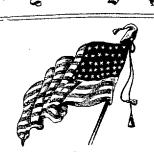
# Daily Celegraph.



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.

Thursday Afternoon, October 24, 1861.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

THE BLOCKADE A BENEFIT.

The closing of the Potomac has caused considerable commotion among the people of Washington, while newspaper correspondents seem to regard it as a great blow struck by the enemy at our advance movements into Virginia. A New York cotemporary says that the blockade has been going on for weeks, and the enemy still permitted our vessels to pass unmolested, or with only a chance shot now and then, as though to try the range of his guns, and thus the papers ridiculed the closing of the river. But the batteries were no less there; they commanded the river then as now, though probably new ones have been erected at other points since; and we may add that the report, telegraphed from Washington city that the insurgents had collected a number of boats and flats in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, was long ago known to McClellan and the government. Our authorities were perfectly aware, six weeks ago, that the Confederates had collected in Aquia Creek, at that time, more than four hundred flats, such as would be convenient to transfer troops across the river. time, we suppose, the insurgents meant to cross the Potomac; and General McClellan did not disturb them, because he probably wanted nothing better than such an attempt. But Davis dared not cross into Maryland without a certainty that Maryland would rise to receive him, and the government took every care to guard especially against this At every step the Maryland conspirators have been met by the strong band and the sharp eye of the government; the day of rising was put off week after week; plot after plot was formed and abandoned; and when at last the Legislature was disbanded, the last hope of treason in Maryland began to die out. Since then interest in Missouri, prepared by the St. Louis there has been slowly developed a change in the Republican. The variations from positive corplans of the rebel leaders in Virginia. They no longer depend upon a rising in Maryland, but are turning their eyes elsewhere. Meantime Gen. McClellan knows that the close of the Potomac, like the enemy's occupation of Munson's hill, is only a temporary inconvenience. It is stated that yesterday morning the Sickles Brigade had gone down to erect counter batteries to those on the Virginia side of the river. It is known that the banks on the Maryland side are higher than those opposite, at some of the most important points; they command the rebel batteries, and when our guns are placed in position the insur gents will occupy their works at our sufferance. In conclusion, it must not be forgotten that active movements are impending on the line of the Potomac. If McClellan is not interfered with, but has the discretion granted him without which a general cannot act with effect, he will undoubtedly force the enemy to give battle before many days are past. In that case, the more men the enemy has detached from his main army to guard useless batteries on the Potomac, the easier will be McClellan's victory; and every gun he has with great labor placed

GENERAL McCLELLAN. — FALSE RE-PORTS.

into our hands.

The city was startled from its repose early this morning by a report brought by a passenger direct from Washington, that Gen. McClelwhile he was on a reconnoisance in the vicinity ing the story as a mere fabrication without even the semblance of truth or circumstances to justify its circulation. While referring to this report, we cannot refrain from alluding to another rumor which was in circulation last evening in Edward's Ferry, in which the rebels were said is told by a correspondent of the Cincinnati to have lost twenty and the federal force six | Times, and it it is true, it alone affords sufficient thousand men. This rumor also was false, cause for the removal of Gen. Fremont, beand produced a like effect as the report of the cause he must remember that no man in the capture of Gen. McClellan. Those who reck- service is so immaculate as to be above a charge, lessly concoct such stories with those who idly assist in their circulation, are guilty of a great found guilty. wrong. In the present excited state of the public mind, and the momentous issue at stake, a respect for public opinion should at least prevent all men from exaggeration or and became a resident of Detroit in 1816, a falsehood on the subject of our difficulties or time when there was scarcely a white inhabithose who are leading our armies. The people tant in any other part of Michigan. He was themselves must be on their guard, and not successively territorial secretary, governor and suffer their apprehensions to be excited by any United States senator. The Detroit Advertiser rumor that reaches them in respect to the says:

GENERAL NEGLEY'S BEIGADE reached Louis ville on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, all safe, causing great rejoicing among the Union men of Kentucky.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY has contributed more than seven thousand soldiers to the various regments now in the service of the federal governINTO THE ARMY.

