG! IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE IT CALL AND FX AMINE OUR GOODS, AND Y U WILL

IF YOU WANT LADIES' FISE GAITERS GO TO KIMBALU. IF YOU WANTLADIES BALMORAL WALS. ING SHOES. GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOP STORE

IF YOU WANT LADIES' FINE KID LACE GO TO KIMBALL'S IF YOU WANT GENTS' EXTRA FINE CALE

DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE: IE AOA MANL GENLS, CATE BATAORF WALKING SHOES, FIT FOR A GENERAL TO WEAR.

GO TO KIMBALLE! IF YOU WANT BOY'S VERY FIXE CALS

GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE IF YOU WANT THE BEST SHOES IN THE CITY.

GO TO KIMBALL . IF YOU WANT LADIES' AND GENTS GIVE OVER-SHOES,

In short, it you went any kind of B of To AND SE GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE 38% MARKET SIRRET, and there you with the lates assortment to select from. "WK STUDY TO PURSAL. Also 100 empty Shoe Boxes for sale cheap

C. K. KELLER.

SOLE AGENT FOR MITHELL'S POISONED WHEAT, To Poison Crows, Rats and Mice, CAUSING THEM TO DIE ON THE SENT

oci16-d1w\*

SEALED PROPOSALS, till the 21st 100 to ber, 1861, at 12 o'clock, m are invited? supplying the Army with Beef Cattley hoof, to be delivered at Chambershing Hans burg, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania g the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all periculars with the form of bid published herewit Government reserves to itself the tight the largest th in Treasury not s or other funds it has ! bursement, and to reject any bid and cause. No bid will be entertained unless to bidder is present to respond to his idl The Government will rec ive 4.000 leading der the contract, and will reserve the right require any additional number up to be an

Deliveries to be made weekly in sud hand ties as may be required.

The Cattle must average 1.300 pomisms reight; and no animal will be received w...

weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received The bids to be directed to Capt. A. Borkwill C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and entote ed "Proposals for Beef Cattle FORM OF BID.

I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the head :
\_\_\_\_\_\_per hundred pounds gross weight. in Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburg, Harr burg, or York, in the State of Penasylvania a the Government may designate, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. Are Cattle to be weighed on the scales and to weight so determined to be the purchase weight I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract additional to th receive Treasury notes or other 6 ammed funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be some ed to be made about the 10th of North



STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

ANDING AND EMBARKING PAS-S-NGER- at QUEENSTOWN, (Irelands the life pool, New York and Philadelphia Steamen) comfarintend despatching their full powers a probability of the powers of

JUST PUBLISHED. A MANUAL

MILITARY SURGERY

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