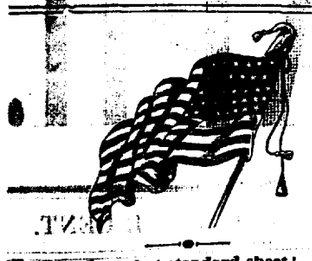
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 26, 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 columns of the old Breckenridge 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 Breckenridge 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 chivalric McDowell, but to the profound sagacity of the erudite 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 cheerful cry of such men as Barret & McDowell, and doubtless to do this, the gallant Col. McDowell will lead on that portion of Jackson 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 college for the purpose of putting down the Republican party. There is danger implied in the threat. The man who thus controls the pen, which poets 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 villany, treachery, tyrany and ignorance of the slave oligarchists of the south. This is the Democracy of the Breckinridge clique—this is the peace policy of Barrett and McDowell—this 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 paltry 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 GEM.—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.—*Hollidaysburg 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 Frysinger understand?

ASBURY DICKINS, 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 Dickins, 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 Pillocher in the command of the rebel army in that state.

WHO CONTROLS THE GOVERNMENT?

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 hopes 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: It 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.

And then the government must be administered in accordance with the insolent demands of the institution, and all other interests of the nation rendered subservient to its claims, or the tyrant's lash will be brandished over the nation's ears till a corrupt and imbecile administration like the past, or a just and firm one like the present, furnishes a pretext to renew and repeat the rebellion with increased horrors and desolating power. If this is the answer of the people, that slavery is to be restored to its former position and power, then, our resisting this rebellion is consummate folly and madness. For, in the end, we shall gain nothing *absolutely nothing*; and shall lose all men and means that this war will cost, will lose national confidence at home and national honor and influence abroad, and will virtually offer a bonus for the slave power to renew the rebellion with the absolute control of the Union, the Constitution and Government.

If the people submit to this, and allow slavery and the slave power to resume their former attitude, and exercise their former influence and power in the nation *they*, THE PEOPLE—will merit the execration and the supreme contempt of the civilized world, and will deserve to be reduced themselves to the very dregs of slavery! But shall it be the *second*? Shall the privileges, powers, and influence of slavery be increased and enlarged? Who will claim this? Who will be bold enough to utter it in the ears of free men? Enlarge the privileges, and increase the power of a system founded in robbery and unmixed villainy, that has murdered its millions, and filled the hearts of millions more with grief and anguish unutterable; that is now seeking the destruction of the best government on earth, and is desolating the land with the fires of civil war! None but the vilest of the race could set up such an atrocious claim. And if such a moral monster could be found he should be scorched and withered by the indignation of the people—all the people—till his very being would become a burden!

But will the people decide that the doom of slavery in the future shall be the *third*? That it shall be curtailed, reduced and limited in all its powers, privileges and influence? If the people determine that slavery shall neither be restored to its former position, nor its powers and privileges be extended and increased, the whole subject is brought down to two points, namely: Slavery must be so reduced and restricted in its whole character as to destroy its power to disturb the peace or peril the interests of the nation, or it must be wholly blotted out of being and banished from the land.

—Here is an issue for free intelligent men to decide. We give it to our readers without further comments.

A NEW KIND OF ARTILLERY is proposed—a battalion to consist of six hundred men with one hundred guns, the guns to have the capacity of carrying two pound balls two and a half miles, and to have steel barrels, rifled, of superior workmanship. They are to be light, of metal, two wheeled carriages, each carriage carrying its own ammunition box. Instead of horses, with the trouble and time of hitching and unhitching, the men will draw their own gun carriages, which considering their extreme lightness, is less toilsome than carrying a musket and knapsack. There are six men to each gun, who, in addition of course, carry pistols and other small arms. A battalion of this kind is now organising at Richmond, Indiana.

LAST SATURDAY two hundred loyal Missouri volunteers attacked and routed four hundred rebels at Big Hurricane creek, Carrol county, Missouri, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners and putting the balance to flight. Our men had fourteen wounded.

JAMES A. MUNDERLOH, late editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was yesterday discharged from Fort Lafayette. He declined to take the oath of allegiance, yet many consented.

THE UNION ARMY.

