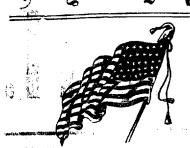
# Daily Telegraph



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.

Friday Morning, November 1, 1861.

HYPOCRITICAL INDIGNATION. We did not suppose that the publication of And 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 of Commerce had been forbidden the use of the United States mails for circulating its edition-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 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 Garrison statement is concerned, it contained no more treason than that which has been fulminated through the columns of the Patriot all summer, while its own regard for slavery and its tanacious 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 sequre the safety of the prisoners, and protect emancipation 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 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 Lafavette, as follows in numbers from the states named:

South Carolina.... These are from slave or boarder states,

and the following are from free states: Long Island.....

Maine. Pennsylvania navy...... England.....1

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 imported have been sent to St. Louis for the use of the western army under General Fremont. A considerabl number have also been transported to Kentucky:

Enfield rifles.....\$150,600 Guns. 119,500

Muskets. 115,300

Swords and sabres. 4,500

Revolvers, percussion caps, etc. 5,800

\$895,700 From the above it will be seen that over \$220,000 have been expended for guns and muskets, while only \$150,000 have been expended to supply our army with their equipments, in some measure, from abroad, in consequence of the inability of our factories to furnish them 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 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 the governments of Europe, who monopolize poor. In another column we reprint an article 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 many that, as to any good our boats do, "they impotent.

The design is to represent a party of emigrants coming out of a wild, mountaneous pass.

Arctio regions! Indeed, a Virginia journal worshippers will say to their idol, as the cannihas lately boasted that Pamlico Sound was talk and the southern cotton grants coming out of a wild, mountaneous pass. To a point where the prospect of relieve and blain expands into great distance. It will be the only painting in the Capitol not strictly historical in its character. mony that, as to any good our boats do, "they impotent.

MORE HISTORY.

eared in the secession of South Carolina, the nnouncement was boldly made, that it was an effort to vindicate the rights of the people of the increase of its political power, and the protection of its domestic influence. On the pretence first that these rights had been threatened, the south prepared to resist aggression, and when the leaders in the rebellion had succeeded in fortifying their harbors and frontiers, they openly proclaimed their purpose to destroy the American Union, that the institution of slavery might be increased in numerical strength and political power. In these declarations, the advocates of 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 rebellionfacts 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 the superment made before the Pennsylvania 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 that prevents these powers from this recognition, 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 the This entern contains only what is the current 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 loval states, after having almost spontaneously poured out their wealth in men and treasure in money in reslavery should be attacked. So far as the sponse 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 be 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 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 political power it possessed before this rebellion 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 struggle.-Slavery must be rebuked—its development re-Slavery must be rebuked—its development rethis strengthens the place will be seen at a tarded and its spread prevented, if we ever hope glance by those familiar with its topography. to secure the future peace and prosperity of the line dam will prevent the passage of troops, be-self an element of destruction in our government. Its influence has introduced corruption into our California:

Its influence has introduced corruption into our
Beldriging to the army

1 system—its prestage has arrogated to itself a

"" navy

3 power superior to the Constitution and laws of 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 merchant, 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 and given our forces now in the field, will be of grew lean on short rations; they were not mindinterest to our readers. Most of the arms thus ed to become atheists; and they hailed with a natural delight the sight of a bran-new divinity. They installed Shetk Abraham as their god 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 irresistifor the more effective rifles. It was necessary ble logic, if you cannot make it rain, you are not a god, but a humburg—and they ate him

up.
The ridiculous fate of poor fat Abraham seem 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 passns to the rotund bale, are losing faith. They depended on their idol Cotton to make them rich and powerful, to open their ports, to conquer their enemies, to subdue the whole world to their desires; and, alas! their god is impotent. Instead of being rich, they are, on their own confession, from the Richmond Whig, which demonstrates the financial ruin of the Confederates. Instead On the waters of Pamlico Sound the rebels of starying their enemies they are themselves

WE ARE IN EARNEST.

When the development of this rebellion ap-European governments, through their organs, express the wonder with which they contemplate the sudden military development and organization of the American people. History the south with regard to the spread of slavery, presents no parallel to these movements, nor is there anything equal to our volunteer force in any of the governments of Europe, however 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 United States, on the subject of defending their national honor and maintaining their national peace, our own government cannot fail to have discovered that the people of the loyal states secession were in earnest. Alexander H. Ste- are in earnest in their determination to put phen openly proclaimed the doctrine of univer- down this rebellion. This is the case at least sal glavery for every description of labor, and with the people of Pennsylvania, 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 au. thorities 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

> 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

a fight, too, as will decide in a single battle,

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 harvest this year is abundant, and provisions of all kinds are much cheaper than they were last fall. Nor is the country at all affected by the slavery. When the slave power declares it to hard times elsewhere, resulting from the rebellion. 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 Journa writing from the Union camp at Nolin, under late of October 24, says:

