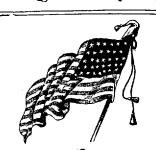
Daily Telegraph.



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.

Tuesday Afternoon, November 5, 1861. HONORABLE TESTIMONY.

The New York Tribune, with its cotemporaries of Gotham, have been, and in many instances still are, prone to depreciate the great resources of men and measures with which Pennsylvania has sustained herself and the federal authority in the stupendous crisis in which we are involved. But with the abundant proof of the ability of the old Keystone State, comes the recognition of her claims, and with these established, comes also the admission of the ability and eminence of the statesman whom Pennsylvania indicated as her preference for a voice and a vote in the Cabinet. The following allusion of the Tribune to the two Secretaries, respectively of the War and Treasury Departments, proves better than we can state, the change working in the regard of the New York press for Pennsylvania, her interests and her statesmen, and we print it as a compliment of that honest and candid character with

the people of the loyal states. Here is the lan-SECRETARY CAMERON.

subsisted.

guage of the Tribune of to-day :

which the great labors of Secretary Cameron

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury arrived in this city on Saturday night, both on business connected with their Departments. They timed their visit to the journey of Gen. Scott, and made that the oc-casion of a demonstration of personal respect to the veteran commander on his way to retirement from his labors and his rank.

Mr. Chase's visit was connected with the interests of the Financial Department over which the old arrangement it was ascertained that he so ably presides. Secretary Cameron in the military fund was being exhausted withspected yesterd by the fortifications which guard our harbor. He will go to-day to West Point, and thence to Springfield in Massachusetts to regard for the interests of the common-examine the United States Armory. He will wealth. Hence the necessity and determination probably continue his journey to Boston to inspect the defenses of that city against attack

Mr. Cameron's great labors in raising, equiping, and organizing the army with which the rebellion is to be crushed—the vigilance, wisdom, and practical ability with which he has guarded the public interests while providing for the sudden expansion of the military power of the nation from eighteen thousand men to This entire arrangement is due to the zeal and of the lation from eighteen should be the energy with which Commissary General Irwin country, and will soon be matter of history. At the age of 63, and in the possession of an ample fortune acquired in business enterprises, the Secretary took charge of the War Department at a time when its duties were more burdensome than ever rested upon any War Minister of France in the years of her greatest struggles, whether under the Republic or under the Empire. The National impatience has demandceed has settled into an inflexible moral principle, justice will be done to Simon Cameron's ad- This confidence continues to exist, and, while ministration of his enormous trust.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S BUGLE.

McClellan's speech to the Pennsylvanians who presented him a sword has a right proper ring in it, like his address to the soldiers-"no defeat, no retreat." The substance of it was that "the war cannot be long, though it may be desperate." That is what the country wants; what the Administration should proclaim: what our Generals and their troops should execute. McClellan has one indication of merit, a

least, and that is modesty. He admits that he has not yet been tried; he advises that the honors and rewards intended for him should be reserved until after events have proved his worthiness; but at the same time he evinces the spirit which commands success. All that he asks of the country is, confidence, forbearance, patience. These we are sure he will have, and particularly when he promises in return, energy, determination, and if needs be, his heart's blood.

It is not the function of a commander to talk; a good one, as General Burnside said at the breakfast to the Massachusetts Twenty-fifth the other day, would rather fight a battle than make a speech: but when he does talk we like to hear such, brief, brisk, energetic sentences as McClellan utters. They are like blasts from trust that it will be fairly considered by those a bugle, which animate and fortify our courage.

A MANLY LETTER.

The following letter, addressed by Governor Curtin to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. ever animate the Governor of Pennsylvania. people of the commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Harrisburg, Nov. 5, 1861. have passed through Harrisburg on Saturday last, without my having any knowledge of your approach or presence, as it would have given me hope that you will long be preserved as a living the highest public spirit and gal your career that virtue and merit lead surely to the affection of a grateful country. With sentiments of the highest esteem, I am,

sir, your obedient servant. A. G. CURTIN. Lieutenant-General WinfieldScott, &c., &c.

