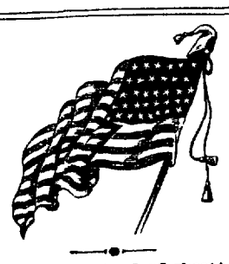
Daily Telegraph.



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

Monday Afternoon, October 21, 1861.

THE HONEST UNION MEN OF THIS STATE have by this time discovered the means by which the Breckinridge democracy have managed to elect a large number of their sympathizers, as members of the approaching legislative House of Representatives. Before the election, these men were all advocated as Union candidates—as representatives who were to eschew party, and lend their aid and influence only to the support of both State and National Administrations in their struggles to put down rebellion. But since success has crowned their efforts, and the Breckinridge men have discovered that they hold a kind of balance of power in the House, they have thrown off the Union mask, and now declare their true intention of fixing only on such a policy as will promote their party interests, compromise the issues involved in this war, and settle our difficulties by compelling the federal authority to yield to the slave power. The *Patriot and Union* already indicates this policy by claiming the Union men elected on union principles in Lancaster, Chester, Lehigh, Blair, Centre and other counties, as Democrats—as regular wool-dyed, dough-face Breckinridge Democrats, such as control its own columns. By this means this clique intend to get possession of the House. By this means they hope to fulfill the obligations entered into before Mr. Buchanan's term had expired, of giving aid and comfort to the rebels—and on the effects of the result thus so early demonstrated, we congratulate the Republicans who suffered themselves to be hoodwinked by their enemies, and who are thus about to be represented by those who will not only degrade the Republican masses as a party, but put them to scorn and contempt as freemen.

THE LATE COLLECTOR AT NASHVILLE, Tennessee has arrived in Washington, bringing late news from Tennessee. He says that the Union feeling is very much stronger in that state than outside facts would seem to indicate. A large number of the best Union men have joined the secessionists simply to save their lives and property till the time comes when the arrival of federal troops will enable them to avow their real sentiments. He reports that provisions are abundant in Nashville, the rebels having had forethought to lay in supplies while the railroads were running to Louisville. In fact the whole summer has been improved by the Confederate leaders in importing valuable articles or merchandise for fall and winter consumption.

MAINE PREPARING FOR THE WAR.—Recruiting goes forward briskly in Maine, and nine full regiments have already marched to the war. The Eleventh is nearly full, and volunteers are pouring into the Twelfth, which is commanded by Colonel Shepley, to be attached to General Butler's division. Neal Dow has also taken up the sword and commenced recruiting as Colonel of the Thirteenth. The cavalry regiment is nearly full. It will consist of twelve companies, of one hundred men each, and is expected to be entirely equipped and ready to take the field in about three weeks. It is commanded by Colonel John Goddard, the leading lumberman of Maine.

POISONOUS OYSTERS.—A member of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, who has emigrated to this country, having occasion to get some oysters, he went to an oyster stand in New York city, and observed, after the man in attendance had opened several of the bivalves, that his knife was covered with a deep green coating. He borrowed the knife of the oyster-man, analyzed the coating, and found it to be a deposition of pure native copper, whence he very naturally infers that there is a necessity for again cautioning oyster-eaters against the danger of eating oysters whose bed is situated above a sub-marine copper mine.

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES declare that there is no reason to fear the occurrence of hostilities between this country and any foreign power, while the vigorous vindication of the policy of the government contained in Secretary Seward's reply to Lord Lyons, gives the fullest assurances that the national dignity will be upheld to the fullest extent. Both the British citizens, who are made the subject of Lord Lyon's remonstrance, were released from imprisonment at Fort Lafayette some time since, and are now at full liberty on parole; so that there is no immediate occasion for difficulty in their individual cases.

SOME LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the national loan have been made in Providence, Rhode Island. Messrs. Brown & Ives subscribed for $100,000; Alexander Duncan, Esq., $100,000; A. D. & J. Y. Smith, $40,000; the trustees of estate of Thomas L. Halsey, $20,000.