> "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 eel its strength, and to desire to use it. The listance 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

they are, he cannot help but fight. "Advices received last night represent the rebels as fortifying Bowling Green by every means in their power. In addition to the strong works on the hills east of the town, which they began some time ago, they are now putting a trench entirely across the bend of the iver-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 was rather a puzzling matter to see what they could mean. Fortifications in that direction tid not appear likely to do much good. It was a shrewd thing of them to begin their work of there, so that their whole design should not ap-pear until they were ready to complete it. Ine pend which they are ditching forms a complete lorse-shoe, and they are cutting a trench direct ly 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 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 "Camp Nevin" is situated,) but the county has since been divided, and the portion which contains the old homestead of the President now constitutes the new county of Larue The place where the now famous canin boy was born is still pointed out by the inhabitants, and there are several men here who remember "litle 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, they say, "but a mighty clever, whole souled little fellow whom you could trust with anything." Mr. Lincoln personally they have full faith in, but they dialike the men he's got around him in his

Cabinet." "Singularly enough, while the present President was born in this county, the late one practiced law here. With that shrewd eye for the main chance for which Mr. Buchanan has always been distinguished, he once resolved to enter upon the mysteries of the "land practice" on the then new country of Western Kentucky. Combining attention to other people's claims with speculations on his own account, the Old Functionary 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 com-menced 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 dol-

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday,

Fortress Monroe.

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 nickness.

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; Mejor 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.

QUEBEC, 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 in 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 boat.

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.]

Gen. Shields Declines the Brigadier 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

reasure. She reports the United States sloop-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 Mazatlan 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, or

their way to California. They report a stagnation of business throughout Texas, and the utmost misery prevailing at Matamoros and along the Rio Grande. The stores were closed, steamers laid up, and all kind of improvements Capt. John H. Lendrum, U.S. A., died yes

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. Charles A. Hay, Mr FRANKLIN BENNET, and Mrs. SUSAN COOPER, both of Har-

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

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

## New Advertisements.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MARY CHANDLER would res Positive of Harrisburg and the public generally that she still continues the DKESSHMAK. ING BUSINESS, in Walnut street two doors below Third. Zonavo agakes, towered Dresses and all kinds of facey sewing promptly attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully sql cited.

WANTED. Respectable, White Girl, to cook and A do general housework. Good references require strong the residence of Rx Gov. PORTAR.

## BEALED 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 ibs) of good Timothy Hay. 1500 bushels (70 ibs) of good, sound corn in 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 may direct.

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

satisfactory 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 ddressed to B. Du BARRY, Capt. & C. S. U. S. A. oct31-d6t Harrisburg, Pa. 300 SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ, immediately, TERES HUNDRED SHURBARERS, to she and flottom Cavalry Boots, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

Prices for fitting 25 cents, for botto ming 75 cents.

Prices for fitting 25 cents, for the ming 75 cents.

Prices for fitting 25 cents, for the ming 75 cents.

Prices for fitting 25 cents, for the ming 75 cents.

Prices for fitting 25 cents, for the ming 75 cents.

Prices for fitting 25 cents, for the ming 75 cents.

DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

CAMP CAMERON, October 31, 1861. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid I'VE DULLARS NEW ALD WILL DE PAID
for the arrest and delivery at Harrisburg of the folowing named persons, they being deserters from the service of the United States:
Lawis Koontz, 35 years of age, light complexion, grey
eyes brown hair, by occupation a Laborer, born in Mont-

gomery county.

Thom 's Robison, 27 years of age, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, by o copation 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 hazel eyes, light hair, by occupation a Miner, born in Ireland.

James O. Hughes, 24 years of age, light complexion blue eyes, sandy hair, by occupation a Printer, born in 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 ago, light complexion, ha Abraham Levy, 23 years of ago, light complexion, hazel eyes, black hair, by occupation a Painter, born in Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

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

Edward L. McGinley, 18 years of age, light complexion grey eyes, sandy hair, by occupation a Stone Cutter, born in Harrishurg, Pelin'a.

Noah Owens, 33 years of age, dark complexion, blue eyes, 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 England.

land.

Levi Steveson. 27 years of age, dark complexion, grey oyes, brown hair, by occupation a Laborer, born in Frank'in county, Penn'a.