Since the breaking up of the camps of instruc tion for the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, established under the Act of 15th May, 1861, the the troops concentrated at Camp Curtin. With the sanction of Gov. Curtin an arrangement has recently been effected between Commissary General W. W. Irwin and Capt. Du Barry, the U. S. Commissary stationed in this city, under which the Federal Government assumes the subsistence of the latter camp, in addition to that of others through the state already within their charge. For the present, therefore, the functions of the Pennsylvania Commissairat have ceased, Captain Du Barry announced that his department could only receive the who were in camps for instruction, those arriving daily, and those mustered into the United States service, could be subsisted alike by the Commissary General's Department of the U.S. Army. On referring the subject to the proper bureau in the War Department, the proposition of Gen. Irwin was adopted, while the U.S. Commissary General also concluded to subsist all the troops thus received under the contract already in operation for subsisting those new regularly in the service in Camp Cameron. This arrangement was resolved upon before a notice could be served on the proper officer at this post, who, without any knowledge of such a plan having been adopted by the Commissary General's Department at Washington, had asked for proposals for subsisting the troops thus to be received, and had also received bids from various persons proposing to subsist the troops according to their terms. These bids, in consequence of this order, were transmitted to the Commissary General, who, in view of his order in regard to subsisting all the troops under the contract already in operation, annulled the proposals here referred to as having been asked for by an officer of the Department in this city. The old contractors are responsible men-the bids and the manner in which they subsist the camps are both liberal and just, and therefore, when are being commended by not only the press but thus considered, there was no necessity of making a new contract, either on the policy of economy on the part of the government, or an act of justice to the soldiers who were to be

> The transfer of the subsistence from the state to the federal authorities, relieves the former of all further labor or responsibility. Hereafter the troops will look to the federal authorities for subsistence, and those authorities alone will be responsible for their care and comfort. Under in having the plan adopted of the federal authorites assuming the responsibility. This plan goes into operation to-day, when as we have stated, the state of Pennsylvania will be entirely relieved from all responsibility in subsisting both the troops intended for, and those already mustered into the United States service. has watched the interests of the state of Pennsylvania in his department, from the hour he assumed the control of the commissariat of the camps of the commonwealth. And in this connection we must also add, that the relations between the Governor and the Commissary were impaired by a single act or word from either. the duties of the Commissary General have been diminished, it must be no less a source of gratification that his position, in the estimation of the authorities, is the same as it was when surrounded by his multifarious duties. His labors hereafter will be confined to the adjustment of the accounts of his department, while Gov. Curtin and his administration are thus completely relieved from all further responsibility in the subsistence of the volunteer troops from this state.

> The manner in which this transfer has been effected, and the trouble and embarrassment of which it will relieve the state, in our opinion, suggests the propriety of the federal government at once assuming the charge of clothing and quartering the troops thus subsisted by the same authority. It would be productive of an economy by reducing the labor of our local departments and bringing the military organization of the county at once within the control and supervision of the War Department, which must ultimately assume their care and direction. Certainly if so much good is to be achieved by the transfer of the commissariat of the state to the federal officers at this point, an equal amount of benefit would be derived by surrendering at once the entire organization and management of our forces to the same authority, We make the suggestion on this inference, and who have the power to order the transfer.

It is asserted by those intimately acquainted with both Scott and McClellan that there never has been a difference between them which in is in obedience to the warm impulses which the slightest degree affected their friendship for each other. Their relations were pleasant and and which will be perused with pleasure by the harmonious, and it was Gen. Scott's suggestion which brought McClellan to the Potomac. During McClellan's campaign in Western Virginia he was repeatedly complimented in private dis-SIR: - I regret exceedingly that you should patches by Gen. Scott, and after his greatest triumph there it was intimated to him that he would soon be wanted in a higher sphere to use sincere pleasure to have had the opportunity of his talents in defence of the Union. Just before paying the official and personal homage to which the unfortunate battle of Manassas Gen. McClelyour eminent patriotism and services entitle you, and which every citizen of Pennsylvania would rejoice to offer. Although infirmity of health has compelled your retirement, we shall not but the Stone Bridge disaster and the inefficease to cherish the memory of your glory, and ciency of Gen. Patterson put an end to the advance of the federal troops in that part of Virlantry, and that our young men may learn from ginia, and McClellan was drawn away to Washington very suddenly. The utmost confidence is reposed in him by the government and the troops. The fact that he can inspire such