While there are many objectionable features the regular army, which must be abolished, or the service will become one of tyranical exactions and impositions, many distinctions have been drawn between our soldiers and those of European nations, proving the superiority of our service, but there yet remains one feature which we have not seen mentioned elsewhere, viz: the manner in which recruits are obtained, and the supervision maintained over them when they have left for the seat of war. We deem the subject one of importance in treating of the morale of the force which to-day lines the banks of the Potomac, and hunts the traitorous cowof the Potomac, and hunts the traitorous cow ards in Missouri.

In the English army, for instance, recruiting is a business. Special arts are necessary to success,-the scarlet dress, the military swagger, the voluble, jesting, bragging tongue, music and the intoxicating cup. The recruit is usually a raw country lad, or a mechanic on a debauch. He is engaged in conversation, plied with drink the shilling is thrust into his hand and in another moment he flaunts a knot of gay ribbands from his hat or breast. These are picked up one by one at different places, and forwarded to some rendezvous, thence to a distant station. The bounty offered in ordinary times is equal to \$25, but out of this, the "kit" has to be furnished, and when ready for marching orders the victim finds himself destitute of means, and Siegle, Sturgis and Lane, McKinstry and Hunshorn of those bright hopes with which imagination clothed his career as he listened to the gination clothed his career as he listened to the tongue of the recruiting sergeant. He goes to about receiving a number of rifled cannon by battle enobled by no grand and immortal sentiment, unwatched by the public eye, and never more to be known among men, save by the execution of some rare and all but superhuman

We turn with a feeling of pride to the manner in which, within six months, 300,000 men have been raised from the loyal states of tha Union. No syren voice could have done it, nothing but the inspirations of liberty and a patriotism that will never die. No offers of honor and reward are made, which cannot and are not redeemed. There is deception nowhere. because there is need of none. Men from every rank have gone forth to share the hardest labors of a long campaign. Each recruit is the subject of special advantages. He knows that he shall not be forgotten. The press has taken cognizance of his act, published his name, it follows him to the rendezvous, records his regiment, company and rank. Keeps step with him on the tedious and perilous march, watches him in or to make a floating bridge with. At that the obstinate and bloody fight, repeats at his home fire-sides his conduct, branding the coward with an infamy which will extend to the third and fourth generation, or giving a prominence to the brave which will secure, not only lasting remembrance, but grateful rewards from the people he has honored and served. Under such auspices what might our armies not achieve, and to these may be added the constant care and kindness of our best and noblest women. No army in the world goes to its work of death, so loved, so watched, so cared for, and prayed for, as ours.

> DISTANCES IN MISSOURI. - Below we give table of distances between the several points of

	rectness are thought to be few:
	St. Louis to Jefferson
	do to Sedalia1
	do to Lexington
Ì	do to Cape Giradeau1
į	do to Cairo and Bird's Point2
į	do to Pilot Knob
ı	do to Rolla1
1	do to Springfield
	Lexington to Warrensburg
1	Sedalia to Warrensburg
	do to Clinton
	do to Warsaw
	do to Independence
	do to Kansas City
	Clinton to Osceola
	do to Papinsville
	Osceola to Fort Scott
	do to Bolivar
	Bolivar to Springfield
	Springfield to Carthage.
	do to Neosho
	do to Fayettsville, Arkansas,1
	do to Rolla1
Į	Columbus, Ky., to Cairo
	do to Charleston
į	Cape Giradeau to Pilot Knob
ı	I HUU BEUU OU I UCHHUHUM. ATKEMSHS

A MONUMENT is to be erected in Detroit in honor of the Michigan soldiers who may fall in on the river bank, will in case of victory fall battle. Better wait until battles are fought and won, before we propose to erect monuments to embrio heroes. In this state, after the war with Mexico, a proposition was made to erect a suitable monument to the heroes who fell in Mexico, and a plan accepted from a celebrated architect. But there the work ended, and all lan had been captured by the enemy yesterday, that we have of the monument is the plan on sympathized with in their misfortune. paper, enclosed in a modest frame and hanging of the rebellines. This report produced a great unnoticed on the wall of the ante-room of the sensation, and we immediately telegraphed to Executive Department. Doubtless this will also Washington to ascertain on what foundation it be the fate of the monument to be erected by rested. In reply we received a dispatch contradict- the people of Michigan—a plan, in a veneered frame, suspended on the wall of the Executive Department of that state.