The Generals of the Union army along the whole line, from the Atlantic to the Far West, have now at their control as magnificent a force, perhaps, as ever were put under the command of any number of generals. From reliable sources we have compiled a table showing the number of troops each loyal State has now in the field or on their way to the seat of war:

	Infantry.	*Cav.*	*Art.*	*Total.*
Connecticut	4,188	100	—	4,288
Illinois	41,000	8,000	—	49,000
Indiana	30,000	2,000	500	32,500
Iowa	16,100	3,600	—	19,700
Kansas	4,000	1,000	200	5,205
Massachusetts	29,000	—	350	29,350
Maine	8,000	1,200	—	9,200
Michigan	18,784	5,800	300	24,884
Minnesota	3,000	—	—	3,000
New York	85,000	5,000	500	90,500
New Jersey	9,000	—	—	9,000
New Hampshire	5,000	—	200	5,200
Ohio	63,000	3,500	600	67,100
Pennsylvania	51,000	4,000	800	55,800
Rhode Island	2,628	—	750	3,378
Vermont	5,000	100	—	5,100
Wisconsin	10,000	1,200	1,100	12,300
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 cotemporaries 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. Moorhead, 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 hence to 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 Lincolnites 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 Lincoln case be amply set off. There are many other Lincolnites who will also have to contribute largely in a like manner to the fund of the Confederate States. Even that wretched ingrate, George Opdyke, who made all that he is worth in this city, has his lots and houses, which will pass into the hands of honester 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 consumed 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 casualities 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 coolness, and after exhausting their ammunition threw their arms into the river, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

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 tenements on its banks.

Lieut. Philip Casey, of company B, Thirtieth regiment of New York State volunteers died of dysentery, in camp at Upton's Hill yesterday. His remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

A reconnoissance in force was made to-day from Gen. Smith's division, consisting of two companies of Col. Friedmann's Cavalry, five companies of infantry, and two pieces of artillery. The result was the capture of eight rebels, fully uniformed, beyond Vienna, and further information obtained of the position and forces of the rebels in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House.

"Accounts from the other side of the river represent all quiet.

Col. Friedmann was to-day authorized by the War Department to raise another regiment of cavalry, and a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War was sent to Gov. Curtin in furtherance of that object.

Later from Edwards Ferry.

Approach of the Rebels in Large Force.

OUR TROOPS WITHDRAWN TO MARYLAND.

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 outsiders, but it is inferred that they had between 13,000 and 30,000.

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

This morning none of their encampments or troops are visible, except perhaps a soldier occasionally passing along the river road, opposite Leesburg or the forest.

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, Dade 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. Sturgiss entire 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 his retreat south, while Gen Lane was only two day's march north of him.

Gen. Fremont and staff were at the Pommeditti river *en route* for Quincey. 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 a 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, *viaBaltimore*, 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 Carrol County—The Rebels Routed.

ST. 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, Carrol county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. Morgan had fourteen wounded.

THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

One of its Crew Convicted of Piracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

The jury in the case of William Smith, charged with piracy in connection with the privateer Jeff. Davis, rendered a verdict of GUILTY this morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

Flour is quiet at $5 87½@5 50 for superfine. Inspections for the week amount to 25,201 bbls. The demand for wheat has fallen off 6000 bus. red sold at $1 30@1 32, and white at $1 48@1 50. Corn is dull and lower; sales of 1000 bus at 62½c. Mess Pork steady at $15@15 50. Lard firm at 9½c. Whiskey dull at 21½@22c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Flour firmer sales, 10,500 bbls. Wheat declining sales, 100,000 bus. at $1 20 for Chicago Spring, $1 22@1 24 for Milwaukie Club, and $1 30@1 35 for Red. Corn declining, sales 90,000 bus. at 58@58½c for mixed. Provisions quiet and unchanged.—Whisky dull at 20@20½c. Receipts of Flour 24,523 bbls, Wheat 279,387 bus., Corn 123,715 bushels.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Stocks are lower; C. & R. I., 51½; Illinois Central R. R., 65½; Illinois Central bonds, 88; Michigan Southern, 38½; N. Y. Central, 77⅞; Reading, 35; Missouri 6s, 43½; Illinois coupons, 1879, 82¼; U. S. 6s, 1874, 83½; U. S. 6s 1862, 96½.

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 preserved our country 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 them 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 compassed, and that the loyal men who are battling in the field for the May have their arms made strong and their blows heavy, and may be shielded by His divine power, and that He will mercifully aid the courage of patriotic, virtuous, 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, devoutly 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.

L.S. 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 Commonwealth.

New Advertisements.

SHOES AT AUCTION.

THE entire stock of Boots and Shoes, of late G. Bellman, dec'd, will be sold without reserve at Auction, at his Shoe Store in Market Square, beginning on Saturday evening, October 26th, inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.
W. BARR,
oct25-d3t. Auctioneer.