SUBSISTENCE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA How the Rebels Boast and Manage The public have little conception of the wiles

and artifices which a powerful and unscrupulous foe will resort to carry out its purpose. The rebel leaders have so much at state, and they know so well the fate that awaits them at the commonwealth has supplied subsistence only to hands of deceived millions if they fail, that they resort to the most desperate expedients to accomplish the "foreign recognition" they are constantly promising to their obedient white

slaves of the south. A gentleman of this city had occasion recently to visit Montreal, and while there, stopped at the Donegan Hotel. He found the house filled with jubilant secessionists, who loudly boasted that ere long France and England would recognize the Confederate government, and that the recent increase of the English force in Canada was a part of the proposed programme The gentleman in question, a prominent mer chant of this city, being a foreigner and speak ing with a slight accent, heard more of their that his department could only receive the troops as they were mustered into the service, but Commissary Irwin was anxious to effect an arrangement by which all the troops, those the General every two days, addressed to the President of the Bank of Montreal; others of the same kink received letters with equal regularity. He became well acquainted with Gen. Magruder, who, with his family, has passed into Canada without the slightest difficulty. There was one man there who was looked upon with suspicion by the southerners. When the New Yorker reached Rouse's Point on his return, this person politely informed him that he must search him, as he seemed to have been intimate with the southern rebels at Montreal. This official, if he had kept a bright lookout pre-viously, might have discovered the rebel Magruder, who quietly left the cars before they reached the Point, and, in company with an ex-Governor of Rhode Island, rode off in a light wagon. Our informant met Magruder in this city, and says that he boasted that their Generals knew every plan of our Cabinet, and no power under heaven could prevent them from getting all the details they wished. The General remarked with great emphasis, "We have

our friends in all the departments in Washington, and we know how to keep them there."

Our informer is a man of decided intelligence, and his statements are worthy of trust says that the southerners in Montreal have abundance of money; they have their families with them, and they get all the luxuries they want from this city. They boast that they can outbid the federal government in Europe, and that very large advances have been made by nominal British sympathisers, who long to s the Republic torn up by the roots. They instanced the case of the Bermuda as an evidence of what they intended to do, and said that the successful entrance of such a vessel into the port of Savannah was worth a great victory on the field to them. Much of this is mere boasting,

Improvement in Military Hospitals.

but it has its effect .- New York Evening Post.

The Sanitary Committee are now engaged in selecting sites for the erection of a number of military hospitals in or near Washington. Hos pitals must be constructed with a special view to these objects, and buildings erected for other purposes will not answer for this purpose. The hospital system has been greatly improved of late years in Europe, and it is supposed that the Sanitary Committee, having unlimited means; will adopt a plan which will be suited to the requirements of an army of citizen soldiers, most of whom have been accustomed to the

Army hospitals are either temporary or per manent, but for the present objects of the gov ernment the former only are required. The approved plans secure far much more space for each patient than hospitals generally afford. It is said that an acre of ground will be necessary for a hospital that will properly accommodate only four or five hundred patients. The

buildings preferred are only of one story.
In General McClellan's report from the 'military commission to Europe" he records his opinion that the best Russian military hospitals are for comfort, convenience and cleanliness, the model hospitals of the world. In all of them, he says, the utmost order and cleanliness is preserved, and the greatest attention paid to the sick. The command is always invested in an officer of the line, who has other officers as assistants, while the surgeons have merely to prescribe, order the diet, etc.

Finally, he recommends this system for adopcontest we are engaged in has been appreciated by the people, and their determination to succeed has sattled into an information to succeed has sattled in ber of troops." It is to be remarked that the greater number of the Rusian troops in the Crimea were serfs, for serfdom had not been then abolished, and it is hardly to be suppose that the free volunteers, who compose our army hereabouts, are to receive less care than Ru sian serfs. The concentration of a large num ber of troops in and around Washington is be permanent rather than temporary, according to present appearances.

Trouble in Kansas.

The Lawrence Republican, of October 24, brings us intelligence of serious troubles in Kansas. On October 13, an armed body of rebels, among hem several Cherokees, surrounded Humboldt n Allen county, and after plundering the stores began to fire all the buildings. Twenty-one ouses and stores, and a mill-more than one half the buildings in the place-were consumed The military company of the town chanced to be drilling without arms at the time, and on resistance could be made.