an adjutant who accompanied the Secretary of correspondingly, and perhaps in even a larger ratio than the others. regard to a battle alleged to have been fought at | War on his late visit to Missouri. This story or so powerful as to be beyond punishment if

> Ex-Governor Woodbridge, of Michigan, who died at Detroit on Sunday last, was a native of Connecticut, removed to Ohio at an early age,

> "There is probably no man in all the Northwest, except General Cass, who had for so many years been more intimately connected with its progress, who knew more of its history, and whose life was more full of the stirring incidents occuliar to its earlier settlement than Governor Woodbridge.''

> THERE are a large number of applications at Washington for the release of minors from the

The Position of the Opposing Armies in Missouri.

We find in the St. Louis Democrat of Saturday the following account of the positions of th opposing armies in Missouri:

"Fremont is pressing vigorously forward, and by this time has probably crossed the Osage in swift pursuit of Price. On Wednesday a portion of Sigel's division had already made the passage of that river, and the Major-General had reached its bank at Warsaw, in Benton county. Sigel's cavalry had skirmished with one of the enemy's mounted parties and taken three prisoners. He had possession of the Pomme de Terre river, with infantry and artillery, and with his main body may be by this The Enemy Repulsed With Great Loss. miles southwest of Warsaw, in Cedar county Fremont had received information leading him to conclude that Price is about to retrace his steps to the Osage, and there give battle. This accords with the statements that have heretofore reached us, to the purport that Price's movement southward was for the purpose of ioining his forces with McCulloch's and then meeting Fremont. One of these statements place on or about the 20th instant, at Sac river. It is quite probable that the designed union of the rebel armies has already taken place, having been hastened by the celerity of Fremont's march, and that the rebels are moving northward in the hope of disputing our passage of the Osage. For this they will be too late, and their attempt cannot be persisted in without bringing them into a position where a fight will be unavoidable, and their defeat as inevitable. "The separate commands of Fremont, Pope ter, were all to converge at Warsaw. Siegel is in the van, and from him we shall probably the way of White river. This incident is well authenticated, and is of value, as indicating that Price intends to make a stand and give that the victory will be ours. Happily, there is nothing to occasion a suspicion that Fremont Three of their officers were captured. has in any respect underrated his adversary. It is only to be feared that the latter will still States marines. He is badly wounded.

Uncomfortable Anyhow.

A Kentucky correspondent writes to a Cincinnati paper:—I mentioned some days ago the arrest of Green, of Benton, who was charged with sympathizing with, and giving aid to rebellion. Levi S. Green, the party arrested, was examined on Thursday, and honorably discharged, no sufficient evidence appearing against him.

Mr. Green is a prominent lawyer of Scott county, Mo. He was born in Orleans county, New York, where his aged parents yet reside. Some years ago he came West, a poor young lawyer, in search of fame and fortune. Settling in Ben ton, Scott county, he soon got practice, and eventually, through marriage and handsome fees, came to be a rich man. He has property in the colored species, and his wife's friends are many of them seeesh, and consequently his Union neighbors have put him down as among the disloyal-hence the arrest. Mr. G. came out of the examination, however, with clean skirts, and having taken the oath of allegiance, will now go home, having to confuse his neigh bor enemies. He says, though, that he will now have a harder time than ever, for his se-cesh brethern will be after him with sharp sticks, and his Union neighbors will be on the other side, closely watching him for a "catch, and between the two he is of opinion that life in Dixie will not be altogether comfortable.

A SECESSIONISTS OPERATING IN HALIFAX .- The Boston Transcript publishes the following state

A letter from an influential citizen of Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 16th instant, states that Alfred Pillsburg, ex-American Consul at that port, is now playing a high game there as agent for the Southern Confederacy. He is purchasing

on the 16th inst. Mr. Pillsbury purchased everything.