FOR RENT.—The farm now occupied by John Loban, adjoining Camp Curtin. Possession given on the first of April next.
oct25 GEORGE W. PORTER.

COAL! COAL!!
$3, AND $2 25 PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.
O. D. FORSTER,
OFFICE No. 74, Market Street, yard on the Canal, foot of North street. Wholesale and Retail dealer in *TREVORTON, WILKSBARRE, LYKENS VALLEY, SUNBURY* and *BROAD TOP COAL.* Family and Blacksmiths only used obtaining a fair article, and full weight, at the lowest rates. Orders promptly attended to. A liberal discount made to purchasers paying for the coal when ordered.
Present price, $3 and $2 25 per ton.
Harrisburg, Oct. 25, 1861.—d3m.

GUNNERS, TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, not to trespass from and after this date on the premises of the undersigned, situated in South Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa., or they will be dealt with according to law.
George T. Hummel, Henry K. Roads,
Michael Ober, Pharez Brown,
Thomas Alvike, Jacob Rudel,
David Gassel, Peter Horst,
Simon P. Roads.
SOUTH HANOVER, Dauphin Co., Oct. 25, 1861.—d1tw2t*

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscribers have recently added to our already full stock
OF SEGARS
LA NORMATIS, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA.
OF PERFUMERY
For the Handkerchief:
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODER OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.
For the Hair:
EAU LUSTRALE, CRETALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
For the Complexion:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE TINTED POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLE.
OF SOAPS
Bath's Fancy:
MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN,
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET, NEW MOWN HAY,
SOCIETY CLUB.
Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.
Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.; consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, South Side.

FLOWER FLASKS!

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, with National designs, LETTER PAPER with a view of Harrisburg, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Stationery, &c.
SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE.
Near the Harrisburg Bridge.
ap24

New Advertisements.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

ARE pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the human system.—They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Loss of Appetite—are entirely controled and cured by these remedies.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR

Removes the morbid and bilious deposits from the stomach and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action 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 diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY.

JAS. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street, New York, writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used

DARLING'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

and now consider myself ENTIRELY CURED."

Hon. John A. Gross writes, "Brooklyn, March 19, 1859. In the spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which settled in violent fever. I took two doses of

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR

It broke up my cold and fever at once. For a subsequent attack, I have been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Sandy, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes, "August 12, 1860.—I had a difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years with constant pain in the small of the back. I had used most all kinds of medicine, but found no permanent relief until I used

DARLING'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
AND
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. Y., writes, "Feb. 20, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to

Darling's Liver Regulator,

in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1859. In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS

and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 9th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: "August 5, 1860.—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try

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 it as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

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

READER, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or Remedies will be sent 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 Bottles each.

ESTRAY,

A red and white COW, having a bell around her neck, came to the premises of the undersigned, this day. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.
JOHN LOBAN.
Harrisburg, Oct. 22, 1861.—d3t

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Plumbing and Brass Founding establishment to No. 22 South Third street below Herr's Hotel. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of it.
apr12-d3t J. JONES.

Select Schools for Boys and Girls
FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST.

THE Fall term of ROBERT M'ELWEE'S School for boys, will open on the first Monday in September. The room is well ventilated, comfortably furnished, and in every respect adapted for school purposes.

CATHARINE M'ELWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building, will open for the Fall term at the same time. The room has been elegantly fitted up to promote the health and comfort of scholars.
aug2-d3t

SPICED SALMON!!

FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Put up neatly in five pound cans.
WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.
je22

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S

BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLLECTING OFFICE

Has been removed from No. 28 Second St.
TO
NO. 130 MARKET STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.
TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.
sep24 d3t

A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' TRAVELLING
AND
SHOPPING BAGS

At all prices, for sale at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
61 Market Street

SCHEFFE'RS BOOK STORE.
(NEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.)

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NOTE PAPER, of six different designs, printed in two colors; sold by the thousand and by the ream at City Cash prices.

Also, Flags, Union Breast Pins, Eagles, Union Rings and Badges at very low prices. Call at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.
ap8

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and nothing confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call.
KELLER,
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his TIN, TINPLATE AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Methodist church. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it.
mar26-3md WM PARKHILL.

C. K. KELLER,
SOLE AGENT FOR
MITHELL'S POISONED WHEAT,
To Poison Crows, Rats and Mice,
CAUSING THEM TO DIE ON THE SPOT.
oct16-d1w*

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, SHAVING AND PAINT BRUSHES, in great variety.
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.