On the night of October 22, ten armed men visited Gardner, Johnson county, and succeeded in getting goods to the amount of perhaps \$8000, including all the guns sent thither by the Sovernor for the protection of the town. Gov. Robinson had despatched an armed company for the apprehension of these outlaws. The Leavenworth Conservative has an account of a fight that took place at Plattsburg, in Clinton county, fifteen miles south of the Hanibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Sunday night, Oct. 27. A force of seven hundred Union men attacked and captured a camp of rebels, killing eight of them, taking twelve prisoners, and capturing one cannon and a lot of small arms.

No BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS IN THE PRE-SENT WAR.—The following important document has been issued from the Pension Bureau :

"Pension Office, Nov. 2, 1861. "Sir: The application for bounty land, forvarded by you in behalf of a soldier of the present war, is herewith returned to your address A sufficient number of similar unfounded claims having been presented to require special action on my part, both to prevent imposition upon who may be misled into the assertion of such a claim, and to save this office much use less labor, I have to inform you that no paper of this character will be placed upon our files, or in any manner entertained.

"There is no law granting bounty land for any service rendered subsequently to March 3, 1855, nor will any application be treated as valid, under a future act of Congress, if made before the date of the approval of such act by the Executive. Respectfully yours,

"Joseph H. Barrett, Commisioner."

WALKING ON WATER .- The French have a new apparatus for crossing rivers. It consists of a pair of india rubber boots and trousers, all of one piece, which are filled with air a little below the waist, and heavily weighted at the feet. With these trousers on, a detachment has frequently crossed the lake of Vincennes, where the water is about fifteen feet deep, firing confidence in his fellow-men speaks much in his their muskets, and loading as they went. men sink about two feet.

TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

Western Virginia. From

BATTLE AT THE JUNCTION OF GAULEY AND NEW RIVERS.

FLOYD'S FIRE INEFFECTIVE.

Rosencrans Preparing to Surround Him.

A FRIGHTENED TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

NO LIVES LOST ON OUR SIDE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.

The Commercial has advices from Gen. Rosen on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the enemy pened fire with two guns from points opposite Gauley's Ferry and Camp Tompkins, and a noisy fire of musketry. Their object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking a ferry-boat on the Gauley river, and threw about forty shells into the camp of the Eleventh Ohio. Not one of our men was killed,

and only about half a dozen were wounded.

The majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry-boat, which had been sunk by the

nemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night, and communication across the river restored There was no firing on Saturday on either

The position of the forces on Saturday even ing was as follows:
The rebels were in possession of the left or

vest bank of New river Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New rivers, on the

east side of New river. Gen. Coxe's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans headquarters were near the junction of the rivers, and between them, and Gen. Benham was below the junction, on the right bank of the river.

Floyd's force is believed to be about seven

It was believed in camp that Generals Schneck's and Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd,

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the army operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty despatch to Clarksburg, announcing the battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley. He was two or three miles up the river, when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and, while returning his wagon was driven over a precipice, and the telegraphic apparatus destroyed

Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable o Rosecrans than otherwise. General Rosecrans was certain he could hold

is own, and expected to bag his assailants. Col. Edgwick, of the Second Kentucky regi-ment, is reported to be wounded in the knee by the splinter of a shell.

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 4.—A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd has cut a road around the hill where Gen. Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Gen. Rosecrans was re-turning the fire, and had silenced two batteries He had sent a force up a new-made road to attack Floyd in the rear, and would have him

completely surrounded.

No Federals had been killed when our in

Washington, Nov. 4.—The War Department has no further news from Gauley river than that telegraphed to the press.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

NEWS FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

Its Destination Supposed to be Charleston.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS AT THE FORTRESS.

Withdrawal of Troops from Yorktown and Great Bethel.

Resignation of Beauregard.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, Nov. 2.

