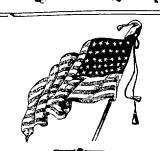
# Daily Telegraph.



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

OUR PLATFORM.

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

HARRISBURG. PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, October 29, 1861.

THE LAST SPEECH OF SENATOR BAKER.

The country has not yet recovered from its shock at the loss of the gallant and gifted Baker, nor have his friends ceased to feel that deep, unutterable woe which the news of his death created. He was among the most brilliant and | measures as will speedily organize these regiunanswerable of those who defended the Constitution on the floor of the Senate, while his dauntless spirit and daring bravery would have made him, had he lived to fight many battles. the Ajax of the army. But it was not reserved for him that he should survive to see the last of this great struggle, yet the glorious going out of his soul, while fiercely fighting for his country, was an end which every brave man desires, and which has added a living lustre to the memories which must hereafter cluster around the name of Edward D. Baker!

In another column of this afternoon's TELE-GRAPH, we publish the last speech made by Senator Baker on the floor of the United States Senate. It will be seen that the effort was in reply to the sophistries and covert treason of John C. Breckinridge, whom Baker then suspected of what Breckinridge has since proven himdeclaration of his views on the subject then being discussed, this speech will be re-perused the last words of Senator Baker on the floor of the Senate, it will be preserved as one of the

## ANOTHER TRAITOR TO LIBERTY!

The New York Tribune of to-day says that one of its correspondents with the Great Naval Exday evaning last, that he had just heen upon good authority, that the Private Secrethe Commodore. We do not vouch for the complete destruction. truth of this report, but only for the fact that the writer is one worthy of credence. It would certainly not be surprising, considering the amount of treason which has attended the movements of our forces hitherto, should anprove to have been a traitor. We hope, howeffer, to hear that the report is erroneous.

SLAVES .- Gen. Hill, who commands the Conpatteries, of one-fourth of their slave force. when Congress meets again in December. Even Now, let us have it carried out, without evasion, or shrinking. If it was right to pass the act held to redeem their pledges.

In the depression produced by the blunder at Edward's Ferry we are sustained and cheered by the daily news from the West. General Kelly, the hero of Kanawha, has signally routed the rebels at Romney; our forces in Kentucky are Fremont's staff, against an infantry column, two thousand in number, has put us in possesin earnest.

America via Mexico, and not by the route origifrom Charleston for Europe, in the Nashville,

is about starting for Europe with Mason. They are going through Texas, and will sail from a Mexican port."

Recent intelligence leads to the conclusion that they went by this route.

FROM THE 19th of April to Saturday last seventy vessels of war were fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Many of these were first-class ships, and the entire number is larger than the number of vessels in commission at any time our navy.

SINCE the battle of Ball's Bluff the rebels have hurried up reinforcements and concentrada large force at Leesburg.

SKELETON COMPANIES AND REG-MENTS.

We submitted a statement in figures in Saturday's edition of the TELEGRAPH, showing the number of troops Pennsylvania had furnished to the federal government, under the requisition of the President calling for five hundred thousand men, by which it appeared that the quota allotted to this state, had been over supplied by an excess of some twenty-six thousand men. Since that publication an order has been received at the Executive office, requesting that the troops now in camp in this state be forwarded immediately to such camps as the War Department will indicate as the regiments are organized and ready to move. It is sufficient for is to note in our columns that the indications are of a character which lead us to anticipate active and vigorous measures on the part of the government in a very short time, wherever its armies are encamped or wherever a rebel force can be induced to show their front in open fair fight. The troops that are now in camp in the various states, have had ample time for discipline. In our own encampments, the state government has afforded the officers of all the companies and those who have been organizng regiments, every opportunity either to consolidate those companies, or time and means to organize such regiments. That this has not been done, is no fault of the Governor, nor can any set of men complain if their arrangements having failed, the state government adopt such ments, and forward them at once to localities where they are more needed and can be sooner called into action, than where they now are, distant from any of the points of operation by more hours than it would require to fight a decisive battle.

