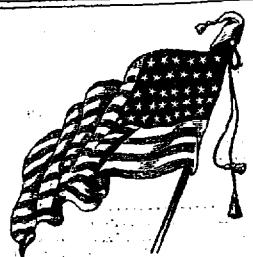


# Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the fee 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.

Friday Afternoon, October 25, 1861.

ONE YEAR AGO the Democratic party anticipated danger to the Union, and besought the people not to elevate to power the representatives of a party most obnoxious to the largest section, territorially, of the country.—*Patriot and Union*.

This extract from a pitifully whining and peculiarly fallacious article in the *Patriot and Union* of this morning is sufficient to show the desperate shifts to which men will resort, when they seek the perversion of the truth and the slander of patriots. There can be no doubt whatever, that one year ago such men as those who now control the column of the old Breckinridge organ, did anticipate dangers if the rotten organization of the Democracy was broken up, simply because they were in conclave with those who were then plotting treason against the government, and the very admission of their anticipations, proves that the editors of the *Patriot* were cognizant of these plots if not participants in their origin and development. If such anticipations are the only arguments which the *Patriot* has to urge against the sacred principles of Republicanism, its cause is as ridiculous as its territorial claim for Democracy, so learnedly expressed in the same extract, in which it asserts that the Republican party is "obnoxious to the largest section, territorially, of the country." This is part of the wisdom and theory on which the Breckinridge followers still found their claim to rule, namely, because a few ambitious politicians have succeeded in spreading slavery over a vast extent of country, the millions of white freemen occupying a less space, must yield to the territorial superiority of the slave aristocracy. The statesmanship of this wonderful discovery is doubtless due, not to the chivalry McDowell, but to the profound sagacity of the eruditus Barrett.

There is still another point in this wonderful article which we commend to those Republicans who were seduced into the Union trap of these same hypocrites. They now proclaim their purpose to be the utter destruction of the Republican party. "We must put down the Republican party," is the cry of such men as Barret & McDowell, and doubtless to do this, the gallant Col. McDowell, will lead on that portion of James' Brigade which is under his command. Would it not be well for Gov. Curtin to stipulate in the commission of McDowell that he should save his administration while he rushes to the charge for the purpose of putting down the Republican party. The man who thus controls the pen, which poors claim is mightier than the sword, and also wields a sword, must be looked after.

But, badinage aside, the leaders of the rotten old factions of Democracy are already showing their real feelings in this junction of the fearful crisis into which their corruptions have plunged the country. They imagine that they possess political power, and at once they assert their intention of arresting this struggle, not however by a vigorous effort to suppress rebellion and punish traitors, but by putting down the Republican party, humiliating the national administration, and forcing the labor, the intelligence, the dignity and the religion of the masses of the north, to succumb to the villainy, treachery, tyranny and ignorance of the slave oligarchs of the south. This is the Democracy of the Breckinridge clique—this is the peace policy of Barrett and McDowell—it is the real design of the men who have ever opposed northern interests and progress—and if the article in the *Patriot and Union* this morning does not prove a sympathy for those who lead in the rebellion for slavery, then its editors can only show their guilty hopes and desires by unsheathing their daggers and pointing them at the throats of loyal men. And if they were convinced that such a course would assist in "putting down the Republican party," they would advocate it as freely as they now covertly advocate the cause of treason.

A SIGN.—Morrow B. Lowry, the "Republican" Senator elect from Crawford and Erie, advocates the payment of a bonus of \$1,000 to every Southern slave who produces his master's scalp.—*Lewistown True Democrat*.

If Mr. Lowry had proposed to give five hundred dollars to any *dough face* who would produce a traitor's ears, his proposition would have been more practical, because the ears in that case would be produced without shedding blood. Does Fryinger understand.

ASBURY DICKENS, the lately deceased clerk of the United States Senate, who had held that position for thirty years, was the son of one of the pioneer clergymen in the Methodist Church, John Dickens, the intimate friend of the venerable Bishop Asbury, after whom he was named.

THE PRESIDENT has at last suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* for the District of Columbia.—The judges and lawyers have made themselves so troublesome with their officious interferences with military affairs, that this has become necessary.

GEN. LEE is reported to have been sent to Tennessee, to supersede Zollicoffer in the command of the rebel army in that state.

