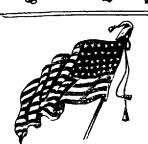
# Haily Telegraph.



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.

Thursday Afternoon, October 31, 1861.

HYPOCRITICAL INDIGNATION. We did not suppose that the publication of the statement made before the Pennsylvania Anti-slavery Society, would be approved by proslavery organs of the Patriot and Union ilk, nor did we insert the article as the Patriot prints editorial from the Journal of Commerce, as an act of defiance to the government, after the Journal that prevents these powers from this recogniof Commerce had been forbidden the use of the This the Patriot and Union does every day, and deems it one of its bravest proofs of opposition to the government. But when the columns of the Triggraph contains only what is the current news of the day, both by reports of its own and such as it derives from its cotemporaries of the proceedings of public bodies, the Patriot, forsooth, becomes virtuously indignant that its darling political interest in the institution of slavery should be attacked. So far as the Garrison statement is concerned, it contained no

United States mails for circulating its edition. more treason than that which has been fulminated through the columns of the Patriot all summer, while its own regard for slavery and its tenacious though covert defence of those who are in rebellion that the institution may rule in the land, does not fit its editors or controllers to hold any man to account either to humanity, to decency or the law. The difference between the Patriot and TELEGRAPH is, that the Patriot upholds and defends slavery because it gives prestige to its politics, while we abhor it because it degrades humanity, blights business and pollutes politics.

#### FORT LAFAYETTE.

The political prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette, are to be removed to Fort Morgan, in Boston Harbor. The object of the removal is to secure the safety of the prisoners, and protect constantly applying for admission to "see the crowd" or visit individual prisoners. On Wednesday last there were one hundred and nine persons confined in Fort Lafayette, as follows in numbers from the states named :

outh Carolina
sorgia •
ennessee
entucky
ouisiana
issouri
ississippi
Those are from slave on baseless states
These are from slave or boarder states, d the following are from free states:
d the following are from free states:
d the following are from free states :
d the following are from free states : ong Island
d the following are from free states : ong Islandew Yorkew
d the following are from free states : ong Island ew York aine sunsylvania
d the following are from free states : ong Island ew York sine sonsylvania
d the following are from free states : ong Island ew York aine sunsylvania

Maryland.....

It is understood that Marshal Kane, Mr. Barron, formerly of the United States Navy, and the prisoners now in Fort Columbus, will also be removed to Fort Morgan, together with Charles Barkley, who was sent from Fort Lanearly so accessible from Boston as Fort Lafayrespects a good one.

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

The following table, showing the value of the arms brought to New York city from foreign countries since the first of August, warehoused. and given our forces now in the field, will be of interest to our readers. Most of the arms thus imported have been sent to St. Louis for the use of the western army under General Fremont. ported to Kentucky:

Enfield riflesGuns	119,500
Muskets	
	115,300
Swords and sabres	4,500
Revolvers, percussion caps, etc.	5,800

From the above it will be seen that over \$280,000 have been expended for guns and mus kets, while only \$150,000 have been expended for the more effective rifles. It was necessary to supply our army with their equipments, in not a god, but a humburg—and they ate him some measure, from abroad, in consequence of The ridiculous fate of poor fat Abraham seem fast enough. But it would seem as though the government might have expended the whole sum in purchasing Enfield rifles or the improved fire arms manufactured in England, rather than in procuring guns and muskets which are of little use, comparatively. The additional cost their idol Cotton to make them rich and power would not have been worthy of consideration. But, doubtless, there was some good reason why rifles were not purchased, one of the best of which is the great demand for such arms by of being rich, they are, on their own confession, the governments of Europe, who monopolize their manufacture.

have a fleet of nine vigilant and well-equiped on short rations. Their sky is brass, their steamers of various sizes; and we have testi-stomachs are empty, and their god Cotton is mony that, as to any good our boats do, "they impotent. might as well be on Lake Michigan or in the Yet a little while, and the southern cotton "cleared of federal steamers."

MORE HISTORY.