There is material in camp in this vicinity out of which to organize at least four regiments, and forward them at once to the seat of war. Why this material should remain in the state when men are so seriously needed in other localities, we are unable to explain, unless it is that individual officers are in the way of organization, and that regiments are thus kept back to serve the ambition of a few aspirants. Such a state of affairs is no credit to the commonwealth, and when we remember the emergencies of the crisis, no credit either to the patriotism of those who thus hold back the consolidation of comself guilty. As a patriotic and statesmanlike panies out of which the necessary regiments are to be formed. The whole business is in the hands of the Governor, and he owes it to himby our readers with much gratification, and as self and the cause he has so zealously and steadily supported, at once to push forward to brilliant links which connect his name with man who is now in camp in this state. If the facilitation of the work should disappoint any man, he is not a patriot if he make his disappointment cause for complaint against any arrangement by which his country is to be benefitted. With this view of the subject, we hope pedition writes from Hampton Roads, on Fri. that the skeleton companies in camp will be species viguriand, so that exother brigade can be forwarded this week. The order of the War tary of Commodore Dupont, the commander of Department is pressing on this subject. Troops the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the are demanded, and to falter now would be to maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of fail hereafter when failure would prove our

## A POINT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Now that the great naval expedition has sailed, we hope that government will loose no time in encouraging the loyal citizens of the other confidential servant of the government south, and wherever it is possible, place arms Carolina, particularly, is ready for this sort of action, and if accounts are true, the people in certain localities of the Old North State have federate forces on a portion of the North Carolina coast, has made a requisition upon the people of Craven county, for two week's labor upon Union. All along the coast this feeling also pre-Under the act of Congress, passed at the extra pose of preparing to aid the Expedition, and make and publish such police rules and regula session, all the slaves so employed, are released thus renew memserves from any claim of their masters upon them, or in other words made free. There may be practional thresholds and therefore as our armies move south, and him, if the President of the United States has him tical difficulties, requiring new legislation, in as our naval expeditions strike along the coast, identifying these slaves; but the national faith we should be prepared to receive and arm every is pledged to liberate them and we have a sour naval expeditions strike along the coast, power, or ought to have power, to suppress insurance and arm every is pledged to liberate them and we have a sour naval expeditions strike along the coast, power, or ought to have power, to suppress insurance and arm every is pledged to liberate them and we have a sour naval expeditions strike along the coast, power, or ought to have power, to suppress insurance and arm every is pledged to liberate them and we have a sour naval expeditions strike along the coast, power, or ought to have power, to suppress insurance and arm every is pledged to liberate them. is pledged to liberate them, and we have no loyal man who appears to join our ranks. If a doubt that the thing will be effectively done, force can be raised from among the residents of the Old North State, the doom of rebellion will the courts are closed; the judges banished. Is Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, has been compelled to soon be decided in that region, and with the admit that the act of the extra session was territory of North Carolina between the rebels right, and is accepted by all patriotic citizens. at Richmond and their cowardly abettors at Charleston, Manassas may be made to tell another story in the desertion of its defenders mont agrees with him; or rather, he agrees with the Senator from Vermont in that. What it is right to enforce it. Those who objected to and the demoralization of the rebel army. It is Gen. Fremont's proclamation, are almost all of the duty, then, of the government to encourage them pledged to support this act, and must be the movements of the loyal men of North Caro- not the less war because it is unjust; not the lina, by at once rushing to their aid with the

numbers. THE RICHMOND REBEL ORGANS are jubilant over their victory at Ball's Bluff, and publish long, exaggerated accounts of that affair .rapidly advancing; and a brilliant charge of These accounts forcibly illustrate the spirit of three hundred cavalry, under Major Zagoni, of exaggeration which characterizes all the stories got up by the rebels relative to every engagement in which the armies on both sides have sion of Springfield. These are all important been in the field. By these reports we learn gains, and inspire us with hope. Those western that official dispatches from General Jos. E. men know what they have to do, and set about Johnston to General Cooper, at Richmond, state that the rebels were opposed by twelve regiments and five batteries of our troops, Information at the War Department states whereas it is known that we had not much more that Mason and Slidell made their exit from than 1,700 men in action. Further reports in the Richmond papers allude to dispatches renally indicated. Three or four days before the ceived by the War Department of the rebel false news that Mason and Slidell had sailed government to the effect that the loss of the Union army was over 1,000 killed and wounded reached here, a letter from one rebelia Richmond together with 600 prisoners and 1,200 stand of to another was intercepted, containing this arms captured. This fact, it will be observed, would accomplish the total destruction of all "I have just bidden farewell to Slidell, who our forces in the action, almost to a man. We They are also informed from the same sources that Colonel Evans was made a Brigader on the field for having achieved a grand victory with 2,500 men, over a Union force of ten thousand. The rebel accounts claim the capture by their forces of six rifled cannon, but it happens, unfortunately for the accuracy of this statement, that our troops had only one iron rifled gun in the field. and that this, with two howitzers, which were thrown into the Potomac by our men, constituthat day.

> THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has ordered the commander of the U.S. steamer Keystone State nobody denies the right, the power, the justice. Indeer arrest for coming north without orders. Why? Because it is part of the law of war. still; they will have their elections

LAST SPEECH

Hon. EDWARD D. BAKER Delivered in the United States Senate at the late Extra Session of Congress.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it has not been my fortune to participate in at any length, indeed, not to hear very much of, the discussion which has been going on-more, I think, in the hands of the Senator from Kentucky than any body else-upon all the propositions connected with this war; and, as I really feel as sincerely as he can an earnest desire to preserve the Constitution of the United States for everybody, South as well as North, I have listened for some little time past to what he has said with earnest desire to apprehend the point of his objection to this particular bill. And now—waiving what I think is the elegant but loose declaration in which he are declamation in which he chooses to indulge— I would propose, with my habitual respect for him, (for nobody is more courteous and more gentlemanly,) to ask him if he will be kind enough to tell me what single particular pro-vision there is in this bill which is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support—one distant, single proposition in the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I will state, in general terms, that every one of them is, in my opinion, flagrantly so, unless it may be the last. will send the Senator the bill, and he may

comment on the sections.

Mr. BAKER. Pick out that one which is in your judgment most clearly so. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. They are all, in my opinion, so equally atrocious that I dislike to discriminate. I will send the Senator the bill, and I tell him that every section, except the last, in my opinion, violates the Constitution of the United States; and of that last section,

express no opinion.

Mr. BAKER. I had hoped that that respect ful suggestion to the Senator would enable him to point out to me one, in his judgment, most clearly so, for they are not all alike—they are not equally atrocious.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Very nearly. There are ten of them. The Senator can select which he pleases.

Mr. BAKFR. Let me try then, if I must generalize as the Senator does, to see if I can get the scope and meaning of this bill. It is a bill providing that the President of the United states may declare, by proclamation, in a c-r-tain given state of fact, certain territory within the United States to be in a condition of rection and war; which proclamation shall be extensively published within the district to which it relates. That is the first proposition. ask him if that is unconstitutional? plain question. Is it unconstitutional to give power to the President to declare a portion of the territory of the United States in a state of insurrection or rebellion? He will not dare to

say it is.
Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is a very adroit debator, and he discovers, of course, the great advantage he would have if I were to allow him, occupying the floor, to ask me a series of questions. and then have his own criticisms made on them the order of the federal government, every When he has closed his speech, if I deem it ne cessary, I may make some reply. At present, however, I will answer that question. The State of Illinois, I believe, is a military district; the State of Kentucky is a military district. In my judgment, the President has no authority, and, in my judgment. Congress has no right to confer upon the President authority, to declare a State in a condition of insurrection or rebellion. Mr. BAKER. In the first place, the bill does not say a word about States. That is the first

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Does not the Senator know, in fact, that those States compose mili tary districts? It might as well have said "States" as to describe what is a State.