## WHO CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT?

## THE UNION ARMY.

Can any man of common intelligence believe that if slavery had never existed in this country the south would now be in armed rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land? Impossible! Or if by some resistless power the institution were annihilated, the hostile armies would not be virtually disbanded in a month? This result would be inevitable. Slavery, with its corrupting influences of ignorance, pride, arrogance, ambition and tyranny, lies at the very foundation of this terrible rebellion. Can it be put down, and this treason be thoroughly crushed out and annihilated, without interfering with this system of slavery? Let us put this subject fully before the people. The authority of the general government must absolutely be re-established either with or without the destruction of the institution of slavery. If the latter, what then will be the position of slavery among us in the future? The history of the past, the calamities of the present, and the hope and interests of the future, all demand an immediate answer from the people. Interests as vast as a nation's peace, a nation's power, a nation's honor and glory, a nation's very existence—interests involving the prosperity and happiness of unborn millions, appeal to the people—the whole people for a definite answer. And in making up that answer we call special attention to the following: If slavery is to exist under the general government when re-established it must be either—1. Just as it was, with all its influence and political power, before the rebellion, and this assault upon the government was made, or 2. its privileges will be enlarged and its powers increased, or 3. its powers and privilege and influence will be restricted. Slavery can only exist in this country but under one or other of these positions, and the people alone have the power and the right to say which it shall be. Shall it be the first? Then less than three hundred thousand men—the number of legal slave owners—with the power and influence of the slave system, are to control the interests, the honor, and the peace of the thirty millions of this nation. A majority of the Presidents of the United States must be slave owners, and advocates and defenders of the system of slavery. A majority in the Cabinet, upon the Supreme Bench, in all the important offices at home, and the missions abroad, must be slave owners or, at least, defenders and supporters of the system.

Total..... 384,700 35,500 5,300 425,500

In addition to the above, there are the state and government troops in Kentucky and Missouri, which may be estimated as follows:

Government..... State.....

Missouri..... 10,000 25,000

Kentucky..... 8,000 20,000

Total..... 18,000 45,000

There are also five thousand volunteers raised in California, five thousand in Maryland, one thousand six hundred in Delaware and two thousand in the District of Columbia, besides ten thousand regulars, which, added together, will show the Union land forces to number five hundred and twelve thousand men. With such an army, under good generalship, what might not be accomplished?

## THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

We notice by our contemporaries in Philadelphia, that the government is proceeding promptly to the work of refitting and adapting the buildings on Chestnut street, adjoining the Custom House, for postal purposes. The management of the work has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. B. Moorehead, who, in conjunction with Postmaster Walborn, has the entire control of the alterations necessary to fit the building alluded to for the business contemplated. These changes, with the removal of the post office nearer the centre of Philadelphia, are all demanded for the public accommodation, and in pushing forward the work, Postmaster Walborn deserves great credit.

Another public want to be supplied in this improvement, is the fitting up of spacious rooms on the second and third stories of the building for the United States Court, Marshal's office, and rooms for jurymen and witnesses. The people of the interior of Pennsylvania, as well as Philadelphia, having knowledge of the inadequate accommodations at present afforded for these purposes, cannot fail to appreciate the zeal of Postmaster Walborn in urging this improvement. The work, when completed, will greatly add to the architectural attraction of its locality, Chestnut street, and contribute very essentially to the comfort and convenience of a large number of people.

## A SOUTHERN VIEW OF CONFISCATIONS.

The New Orleans *Delta* publishes this paragraph concerning prominent citizens of New York:

"Among the prominent victims of the barbarous resort of the Lincolns to the confiscation of the property of southern citizens, we rejoice to include the name of William B. Astor, who is owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the Bank of Louisiana, worth in ordinary times one hundred and fifty dollars per share. Thus may the contribution of the said Astor to the Confederate States. Even that wretched ingrate, George Odyke, who made all that he is worth in this city, has his lots and houses, which will pass into the hands of honest men.

We think the aggregate value of the property which will thus be appropriated will exceed the estimate generally made of \$15,000,000. There will be a general dissolution of a great number of our mercantile firms in this city. The apprehension, however, is that there will be a great need of close and searching scrutiny to discover the sleeping and silent partners of many of our firms. It is well known that many of the bitterest Black Republicans have for years kept up their partnership relations in this city—have drawn thousands and millions from the profits of business here, which have been used to injure, malign and destroy our institutions and undermine our liberties. There will be a keen pursuit for all such. Woe to the disloyal citizens who shall aid in their concealment and protection from liability under the sequestration act."

AN OIL WELL ON FIRE.—FOUR MEN INJURED.—A correspondent, writing from Oil City, Venango county, informs us of a sad accident which occurred near that place, on the 15th inst. A flowing well had been struck on the Blood farm, five miles below the mouth of Oil creek, and the engineer, Patrick Collins, forgetting to put out the fire, the gas caught, causing a terrific explosion. The engineer and the driver were so badly burned that they are not expected to recover. Two men, who had come to see the well, and who were standing some ten rods distant at the time of the explosion, were considerably burned, but not dangerously. When our correspondent wrote, the well had been burning three days, and was still on fire, although repeated efforts had been made to quench the flames. The oil is commingled as it rushes from the well, and hundreds of people visit the place day and night, to witness the extraordinary sight.

THE ST. LOUIS *News* states, on reliable authority, that the great telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast will, no unforeseen accident preventing, be completed by the 10th of November, on which day, it is thought, dispatches will be telegraphed through from ocean to ocean—from New York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to New York.

PRIVATEERING appears to be about "played out." The rebel steamer McRae, reported escaped from the Mississippi and gone to the Mediterranean on a privateering expedition, it appears by the Richmond *Enquirer*, took part in the recent contest near New Orleans. The Sumter is the only privateer now known to be abroad, and she is reported captured, which, however, we do not credit.

