

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.

### Tuesday Afternoon, October 22, 1861.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE. The following eloquent and appropriate proclamation, appointing a day of general thanksgiving and praise, has just been issued from the Executive office of Pennsylvania. There is something in the composition and tone of this production, unlike any other proclamation on the same subject which has ever issued from the same department, and we cannot but commend both its elegance of diction and really eloquent sentiment:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28th OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compased, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, vio-lent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.
A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR :

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Common

### DEATH OF SENATOR BAKER.

The announcement we make to-day, under our telegraphic summary, of the death of Senator Baker, Colonel of the California regiment, which occurred in the battle near Leesburg. Va., will elicit the profound regret of every loyal man in the country. A more daring or chivalrous soldier than Col. Baker has not drawn a sword in this contest, nor had any man so blended in his character the essential qualities of soldier and statesman, orator and sage.

Col. Baker was a native of England, but was brought to this country by his father when he was yet a youth, and for many years resided in the city of Philadelphia. He studied law in the Union troops were coming through the The movements on our side were known almost that city, and then removed west, making the town, the amiable old Secession ladies poisoned state of Illinois his home. In 1845 he was their preserves and other nice things, and when elected to Congress. Immediately after his the rumor proved false, they felt a little sorry, election, the Mexican war commenced, when he | no doubt, as the preserves were all gone for raised a regiment and went out to reinforce nix." The same lady says that there was not Gen. Taylor. He returned home as a bearer of one yard of calico and but one hoop skirt for sale despatches, resumed his seat in Congress, which in the town. What wonder that all the women he resigned to join his regiment. He was at the seige of Vera Cruz, at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and when Gen. Shields was disabled, if the people chose to make him President, and Col. Baker took command of his brigade during the war. After the war, he was again elected to Congress from Illinois, for the session of 1849-'50. He left Illinois at this period in the service of the Panama railroad company, and returned again with his health and fortunes sadly impaired. In 1852 he settled in California, and in San Francisco, took a high position as a lawyer. About one year ago, Col. Baker removed to Oregon, and immediately after his York. There was one white man with a black at last becoming angry, he disavowed her altoarrival he was elected to the United States Senate.

Yesterday the life of Col. Baker was given to his country, while rallying a regiment of loyal ernment in the vicinity of that place. troops. It was a sad though brilliant ending of a life so eventful and glorious.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY have the advantage of the loyal citizens in the fact that when pect to find his house and stacks burnt, his ne- | the devil laugh? groes and horses stolen, and his cattle killed.-But the secesh feels that the war is being carried afraid the Union men will burn him out, confishis family. The consequence is, while the very! Union men feel under obligations to act as Home Guards, the secesh proceeds to join the armies of their friends.

gan, has appropriated \$17,000 for the families to Cape Race or Halifax, where the steamer of volunteers.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION splurges in an article this morning, in which it misrepresents an arti- From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 21.1 cle in reference to its course which appeared in Patriot and Union, a paper that daily shows its hostility alike to patriotism and the Union, is horror-stricken because the Press, in referring to the West Chester Jeffersonian, insisted that Patriot and Union, a paper that daily shows its | giance. that and all organs of treason should be crushed

Here is a deliberate attempt to deprive a citizen of the right of the benefits of a trial by a jury of his peers, the most sacred right that at-taches to individuals, and the one most jealously guarded in every land whose liberty is known, and its blessings appreciated.

It is a safe rule of law that every one should be considered innocent until proved guilty, but according to the Press, if a reckless politician chooses to denounce an individual, and no Jeffreys can be found infamous enough to convict him when guiltless, the military arm must be invoked, civil law overridden, and the worst kind of despotism established to gratify the spleen of a sinking partican.