IT IS REPORTED that the traitor Twiggs has resigned his command in the rebel army, and that he is succeeded by Mansfield Lovell, late Deputy Street Commissioner in this city.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, is visiting the camps about Washington, instructing and encouraging the soldiers.

LABOR IN THE ARMY.

A soldier generally has as much work as he can perform, if he attends to his daily drill, the usual camp labor and the attention necessary to keep his body clean. If all these duties are properly discharged, with a constant readiness for advance, battle and the occupation of conquered localities, a soldier has little time or disposition to engage either in digging trenches, erecting earth-works, or constructing any description of fortification or defense. His thoughts, his training and his disposition while in camp do not run in the direction of monotonous labor. He is readier with the bayonet than the pick-ax, and will wield his sabre with more alacrity than he can handle a spade. These facts have been before the War Department for some time, and with his usual sagacity, Secretary Cameron has conceived and is about to establish a new system, by which the time of the soldier can be entirely devoted to his perfection in arms, while the economy and discipline of the camp will also be promoted and enhanced. Hereafter laborers are to be employed in the erection of fortifications, and soldiers are not to be assigned to that duty in the future. We have no doubt that the system will be production of great good, simply because the practice heretofore of compelling men to labor hard with a shovel or pick in their hands until the alarm was given for them to shoulder their muskets and march to meet a foe, was not the most conducive either to valor, activity or success in a fight. As long as the labor in the trenches and on the fortifications was not equally distributed among the rank and file, it was one of those other petty acts of oppressive distinction, of which the regular American army must be relieved before the service will possess the attractions necessary to make it a school of competition in all its grades and all its departments. By thus relieving the soldier from irksome labor, the idea is not to establish the disgrace of industry, or to hold labor as beneath the dignity or the qualification of any man. The object of Secretary Cameron is rather to afford the soldier all his time for military study and perfection—to elevate and encourage every man in the ranks, and thus leave him no excuse for dereliction, or no exemption from any of the stern and more dangerous duties of his profession. If this system is put into operation, and the soldier in camp is kept in constant attention to his drill exercise and personal care, it will relieve many of those in command of an abundance of time, and in the end turn their care to their own improvements, discipline and devotion to their profession. The object in either case is a consumation calculated to do good to the common soldier and superior commander.

MEN FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

It has been suggested by a cotemporary that there are thousands of men in the free and loyal states who would gladly enter the army for a certain period, but that their business and personal engagements are of such a character that they cannot possibly enlist for three years. We confess that there is something plausible in this suggestion, and we therefore join in the recommendation that the federal authorities call for at least one hundred thousand men to serve for six months. This force could be recruited and disciplined in the loyal states in one month, and in the present condition and temper of the public mind, good soldiers are abundant and willing to serve for such a period, while it is entirely out of their power to leave home and business for a greater length of time. During the coming winter, a hundred if not two hundred thousand men will be out of employment, and these anticipated idlers, too, are composed of the very best material in point of health, intelligence and activity for the organization of an army. Until the revival of business which is bound to occur with the opening of the next spring, these men must needs be employed.—They all feel that they could be of service to their country for such a length of time as intervenes between the present fall and the future spring, at the expiration of which time they would be again more useful to the nation at home, engaged in the pushing forward of business, the production of means and the cultivation of trade and commerce, than they would be in the ranks with arms in their hands. We trust that the federal authorities will give these suggestions some attention. If the fall and winter campaign is to be vigorous, we will need all the men we can recruit. As the army is now distributed, the rebels are being daily hemmed in—their communication cut off, their resources curtailed, their recruiting diminished, and their armies fast being forced into positions where they must either fight or surrender. And when the fight comes, it is discreet that we should be prepared. That preparation must consist in men, and therefore if the government should add another hundred thousand men for the period suggested, the force would be on hand just in time to crush the traitors.

We repeat, then, that the suggestions of our cotemporary are well worthy of consideration. Now is the time to get good soldiers, when the valor and patriotism of the people are both around.

SMITHS IN THE ARMY.