Mr. BAKER. I do; and this is the reason why I suggest to the hororable Senator that this criticism about States does not mean anything at all. That is the very point. The objection certainly ought not to be that he can declare a part of a State in insurrection and not the whole of it. In point of fact, the Constitution of the United States acting upon it, are not treating of States, but of the territory comprising the in their hands. The loyal material of North | United States; and I submit once more to his better judgment that it cannot be unconstitutional to allow the President to declare a county or a part of a county, or a town or part of a town, or part of a State, or the whole of a the fact. That is not wrong.

vails, and meetings are being held for the pur- so, the military commander in that district may In the next place, it prov to do it, or is there any other? The gentleman says, do it by the civil power. Look at the fact. The civil power is utterly overwhelmed; he to do it in person, or by his military commanders? Are they to do it with regulation,

or without it? That is the only question. Mr. President, the honorable Senator say there is a state of war. The Senator from Verthen? There is a state of public war; none the less war because it is urged from the other side; less war because it is a war of insurrection and assistance of arms and the encouragement of sew it is still war; and I am willing to me, amid temporary defeat, disaster, disgrace, say it is public war--public as contradistinguished from private war? What then? Shall we carry that war on? Is it his duty as a Senator to carry it on? If so, how? By armies, under command; by military organization and authority, advancing to suppress insurrection and rebellion. Is that wrong? Is that unconstitutional? Are we not bound to do, with whoever levies war against us, as we would do if he was a foreigner? There is no distinction

hour, and talk about nice questions of constituto advance, if we can; to suppress insurrection; to scatter the enemy; and when we have don so, to preserve, in the terms of the bill, the lib erty, lives, and property of the people of the country, by just and fair police regulations. I

Is it not a part, a necessary, an indispensable part of war itself, that there shall be military regulations over the country conquered and held? Is that unconstitutional?

I think it was a mere play of words that the Senator indulged in when he attempted to answer the Senator from New York. understand the Senator from New York to mean anything else substantially but this, that the freedom equally for them and for us. Constitution deals generally with a state of propose to subjugate rebellion into loyalpeace, and that when war is declared it leaves ty; we propose to subjugate insurrection the condition of public affairs to be determined into peace; we propose to subjugate conby the law of war, in the country where the federate anarchy into constitutional Union libwar exists. It is true that the Constitution of erty. The Senator well knows that we propose the United States does adopt the laws of war as no more. I ask him, I appeal to his previous to the rebellion since the formation of tid the entire artillery force in the action on a part of the instrument itself, during the conjudgment now, what does he imagine we intend provide that spies shall be hung. Is it uncon-South Carolina—call it "conquer," if you will, stitutional to hang a spy? There is no provi-sir-what do we propose to do? They will sion for it in terms in the Constitution; but have their courts still, they will have their bal-

The Constitution does not provide for the exchange of prisoners; yet it may be done under presentation still; they will have taxation and representation still; they will have the writ of the law of war. Indeed the Constitution does not provide that a prisoner may be taken at all; vet his captivity is perfectly just and constitutional. It seems to me that the Senator does not, will not, take that view on the subject. tional.

Again, sir, when a military commander advances, as I trust, if there are no more unexected great reverses, he will advance, through Virginia, and occupies the country, there, per-haps, as here, the civil law may be silent; there perhaps the civil officers may flee as ours have been compelled to flee. What then? If the civil law is silent, who shall control and regulate the conquered district—who but the military commander? As the Senator from Illinois has well said, shall it be done by regulation or without regulation? Shall the general, or the colonel, or the captain, be supreme, or shall he be regulated and ordered by the President of the Senator has put it well.

I agree that we ought to do all we can to limit, to restrain, to fetter the abuse of military power. Bayonets are at best illogical arguments. I am not willing, except as a cause of sheerest necessity, ever to permit a military commander to exercise authority over life, liberty, and property. But, sir, it is part of the law of war; you cannot carry in the rear of your army your courts; you cannot organize juries; you cannot have trials according to the forms and ceremonial of the common law amid the clangor of arms, and somebody must enforce police regulations in a onquered or occupied district. I ask the Senator from Kentucky again respectfully, is that unconstitutional; or if in the nature of war it must exist, even if there be no law passed by us to allow it, is it unconstitutional to regulate it? That is the question, to which I do not think he will make a clear and distinct reply.

Now, sir, I have shown him two sections of the bill, which I do not think he will repeat earnestly are unconstitutional. I do not think that he will seriously deny that it is perfectly constitutional to limit, to regulate, to control, at the same time to confer and restrain authority in the hands of military commanders. think it is wise and judicious to regulate it by virtue of powers to be placed in the hands of the President by law.