This paper professes intense affection for the Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee-Crittenden and Prentice in the one, and Andrew Johnson in the other. It insists that everything shall be done to strengthen the hands of these great leaders; but it does not admit that, simply for defending the cause of the country, such tribunes as Johnson are outlawed and made fugitives from their own homes by the men who are encouraged by papers in the free States like the Patriot and Union. The course pursued towards Union men by the traitors is well stated by the Louisville Journal, of a recent date as follows:

"There is every reason to believe that the policy so foreshadowed is now the actual policy of the Confederate States, and throughout their length and breadth is enforced rigorously and pitilessly. As will be seen, the policy is as inhuman as the policy of Kentucky is inhumane. Whilst the latter directs that 'no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions,' that 'no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions,' and that 'all peaceable citizens who remain at home and attend to their private business, until le rally called into the public service, as well as heir families, are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property,' the former, in the spirit of the bloodiest proscription, declares that no citizen of Union opinions shall be free from molesta tion, that every Union citizen's property shall be confiscated, and his person imprisonedor exiled because of his opinions, and that 'the man who will not fight, and he who dares to depreciate the credit of the Government, are alike traitors.' In short, the Confederate policy extinguishes in the Confederate borders the last vestige of freedom of political opinion, riveting chains on the souls as well as the bodies of cowering people. Such is the cruelty that rules in the rebel realm from one end to the other.

"Men of Kentucky, if you would preserve your own liberty and escape the galling tyranny, fly to arms, and at once drive back the myrmi dons who come to coerce you into the rebel realm at the bayonet's point. This is the work before you, and these are the motives for doing the work. If you are fit for liberty and not fit for tyranny.

In Pennsylvania, traitors are to be allowed to print and preach treason, and when officers of the law, under instructions from the government, arrest them, the traitors are defended and the officers persecuted and assailed by such champions of the Breckinridge Democracy as William B. Reed and the Patriot and Union. In the south brave men are treated as traitors, even on suspicion of allegiance to the flag and the Constitution of their fathers. Freedom of the press in the loyal states, according to William B. Reed and his school, means the unrestricted right to weaken the arm of the country in the present struggle-a doctrine which the recent ssociates and present admirers of these authorities in the seceded states, not only make their own law, but punish and imprison all who are surpected of opposing it.

A Lady recently escaped from Virginia, says the Pittsburg Despatch, tells us that on the occasion of an alarm among the rebels in the town where she was residing, from a report that were savage at "Lincoln," as they never take the trouble to think that he was not to blame that Jeff. Davis & Co. had no more provocation to kick out of the traces when he was elected than before.

THREE VESSELS left New York yesterday with three hundred and ninety colored persons on board for Hayti. Of these two hundred were from Canada, one hundred and fifty from Pennsylvania, and the rest from the city of New wife, and two white women with black husbands. The emigrants go to St. Marks, Hayti, and will settle on farms given them by the gov-

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL SAVS: Hundreds of those exceedingly sensitive Kentuckians who so eloquently proclaimed that they could never take up arms against the southern states, inasa Union man leaves his home to fight for the much as those states were Kentucky's sisters, government, he expects his secession neighbors have now taken up arms for the conquest of to do him all the harm they can. He may ex- Kentucky herself. Isn't that enough to make

THE MEMPHIS Appeal offers the following yelon by the government upon humanitarian prin- low-covered invitation: "Let the brutal minciples, and that his property is safe. He is not lions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter-pens are ready, and Yankee blood cate his negroes, slaughter his stock or insult shall flow as free as festal wine." Amiable, right. Some twenty other cases were disposed

THE Boston banks and Board of Trade have protested against the purchase of army woolens in England, and it is rumored that the govern-THE Board of Supervisors of Detroit, Michi- ment has countermanded the order by telegraph

### Affairs in Secessia.

We have had an opportunity of conversing the Philadelphia Press yesterday. In order that our readers may see how just the strictures that our readers may see how just the strictures that our readers may see how just the strictures of the Press were in relation to the course of the Patriot, we give the words of the Press.

That journal observed that the Harrisburg relationship of the press. That journal observed that the Harrisburg relationship of the press.

ing to pervade the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men that and all organs of treason should be stated.