The Smith family can have no complaints that they are not amply represented among the field officers in the war. There is (acting) Maj. General William F. Smith, of Vermont, commanding the right wing of our army on the Potomac; and opposed to him is Maj. General Gustavus W. Smith, commanding the left wing of the rebel army. Brigadier General Charles Ferguson Smith commands at Paducah. Of Colonels and field officers there is apparently no end. Illinois has Colonel Robert F. Smith, 16th regiment, at St. Joseph, Mo., Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, 35th regiment, in Fremont's army; Colonel John E. Smith, of the Lead Mine regiment raising at Galena. Ohio furnishes five Colonels Smith, viz: Benj. F. Smith, of the 1st; Wm. S. Smith, of the 13th; J. L. Kirby Smith, of the 54th; and Orlando Smith, of the 73d. Missouri has Colonel Morgan L Smith of the 8th. We should despair of enumerating the Smiths who are field, staff or line officers, suffice it the proportion is well maintained. There was at one time a proposition to raise a full regiment of Smiths; but the difficulty would be in making up an intelligible list of killed and wounded was an insuperable objection.

What the War will do for America.

From the London Chronicle.

For the first time since they had a history of their own, the United States men, whether Federals or Confederates, are encountering real difficulties and fighting real battles against equal foes. No doubt the difficulties are self created, and the battles are fought with one another.—The Union has divided itself and gone to buffets—but the result is the same. The nation is passing through the crucible—it is being purged as by fire. All the tests of national strength, of individual hardihood, of administrative ability, and of public spirtt to which we, in the Old World have been subjected over and over again from our youth upward, are now suddenly applied to our American brethren in the full tide of their wealth and enjoyment. In their turn they have to discover by hard trial whether they possess generals who can command, soldiers who will fight, ministers with ability to organize, and a national spirit loyal enough to redeem the heavy burdens, the chilling disappointments, and above all, the wearisome delays inevitable in a state of war. It is, indeed, but improbable that the struggle may serve, not only to prove, but to produce, the virtues it is most desirable to find. It may be a proof as a test of the American character. From the pending contest the Americans, as a nation, may retire in the end exhausted and impoverished. But any temporary sacrifice of money or territory will be amply repaid if the National energies have been trained, and society in every circle has learned to set a due value on the possessions which have been gained, or preserved, at a heavy cost of blood and treasure. If such should be the result of the war, it will have proved the happiest event that ever happened to America. The Americans may be weaker, poorer, and even disunited by its occurrence, but the loss will be far overbalanced by the gain. They will have acquired a better title to respect from other nations. Above all, they will have learned better how to respect themselves.

A Soldier Wounded by an Elk.

On Sunday morning, Simeon Garrett, a member of Capt. Horn's company was attacked and wounded by a large buck elk belonging to the Agricultural Society, and which with two others of the female species, and several common deer have been running at large on the Fair Ground. The old elk, from the first introduction of the soldiers, had shown unmistakeable signs of rebellion, squealing vehemently every few minutes, and shaking his enormous horns whenever any person approached within fifty yards of him. The first sight of the American flag made him furious and plainly indicated that he was a traitor of the bloodiest stripe. He was accordingly watched with considerable caution, and sensible persons kept out of his way.—The soldier who had the "Bull Run" fight with his elkship, showed more "courage than conduct," and if others had not gone immediately to his assistance, would have inevitably been killed The elk had pounced upon him, and was horning him furiously, having gored him in one thigh to the depth of three inches, besides inflicting sundry bruises on his body. The wounded man was taken to a boarding house and is now considered convalescent. The poor old elk suffered the most barbarous punishment, being immediately executed, skinned, quartered, and his flesh equally divided among the several companies, and became food for canibals! Thus may it be to all traitors.—*American Standard, Uniontown.*

A Reported Outbreak in Western Virginia.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, of October 18th.

Governor Pierpont yesterday received a dispatch from Mr. Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, announcing that the rebels had made their appearance in Wirt and Gilmer counties in great numbers, and were carrying on to the perfect terror of the inhabitants. It was reported that they had attacked Capt Hill's cavalry company, stationed at Elizabethtown, and completely cut them to pieces, and were threatening Parkersburg.