When the development of this rebellion appeared in the secession of South Carolina, the ed, the south prepared to resist aggression, and when the leaders in the rebellion had succeeded in fortifying their harbors and frontiers, they American Union, that the institution of slavery might be increased in numerical strength and political phen openly proclaimed the doctrine of universal slavery for every description of labor, and made the system of human bondage the basis on which the south intended to rear its fabric of government. These are facts which already constitute part of the history of this rebellion facts incorporated into the confederate constitution-facts stamped upon their legislation, and facts which have prevented the powers of Europe thus far from recognizing the Confederate States of America, so called by the rebels, as an independent sovereign power among the nations of the world. If the basis of government fixed by the rebels had been any other than that of slavery, England and France would have long since recognized Jeff. Davis & Co. as legitimate rulers. It is the fear of stultification tion, and even this motive may not much longer deter them from such a proceeding, if the federal powers of this government do not soon move in a manner to prove that they are competent to cope with insurrection, able to crush rebellion, and prepared at all hazards to meet and defeat the armed traitors of the south. Public sentiment cannot forever be restrained on this subject. The loyal states, after having almost spontaneously poured out their wealth in men and treasure in money in response to the government, have a right to demand that a blow be struck, regardless whether it be in the emancipation of every slave in the south, or the conflagration of every rebel city and village, so that the American Union is rescued and restored, the land delivered from rebellion, the laws once more respected, and the federal authority again recognized. In the face of these historical facts, it is pass

ing strange that there are those in the loyal states who still demand that in the effort to crush rebellion, no stroke must be struck at fall. Nor is the country at all affected by the slavery. When the slave power declares it to hard times elsewhere, resulting from the rebelbe its purpose to break up the Union, to destroy the federal authority and desolate the land, others who give the federal government a sort of negative support, claim that those who are risking life and fortune to restore the majesty of that power must refrain from all interference with slavery-must not attempt the emancination of a single slave, and in all parthe officers in charge from the annoyance to ticulars, must respect the local and general which they were subjected by females who were rights of every slave-holder, whether he is found with arms in his hands, or is secretly abetting the efforts of those who are openly engaged in treason. Such a policy in this struggle cannot be productive of success. If the hope is entertained that the institution of slavery is to be saved and maintained in the social vigor and was organized, and at the same time the rebels be forced to obedience and respect, then are our armies a useless organization and burden to the government, and all our efforts to preserve the Union must eventually become failures. Only one of the two can survive this character of the place and throwing the control of the two can survive this character of the place and throwing the control of the place and the place and throwing the control of the place and t one of the two can survive this struggle .-Slavery must be rebuked—its development retarded and its spread prevented, if we ever hope to secure the future peace and prosperity of the American Union. The institution has proven itself an element of destruction in our government. system—its prestage has arrogated to itself a power superior to the Constitution and laws of the land, and the issue must sooner or later be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ presented to the people, Shall the Union be restored—or shall slavery be maintained and perpetuated

in the land. BANQUETING ON DIVINITIES.

The N. Y. Evening Post of yesterday says that in his curious book on Eastern Central Africa fayette to Bedloe's Island. Fort Morgan is not | Captain Burton relates that a certain Arab mer chant, traveling with his caravan, captivated ette is from this city, and the change is in all the wayward fancy of a cannibal tribe through whose dominions he was passing. He was an immensely fat man; and, unfortunately for him in the cannibal system of theology obesity stands as the most unfailing mark of divinity. These savages had eaten their last god, who grew lean on short rations; they were not mind ed to become atheists; and they hailed with a natural delight the sight of a bran-new divinity. They installed Sheik Abraham as their god A considerabl number have also been trans. and king; hunted for him; robbed caravans to get him a shirt for his back; sang hymns to his rotundity day and night. At last there came a season of drought. The sky was brass and the grass was whithered. The pious and hungry cannibals naturally bethought them of their divinity. They besought rain. He replied that he would gladly make it rain, but he could not. They grew angry; he implored their pity. They insisted; he refused; they said you must; he said I can't. Then said they, with irresistible logic, if you cannot make it rain, you are

likely to befall a divinity which has long been worshipped nearer home. His Majesty King Cotton is getting into trouble. His blind worshippers, who have long sung pæans to the rotund bale, are losing faith. They depended on ful, to open their ports, to conquer their enemies, to subdue the whole world to their desires; and, alas! their god is impotent. Instead poor. In another column we reprint an article from the Richmond Whig, which demonstrates the financial ruin of the Confederates. Instead On the waters of Panlico Sound the rebels of starving their enemies they are themselves

to a point where the prospect of valley and plain expands into great distance. It will be the only painting in the Capitol not strictly historical in its character. Arctic regions!" Indeed, a Virginia journal worshippers will say to their idol, as the cannihas lately boasted that Pamlico Sound was bals said to theirs—if you cannot make it rain, I you are not a god, but a humbug.