The steamer Belvidere, one of the expedition aden with horses and stores, returned to Old Point on Monday noon, and reported that she was separated from the fleet in the storm on

was separated from the neet in the storm on Friday, and a portion of her upper works was stove in and so roughly handled that she was compelled to return. Twelve of the horses were killed. She knew nothing as to the bal-

About three in the afternoon the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet moving along finely on Satur-day night within thirty miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated and the officers have no doubt that they entered Bull Bay early on Sunday morning and landed within twenty-five miles of Charleston. This point of the coast

was but slightly fortified.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal Entrance, which is sixty miles south of Bull's Bay. No less than sixty contrabands came in th fortress and fleet on Monday. They report that many troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown and the vicinity of Norfolk. but they do not know where they have gone They were picked up in boats and canoes. boat had twenty-four in it.

Passengers by a flag of truce say that no information had been received there relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The Day Book mentions a rumor that Beau-regard had resigned, and also published a dis-patch from Richmond mentioning a similar rumor there.

Important from Kentucky.

OCCUPATION OF PRESTONBURG

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 4. A messenger arrived this evening reports that Gen. Nelson took possession of Prestonburg on Saturday morning without resistance, General Williams falling back six miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

Floyd's Army Surrounded and Repulsed.

OF ITS CAPTURE PROSPECT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

It appears from official statement that the amount of the drafts upon the Treasurer last month was \$10,500,000 of which \$6,600,000 were drawn from New York. The unavoidable bullion fund is \$902,000. The total balance to the credit of the United States Treasury in the States now under insurrectionary control is stated at \$6,500,000, and after making a deduc tion for the unavailable, gives the available balance at \$4,500,000.

An official telegram dated to-day states Floyd's force at seven thousand, and that Benham and Schneck's brigades were following him on the new road. The dispatch is extremely hopefull of a brilliant victory, and the prospect

Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kenawha hoat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts, Benham and Schenk had gone in his rear, and it was thought Floyd's force would be captured

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. The steamer Persia has arrived off Sandy Hook. The news is unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON, Friday. -- Breadstuffs firm and quiet iron dull; coffee firm; sugar easier; rice active; spirits turpentine dull at 62c.; linseed oil scarce at 35c.; tea firm-common Congdon at 121

pence. Erie shares, $56@26\frac{1}{2}$; Illinois Centrals, GREAT BRITAIN .- Complaint is made of the system of espionage by the southern merchants

in Liverpool. Sir James Graham died on the 25th at Neth-Dr. Russell's last letter to the London Times

is dated October 10th. He says that persons of weight and influence were again urging on the Fresident the necessity of an advance for political reasons. The Liverpool Post says that Capt. simmers of the pirate Sumter, arrived at Liverpool in the steamer Edinburgh, having shipped at New York as Capt. Bumerster of the Royal The London shipping Gazette thinks that the

defeat by the confederates of the squadron blockading New Orleans will render it scarcely possible to maintain even the semblance of a blockade at some of the principal southern The dignity of knighthood has been offered

to Mr. Fairbaim, for scientific services, but de-FRANCE.—The Paris papers announce that

France.—The Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain have arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico.—

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, eaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.10 p. m. complete understanding relative to Mexico.— The convention will be signed in eight days, and the exp dition will start at the beginning of November.

The French financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The strain on the bank has subsi-ded. Rentes had advanced to 68f. 20c. Sales of interest on treasury bills had been further augmented.

It is reported that the French Senate will be convoked early in December to consider a re-form in the constitution in order to relieve the Government from the responsibility in financial matters. A vague rumor prevails that France has notified Italy to have a military organization for any eventuality by the lst of March,

The Paris Siecle urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from Algeria. It is confirmed that the Greenock ship builders, Messrs. Scott & Co., have signed a contract for the con struction of three large iron-paddle steamers for the French transatlantic company.

Poland.—Affairs in Poland are unchanged The churches continue closed. Reports prevailed of serious disturbances at Peth, but they were unfounded.

SPAIN —The opening of the Cortes was post-poned till the 8th of November on account of the death of the Queen's daughter. CHINA. - The Calcutta and China mails left

Marseilles on the afternoon of the 25th for England. Teas at Canton and Foo Chow were tending upward, but were unchanged at Shang BERNE, Oct. 25.—There is no truth in the

statement that the government of Geneva had requested the Swiss federal troops to be sent there. The government of Geneva had, how-ever, called out the militia of the canton for extraordinary night duty.

Died.