The dispatch is certainly from a very reliable source and is entitled to the fullest credit. It is known that an unusual number of rebels have recently appeared in Wirt, Gilmer and Calhoun counties, and many Union men have been murdered. The rebel forces are not natives of the counties named, but are regularly organized bands, doubtless from Floyd's army.

Last night, about dark, companies A, B, C, D and E, of the First Virginia Infantry took passage on the steamer Woodside for Parkersburg. Colonel Thoburn being absent from the city, Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, of the First Cavalry, went in command. We are not at liberty to state the destination of the expedition. The boys came over from Camp Carlile, proceded by the First Cavalry band, under a drenching rain that would have drowned the spirits of a less enthusiastic crowd, but a jollier set of fellows never set out upon expedition, the object of which they know nothing.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A K. G. C.—The examination of Frederick Court, an alleged member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, on a charge of conspiracy against the United States Government, was commenced on Wednesday afternoon before United States Commissioner White, in the U. S. Court room, at Cleveland. One of the witnesses for the United States testified that one of the Knights had explained the signs of recognition to him. Told him to ask a member if he was "out last night" If he replied, "I was," he was to ask "what he saw." "Saw a star in the East." "Which way was it traveling?" "Towards Bethlehem," etc. If these questions were answered rightly, the man was a member of the Order. The case is still under examination, and it will have the effect, at any rate, of scaring the traitors who have organized or intend to organize lodges of this traitorous association in Ohio.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER made a speech at Burlington, Vermont, on Wednesday evening. He said that if any foreign nation dared to interfere in our intestine war, we would cease dealing with southern traitors as erring brothers, delicately and tenderly, and should arm every loyal Union man, North and South, both *black and white, bond and free*, until treason and its abettors are exterminated, and the meddlesome world was taught a salutary lesson. This sentiment was received with overwhelming plaudits.

THE LATEST ITEM OF INTELLIGENCE received in Richmond was, that Mr. Lincoln is about to issue a proclamation, declaring all marriages between loyal and rebel parties null and void! Now this has a spice of piquancy to it that we like. If all their lies were as readable, we wouldn't mind giving a column a day to the inventions of the secession news-mongers.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—The extra session of the Connecticut Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday. The only business transacted was the giving unlimited power to raise volunteers to the Governor; the authorizing of another loan of two millions of dollars, and the assuming of the collection of the national tax, by which 15 per cent. is saved.

DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF SIGHT.—At Chicago on Wednesday, the jury in the case of Julia Farrell against Frederick A. Cadwell, an action brought to recover damages for mal practice in the treatment of the plaintiff's eyes, by which her sight was destroyed, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed her damages at $10,000.

WILD DUCKS have appeared on the Susquehanna, near Wrightsville, Pa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later From Washington.

Passage of Vessels Down the Potomac.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

Forward Movement of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Operations of the Rebels on the Potomac.

Capture of a Philadelphia Vessel Ladened with Government Hay.

CAPTURE OF THE ENEMY'S TENTS.

THE NAVAL ACTION AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The Reliance went down to join the Potomac flotilla last night. The Robert Leslie started thither at noon to day. Some forty vessels went down the river yesterday and safely passed the rebel batteries. A large number of shots were fired at them, but none struck.

From information received here, it is believed that the armored steamship or floating steam battery now building after the Ericcson plan will be completed before the other two are finished. The work upon it being of less magnitude, a large surplus from the sum appropriated by Congress remains.

Secretary Cameron returned this morning from his visit to the west.

The good disciplinary order of our troops in their recent movements affords a subject for military enconium.

All persons to whom passes are allowed to the army lines have gone over the river to be witnesses of the great events that are expected to take place in Virginia during the week.

There is no truth in the rumor that General McClellan disapproves of the naval expedition to the South.

The entire division of the Pennsylvania reserves, under the command of General McCall, moved forward about twelve miles on Saturday afternoon, leaving their tents behind at Lewinsville. The brave Pennsylvania troops, when a battle does take place, will be foremost in the conflict. They are now far in advance of all the other troops. Col. Campbell's splendid regiment of artillery is with the reserves, who are now encamped on the Leesburg turnpike, in the neighborhood of Drainesville.

