

Daily Telegraph



Forever Most that stand about!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

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

HARRISBURG, PA.
Wednesday Morning, October 23, 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.

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 most right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies;

THURSDAY, 23rd OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labor 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; Blessing Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, 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 full meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His paths and preserve peace 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 sacrifices 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.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
EMI SILVER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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 lady recently escaped from Virginia, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, tells us that on the occasion of an alarm among the rebels in the town where she was residing, from a report that the Union troops were coming through the town, the amiable old secession ladies poisoned their preserves and other nice things, and when the rumor proved false, they felt a little sorry, no doubt, as the preserves were all gone "for nix."

The Louisville Journal says: "Hundreds of those exceedingly sensitive Kentuckians who so eloquently proclaimed that they could never take up arms against the southern states, inasmuch as those states were Kentucky's sisters, have now taken up arms for the conquest of Kentucky herself." Is that enough to make the devil laugh?

The Board of Supervisors of Detroit, Michigan, has appropriated \$17,000 for the families of volunteers.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION splurges in an article this morning, in which it misrepresents an article in reference to its course which appeared in the Philadelphia Press yesterday.

There 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 attaches to individuals, and the one which is jealously guarded in every land where the name, honor, and blessings are appreciated.

This paper professes intense affection for the Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee—Crittenden and Prentiss 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.

There is every reason to believe that the policy so forestalled is now the actual policy of the Confederate States, and throughout the length and breadth of its ungodly, unchristian, and godless, unhuman, and ungodly territory. 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 residing at home and attend to their private business, until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to, and shall receive, the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their liberties, and their property."

"In the Southern States, it is a law of honor that every citizen's property shall be confiscated, and his person imprisoned or exiled because of his opinions, and that the man who will not fight, and who dares to deprecate 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, involving chains on the souls as well as the bodies of every people.

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.

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There vessels left New York yesterday with three hundred and ninety colored persons on board for Hayti. One of these two hundred were from Canada, one hundred and fifty from Pennsylvania, and the rest from the city of New York.

The Memphis Appeal offers the following yellow-covered invitation: "Let the brutal minions of a beastly despotism come on! The slaughter-pens are ready, and Yankee blood shall flow as free as festival wine." Amiable, very!

The Boston Banks and Board of Trade have protested against the purchase of army woolens in England, and it is rumored that the government has countermanded the order by telegraph to Cape Verde, that it be suspended.

Affairs in Secessia.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 21.
We have had an opportunity of conversing with several persons just arrived from the interior of the Southern States, some of whom differ rather than take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederacy; and others, because their business was broken up by reason of their still adhering to the old faith and their ancient allegiance.

One of these parties left Richmond, where he had been since February, on Thursday morning last, and spent Friday in Norfolk. He informed us that there was still a fierce enthusiasm among the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men, that they have a complete confidence in their ability to maintain their position; that there were, to his personal knowledge many Union men in Richmond, and in Norfolk especially; that the counties of Eastern Virginia, as well as 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 dirty, and were equipped with the wrong kind of arms, some of them of antiquated pattern, and some of them of a similar substance, to securing 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 fowling piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at home.

He also said that certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Colonel was worth fifty cents a pound, and hardly any to be had in Richmond. Quinine had no value for anything but a drug store, and there was none to be had at any drug store there on Wednesday. Precipitated iodine and iodide of potassium, and opium particularly, were almost unobtainable. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others. The treacherous iron works were said to be 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 sent them to their respective States. It 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 taken as a mark of treason, and the man was subjected to the most cruel and unjust treatment of which a slave could be guilty. Many 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 strength of the parties there, it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circumstances, would afford any real, and any evidence, even if it were possible to run any candidate. None such could show himself, nor would it be safe for any voter to vote for such. The disunionists will know this, as well as the 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 demonstration.

The secessionists were, in many places in the interior, beginning to be entirely sick of this kind of Government, and they were beginning to have some doubts as to the wisdom of their policy. They were, in many places, beginning to have some doubts as to the wisdom of their policy. They were, in many places, beginning to have some doubts as to the wisdom of their policy.

In North Carolina, where one of the parties 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 enter the Bank notes of the different States, and Confederate money is the denomination of \$5 and upward—all changes consisted of shin-plasters and corporation promises to pay five and ten cents (when \$5 was 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 closely occupied by Jeff Davis' minions.

Remarkable Court Martial.
The Fifth New Jersey Regiment, Col. Starr, is performing garrison duty at the city of Alexandria, and on Sunday last the following court martial was held, and the following sentence pronounced: A man named Taylor, who had been introduced to the court by his wife, and no one suspected anything wrong, it appeared, however, that she had not heart from day to day of a promise of marriage, and she refused to marry, and he was obliged to return to her friends in the South. He appealed to the court martial for redress, and says the editor:

After listening to the evidence, the president 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 into custody. This court martial was held at the residence of the plaintiff, and after a little further refusing even to give the wife a legal divorce, a clergyman was introduced, who was 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 thought" will, we think, doubtless bring him around all right. Some twenty other cases were disposed of through the day in a like peremptory manner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Later From Washington.