WE ARE IN EARNEST.

European governments, through their organs, express the wonder with which they contemnnouncement was boldly made, that it was an plate the sudden military development and or effort to vindicate the rights of the people of ganization of the American people. History the south with regard to the spread of slavery, presents no parallel to these movements, nor is the increase of its political power, and the pro- there anything equal to our volunteer force in tection of its domestic influence. On the pre- any of the governments of Europe, however tence first that these rights had been threaten proud and powerful they are in their military organization. While the governments of Europe are thus awe stricken with the wonderful enthusiasm and unanimity of the people of the openly proclaimed their purpose to destroy the | United States, on the subject of defending their national honor and maintaining their national peace, our own government cannot fail to have power. In these declarations, the advocates of discovered that the people of the loyal states secession were in earnest. Alexander H. Stelare in earnest in their determination to put down this rebellion. This is the case at least with the people of Fennsylvania, who have now in the field and ready to march a hundred and one thousand men! If this is not earnest action. we are unable to comprehend earnestness. If the government cannot see in this demonstration, the will and desire and ability of the loyal people to suppress rebellion, nothing that the people themselves can do will convince the authorities that treason must be crushed with blows instead of compromises with concessions. All that we now want is action on the part of the government—a movement such as will encourage the army to prepare for fight, and such a fight, too, as will decide in a single battle, the issue at stake.

GENERAL LANE, of Kansas, is not a doctor of laws, but if he had been, he could not have defined with more exactness than he did, in a late stump speech at Leavenworth, what the duty is of military officers under existing laws, executive instructions, and the resolutions of Congress: "We march to crush out treason and let slavery take care of itself." The nation has not yet determined upon a general emancipation, as a means of quelling the rebellion, but it has determined that the army shall not turn slavecatcher for the benefit of traitors. If the slaves of such escape into our lines, they are not to be given up, and if the progress of our armies abolishes slavery, that is a consequence which traitors have brought down upon their own

THE NEWS FROM COLORADO TERRITORY IS Of a most favorable and cheering character. The mining prospects are very promising, and the country is rich in mineral products. The har vest this year is abundant, and provisions of all kinds are much cheaper than they were last lion. The mines are the main sources of wealth, and as long as the mining is profitable other interests are in favorable condition. There are no fears of an invasion from any of the rebellious states, and thus far but one regiment has been raised for the protection of the territory.

The Prospects of a Battle in Kentucky,

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from the Union camp at Nolin, under

date of October 24, savs : "You may expect to hear of hot work out here shortly. I believe a serious fight will take place very soon. This division is beginning to feel its strength, and to desire to use it. The distance between us and the rebels will be very materially shortened in a day or two, and if Buckner's men are as keen for a fight as I think

river-bed of the place, and throwing up works and planting heavy guns behind it. How much low the town, the trench protects the front, and the hill to the east defends that quarter .-When they commenced fortifying the hill it Its influence has introduced corruption into our was rather a puzzling matter to see what they could mean. Fortifications in that direction did not appear likely to do much good. It was a shrewd thing of them to begin their work off there, so that their whole design should not appear until they were ready to complete it. The end which they are ditching forms a complete horse shoe, and they are cutting a trench directly across its mouth. The bend is the same that the railroad enters before crossing the river.— The river can be crossed above the town, but there the batteries on the eastern hill make up for the loss of the river."