Now, a few words, and a few words only, as to the Senator's predictions. The Senator from Kentucky stands up here in a manly way in opposition to what he sees is the overwhelming sentiment of the Senate, and utters reproof, malediction, and prediction combined. sir, it is not every prediction that is prophecy. It is the easiest thing in the world to do; there is nothing easier, except to be mistaken when we have predicted. I confess, Mr. President, that I would not have predicted three weeks ago the disasters which have overtaken our arms; and I do not think (if I were to predict now) that six months hence the Senator will indulge in the same tone of prediction which is his favorite key now. I would ask him what would you have us do now-a confederate army within twenty miles of us, advancing, or threat ening to advance, to overwhelm your Govern-ment; to shake the pillars of the Union; to bring it around your head, if you stay here in ruins?

Are we to stop and talk about an uprising sentiment in the North against the war?— Are we to predict evil, and retire from what we Is it not the manly part to go on as we have begun, to raise money, and levy ar-mies, to organize them, to prepare to advance when we do advance, to regulate that advance by all the laws and regulations that civilization and humanity will allow in time of battle? Can we do anything more? To talk to us about we do anything more? To talk to us about stopping, is idle; we will never stop. Will the Senator yield to rebellion? Will he shrink from armed insurrection? Will his State justify it? Will its better public opinion allow it? Shall we send a flig of truce? What would we have? Or would he conduct this war so feebly, that the whole world would spalls out as in. that the whole world would smile at us in derision? What would he have? These speeches of his, sown broadcast over the land, what clear distinct meaning have they? Are they not intended for disorganization in our very midst? Are they not intended to dull our weapons Are they not intended to destroy our zeal? Are they not intended to animate our enemies? Sir, are they not words of brilliant, polished treason, eve

in the very Capital of the Confederacy? [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]
The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Anthony in he chair.) Order! Mr. BAKER. What would have been thought yet more martial age, a Senator as grave, not more eloquent or dignified than the Senator from Kentucky, yet with the Roman purple flying over his shoulders, had risen in his place, surrounded by all the illustrations of Roman place, surrounded by that advancing Hungibal glory, and declared that advancing Hannibal with in terms of peace? What would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Senator there had risen in his place and denounced every levy of the Roman people, every nounced every levy of the Roman people, every people, of the whole country. They will pour forth their treasure, their money old recollections and the old glories? Sir. a Senator, himself learned far more than myself in such lore, [Mr. FESSENDEN,] tells me, in a voice that I am glad is audible, that he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock. It is a grand commedtary upon the American Constitution that we permit these words to be ut-I ask the Senator to recollect, too what, save to send aid and comfort to the ene my, do these predictions of his amount to?-Every word thus uttered falls as a note of inspiration upon every confederate ear. Every sound thus uttered is a word (and falling from his lips, a mighty word) of kindling and triumph to a fee that determines to advance. For it seems that my duty calls me to utter anothe word, and that word is, bold, sudden, forward, determined war, according to the laws of war, by armies by military commanders clothed with full power, advancing with all the past glories

of the Republic urging them on to conquest. I do not stop to consider whether it is subjugation or not. It is compulsory obedience, not to my will; not to yours, sir; not to the will of any one man; not to the will of any one as to the mode of carrying on war; we car, you war against an advancing army just the same, whether it be from Russia or from South Carolina. Will the honorable Senator tell me it is write of a single expression in a little speech which I delivered before the Senate, in which I delivered before the Senate, in which I rebellious States would not govern themselves tional construction as to whether it is war or as States, they ought to be governed as Territomerely insurrection? No, sir. It is our duty explained it twice-he knows full well nowto put down rebellion; to dissipate the rising; that on this side of the Chamber, nay, in this whole Chamber; nay, in this whole North and West; nay, in all the loyal States in all their breadth, there is not a man among us all who dreams of causing any man in the South to ask the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Lane,] when we took Monterey, did we not do it there? when we took Mexico, did we not do it there? when we took Mexico, did we not do it there? submit to any rune, entager as to me, moerty, or property, that we ourselves do not willingly agree to yield to. Did he ever think of that? Subjugation for what? When we subjugate South Carolina, what shall we do? We shall compel its obedience to the Constitution of the United States; that is all. Why play upon words? We do not mean, we have never said, any more. If it be slavery that men should I did not obey the Constitution their fathers fought for, let it be so. If it be freedom, it is thuance of war. The Constitution does not to do, if fortunately we conquer Tennessee or