South, women and children, as wen as men; that they have a complete confidence in their arm of the Federal Government. On the 17th instant, the Patriot and Union said:

were, to his personal knowledge many Union men in Richmond, and in Norfolk especially; that the courties of Featron Virginia any well as that the counties of Eastern Virginia, as well a the towns, were swarming with soldiers; that almost every man wore uniform, and was attached to some military organization; that the troops were, in many cases, ragged, and in very few cases uniformed; that their clothes were of homespun, dyed with the walnut bark, or some similar substance, to secure something like uniformity of color among those of the same company; that they were very badly off for shoes had very few blankets, still fewer tents, and were well armed only in certain places, as at Manassas, and in parts of Tennessee, having brought each man his squirrel-gun or towling piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at

He also said that certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Calomel was worth fifty cents an ounce, and hardly any to be had in Richmond. Quinine, there was none to be had at any drug stor there on Wednesday. Ipecacuauha and iodide of potassium, and opium particularly, were al-most unattainable. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others.

The Tredegar iron works were said to b turning out one large gun a day. The armories were busy, and as guns were much needed, as fast as they could be manufactured they were sent to their troops. In Richmond there was not much disorderly behavior in the streets and no drunkenness, that he saw, among the soldiers. Among the operatives and mechanics especially, the Union feeling was strong; but no one could dare to give expression to it. The Union men, however, knew each other, and were objects of suspicion to those who ruled and those who upheld them. The knowledge that a man still adhered to the Union was sufficient to deprive him of employment and take away custom from his store. Many Union men who could get away had left, but the great mass, of course, could not get off, and they were waiting, in hope, the arrival of the Federal armies to release them from the oppression which was exercised over them. The Union men would undoubtedly join the

United States flag as soon as it could be displayed among them. Thousands would flock to it who now were silenced, and who were actually now forced to bear arms against it. What is the relative actual strength of the parties arrest of Judge Merrick and thus obstructed the there, it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circum-stances in these States would afford any evidence, even if it were possible to run a Unior candidate. None such could show himself, no fact that there are thousands of Union men. and their fear of allowing the Union men to find out their own strength, causes them to forbid and crush out any attempt at a demonstra

The secessionists were, in many places in the with whom we conversed had been staying some months, wheat was worth eighty-five to

ninety-five cents a bushel, and the store-keeper told a farmer, in his hearing, that shortly it would be a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Gold and silver never seen. Bank notes of the different States, and Confederate money, of the demomination of \$5 and upward-all change consisted of shin-plasters and corporation promises to pay five and ten cents (when \$5 the 1st Indiana cavalry. We captured four he

In Northern Alabama, too, about Huntsville and in northeastern Mississippi, as well as among the largest planters along the river, the Union feeling was rife and strong; and he had heard one man say at a "gathering" that "if he could only see the old Stars and Stripes he would cry

One account gave 13,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manassas.— Another account stated that the Quartermaste at Norfolk served out 35,000 rations daily. It was quite impossible to know anything exactly of position or number. The Confederates did not allow the newspapers to publish anything. immediately at Richmond-how, unless through secret traitors and spies in Government offices, he could not tell—and a perfect confidence was felt that they had secured and would maintain their independence. The fleet now assembling at Hampton Roads gave great uneasiness to the secessionists, and they are alarmed and per-plexed. Such are the main points of the statement, which seem to us very fair and candid, and reliable as coming from men who had neither interest nor wish to state other than

### Remarkable Court Martial.

The Fifth New Jersey Regiment, Col. Starr, performing guard duty in the city of Alexandria, and officers and men seem to have been active in promoting union sentiments with the fair sex. The editor of the Trenton paper, writing from there, says one of the lieutenants had a beautiful lady whom he introduced as his wife, and no one suspicioned anything wrong. It appeared, however, that he had put her off gethor, refusing even to give her funds to return to her friends in the South. She appealed to the court martial for redress, and, says the

After listening to the evidence, the judgement of the court was, that he should forthwith make the lady his lawful wife, and give her an order on the Government Paymaster for one-half the amount due him—being some \$160. He refused at first to abide by the judgment of the court, when his sword was promptly taken from him, and a guard ordered to take him charge. This further reflection he decided to abide the decision. A clergyman was sent for—the two were lawfully united in matrimony, in the presence of some twenty witnesses—the husband gave the order on the U. S. Paymaster for half his wages-congratulations were exchanged among all present in the court room, and all went their way rejoicing, save the husband, who went off a little nettled, though a "second sober thought" will, we think, doubtless bring him around all of through the day in a like peremptory