THE UNION ARMY ENCAMPED NEAR THE BIRTH-PLACE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Nolin, Kentucky, under date of October 24, says :

It is a somewhat singular fact that "Lincoln's invading army" in Kentucky is now encamped within a few miles of Lincoln's birthplace. President Lincoln was born near the Rolling fork of Salt River, and but a short distance from the village of Hodgesville. His old home was originally in Hardin county, (in which the present "Camp Nevin" is situated,) but the county has since been divided, and the portion which contains the old homestead of the dent now constitutes the new county of Larne The place where the now famous cavin boy was born is still pointed out by the inhabitants, and there are several men here who remember tle Abe Lincoln" as an old-time playtellow Differing widely as they do, and some of them being ardent secessionists, it is worthy of note that they all profess unbounded confidence in the man. "He was a poor boy," they say, but a mighty clever, whole-souled little fellow whom you could trust with anything. Lincoln personally they have full faith in, but they dislike the men he's got around him in his

"Singularly enough, while the present President was born in this county, the late one practiced law here. With that shrewd eye for the nain chance for which Mr. Buchanan has always been distinguished, he once resolved to enter upon the mysteries of the "land practice" in the then new country of Western Kentucky. combining attention to other people's claim with speculations on his own account, the Old unctionary thought to make a good thing of it, but he happened to be beaten in two or three cases by parties for whose abilities he had conceived a profound contempt, based upon their rough exteriors, and the embryo President speedily migrated Eastward again, declaring in grand disgust, that "every horse-thief and jail-bird in the Western country knew more about land-law than he did."

NEW PAINTING FOR THE CAPITOL -Leutz, the artist, has arrived in Washington, and commenced the work on a great painting to fill the vacant pannel in the rotunds of the Capital, for which he is to receive twenty thousand dolars. The design is to represent a party of emigrants coming out of a wild, mountaneous pass,

Fortress Monroe From

THE DESTINATION OF THE FLEET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31. The destination of the great expedition is known at Old Point, and it is asserted that it can be safely revealed by Saturday next. One of the tug boats returned this morning. Her captain reports that his vessel could not stand

the heavy sea outside the capes.

Forty contrabands came in yesterday from Gloucester, opposite Yorktown. They report great suffering among the people in that vicinity from want and sickness.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

Arms, Equipments and Clothing for 12.000 Men on Board.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31. The steamship Arago from Havre and Southampton has arrived. Among her passengers are Capt. Lewellyn Jones, of the United States

army; J. W. Quiggle, late Consul at Antwerp; Major Havelock, of the British army, and Col. Alex. Eristoff, late of the Prussian army. The steamer Arago brings eleven hundred and seventy-six packages of arms, and six hundred and one packages containing equipments and clothing, consigned to Collector Barney for Quarterm ster General Meigs. The whole com-prises arms, equipments and clothing for twelve

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF SCHOONER JOHN SILVER.

QUEBRO, Oct. 31. The steamer John Bell arrived last evening from Glasgow; she has on board the crew of the schooner John Silver from Hallfax, picked up the straits of Belle Isle at 'midnight of the 26th inst., after being four days on the wreck. The captain and one man had gone adrift in a

THE PIRATES OF THE SAVANNAH. NEW YORK, Oct 31.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. Thomas Harrison Baker and twelve of the crew of the pirate Savannah returned into court this morning and stated that they were unable to agree. They were accordingly discharged.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Generalship,

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS IN TEXAS. the misery of secession

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.

The steamer Panama arrived yesterday, from Mazatlan on the 14th inst., bringing \$14,000 in treasure. She reports the United States aloop-of-war

St. Mary's at Cape St. Lucas.
A terrible gale prevailed at Mazatlan on the 27th of September, blowing down houses and wrecking a number of vessels, including the bark Rolling Wave, of New York.
General Shields was at Mazdtlan on the 13th of October. He declines the appointment o

Brigadier General. He is encouraging some plan for Irish emigrants to settle in the western States of Mexico.

Several Texans had arrived at Mazatlan, on their way to California. They report a stagnation of business throughout Texas, and the ut-most misery prevailing at Matameros and along the Rio Grande. The stores were closed,

steamers laid up, and all kind of improvements

suspended. Capt. John H. Lendrum, U.S. A., died terday. He was a native of Connecticut. The United States steamer Saranac sailed on the 27th, for a cruise down the cost. The steamer Narragansett was at Acapulco on

The United Steamer Wyoming sailed on the 28th to cruise.