presentation still; they will have the writ of habeas corpus still; they will have every privilege they ever had and all we desire. When the they ever had and all we desire. When the confederate armies are scattered; when their leaders are banished from power; when the peoole return to a late repentant sense of the wrong they have done to a Government they neverfelt but in benignancy and blessing, then the Consti tution made for all will be felt by all, like the descending rains from heaven which bless al alike. Is that subjugation? To restore what was, as it was, for the benefit of the whole country and of the whole human race, is all we

desire and all we can have. Gentleman talk about the Northeast. I ap neal to Senators from the Northeast is there's man in all your States who advances upon the south with any other idea but to restore the Constitution of the United States in its spirit be regulated and ordered by the President of the and its unity? I never heard that one. I be-United States? That is the sole question. The [lieve no man indulges in any dream of inflicting there any wrong to public liberty; and I respectfully tell the Senator from Kentucky that ne persistently, earnestly, I will not say fully, misrepresents the sentiment of the North and West when he attempts to teach these doctrines to the confederates of the South Sir, while I am predicting, I will tell you an

other thing. This threat about money and men amounts to nothing. Some of the States which have been named in that connection, I know well. I know, as my friend from Illinois will bear me witness, his own State, very well. I am sure that no temporary defeat, no momen tary disaster, will swerve that State either from its allegiance to the Union, or from its determi nation to preserve it. It is not with us a ques tion of money or of blood; it is a question involving considerations higher than these. When the Senator from Kentucky speaks of the Pacific, I see another distinguished friend from Illi nois, now worthily representing one of the States on the Pacific, [Mr. Dougall,] who will bear me witness that I know that State too, well. I take the liberty-I know I but utter his sentiments in advance—joining with him, to say that that State, quoting from the passage the gentleman himself has quoted, will be true to the Union to the last of her blood and her treasure. There may be there some disaffected; there may be some few men there who would "rather ale in hell than serve in heaven." such men everywhere. There are a few men there who have left the South for the good of the South; who are perverse, violent, destructive, revolutionary, and opposed to social order. A few, but a very few, thus formed and thus nurtured, in California and in Oregon, both persistently endeavor to create and maintain mischief; but the great portion of our population are loyal to the core and in every chord of their hearts. offering through me-more to their own Senators every day from California, and indeed from Oregon—to add to the legions of this country, by the hundred and the thousand. They are willing to come thousands of miles with their arms on their shoulders, at their own expense, to share with the best offering of their heart's blood in the great struggle of constitu-tional liberty. I tell the Senator that his prelictions, sometimes for the South, sometimes for the middle States, sometimes for the Northeast, and then wandering away in airy visions out to the far Pacific, about the dread of our people, as for loss of blood and treasure, provoking them to disloyalty, are false in senti-ment, false in fact, and false in loyalty. The Senator from Kentucky is mistaken in them all. Five hundred million dollars! What then Great Britain gave more than two thousand million in the great battle for constitutional liberty which she led at one time almost single handed against the world. Five hundred thousand men! What then? We have them: they What then? We have them; they are ours; they are the children of the country. They belong to the whole country; they are our sons; our kinsmen; and there are many of us who will give them all up before we will abate one word of our just demand, or will retreat one inch from the line which divides right from wrong.