Died of a Broken Heart.—Lottus Orway, British Consul-General at Milan, rec ently died of a broken heart. He was once Minister Plenisland  $50\frac{1}{3}$ ; Michigan Southern  $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; New York Central  $76\frac{1}{3}$ ; Reading 35; Virginia sixes  $45\frac{1}{3}$ ; Chicago and Knowe Contral 35; Virginia sixes  $45\frac{1}{3}$ ; Reading 35; Virginia sixes  $45\frac{1}{3}$ ; Ohio 91: Illinois Canal bonds potentiary to Mexico, but for "an error of judg | Central 76\(\frac{5}{6}\); Reading 35; Virginia sixes 45\(\frac{1}{3}\); ment" was recalled by Lord John Russell and Missouri sixes 42\(\frac{7}{6}\); Ohio 91; Illinois Canal bonds n inferior station given him. The disgrace 82; North Carolinas 59½; Californias 81½; U. S. a as felt so keenly that he could not survive it. sixes, 1862, 96½; registered sixes, 1881, 93½.

Later From Washington.

NEW BATTERIES ERECTED AT

MATTHIAS POINT. The Rebels Busy Building Launches

Contradiction of the Reported Capture of Vessels by the Rebels.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC Our Forces Still Hold their Position

at Edward's Ferry. ARREST OF JUDGE MERRICK.

Washington, Oct. 22. The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries have been erected at Matthias Point. The Freeborn and Island Belle while making a reconnoisance at the Point vesterday threw some hot into the woods and the fire was returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereif on the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries

Vessels in passing this point are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire or a distance of some four or five miles in doub-

ling it. No vessel passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up. The river men report that the rebels have a number of Seine boats and long localed in the creeks and inlets between down reek and Occoquan bay, and that they are in building launches apparently with a creek in the creek and cocoquan bay, and that they are in building launches apparently with a creek in building launches apparently with a creek seize vessels coming ither to effect a crossing seize vessels coming. The rumor that a number of vessels down have been ken by the rebels and the complete.

The most reliable accounts from Potomae this morning stars that our returned to their positions in tion than was anticipated and start the control of the co Virginia side of the l'otomac. Judge Merrick to-day sent a letter to his brother judges of the circuit court relative to his

arrest, which grew out of proceedings concerning a recent habeas corpus case. Soldiers guard him in his own house as a prisoner.

It should be stated that the above named cause of arrest is the general impression, though nothing positive is known upon the subject and it may be for some other reason. The Court to-day made an order citing Gen. Porter to pear and show cause why he had ordered the

Another Victory in Missouri

course of justice.

would it be safe for any voter to vote for such.
The disunionists well know this, as well as the Rout of the Rebels under Thompson and Lowe.

> THEIR LOSS VERY HEAVY. CAPTURE OF FOUR HEAVY GUNS. A REBEL LEADER KILLED.

PILOT KNOB. Mo., Oct. 22. The following dispatch was received here this morning and forwarded to head quarters, at St.

FIELD OF BATTLE,

Frederickton, Oct. 22. In company with Col. Plummer's command we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy while ours was small and confined principally to

above, were on Friday mording last ordered from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move direction of the War Department, by order of toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Congress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated with a fine Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's 18th Illinois

egiment, a section of Taylor's battery and tewart and Leiberman's companies of Cavalry, all from Cairo; also part of Plummer's 11th Missouri, a part of Ross 21st Illinois and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Gir-

The force from this point was composed of the 20th Illinois, Col. Carlin; 83d Illinois, Col. Hovey; 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander; 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Coult, Col. Mulphy; 18t Indiana Cavarry, Col. Baker; Capt. Hawkin's Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four 6 pounders and two 24-pounders under Maj. Schofield, of the 1st Missouri light artillery.

FROM GEN. STONE'S COMMAND.

The position to realize, and is, in fact, every day applying in practice. The book is a striking prophecy, of which his present position and his assured fame are the bright fulfilment.

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FROM GEN. STONE'S COMMAND.

The prophecy of which his present position and his assured fame are the bright fulfilment.

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FROM GEN. STONE'S COMMAND.