Major Newby had a narrow escape from car an old vessel without a name, and at the last dates was putting one hundred barrels of powder on board, packed in drums of codfish. The cargo was collected at Pillsbury's place of business. One of his servants was killed, and the other taken prisoner. Major Newby shot a cargo was collected at Pillsbury's place of business. One of his servants was killed, and the other taken prisoner. Major Newby shot a cargo was collected at Pillsbury's place of business. One of his servants was killed, and the other taken prisoner. Major Newby shot a cargo was collected at Pillsbury's place of business. One of his servants was killed, and the other taken prisoner. Major Newby shot a cargo was collected at Pillsbury's place of business of the deceased will be interred in this city with the honors due to his rank and lost of the purchases have been taken thithe under cover of night. The vessel, it is thought, will be beached on the southern coast and the "The writer states that the loyal citizens of

"The writer states that the loyal citizens of the United States in Halifax are in consultation with our officials there, to see if Pillsbury cannot be brought to justice."

The rebels lost by their own statement 350 killed wounded and missing.

We took thirty prisoners, including three doctors who were released.

A REMARKABLE BIGAMIST. - A blind man. named Thomas Bishop, is under bonds in Cleve-land, Ohio, to stand his trial on a charge of marrying three women, all blind, within the space of eight days. The Leader says that on the 10th of September he was married at the American House, in Cleveland, to a lady of Huron county, at which time he assumed the name of William Gibeau. Seven days later, assuming the name of Gibeaut, he married a young lady of Cleveland. On the next day, September 18th, he left the city, taking with him all the clothing and valuables of both women, and afterwards married a third wife at Marietta, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Ohio State Institute for the Blind at Columbus, as are all of the ladies whom he has succeeded in duping, and there made their acquaintance a few years since. The ladies are represented as of unimpeachable character, and are deeply

AMERICAN GRAIN IN PORTUGAL.-Mr. Harvey, American Minister at Lisbon, notifies the State Department of the passage of two acts by the Portuguese Cortes for the admission of cereals into the ports of that country, under liberal regulations, and he adds: "Private letters from well-informed sources speak with great positiveness of shortness of cereal crops in England, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fire of the shire the squadron got under weigh immedi-GEN. FREMONT is reported to have challenged | cur in representing that Portugal will suffer

A TENNESSEE paper says that Andy Johnson is very bitter against the secessionists. Whether he is so or not, he has certainly had enough o make him bitter. A band of the rebels went to his house in East Tennessee with the avowed intention of hanging him, and, not finding him at home, they cut a hickory withe in the woods and scourged with it the body of his wife,-Who could wonder if the outraged husband vere to raise his clenched right hand towards God's firmament and swear to wage a war of extermination against the infernal miscreants. Louisville Journal.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH to the St. Louis Demo

dated Jefferson City, Oct. 20, says:

"Major Wilve, of the First Missouri scouts,
arrived here to day on the steamer Sioux City, and reports that on the 16th one hundred and fifty of his regiment, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington and recaptured the place, and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols and other articles which the rebels threw away in the fight. Two pieces of cannon, which were

in the fort, were also captured." GEN. NELSON, with all the Kentuckians he could enlist, and two Ohio regiments—the Sec. ond (Col. Len. Harris) and the Thirty-Eighth
—was at last accounts moving rapidly eastward from Olympian Springs, to chase the rebels out of Eastern Kentucky. Reinforcements of cavalry and artillery are hurrying to join him.

board the pirate, and on the loth transferred to the British schooner Grayhound, which arrived here to-day. Mr. Butterfield, the first mate, was detained on board the brig to navigate her into Charleston or Savannah. The cook, a long 1,600 rebels are now at Columbus. alry and artillery are hurrying to join him.

FORT PICKENS.

The Attack on Col. Wilson's Zouaves. Reliable Account of the Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. The steamer McClellan, formerly the Joseph Whitney, has arrived from Key West. She rings advices from the south-west pass to the

14th, from Fort Pickens to the 15th, Tortugas

o the 18th, and Key West to the 19th inst.
On the morning of 9th inst., about half-past o'clock, the rebels attacked Col. Wilson's position on Santa Rosa Island in force. Company was, that the intended junction would take E of the Third infantry, Capt. Hildt and twenty seven men of company A, First Artillery, eighty-five men in all, under Major Vogdes, met the enemy some distance above Camp

Brown. Maj. Vogdes was taken prisoner immediately, and Capt. Hildt assumed the command and engaged the enemy. The loss in this struggle was four killed, twenty-one wounded and eight

taken prisoners.