WE HAVE at length an official statement of the casualties to our men in the battle of Ball's Bluff, which amount to 620, of whom they were 79 killed, 141 wounded and 400 missing. The officers and men behaved with extraordinary courage, and after exhausting their ammunition, threw their arms into the river, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

JAMES A. MCMARTIN, late editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was yesterday discharged from Fort Lafayette. He declined at first to take the oath of allegiance, but finally consented.

COL. MORGAN, with two hundred and twenty men of the Eighteenth Missouri regiment, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some four hundred rebels, on Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. Morgan had fourteen wounded.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

Later From Washington.

## THE MISSING SOLDIERS OF THE UPPER POTOMAC.

## A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE.

## An Additional Regiment of Cavalry from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Private accounts from the upper Potomac this morning represent that the soldiers reported as missing are from time to time coming in, while others who were carried down by the current of the river are known to be now under shelter in encampments on the banks.

LIEUT. Philip Casey, of company B, Thirteenth regiment of New York State volunteers died of dysentery, in camp at Upton's Hill yesterday.

A reconnaissance in force was made to day for Milwaukie Club, and \$1 30@1 35 for Red Corn declining, sales 90,000 bush. at 58@58¢ for mixed. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Whisky dull at 20@20¢. Receipts of Flour 24,523 bush. Wheat 279,387 bush. Corn 123,716 bushels.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 25.—Flour firmer sales, 10,500 bushels. Wheat declining sales, 100,000 bush. at \$1 20 for Chicago Spring, \$1 22@1 24 for Milwaukee Club, and \$1 30@1 35 for Red Corn declining, sales 90,000 bush. at 58@58¢ for mixed. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Whisky dull at 20@20¢. Receipts of Flour 24,523 bush. Wheat 279,387 bush. Corn 123,716 bushels.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 25.—Stocks are lower; C. & R. I., 51¢; Illinois Central R. R., 65¢; Illinois Central bonds, 88; Michigan Southern, 83¢; N. Y. Central, 77¢; Reading, 26¢; Missouri Co., 43¢; Illinois coupons, 1879, 82¢; U. S. fs, 1874, 83¢; U. S. 6s, 1862, 96¢.

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 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; Respecting Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherein she is compassed, and that the loyal men now battling in the field for life may have their arms made strong and their blows heavy, and may be shielded by His divine power, 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 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 peaceful life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving,

EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 24.

Yesterday, on learning that a large force of the enemy were approaching, and had arrived at two points, above and below, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore, both at Edward's Ferry and Harrison's Island.

This was rendered the more necessary from

the high stage of the water and the prevalence of a gale, which made it a matter of impossibility to throw over a sufficient force to make our positions there perfectly secure from a general attack.

The forces at Harrison's Island were removed first, in the face of, and unmolested by, a large body of the enemy, who, wisely perhaps, forbore to make any demonstration.

Gen. Stone commanded the division opposite Edward's Ferry, and removed them, during the tempestuous storm in the night, with safety.—Gen. Stone was among the last to leave the shore, and no accident whatever occurred.

The numbers of the enemy are not known to be between 18,000 and 30,000.

Their positions were in dangerous proximity to the ferry, and a night attack would have been disastrous to our small numbers there.

This morning none of their encampments or troops are visible, except perhaps a soldier occasionally passing along the roads through the opening of the forests.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

## GEN. PRICE IN FULL RETREAT.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

## The Rebel Price Compelled to Fight or Surrender.

## A REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP.

## Seventeen Rebels Killed, a Large Number Wounded and Ninety Prisoners Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.

A gentleman from Gen. Sigel's advanced post reports that the rebels under Gen. Price had left Cedar county, and were retreating towards Greenfield, Dako county. Gen. Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar on Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Gen. Lane's forces were at Osceola, and Gen. Sturgis' command one day's march behind. Gen. Sigel's was about as far south as Gen. Price, but some twenty-five miles, evidently aiming at Springfield to cut off on his retreat south, while Gen. Lane was only two days' march north of him.

Gen. Fremont and staff were at the Pomme d'Or river en route for Quincy. Generals Hunter's and McKinstry's divisions were marching on Leesville via Sedalia, and Col. Asboth was at Warsaw.

The bridge over the Osage river at Warsaw was completed, and the troops were crossing it on Wednesday last. It is a trestle work and not pontoon bridge. The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Price would not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek on Tuesday night, killing 17, wounding a large number and taking 90 prisoners, a number of horses and 22 wagons.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

## THE FLEET PREPARING TO MOVE.

Fortress Monroe, via Baltimore, Oct. 24.

The weather has been most favorable for completing the enormous preparations for the movement of the fleet now assembled here. All the armed vessels and transports have probably arrived here, and Hampton Roads presents, especially at night, a magnificent appearance.

The steamer Spaulding will not leave for Hatteras before Monday.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

## Fight in Carroll County—The Rebels Routed.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 24.

Col. Morgan, with two hundred and twenty men of the Eighteenth Missouri regiment, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some four hundred rebels, on Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.