It is reported that Gen. McClellan is about to establish his headquarters at Ball's Cross Roads.

Col. Friedmann's cavalry yesterday brought in the rebel who offered $1,000 reward for one of our guides.

Persons attached to the steam tug *Resolute*, report, that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while off Occoquan creek, near Budd's Point, the cable by which the *Resolute* was towing the schooner *Fairfax* (from Philadelphia) broke, when the latter drifted towards the shore, and the rebels started out in boats and captured her. The *Resolute* was, it is added, fired at from the battery in that vicinity, but, being unable to render assistance, made her way to Washington, where she arrived last evening. The *Fairfax* was heavily laden with hay. It is reported that the rebels had stretched a chain over the river, to impede the passage of vessels. The *Resolute*, being of lighter draft than the *Fairfax*, passed over it.

The firing on the Resolute and the vessels in tow, on Saturday, by rebel batteries, was very determined. She was struck by four shot, but no particular damage done. One hundred and sixty shot and shells were thrown by the rebels the officers of the flotilla keeping count, aided by a glass. There are two guns at the upper battery on Cockpit Point, with a white Palmetto flag flying. At the next battery there are eight guns; then one of four and five. Farther down long entrenchments are being thrown up, making five miles of batteries, and all of heavy guns.

On Thursday, Gen. Richardson, with one hundred men, went out eight miles from Alexandria, towards Fairfax, where they took one hundred and twenty of the enemy's tents. They had been used by a Louisiana regiment, who, it is said, had gone home.

On Friday, General J. B. Richardson, with twelve hundred men, twelve guns, and a squad of cavalry, went to Pohick Church, where they came upon the enemy in considerable force, twelve miles from Alexandria. The rebels beat the long roll three times, but made no attack. Gen. Richardson soon after returned to camp with his men.

Official intelligence has been received here, through a gentleman who has just arrived from the south respecting the affair in New Orleans. The gentleman states that the second account which was received at Richmond was not so exaggerated, and was confined to the details, which were in substance that our little squadron had had an engagement with the rebel squadron under command of Hollins, and that two of our steamers got aground during the engagement and suffered considerable. In regard to the sinking of the Preble, he says that was denied. None of our vessels were captured, and but few lives were lost.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Return of Released Prisoners to Baltimore.

NO FLAGS OF TRUCE TO NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20.

Some twenty released prisoners, who have been waiting for several days to go to Norfolk by a flag of truce, will return to Baltimore to-night. Neither the general commanding nor the flag officer will allow any communication with the rebels, at least for a number of days. The released rebel prisoners from Fort Lafayette arrived here this morning, and were sent temporarily to the store ship.

Col. Dimmick who has been post commandant at Old Point for nearly two years left last night for Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. The garrison paraded in his honor, and the occasion was highly flattering to a beloved Colonel.

Major Jones of Gen. Wool's staff has been appointed Provost Marshal at Old Point.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

The Bangor *Times* publishes an extract from a letter dated Barbadoes, Sept. 27th., stating that the privateer Sumter was captured to leeward, by the U. S. frigate Powhattan. Letters from well informed parties in Barbadoes, of Sept. 28th, received here make no mention of the report.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.

There is more demand for Flour and more firmness in market; 30,000 bbls. sold at $5 37½ @$5 50 for Superfine, $5 75 for Extra, and $6 00 for Extra Family, including 1,000 bbls. Ohio Extra, before arrival, at $5 75. Receipts and stock moderate.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. WOODBRIDGE.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Woodbridge died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 84 years.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Defeat of the Rebels on Lynn Creek.

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

GEN. FREMONT AT WARSAW.

PRICE REINFORCED BY McCULLOCH.

FORTIFYING OSCEOLA.

Federal Soldiers Captured by the Rebels

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20.

It is reported that Acting General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with twenty-five hundred men, has arrived at Lynn creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number and taking over two hundred prisoners. He also captured eighteen wagon loads of goods belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm whom the rebels had robbed.

The advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock on Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday.

General Seigel's division had crossed the river.