The enemy's loss is much larger. Eleven of the rebels were found dead in one heap. Maj. Arnold arrived after daylight to the assistant

of Capt. Hildt. The command proceeded to the point where the rebels had disembirked. Their steamers were just leaving and a destructive fire was opened on them.

The rebels left behind them on the island

that Price intends to make a stand and give battle. Everything suggests that a grand and decisive conflict is imminent in Missouri, and that the victory will be ours. Happily, there is referred away on the boats.

Capt. Bradford and Lieut. Elms were killed.

them is Lieut. Jaynes, formerly of the United Gen. Anderson, who was in command of the rebels was wounded in the arm after disembark-

The enemy acknowledged their loss to be over

one hundred. In addition to the loss on our side above staed, the Zouaves lost 9 killed in their camp and 1 taken prisoners.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The details of the fight at Santa Rosa say the rebel forces, 1,500 strong landed on the island from three steamers about four miles above Wilson's camp. Their landing was effected at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The night In Fairfax a few cavalry were discovered; but was very dark. They rapidly tormed in three columns and proceeded silently towards the Zouaves camp hoping to effect a total surprise. They were but partially successful in this.— The picket guard, about 600 yards off discovered and fired upon them and gave the alarm and saved the regiment from annihalation.

The attack by the enemy's columns was simultaneous and volley after volley wes aimed upon the Zouaves who were forced to fall back, leaving the camp in the hands of the rebels.— The rebels then commenced burning the camp.

Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars came to their assistance. The rebels retreated to the boats, closely followed by regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally reached the boats, but the steamers were over five hundred yards rom the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels it was evident that we had obtained am-

ple satisfaction for the insult to our flag.

The regulars behaved nobly. Great credit is due to Captain Robertson and Hilt and Lieuts. powder, percussion caps, medicines and other supplies for the rebels, with money furnished by them. The Argyle, which sailed from Halifax a short time ago, had an assorted cargo worth \$100,000, which Mr. Pillsbury 'enginscene until all was over. The camp was almost entirely destroyed. The officers and men losing

other taken prisoner. Major Newby shot a rebel with his revolver, and getting out of the in this city with the honors due to his rank and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR.

a storm of bullets. Wilson's regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounded carge secured, which will be a great prize in and 9 taken prisoners. The regulars lost 4 killed, 20 wounded and 10 taken prisoners.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reliable Account of the Affair from REBEL ATTACK ON ELIZABETH Loyal Sources.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OFF NO INJURY TO THE FLEET

New York, Oct. 24.

The steamer McClellan also brings a reliable account of the fight at the mouth of the Missis

sippi.

The rebel fleet consisted of six gunboats, the Ram and Manassas and a large number of fire ships filling the river from shore to shore. Our squadron was composed of the Richmond.

ships the squadron got under weigh immediately and drifted down the river.

The Richmond, Preble, Vincennes and Night-

ingale got ashore on the bar and while ashore they were attacked by the rebels, but only one of three shots took effect and that struck the Richmond in the quarter. They were beaten off by the Vincennes with only two guns. The rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc,, having been thrown overboard to lighten her, she being much exposed to rebel fire.

Not one person was killed or wounded in the

The Richmond, Preble and Vincinnes were towed off the next day by the steamer McClel-lan. The Nightingale was still ashore but would probably get off the next day.

The steam frigate Niagara arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th inst.

The sloop-of-war Dale was spoken on the 16th,

coming in the Gulf Stream. CAPTURE OF ANOTHER MERCHANT SHIP BY A PIRATE.

New York, Oct. 24. The brig Grenada, Captain Pettengall, from Viewitas for New York, was captured on the 12th inst., in lat. 33, long. 71, at midnight by the pirate Sallie of Charleston. The captain, second mate and two seamen were taken on board the pirate, and on the 15th transferred to

white man, and one of the seamen volunteered

on board the pirate.