Sir, it is not a question of men or of money in that sense. All the money, all the men are, in our judgment, well bestowed in such cause. When we give them, we know their value. Knowing their value well, we give them with the more pride and the more joy. Sir, how can we retreat? Sir, how can we make peace? Who shall treat? What commissioners? Who would go? Upon what terms? Where is to be your boundary line? Where the end of the principles we shall have to give f, in another Capitol, in another Republic, in a up? What will become of constitutional govple, frightened by the results of one battle, and scared at the visions raised by the imagination was just, and that Carthage ought to be dealt of the Senator from Kentucky upon this floor? with in terms of peace? What would have No, sir; a thousand times no, sir! We pour forth their treasure, their mone their men, without stint, without measure. The most peaceable man in this body may stamp his foot upon this Senate Chamber floor, as of old a warrior and a senator did, and from that single tramp there will spring forth armed legions. Shall one battle determine the fate of an empire, or a dozen? the loss of one thousand men r twenty thousand or \$100,000,000 or \$500,-000,000? In a year's peace, in ten years, at most, of peaceful progress, we can restore them all. There will be some graves reeking with blood, watered by the tears of affection. will be some privation; there will be somewhat more need for labor to procure the necessaries of life. When that is said, all is said. If we have the country, the whole country, the Union, the Constitution, free government—with these there will return all the blessings of wellordered civilization; the path of the country will be a career of greatness and of glory such as, in olden time, our fathers saw in the dim visions of years yet to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, if it had not been for the treason for which the Senator too often seeks to

## Died.

O Monday evening, Oct. 28th, Benjamin F. Nichols, aged 25 years, and 18 days. [The funeral will take place on Thursday morning a 10 o'clock from his residence in Third street, between Chestnut and Mulberry. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of John B. Thompson, late of Harrisburg, deceased. are required to make payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims against the said decedent, will present them for settlement, to Hamilton Alricks, Esq., of Harris urg, or to GEO. W. S. HEOYER, Administrator on the Estate of John B. Thompson deceased. Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 29, 1861.—d6toaw\*

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit.—Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds.—Fresh and all trish, Boap, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Tobacco, Segars and Country Produce in general, Market street, next door to Parke House, also corner Third and Walnut streets. Walnut streets. oct28-d5m

JOHN WISE.

150 Will be paid for a commission of a Second Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania v. Inuteer Infactry, by an intelligent, robust young man who rerved for three months, and understands military tactics. Address Letter box No. 148, Harrisburg, Post office.

160 RENT.—The farm now occupied by John Loban, adjoining Camp Curtin. Possession given on the first of April next.

170 GEORGE W. PORTER.

18 XECUTE all kinds of Wood Engraving with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished sort provides and designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with beauty, correctness and dispatch. Original designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persons with the designs furnished f

FOR SALE OF RENT.

THE undersigned offers for sale or rent, is Distillery below Harr isbork, between the Pennsengine, pig pen, railroad siding and about eight areas or ground. Terms low. Apply to J. C. Bomberger, Eq., Cashier of the Mechanics Savings Bank, Harri-burg, to October 1817, Middlenury

## COAL! COAL!!

\$3, AND \$2 25 PER TON OF 2,000 LBS. O. D. FORSTER

FFICE No. 74, Market Street, yard on the Canal, foot of North street, Wholesale and Re-

TREVORION,
WILKSBARRE,
LYKENS VALLEY,
SUNBURY and
BROAD BROAD TOP COAL Families and Dealers may rely upon obtaining a first-rate article, and full weight, at the lowest rates. Orders promptly attended to. A liberal discount made to pur chasers paying for the coal when ordered.

Present price, \$3 and \$2 25 per ton.

Harrisburg, Oct. 25.—a3m

#### NOTICE TO THE COLORED CITI ZENS OF HARRISBURG.

A S the Trustees of the "Harris Free Cemetery" did apply to the last Legislature for a "suplement" to an Act of a previous Legislature which was passed for the purpose of enabling them to dispose of the "Old Grave Yard" to the highest bider; to raise the dead, and to have them interred in a suitable place and, also, to secure a proper place for the feture interment of the Colored Citizens of Harrisburg free of charge for the ground. as the trustees did obtain the supplement without consulting the wishes of the olored Citizens of Harrisburg, a majority benne opposed to the same, and as the surplement violates the intentions of the donor by parcelling out the centre of the ground in list to be sold for a certain price, thus violating the spura and intentions of the drop the surplement violates the intentions of the donor by parcelling out the centre of the ground in list to be sold for a certain price, thus violating the spura and intentions of the departed deed. We, therefore warn all nemajority of the Colored Citizens of Harrisburg, we shall be under the necessity of appealing to the strong arm of the majority of the Colored Citizens of Harrisburg, we shall be under the necessity of appealing to the strong arm of the colored Citizens of Harrisburg, we shall be cured. Signed en behalf of the Colored Citizens of Harrisburg. S the Trustees of the "Harris Free

cured. Signed en risburg.
W. M. Jones,
James Popel,
Curry Taylor,
oct26d36 Jeremiah Kelley