Micheal ragg. 26 years of age, light complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, by occupation a Miner, bern in Ireland. land.
Thomas White, 29 years of age, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, by occoupation a Laborer, born in Ireland.
Any information concerning any of the above named negrous directed in Court of the above named.

persons directed to Capt. C. C. Davis, Camp Cameron will receive prompt attention. C. U. DAVIS, Commanding company 7th Regiment Cavalry, oct81-d

### COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

HE subscriber is now prepared to de-liver to the citizens of Harrisburg either by the Car, Boat, Load or single Ton, the choicest kind of Wilke-barre, Sunbury, Lykess Valley, and Pinegrove Coal, bauled out by the Patent weigh Cart, and full weight guaranteed. Orders loft at my office, 4th, and Market will receive prompt attention.

Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1881.—6wd\*

#### BRANT'S HALL HARRISBURG SANFORD'S FAR-FAMED

OPERA TROOP ROM SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

will appear in this place on THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVE'GS. October 31 and November 1.

NEW SONGS,

By Caragress and Cambell.

NEW JOKES.

BON MOTS, &c.,

By Sanford and Hughes VARIETY BY ALL THE STARS.

Admission, 25cts. Children, 15cts. Admission for Gents to Front Seats, 10 Cents Extra. oors open at quarter before 7 o' lock.
l'erformance to commence at half-past 7
oct. 30 D. R. PORTER, Agent,

#### GENERAL ORDER, NO. 11. HRADQUARTERS 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 Regiment 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. Curtin, Governor and

Commander-in-Chief. CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C. oc30

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER in Confectionary, Foreign and Domestic Eruit.

is, Dates, Prunes, Raisias and Nuts of all kinds.—
resh and an trib. Boso, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Toacco, Segar and Country Produce in general, Market
reet, next door to Parke House, also corper Third and JOHN WISE.

FOR RENT.—The farm now occupied on 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 Libburg, between the Penn ylvania Railroad and the Susquehanna rivor, with steam engine, pig pen, railroad siding and aboot sight acres o cround. Terms low. Apply to J. C. Bomberger, Esq. round. Terms low. Apply to J. J. Sources Savings Bank, Harri-burg, o JACOB L. 1BY, Middistown.

# NSURANCE AGENCY

THE DELAWARE MUTAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1835: THE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1794.

OAPITAL AND ASSETS.......\$1,219,476.1 . THE undersigned, as Agent for the well known Companies, will make Insurance against less or damage by fire, either perpetually or an

qually, on property in either town or country. Marine and Inland Transportation Risks also taken. Apply personally or by letter to

WILLIAM BURHLER. Harrisburg Pa.

oct4'61 daw17

PROF. ADOLPH P. TEUPSER, WOULD respectfully inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will continue to give instructions on the PIANO FORTE, MEDIODEON, VIOLIN and also in the Belence of THOROUGH ARS. He will with pleasure waitlepoor public at their upones at any hour desired, or lessons will be given a fig. residence, in Third streat, few doors below the reman Reformed Church.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of W. J. E. Bishop, one the firm of W. J. E. Bishop and Russ, notice is hereby given that the books 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 those having claims, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL KLIN E, au31-deaw6t\* Surviving partner. SCHEFFER'S BOOK STOKE!

(Near the Harrisburg Bridge.) The Harrisony Brigg.)

11 25 UST RECHIVED from the DAPER, which we will sell at \$1.25 per ream.

\$2.50 per ream for NOTE PACER, decorated with the latest and vary handsome emblems and patriotic selections. 201108. \$3.50 for 1000 WHITE ENVILOPES, with national and please give us a call. THE F. SCHEFFER, je22-6

FRESH ARRIVAL

HOMES, GRIPPS HOMES, SHAKER CORN, HOROTY, SEARCH COUR,

BYAT PASS, BARRY,

MADUS PASS, BO, (40.

Just, 1986) vol. 1 he for an ole Priors,

Just, 1986) vol. 1 he for all priors,

Just, 2 he for all pr New Advertisements.

FREIGHT REDUCED

# Howard & Hope EXPRESS CO.'S

# SHORT & QUICK ROUTE

 ${f TO}$  AND  ${f FROM}$ NEW YORK

# Goods Ordered in the Morning Returned

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

the same Night.

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

F. MUENCH TRAVELING AGENT OF THE WALLOWER LINE

THIS OLD TRANSPORTATION LINE THIS OLD TRANSPORTATION LINE is still in successful operation and prepared to curr freight as LOW as any other undividual flue between Philadelphis, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Wallington, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, and all pouts on the Northern Central, Philadelphis and Ere, and Walamsport and Elmira Railroads.

Local Agent at Harrisburg.

D. A. MUKME.

Good sent to PSACOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, No. 59 and 810 Market Street, acove Eighth, by the greek, P & will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery, the righ Traveling Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND LIVERPOOL TANISH AND EMBARKING PAS.

respongers, also Jouwarded to Instruction page.

Ann, Anthorny, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to oring, out their friends cacher
tickets here at the following rates, to New York From
tiverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin, 375, 351, 200
Scerage from Liverpool 340 00. From Queensown,

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