The Grenada had a cargo of 400 hhds of sugar, molasses and a quantity of cedar. The stigar, molasses and a quantoy of cetar. The Sallie was formerly the schooner Virginian, of Brookhaven, 140 tons burthen. She had a crew of forty men on board commanded by Captain Libby, formerly of the ship Gondar, of Charles She mounts one lone gun amidship, and ton. ran the blockade off Charleston on the 10th inst. When last seen she was steering eastward

Later From Washington.

THE CASA OF JUDGE MERRICK. FUNERAL OF SENATOR BAKER.

Reconnoisance in the Vicinity of Fairfax Court House.

Gen. M'Clellan on Col. Baker's Death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. On Tuesday Judges Morsell and Dunlap united in an order to be served on the Provost Marshall Gen. Porter to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issu-ed against him, for as, the Court alleges, obstructing the process and course of justice and the administration of it in the particular case set forth in the letter of their Associate Judge Merrick was under serveilance in his own house yesterday. However, the President instructed the Marshal for the District of Columbia not to serve the rule, but to return it to the court for the present,

for reasons of public necessity.

The funeral of Col. Baker took place to-day. The procession was large and impressive-the military making a fine appearance.

having suspended the privilege of the writ of

habcas corpus, in cases relating to the military,

Among those who followed the remains to the Congressional Cemetery were the President and Heads of Departments and a number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including Sen-

ators Latham and McDougal. Gen. Scott attended the funeral services at

Mayor Webb's residence. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain to the Senate.

RECONNOISANCE IN THE VICINITY OF FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. The Brigadier General in command sent out

two scouting parties, twelve mounted men in each, two days ago, with compasses, field glasses, and two days' rations. They were ordered to ascertain the state of affairs in Fairfax. They advanced on both sides of Fairfax Court House to a line parallel with the they obtained unquestionable evidence that no resistance was contemplated at that point. The scouts returned last night. It is the purpose of our army to advance and take possession of the village immediately. Our officers believe that no material resistance will be shown until the rebel army find themselves again fortified at Manassas Junction, or upon the memorable hills near Bull Run.

The following official order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, Oct. 22.

General Orders No. 31. The Major General Commanding with sincere sorrow, announces to the army of the Potomac the death of Col. Edward D. Baker, who fel

gloriously in battle, on the evening of Monday the 21st October, 1861, near Leesburg, Virginia. The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At the time of his death he was a member of the United States Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to any survivor to say that one of the most eloquent voices in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall. As a patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the national flag. Cut off in the fullness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier, while the country mourns his loss, his brothers in arms will envy while they lament his fate. He died as a soldier would

Brig adier General Silas Casy.
As an appropriate mark of respect to the

memory of the decrased, the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for the period of thirty days by the officers of the brigade lately under his command.

By command of Major General M'CLELLAN. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

From Western Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 21.

On Wednesday night last a messenger arrived at Elizabeth, Wirt county, reporting that a party of rebels were committing depredations in neighborhood of Burning Springs, eight miles distant.

Captain Hill, of the First Virginia Cavalry, stationed at Elizabeth, with forty of the com-pany, started in pursuit of the rebels. When six miles beyond bliz beth, he was fired into from the side of a hill, close to his road, by seventy five rebels. He returned the fire, killing twelve, wounding one, and taking five prisoners. Two of Captain Hill's troops were On Friday night, a force of two hundred rebels

attacked Elizabeth, but were repulsed by Capt. Hill, with the aid of a few Home Guards; but little damage was done on either side. On Saturday night, the rebels robbed and burned several houses at Burning Springs, stealing a number of horses, etc. Capt. Hill was

reinforced Sunday morning, by four companies infantry from Wheeling, under the command of Lieut. Col. Richmond. There are from three to four hundred rebels in Wirt county, most of whom belong to that

and adjoining counties. Col. Richmond is now in pursuit of them. Lieut. James A. Lezure, Q. M. Thirteenth O. V., died here last Friday, of typhoid fever.