To Married Men or those Contem.

## plating Marriage,

HE undersigned will give information on a very interesting and important subject, which will be valued more than a thousand times its c-st by avery married couple of any age or condition in ite.—
The information will be sent by mail to any address on the receipt of 25 cents (coin silver) and two red stamps. Address

Address

H. B. MORRIS, M. D., Lock Box 60,
Boston, Mass.

N. B.—This is no humbug, but is warranted to be amply satisfactory in every instance (regardless of sentiments, age, or condition in life.) or the money will be refunded. All letters should be directed to H. B. Morris, Loc. Box 60, Boston, Mass., with a plain signature address for return.

### INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE DELAWARE MUTAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1835. CAPITAL AND ASSETS......\$904,907.51.

THE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. 

THE undersigned, as Agent for the well known Companies, will make Insurance against less or damage by fire, either perpetually or an nually, on property in either town or country.

Marine and Inland Transportation Risks also taken Apply personally or by letter to

WILLIAM BURHLER,

Harrisburg, Pa

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Honorable John J.

PRARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas
in the Twelth Judicial District, consisting of the countrie of Lebanon and Plauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Histris
and Hon. Friix Nissley, Associate Judges in Dauphin
county, having issued their precept, bearing date the
23 day of September, 1861, te me directed, for holding
a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery
and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the
county of Dauphin, and to commence on The 38D Mon.
And for November Mark, being the 187H DAY of NOVEMBER,
1861, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said
county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their
proper persons, at 10 cyclock in the forenoon of said day,
with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and ther
own remembrances, to do acce things which to their
office appertains to be done, and those who are bound
in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that PROCLAMATION.

effice appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 23rd day of Seprember, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE; Harrisburg, October 12, 1861.



oct4'61-daw17

#### STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

oct14-dawtd

ANULNG AND EMBARKING PAS-Sengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liver-col, New York and Philadelphia Steamship company attention despatching their full powered Ciyde-built iron

intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW, October 26; ETNA, Saturday November 2; KANGAROO, Saturday, November 9; and every Saturday at Noon, from Picr 44, Norto River.

EATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN.....\$75 00 | STEERAGE.......\$30 00 do to London....\$80 00 do to London....\$33 00 do to Parls.....\$35 00 do to Parls.....\$35 00 passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., ut equally low rates.

Firstowns wishing to bring cuttheir friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabia, \$75, \$85 acd \$105. Steerage from Liverpool \$40 00. From Queenstown, \$30 00.

Steerage from Liverpool \$40.00. From Queensions, \$30.00.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeous. They are built in Water-tight from Sections, and have Patent Fire Annibilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 5 st. Enoch Square; is Queenstown to C. & W. INMAN, 5 st. Enoch Square; is Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEY MOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MAVY, 6l King William St.; in Paris to UILUS DECOUR, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.

JNO. G. DALE, Agent, octl-til Broadway, New York.

Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

#### J. R. INGERSOLL'S PATENT

FOUNTAIN HAIR-BRUSH. It dresses the hair without soiling the fingers. It effects a saving of one-half in the use of hair prepar

at does away with greasy hair oil bottles.

It is handsomer article than the common hair brush.

It regulates the quantity of fluid used, to a drop.

It is perfectly TIGHT, and cannot spill over in the trunk or on the toilet.

It carries enough of any preparation to last for a voy-use or a long inverse.

age or a long journey.

Its price is moderate, and it saves its own cost in three nonths.

For sale at Keller's Drug and Fancy Store, 91 Market treet two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

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