# LATER AND IMPORTANT PARTICULARS. FALL OF COLONEL BAKER.

WASHINGTON, Oct 21.—Midnight.
General Stone crossed the Potomac, this morning, with one portion of his command, at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's Island.

Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and a part of General Stone's command, as early as nine o'clock in the morn ing, and continued, without much effect, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our from day to day on a promise of marriage, and right, which was commanded by Colonel Baker. (Senator from Oregon.)

The Union force engaged numbered about one thousand eight hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from five to ten At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of

his brigade, gallantly cheering on his men to the con-

Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Major Young to General Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and General Stone immediately proceeded in person toward the right to take command, but in the confusion cooled him down wonderfully, and after a little created by the fall of Colonel Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

> THE FUNERAL OF THOMAS WILDEY. BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.

The funeral of Thomas Wildey the founder of Odd Fellowship in this country, took place this morning. There was a very large turn out including delegations from various sections of the order throughout the country and a number of military officers; several military bands were also in the procession.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21. The severe gale which has prevailed here, bu is now moderating, has somewhat retarded the preparations for the departure of vessels from

this point.

A detachment of 250 men of the Massachu setts battalion who were sent out from New port News this morning for fuel were attacked by the rebels but stood their ground. The 1st and 7th New York regiments had been sent out to support them when the steamer left for Old

### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE, Arrival of the Steamer North Briton.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 22.

The steamer North Briton from Liverpool is below, and will pass this point about 3 o'clock. Her advices by telegraph via Queenstown, will be to the 11th inst., one day later than received by the Etna from Cape Race.

We find the subjoined statement in the Washington correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and have reason to believe it true "That Gen. McClellan, backed up by Seward, Chase, the President and Bates, refuses to advance upon the rebels except by the slow pro-cess of fortifying all the hills retween this and Richmond, while Blair, Cameron, Welles and Smith, with Gen. Scott, urge and immediate advance upon Manassas and Richmond before cold weather puts an end to the campaign.— New facts have come to light, and I believe that Gen. McClellan is opposed to an immediate advance. It is said that Gen. Scott agrees with him except upon a single point. Scott agrees that it were better to wait a month longer-if it were possible-but that a month hence it will be impossible to advance an army over the Virginia roads, and that to postpone a batthe a month really means to postpone it till next May or June. There is tolerably good evidence that McClellan, if he advances at all within a fortnight, will do so reluctantly."

### Married

on county, Pa., October 10th, by Mr. A. B. LANDIS, to MISS REBECO all of Dauphin county, Pa, Also at the same time and place, by the same, Mr

REUBEN K. HENRY, to Miss Susan Balsbach, all of Dav phin county, Pa. Also in this city, October 22d by Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr.

JOHN E. LIVINGSTON to Miss BLIZABETH KAUFFMAN, all of Dauphic county, Pa.

## Now Advertisements.

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at sixty dollars cash a good heavy craught Horse about tercers ole, works well single or double and has been used trucking for the last three years. Sold for want of DAVID MUMAA.

COAL! LORBERRY COAL!! PHOSE who want the real Genuine Old Fashioned Pinegrove Coal from the Lorberry Mines (by the car load or otherwise.) apply to GEO. GARVESICH, Jr., S. & S. Railroad office.

### A NEW MILITARY WORK JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, NO. 51 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

Major General McClellan's Works.

Major General McClellan's Works,

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE: comprising descriptions in detail of the Military Systems of Eugland, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia. Adapting their advantages to all arms of the United States Service. Embodying the Report of Observations in Europe during the Crimean War, as Military Commissioner from the United States Government in 1855-56. By CEO. B. McClellan, Major-General II.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

\*\*RIEST CABIN ... \$75 0: SINERAGE ... ... \$30 0: 10 Indian ... \$35 00 do to Loudou ... \$33 0: 10 Parks ... \$35 00 do to Parks ... \$35 00: 10 Parks ... \$35 00 do to Hamburg \$55 0: 10 Parks ... \$35 00 do to Hamburg \$55 0: 10 Parks ... \$45 0: 10 Parks ... \$36 0: 10 We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader was killed. Major Gavitt and ing the Report of Observations in Europe durwas presented) in Virginia money.