Important from Cairo. REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE MEM-

PHIS ARSENAL. General Polk's Command Removed to

New Orleans. THE RESELS PREPARING FOR

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION,

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 23. A gentleman who arrived at Paducah to-day, from Memphis, reports that the arsenal and cannon foundry at that place were entirely des-

## FROM BALTIMORE

Sentence of one of the Rioters of April UNION DEMONSTRATION AT THE MARY.

LAND INSTITUTE.

Baltimore, Oct. 23

Judge Bond to-day sentenced John Konig one of the rioters of April last, to one year; imprisonment and \$500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony would have warranted his indictment and conviction for murder instead of riot, and that all who took part in that riot were guilty of murder.

There was considerable excitement at the hall of the Maryland Institute to-night. committee of the Home Guard, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens, proceeded to the hall and demanded that the band should play the national airs which had been suppressed on account of some of the audience hissing them.

Whilst the committee were consulting with the managers, the band struck up "Hail C 1 umbia," which was received by an immensi audience with applause, the waving of handker chiefs by the ladies, and with cheers for Scott. the Union, Dix, and McClellan, by a large crowd which had gathered outside

#### FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND HATTERAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—via Baltimore. The steamer Spaulding returned from Hatteras inlet last night, but brings no news of mportance. No important military movements

have been made in that vicinity. A few days ago six rebel steamers mad their appearance but withdrew without any demon stration. The recent high tides have almost entirely overflown the land in the vicinity of The Union natives are suffering the forts. greatly for want of food and clothing. The pastor of the church at the inlet ame up on the Spaulding, and will go north to raise means to to relieve their pressing necessities.

### Died.

This morning ARTHUR F., infant son of Assoch L and [The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) and a oon at 21/2 o'clock from the residence of his parents is Third street near Chestnut, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend )

> New Advertisements. DARLING'S

LIVERREGULATOR

LIFE BITTERS, A RE pure vegetable extracts. They care all bilious disorders of the human sysum. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kindeys, they give lone to the digestive organs; they regulate in secretions, excretious and exhalations, equalize the creation, and purify the blood. Thus all bilious comparts—some of which are "origid Liver, Sick Headache, happen in, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Ces iven as or Lasness—are entirely controlled and cured by these remedies.

#### DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

Removes the morbid and billious deposits from the con-ach and bowels, regluates the liver and kidneys, remov-ag every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy a-tion in the vital organs. It is a superior FAMILY MEDICINE,

Much better than pills, and much easier to take DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

Is a superior tonic and diuret c ; excellent in cases of ties, pain, in the side and to sets, blind, protruding subbleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY: Jes. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been addited with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

LIFE BITTERS, And now consider myself ENTIRELY CURED. Hon. John A. Cross writes, "Brooklyn, March 16, 1850 In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which indu-

It broke up my cold and fever at once. Frevious to the attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have fest nothing of it since."

Olis Studly, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N.Y., write"August 12, 1860—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years with corstant pain in the small of my
back. I had used most all kinds et medicines, but found
no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tebow, 11 Christopher Street, N. )., writes "Feb 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of A-to mat the last twenty years. I have never found anything anything the street of the street of

Darling's Liver Regulator,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liverand bilious remedy." Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1880 In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 9th Street, W.B. iliamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to Millous attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used

FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meet the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disorder ed."

READER, if you not deither or both of these most ex-cellent Remedies, 'toquire for them at the stores; if year do not find them, take no other, but inclose [01- ]pilar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the R medy or Remedies will be cent according to your directions, by mail or express, post-paid. Address,

DAN'L S. DARLING. 102 Nassau street, New York.

Put up in 50 cent and \$1 Bottels each. oct24-d6m

ESTRAY, red and white COW, having a bell A red and white COW, having a true dersigned, this day. The owner is requested to call prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold accoording to law.

JOHN LOBAN.

Harrisburg, Oct 23, 1861 .- d3t

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his PIUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from farket street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Belbe church. Thankful for past patronage, he bupes, by street street in business of it.

#### attention to business, to merit a continuance of it. mar28-3md WM PARKIII. C. K. KELLER,

SOLE AGENT FORMITHELL'S POISONED WHEAT, To Polson Crows, Rats and Mice. CAUSING THEM TO DIE ON THE SPOT.

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