In was reported in our camp at Warsaw, that Gen. Price had been largely reinforced by the rebels under M'Culloch, and that the combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

ARRESTS—FALSE RUMORS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Uriel Wright, a member of the State Convention, Sam. Blehurchell, a member of the Legislature, and John T. Choppell, secessionists, were arrested to-day by order of the Provost Marshal.

It is now believed that the large number of men reported to have deserted from Price's army, including some 5000 or more said to have been disbanded after the fall of Lexington, are still in the service of the rebellion, and will form bands in various parts of the State, for bridge burning and general marauding purposes.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT DENIED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, to the effect that Secretary Cameron, on his recent visit to this department, brought an order to General Fremont to transfer the command of the Western Department to General Hunter, and that the execution of the order was delayed at the request of General Fremont, is pronounced untrue. If Secretary Camoron had such an order, it was not presented. The interview between Secretary Cameron and General Fremont was satisfactory to both parties.

HUDSON, MO., Oct. 20.—Messengers say that a scouting party from Cameron, numbering one hundred men, have been taken prisoners by some six hundred rebels at Micaham, Caldwell county. Four hundred federal troops at Cameron were ready to march to the rescue when the train left. Another party of from forty to sixty was in Carroll county, and had captured seventeen of Col. Morgan's men. Morgan had started in pursuit.

THE BATTLE AT BOLIVAR.

Important Statement of a Lady from Bolivar Heights.

DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF A REBEL CLERGYMAN.

Stabbing Wounded Soldiers With Penknives.

Mrs. Mary Young, a lady and a resident for some years of Bolivar Heights, arrived here this evening, having left her home on Saturday. She represents the condition of matters at the Heights as truly distressing. It was a village of some note, but now there are not more than ten families there, composed of negroes and Irish. She has not had any meat to eat for two weeks past, and butter or molasses was not to be obtained for miles around. All the men were enlisted in the rebel army, and the women are obliged to do the servile work. One young man, who died there last Monday, could not be buried until Friday, and then the interment was made by the women, in a garden attached to one of the houses.

After the battle at the Heights, the other day, four or five of our wounded, who were left on the ground, were put to death by a slow and cruel process, such as stabbing them in various parts of the body with a small penknife. In these acts the rebels were aided by a Presbyterian clergyman of Harper's Ferry, now residing at Sheppardstown. The rebel force, she thinks, was three thousand men. She also says that sue saw six wagon loads of dead rebel soldiers, about 150 in number.

Died.

On the 20th inst., MARTHA C. POULTON, aged 5 years, lone month and 16 days.

[The funeral will take place from her father's residence n Walnut street to morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.] *

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county to make and report distribution of the money in the hands of Henry Sheffer, Assignee of George Nohrenhol of Derry township, among parties legally entitled to the same.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hummelstown on Wednesday the 13th of November, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where those interested may attend if they think proper.

JESSE B. HUMMEL,
Hummelstown, Oct. 21, 1861.—d1tw2t* Auditor.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

BECAUSE of the annoyances to which he is constantly subjected by tresspasses of soldiers, the undersigned has given up his lease of the premises on which he now resides, adjoining Camp Curtin, and offers for sal his large collection of choice STRAWBERRY PLANTS. The assortment comprises:

60,000 Wilson's Albany Seedlings.
80,000 Hovey Seedlings.
20,000 Early Scarlet.
15,000 Scarlet Magnet.
And some other fine varieties.

The plants are young and vigorous. They were selected with great care, and for size and quality the fruit cannot be excelled. A rare opportunity is here presented to persons who wish to procure a choice assortment for Spring planting. They will be sold cheap.

Orders left on the premises or at the Post office, Harrisburg, will receive prompt attention. The plants will be delivered early in the spring. Address

JOHN LOBAN,
oct21-d1w Harrisburg, Pa.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Oct. 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, up to twelve o'clock on Friday, the 25th of October, 1861, to furnish the following supplies in such quantities, and at such places as may be directed at this office:

1,000 CORDS OF OAK WOOD.

