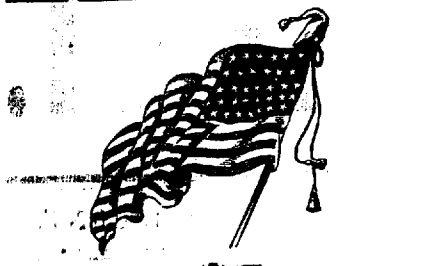


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

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

HARRISBURG, PA. Wednesday Morning, November 6, 1861.

HONORABLE TESTIMONY.

The New York Tribune, with its cotemporary 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.

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 occasion of a demonstration of personal respect to the veteran commander on his way to retirement from his labors and his rank.

Mr. Cameron's visit was connected with the interests of the Financial Department over which he so ably presides. Secretary Cameron inspected yesterday the fortifications which guard our harbor. He will go to-day to West Point, and thence to Springfield in Massachusetts to examine the United States Arsenal. He will probably continue his journey to Boston to inspect the defenses of that city against attack from the sea.

Mr. Cameron's great labors in raising, equipping 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 half a million, are at last recognized by the country, and will soon be matter of history.

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 exclaim.

McClellan has one indication of merit, at 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.

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 a bugle, which animate and fortify our courage.

A MANDY LETTER.

The following letter, addressed by Governor Curtin to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, is in obedience to the warm impulses which emanate from the Governor of Pennsylvania; and which will be pursued with pleasure by the people of the commonwealth.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Harrisburg, Nov. 5, 1861.

Sir: I regret exceedingly that you should have passed through Harrisburg on Saturday last, without my having any knowledge of your approach or presence, as it would have given me the pleasure to have had the opportunity of paying the official and personal homage to which your eminent patriotism and services entitle you, and which every citizen of Pennsylvania would have delighted to render.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, I am, Sir, your obedient servant. A. G. CURTIN, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, &c., &c.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Since the breaking up of the camps of instruction for the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, established under the Act of 15th May, 1861, the commonwealth has supplied subsistence only to 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.

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 the old arrangement it was ascertained that the military fund was being exhausted without the prompt return necessary to a just regard for the interests of the commonwealth. Hence the necessity and determination in having the plan adopted of the federal authorities assuming the responsibility.

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.

It is asserted by those intimately acquainted with both Scott and McClellan that there never has been a difference between them, which in the slightest degree affected their friendship for each other. Their relations were pleasant and 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 dispatches 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 his talents in defence of the Union.

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 stake, and they know so well the fate that awaits them if they hand 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 merchant of this city, being a foreigner and speaking with a slight accent, heard more of their plans than they would have been willing to divulge to one who was supposed to be a Yankee.

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."

Improvement in Military Hospitals. The Sanitary Committee are now engaged in selecting sites for the erection of a number of military hospitals in or near Washington. Hospitals must be constructed with a special view to these objects, and no general plan for other purposes will answer for this purpose.

Army hospitals are either temporary or permanent, but for the present objects of the government the former only are required. The approved plan for such hospitals is a building of wood or canvas, and the latter of stone or brick. The buildings preferred are only of one story.

Finally, he recommends this system for adoption in this country, "in the event of the establishment of large temporary hospitals during a war, or of any other large number of troops." It is to be remarked that the greater number of the Russian troops in the Crimea were sent for service had not been then abolished, and it is hardly to be supposed that the free volunteers, who compose our army hereabouts, are to receive less care than Russian soldiers.

Trouble in Kansas. The Lawrence Republican, of October 24, brings us intelligence of serious troubles in Kansas. On October 18, an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokees, surrounded Humboldt, in Allen county, and after plundering the stores, began to fire all the buildings.

No Bounty Laws for Soldiers in the Pennsylvania War. The following important document has been issued from the Pension Bureau: Pension Office, Nov. 2, 1861. "Sir: The application for bounty land, forwarded by you in behalf of a soldier of the present war, is herewith returned to your address. A sufficient number of similar unfounded claims have been presented to require special action on my part, both to prevent the application of soldiers who may be misled into the possession of such a claim, and to save this office from needless labor. I have to inform you that no papers of this character will be placed upon our files, or in any manner entertained."