In the western and mountainous region of North Carolina, and especially East Tennessee, Union men dared still to gather together and speak out, except in those points which were speak out, except in those points which were above, were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were above, were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were above, were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in those points which were on Friday mording last ordered speak out, except in the Report of Observations in Europe during the Crimean War, as Military Commission—

The command of Col. Plummer referred to be a proper of the Properties of the Properties of the

> steel Portrait and several hundred Engravings. \$3.50. This most interesting volume, prepared with great labor by General McClellan, from copious notes taken during his tour of observation in Europe, under orders from the War Depart ment, opens to the reader much of his own military history and culture. Here will be found his matured views on subjects of immediate and absorbing interests, and the noble and bold suggestions contained herein he is now in position to realize, and is, in fact, every

> LAN, Major-General U. S. Army. To which is added, the Basis of Instruction for the U. S. Cavalry, from the authorized Tactics, including the formation of regiments and squadrons, the duties and posts of officers, lessons in the training use of the horse, illustrated by numerous diagrams, with the signals and calls now in use; also, instructions for officers and noncommissioned officers on outpost and patrol duty. With a drill for the use of cavalry as skirmishers, mounted and dismounted 1 vol. 12mo. Fully illustrated, \$2.

#### PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUP-PLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT Harrisburg, Oct. 21, 1861.

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, on Mouday, the 28th day of October, 1861, for the following Army Supplies, deliverable at the Military Store, Harrisburg, in quantities as required :

30,000 Grey Undershirts, two-thirds Wool. 2,000 Insignia Swords for Cavalry.

2,000 Brass Scales " " Said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place named, and the successful bid der to be announced as thereafter as convenient, the right being resesved to increase or di minish the number and quantity of said articles. Every proposal to be endorsed "Proposal for Army Supplies. R. C. HALE, for Army Supplies. oct22-3t Quartermaster General.

### CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS BECAUSE of the annoyances to which

BECAUSE of the annoyances to which he is constantly subjected by tresspasses of solters, the undersigned has given up his lease of the premises on which he now resides, adjuining Camp Curtin, and offers for salthis large collection of choice Strawbers Prants. The assortment comprises:

60,000 Wilson's Albany Scedlings.

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 cure, 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 Soling planting. They will be sold chap.

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-dlw

Harrisburg, Pa.

New Advertisements

FIELD FOR PROMOTION:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY WANTED AT ONCE, 800 YOUNG MEN POR THE 3D BATTALLION OF THE 18th Regiment U.S. Infantry, commanded by Major

Vill. A. Stokes.

The Patriotic young men of Pennsylvania sheetd early embrace this opportunity of joining this splends. Rifle Regiment
Recruits will be uniformed and disciplined as soon as

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

free of charge, and the soldier in the Regiment is promptly paid.

It is important to remember that the organization of this Regiment is such that young men who have the instinct of soldiers and who are inspired with the pair one ardor for marching under the folds of the old clars and Stripes will have in this Regiment the opportunity of thing from the grade of privates to that of a common since of the common of the co

## PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES

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

EALED 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 place 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, Quarter Master General

### C. K. KELLER.

SOLE AGE T FOR MITHELL'S POISONED WHEAT To Poison Crows, Rats and Mice, CAUSING THEM TO DIE ON THE SPOT.

oct16-d1w\* 6 OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

VOLUNTEER SERVICE, Harrisburg, Pa., October 19, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Rations" will be received by the undersignen at his office until 12 M., on the 25th inst., for supplying complete army rations, (raw.) 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 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 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



ANDING AND EMBARKING PASpool. New york and Philadelphia Steamship compact
intended a spationing their full powered Clyde-built ma
Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 19; GLasGOW, October 26; and EINA, Saturday November 2;
and every Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, North
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These Steamers have superior accommodation built in Water-tight from Sections, and have Pamet Fire Annihilators on board. Annibilators on board.

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INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow to WV.
INMAN, 5 St. Knoch Square; in Queenstown to C. & W.
D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVFS & MALY, 6!
King William St.; in Paris to JULUS DECOUE, 5 Place
de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JO: N G. DALE, 1!!
Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.

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Or C. O. Zimmarman, Agent, Harrisburg

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