### Married.

On the 17th of October, by Rev. Chacles A. Hay, Mr FRANKLIN BENNET, and Mrs. Susan Cooper, both of Har isburg.

On the 24th of October, by the same, Mr. ISAAC LEREW and Miss Susan Goodynan, both of Comberland county. On the 22d of September by the Rev. Charles A. Hay Mr. John W. Wilbert to Mrs. Ellen J. Hatfield, both o Matamoras, Dauphin county.

On the 29th of October, 1861, in this city by the Rev W. Deitrich, Mr. John Kidman, of Carlise, to Miss Eliza Ann Low, of Harrisburg.

## New Advertisements.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MARY CHANDL'R would respectfully inform the lattice of N pecifully inform the Lail:s of Harrisburg and the public generally that she still continues the DKES-MAK. HIGG BUSINESS, in wainut street two coors below Third. Zouave lackets. Goered Dresses and all kinds of finers sewing promptly a tended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully sol cited.

WANTED. Respectable White Girl, to cook and do general housework. Good references required Ex-Gov. P.RTER. Respectable White Girl, to cook and oct31-d3t\*

SEALED PROPOSALS. WILL be received until 3 P. M. on Tuesday

next, November 5th, 1861, for supplying, by contract, for the Subsistence Department, U.S. A.:— 50 tons (2240 lbs) of good Timothy Hay. 1500 bushels (70 lbs) of good, sound corn in

the ear. To be delivered on or before November 12th, 1861. And a like quantity of each to be delivered on or before November 19th, 1861.

To be delivered at such points, within two miles of Harrisburg, as the U.S. Commissary

Bids must state the price so delivered, and the quantity of each article proposed to be deivered. The right is reserved to reject any bid if not

may direct.

atisfactory for the United States. Two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be requir-

Bids, endorsed "Proposals for Forage" to be addressed to B. Du BARRY, Capt. & C. S. U. S. A. Harrisburg, Pa.

300 SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ, immediately, THREE HUNDRED SHUBMAKERS, to it and bottom Cavalry Boots, to whom the highest wages ill be paid. Prices for fitting 25 cents, for bottoming 75 cen Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 80, 1861.-d2w

DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

CAMP CAMERON, October 31, 1861. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and delivery at Harrisburg of the following named persons, they being deserters from the service of the United States.

Lewis Kooniz, 35 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, by occupation a Laborer, born in Montagomery county.

Thom:s Robison, 27 years of age, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, by occupation a Shoemaker, born in Canada.

William J. Barry, 22 years of age, light complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, by occupation a Puddler, born in Ireland Ireland.

Micneal Dorson, 26 years of age, dark complexion bazel eyes, light hair, by occupation a Miner, born in ire

land.

James C. Hughes, 24 years of age, light complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, by occueation a Printer, born is Pennsylvaoia.

Joseph Jones, 30 years of age, light complexion, hazel eyes, sancy hair, by occupation a Miner, born in South Wales

Abraham Levy, 29 years of age, light complexion, ha-

Abraham Levy, 29 years of age, light complexion, hazel eyes, black hair, by occupation a Painter, born in Pottsville, Schuylkiil county.

William H. Moser, 30 years of age, dark complexion, eray eyes, brown hair, by occupation an Engineer, born in Danville, Penn'a.

Edward L McGiuley, 18 years of age, light complexion g.ey eyes, sandy hair, by occupation a Stone Cutter, born in Harrisburg, Pelin'a.

Noah Uwens, 33 years of age, dark complexion, bine oyes, brown hair, by occupation a Puddier, born in Philadelphia, Penn'a.

William Otty, 24 years of age, light complexion, hazel eyes, sandy, hair, by occupation a Farmer, born in Englant.

and.
Levi Stevesou. 27 years of age, dark complexion, grey
tyes, brown hair, by occupation a Laborer, born in
Franklin county, Penn'a.
Micheal isage 26 years of age, light complexion, blue
tyes, Sandy hair, by occupation a Miner, bern in Ireand. and.
Thomas White, 29 years of age, dark complexion, b'ue
yes, dark hair, by occcupation a Laborer, born in Ire-

and.