NEW BATTERIES ERECTED AT MATTHEAS 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.

THE ARREST OF JUDGE MERRICK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. Several new batteries have been erected at Mattie's Point, the Freedom and Island Belle, while making a reconnaissance at the Point yesterday threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view.

Vessels in passing this point are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire for a distance of some four or five miles in doubling it. No vessel passed down the river last night, and it is known that no vessel could. The river men report that the rebels have a number of boats and rafts, and are building the crooks and inlets between Aquia creek and Occogan bay, and that they are buying building launches apparently with a view of either to effect a crossing into Maryland or to seize vessels coming up.

The rumor that a number of vessels bound down have been taken by the rebels is unfounded. The most reliable accounts from the upper Potomac this morning state that our troops had returned to their positions in the morning, and that they are in possession of all the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Judge Merrick to-day sent a letter to his brother judges of the circuit 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.

Another Victory in Missouri.
The Rebels under Thompson and Lowe.
THEIR LOSS VERY HEAVY. CAPTURE OF FOUR HEAVY GUNS. A REBEL LEADER KILLED.

FIELD OF BATTLE, Fredericktown, Oct. 22.

The following dispatch was received here this morning and forwarded to head quarters, at St. Louis:

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 the lost Indiana cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader was killed. Major Gavitt and Capt. Hyman of the Indiana cavalry were killed in charge on a battery. The command of Col. Plummer referred to above, were on Friday morning last ordered from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army. This force consisted of Marshall's 18th Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's battery and Stewart and Leiberman's companies of Cavalry, all from Cairo; also a part of Plummer's 11th Missouri, a part of Ross' 21st Illinois and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau.

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 Landing.
 skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and a part of General Stone's command, as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued, without much effect, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large detachments of the enemy appeared upon our front, which was commanded by Colonel Baker. (See our report of Oct. 20.)
The Union forces engaged numbered about one thousand eight hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from five to ten thousand. At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. 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 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. It was a very large funeral, and was attended by delegations from various sections of the order throughout the country and a number of military officers; several military bands were also in the procession.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 21.
The severe gale which has prevailed here, but is now moderating, has somewhat retarded the preparations for the departure of vessels from this point.

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 arrival by telegraph via Queenstown, will be to the 11th inst., one day later than received by the Etta 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 process of fortifying all the hills between this and Richmond, while Blair, Cameron, Welles and Smith, with Gen. Scott, urge and immediate advance upon Manassas and Richmond before odd weather puts an end to the campaign.

SEALING PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Oct. 21, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Friday, the 26th of October, 1861, to furnish the following supplies in such quantities, and at such prices as may be specified in this office: 1,000 CORDS OF OAK WOOD. The same to be received by proper persons to be selected by the committee of Assembly. Bids will be limited to 250 cords, but persons may bid for one or more lots.

SOLE AGENT FOR MITCHELL'S POISONED WHEAT.

To Poison Crows, Rats and Mice, CAUSING THEM TO DIE ON THE SPOT. OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, VOLUNTEER SERVICE, Harrisburg, Pa., October 19, 1861.

SEALING PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Rations" will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., on the 25th inst., for supplying complete army rations for the companies mustered in and to be camped 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 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. The contract will be terminated by the U. S. Commissary General. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all unreasonable bids.

A NEW MILITARY WORK, JUST PUBLISHED.

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

Major General McClellan's Works.

DESCRIPTIONS IN DETAIL OF THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND SPAIN. 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 GEN. B. MACCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. Army. Originally published under the sanction of the War Department, by order of Congress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated with a fine steel Portrait and several hundred Engravings. \$3.50.

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIELD SERVICE OF THE U. S. CAVALRY IN TIME OF WAR. By GEN. B. MACCLELLAN, 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 non-commissioned 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 SUPPLIES.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Oct. 21, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, on Monday, the 26th 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. 20,000 Insignia Swords for Cavalry. 2,000 Brass Scales.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
BECAUSE OF THE annoyances to which the plants are constantly subjected by trespassers of soldiers, the undersigned has given up his lease of the premises which he now resides, adjoining Camp Curtis, and desires to sell his large collection of choice strawberry plants. The assortment comprises: 1,000 Wilson's Albany Seedlings. 50,000 Hovey Seedlings. 50,000 Early Seedlings. 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 purchase a choice assortment of the most valuable strawberry plants, at a cheap price. Orders left at the premises of the Post Office, Harrisburg, will receive prompt attention. The plants will be shipped early in the spring. Address: JOHN D. HARRIS, No. 23 Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FIELD FOR PROMOTION! ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY! WANTED AT ONCE, 800 YOUNG MEN FOR THE 3d BATTALION OF THE 18th REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, commanded by Major W. A. MOKES.

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