On the 4th inst., at his residence in this city, Richard Popul, aged 63 years.

[The funeral will take place at 31/2 o'clock on to morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence at the corner of South and Fourth streets. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.] 1t*

New Advertigements.

VERBEKE RIFLES.

THIS Company are now at Darnstown,
Maryland in Gen. Bank's Division, and numbers 91
acan ne riy all of whom are residents of Dauphin counity. 10 more men are wanted to fill up the Company to
the maximum standard of 161 men. Persons intending
to enter the military service, will upon application to the
undersigned, be found in suitable board and quarters,
until the full number is obtained, when clothing and
equipments will be procured for them and transportation
furnished to enable them to join the Company.

W. K. VERBFKE,
Walnut street.

HARRISBURG BANK, NOV. 5, 1861. THE Board of Directors declared to day a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months payable on demand.

J. W. WIE t, nove-3td

Cashier.

COOK WANTED. Liberal wages will be given. Appply at T. J. JORDAN'S, Walnut screet.

WANTED,

OVERCOATS, 500 Suits of good Second hand Clothing, including hats, caps, boots and shoes, also household and kitchen farmiture of every discription for which a fair price in cash will be paid at the Auction Store, Ac. 34, on the south corner of Second and Chestnut streets in the scity.

PHILLY ENSMINGER, PHILIP ENSMINGER, nov5-d3t-tu-tham

300 SHOEMAKERS WANTED. THE undersigned wishes to employ, immediately, THREE HUNDRED SHUEBAKERS, to at and bottom Cavalry Boots, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

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

JUNATHAN CORNMAN.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 30, 1861.—d2w

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

The Rebels Retire Without Opposing the Federal Troops.

The Federal Troops.

The Rebels Retire Without Opposing the Federal Troops.

The Rebels Retire Without Opposing the Federal Troops.

The Rebels Retire Without Opposing the State of the Car, Boat, Load of Stugle Ton, the choicest kind of Wilksbard of Stugle Ton, the Carles and Finegrove Covidence of the Patent Weight Cart, and full weight guarenteed. Orders left at my office, 4th and Market will receive prompt attention.

DAVID McCORMICK.

DAVID McCORMICK.
Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1861.—6wd* COOK WANTED. A N EXPERIENCED WHITE COOK can

applying at the nov2-d8t* FIFTH WARD HOUSE

New Advertisements.

Northern Central Railway!



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE WINTER ARRANGEMENT. THREE TRAINS DAILT TO AND PROM

BALTIMORE Close Connection made at Harrisburg

TO AND FROM NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 3d, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Coural Reliwate will arrive at and ddpart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as intow, viz

GOING SOUTH.

SOING NORTH.

HABRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN I eaves Harrisburg for Baltimore at....... 8.30 A. M. Returning—leaves Saltimore at....... 8.45 P. M.

The only train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be he Express Train, South at 3.20 A. M. For further information apply at the Office, in Penn's Ha rispurs, Nov. 2, 1861,-dtf

ENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD:



WINTER TIME TABLE. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY NOVEMBER 4th, 1861. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad

Company will depart from and arrive at Harrieburg and Philadelphia as follows :--EAST WARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3 20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.40

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg every morning (except Monday) at 8.30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.50 p. m.

MAILTRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5.40 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphi at 10.30

HABRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 1.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m.

WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10 30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8 40, a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.25 p. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8 00 a.m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1 20 p.m.; leaves Hurrisburg at 7.15 a.m., Altoona, 2.15 p.m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.15 p. M.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.30 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona at 9.10 c. m., and arriving at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Phil.

lelphia at 2,30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8,66

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION via Mount Joy leaves Lancaster at 11.34 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1.30

SAMUEL, D. YOUNG, Supt. East, Div. Penna. Railroad, Harrisburg, November 2, 1861.—dtf WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND

PHILADELPHIA WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. N AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 330 a.m., on ar rival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 11.5 a.m., and at Philadelphia at 9.00 a m. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8.35 a.m., arriving in New York at 5.30 p.m., and Philadelphia at 1.25 p.m. on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving in New York at 9.50 p.m., and Philadelphia at 6.40 p.m.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3. 15 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.10

adelphia at 3. 10 p. m., arriving as marmour p. m.

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