The same to be inspected by proper persons selected as provided by the act of Assembly. Bids will be limited to 250 cords, but persons may bid for one or more lots.

R. C. HALE,
oc21-3t Quarter Master General.

New Advertisements

FIELD FOR PROMOTION!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.

WANTED AT ONCE, 800 YOUNG MEN

FOR THE 3D BATTALLION OF THE 15th Regiment U. S. Infantry, commanded by Major Will. A. Stokes

The Patriotic young men of Pennsylvania should early embrace this opportunity of joining this Splendid 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 paid.

It is important to remember that the great majority of this Regiment is such that young men who have the instinct of soldiers and who are inspired with the patriotic ardor for marching under the folds of the old Star and Stripes will have in this Regiment the opportunity of rising from the grade of privates to that of a commissioned officer in the Regular Army, as one-third of the officers will be taken from the ranks when the Regiment has its complement of men.

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

J. M. EYSTER, Capt 1 S Infantry
Recruiting Officer 15th U. S. Infantry
Recruiting Rendezvous "Exchange," Walnut street
Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 19, 1861.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THAT

KIMBALL,

38½ MARKET STREET,

SELLS THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN HARRISBURG

IF YOU DO NOT BELIEVE IT CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS, AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED!

IF YOU WANT LADIES' FINE GAITERS,
GO TO KIMBALL'S
IF YOU WANT LADIES' BALMORAL WALKING SHOES,
GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE
IF YOU WANT LADIES' FINE KID LACE BOOTS,
GO TO KIMBALL'S
IF YOU WANT GENTS' EXTRA FINE CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS,
GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE
IF YOU WANT GENTS' CALF BALMORAL WALKING SHOES, FIT FOR A GENTLEMAN TO WEAR,
GO TO KIMBALL'S
IF YOU WANT BOY'S VERY FINE CALF BOOTS,
GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE
IF YOU WANT THE BEST SHOES IN THE CITY,
GO TO KIMBALL'S
IF YOU WANT LADIES' AND GENTS' GUM OVER-SHOES,
GO TO KIMBALL'S

In short, if you want any kind of BOOTS AND SHOES
GO TO THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE STORE,
38½ MARKET STREET, and there you will find a large assortment to select from. "WE STUDY TO PLEASE."

Also 100 empty Shoe Boxes for sale cheap
oct18-daw3t J. C. KIMBALL

C. K. KELLER,

SOLE AGENT FOR

MITHELL'S POISONED WHEAT,

To Poison Crows, Rats and Mice,

CAUSING THEM TO DIE ON THE SPOT.

oct16-d1w*

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

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Rations" will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., on the 27th inst., for supplying complete army rations, for the companies mustered in and to be mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Cameron.

Said rations to be delivered at such times as may be designated by the proper officer at 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 bid, will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for the period of two months from 1st 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.
oct19-dtd

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND LIVERPOOL.

LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland,) the ensuing week, the New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 19; GLASGOW, October 26; and ETNA, Saturday, November 2, and every Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN	$75 00	STEERAGE	$33 00
do to London	$80 00	do to London	$35 00
do to Paris	$85 00	do to Paris	$38 00
do to Hamburg	$85 00	do to Hamburg	$35 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $10 00 From Queenstown, $30 00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow to W. & C. W. INMAN, 5 St. Enoch Square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EDWARDS & MAY, 61 King William St.; in Paris to JULES DROUET, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent,
oc11-tf 15 Broadway, New York.
Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

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 d1w

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 crevices for the accumulation of small particles of food and therefore, no offensive odor from the breath, as no metal is used in their construction, there can be no galvanic action or metalic taste Hence the individual is not annoyed with sore throat, headache, &c. Office No. 43 North Second street, Harrisburg.
oct12-d1y

DAVID HAYNES, 110 MARKET, ST.
HARRISBURG, Agent for

LILLIE'S PATENT

Wrought and Chilled Iron Burglar Proof

SAFES.

Strictly the ONLY Mercantile Safe made, that is both Fire and Burglar Proof mar29-d1y

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, LATHER and INFANT BRUSHES, in great variety
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.