Any information concerning any of the above named persons directed to Capt. C. C. Davis, Camp Cameron will receive prompt attention. O. C. DAVIS, Ormmanting company 7th Regiment Cavalry, oct31-d

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! THE subscriber is now prepared to de-liver to the citizens of Harrisburg either by the Car, Boat, Lead or single Ton, the choicest kind of Wilks-barre, Sunbury, Lykens Valley and Pinegrove Coal, hauled out by the Patent weigh Cart, and full weigh guarenteed. Orders left at my office, 4th and Market will receive prompt attention.

DAVID McCORMICK.

BRANT'S HALL HARRISBURG

SANFORD'S FAR-FAMED OPERA TROOP

FROM SANFORO'S OPERA HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, will appear in this place on THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVE'GS,

October 31 and November 1. Introducing a most superb programme, consisting of NEW SONGS.

SONGS,
By Carneross and Cambell.
NEW JOKES.
BON MOTS, &c.,
By Sanford and Hughes

Gen. Shields Declines the Brigadier VARIETY BY ALL THE STARS. Admission, 25cts. Children, 15cts. Admission for Gents to Froat Seats. 10 Cents Extra. Doors open at quarter before ? o'clock.

> GENERAL ORDER, NO. 11. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ¿

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1861. THE Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Richard Coulter, will continue to be to known as the "Eleventh Regi-ment of Pennsylvania Volunteers." It is just to the officers and men that the regiment should have future opportunities of displaying the courage and gallantry of "Falling Waters," which is now part of the military history of the State, under their original designation. By command of A. G. Cuttin, Governor and

Commander-in-Chief. CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER V in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Fruit.
Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins and Nits of all kinds.—
Fresh and faltfilb, Soap, Candles, lyinegar, Spices, Tobaseo, Segars and Gountry Produced in general, Market
street, next door to Parke House, also corner Third and
Walnut streets. JOHN WISE. nct28-d5m

FOR RENT.—The farm pow occupied

loa given on the first of April next. GEORGE W. PORTER

FOR SALE OF RENT. THE undersigned offers for sale or rent his Distillery below Har isburn b tween the Pennania Railroad and the Susquehanna river, with steam

oc!28-d1m\*

THE DELAWARE MUTAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1835. 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 coun'ry.

Marine and Inland Transportation Risks also takes Apply personally or by letter to WILLIAM BURHLER.

oct4'61-daw17

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER,

WOULD respectfully inform his old VV patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANU FORTE, ME. ADEON, VIOLIN and also in the science of THOROUGH BASS. He will with pleasure walt upon pupils at their nomes at any hour desired, or lessons will be given a his residence, in Third street, a few doors below th NOTICE.

N consequence of the death of W. J. E Bishop, one the firm of W. J. E Bishop and Kling, no the firm of W. J. E Bishop and Kling, no the is hereby given that the becks of the late firm are in the hands of the surviving partner. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm, and all hose having claims, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. SAMUEL KLIN E.

Surviving partner au31-doaw6i\* SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE! (Near the Harrishung Bridge.)

1 25 JUST RECEIVED from the DILL STATES AND A Mills a lot of fine COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER, which we will sell at \$1.25 per ream.

\$2.50 per ream for NOTE PAPER, decorated with the latest and very handsome emblems and patriotic motion.

action. \$3.50 for 1000 WHITE ENVFLOPES, with national and atriotic emblems, printed in two colers.
Please give us a call.
THE . F. SCHEFFER, je22-d
Harrishn

FRESH ARRIVAL ONY, BRANK, SAMP, GENTY, HOMOSY, SHAKER CORE,

SPIR PRAS, BARLET,
MARROW FAT BRANE,
WHOLE PEAS, &c., &c. Just received and for sale at the LOWEST CASE PRICES WM. DOCK JR. & CO. New Advertisements.

FREIGHT REDUCED!

Howard & Hope

EXPRESS CO.'S

SHORT & QUICK ROUTE TO AND FROM

NEW YORK Goods Ordered in the

Morning Returned

the same Night.

Leave New York at 71 P. M., by the Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg

at 8 A. M. WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Order Goods marked via HOPE EXPRESS CO. General Office, 74 Broadway, New York, Branch 412 For further information enquire of

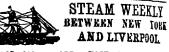
GEO. BERGNER, Agen HARRISBURG, Aug. 1861.-dtf C. F. MUENCH

WALLOWER LINE THIS OLD TRANSPORTATION LINE HIS OLD TRANSFORMATION LINE
is still in successful operation and prepared to curp
freight assLOW as any other in live dual line between
Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sanbury, Lewsburg, Wellingport, Jersey Shore, Lock Havon, and all points on the
Northern Central, Philadelphia and Eric, and Walamaport and Elmira Railroads.

Local Agent at Harrisburg,
D. A. MUENG

Good sent to PEACOCK, Zell & HINCHMAN, No. 55 and 810 Market street, above Eighth, by 4 o'clock, P. will arrive at Harrisburg, rea ly for delivery, the firm morning.

C. F. MUENCH, Traveling Agent



T ANDING AND EMBARKING PAS.

Steerage from Liverpool \$40 00. From queenaws, \$30 00.

These Steamers have superior accommedative to passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. In y are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have steet fre Annihilators on board.

For turther information apply in Liverpool to William INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Gissow to William INMAN, 5 St. Encode Square; 12 Queenstown ic. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EV. & MAY, 6 King William St.; in Paris to JULUS DECOUE, 5 Piece le Bourse; in Philadelphia to JO IN G. BALE, ill Walnut street; or at the Company's collect.

JNO. G. DALE, Agett, oct. 14 Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, directorer.

J. R. INGERSOLL'S

PATENT FOUNTAIN HAIR-BRUSH.

ons.
It does away with greaty hair oil buttles. It is handsomer article than the common hair brush. It regulates the quantity of fluid u ed, to a drop, It is perfectly uger, and cannot spill over in the trunk

It carries enough of any preparation to last for a vor age or a long journey.

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

For sale at Keller's Drug and Foncy Store, 91 Marke etreet two doors cast of Fourth street, south side.

VAN INGEN & SNYDER, Designers and Engravers on Wood N. E. COR. FIFTH & CHESTNUT STS.,

N. E. COB. FIFTH & CHESTNUT SIS, Philadelphia.

EXECUTE all kinds of Wood Engraving with beauty, correctness and dispaton. Organized designs furnished for Fine Book Illustrations. Persent wishing outs, by sending a Photograph or fing error, etc. can have views of Colleges, Churckes, Store Free, Machines, Stoves, Patonis, &c., engraved as well on personal application.

Fancy Envelopes, Labels, Bill Headings, Saow Bills, Visiting, Business and other Carda, engraved in the highest style of art, and at the lowest prices. For specimens of fine ougraving, see the filograded works of J. B. Lippincott & Co., E. H. Butler & Co. oct25 lyd

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has removed his Pumbing and Brass Founding establishment to No. 22 South Third street below Herr's Hotel. Thankful for past pattoning, he hopes by strict attention to business to ment a continuance of it.

A. JONES.

Select Schools for Boys and Girls FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST. THE Fall term of ROBERT M'ELWEE'S Sohool for boys, will open on the first Monday is September. The room is well venticated, confortably arnished, and in every respect adapted for school per 1886s.

the same building, will open for the fail term at the same building, will open for the fail term at the same. The room has been elegantly fitted up to proceed the health and comfort of schoolers.

SPICED SALMON! FRESH AND VERY DELICATE. Pol up neatly in dive pound cause. WM. DOCK, Jr., Kin.

C.O. ZIMMERMAN'S BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLLECTING OFFICE. Has been removed from No. 28 Second St

NC. 130 MARKET STREET HABRISBURG, PA.

TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR. A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' TRAVELLING SHOPPING BAGS At all prices, for sale at
BERGNER'S CHRAP BOOKSTORE,
61 Market Strot

CIDER!!! VINEGAR!!! MADE from choice and selected Apples, and guaranteed by us to be strictly pure.
WM. DOCK & 09-