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.

Important from Kentucky. The Rebels Retire Without Opposing the Federal Troops. A messenger arrived this evening reporting that Gen. Nelson took possession of Prestonburg on Saturday morning with his command, General Williams falling back six miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

From Western Virginia.

BATTLE AT THE JUNCTION OF GAULEY AND NEW RIVERS. FLOYD'S FIRE INEFFECTIVE.

General Rosendrans Preparing to Surround Him. A FRIGHTENED TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

NO LIVES LOST ON OUR SIDE. CIVILIAN, Nov. 4.

The Commercial has advices from Gen. Rosendrans up to Saturday evening: On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the enemy opened 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.

Commercial Intelligence. The steamer Persia has arrived off Sandy Hook. The news is unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence. 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 cities.

Commercial Intelligence. The Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain have arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition will start at the beginning of November.

Commercial Intelligence. The French financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The strain on the bank has subsided. Rentes had advanced to 68 1/2. Sales of interest on treasury bills had been further augmented.

Commercial Intelligence. The Paris Sieges 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 construction of three large iron-paddle steamers for the French transatlantic company.

Commercial Intelligence. The churches continue closed. Reports prevailed of serious disturbances at Perth, but they were unfounded.

Commercial Intelligence. The opening of the Cortes was postponed till the 8th of November on account of the death of the Queen's daughter.

Commercial Intelligence. 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 Shanghai.

Commercial Intelligence. There is no truth in the statement that the government of Geneva had requested the Swiss federal troops for the canton there. The government of Geneva had, however, called out the militia of the canton for extraordinary night duty.

Commercial Intelligence. The 4th inst., at his residence in this city, RICHARD FORZ, aged 63 years. [The funeral will take place at 8 1/2 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.]

Commercial Intelligence. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS declared to day, payable on demand, for the last six months, 100-3/4. J. W. WISE, Cashier.

Commercial Intelligence. A COOK WANTED. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at T. J. JORDAN'S, No. 412 1/2 Walnut street.

Commercial Intelligence. WANTED. 200 OVERCOATS, 500 Ruffs of good quality, second hand clothing, hats, caps, having been used by householders, and of every description for which a fair price in cash will be paid at the Auction Store, No. 34, on the 8th and 9th streets in this city.

Commercial Intelligence. 300 SHOEMAKERS WANTED. THE undersigned wishes to employ immediately THREE HUNDRED SHOEMAKERS, to fit and bottom Cavalry Boots, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Prices for fitting 25 cents, for last making 75 cents. JONATHAN GORNMAN. Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 30, 1861. -2W

Commercial Intelligence. COAL! COAL!!! COAL!!! THE subscriber is now prepared to deliver to the cities of Harrisburg, either by the Car, Boat, Load or Stage, the following kinds of Coal: Best, Sunbury; Lehigh Valley and Phlegmore Coal, hauled out by the Patent Welsh Cart, and full weight guaranteed. Orders left at my office, and express will receive prompt attention. DAVID MOOREHEAD. Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1861. -6W

Commercial Intelligence. COOK WANTED. A permanent employment and good wages by applying at the FORTH WARD HOUSE, No. 7-38 1/2

From Washington.

Floyd's Army Surrounded and Repulsed.

PROSPECT OF ITS CAPTURE.

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 deficit on the credit of the United States Treasury in the States now under insurrectionary control is stated at \$6,500,000, and after making a deduction for the unavailable, gives the available balance at \$4,500,000.

Another 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 hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect is cheering.

Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kenawha boat had just passed Mayville, and reported that Rosendrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts, Benham and Schneck had gone in his rear, and it was thought Floyd's force would be captured by them.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA. New York, Nov. 5.

The steamer Persia has arrived off Sandy Hook. The news is unimportant.

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New Advertisements.

Northern Central Railway!

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM BALTIMORE.

Close Connection made at Harrisburg TO AND FROM NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

GOING SOUTH. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 11:00 A. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 11:45 A. M.

GOING NORTH. MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. Leaves Harrisburg for Baltimore at 7:00 A. M. Returning-leaves Baltimore at 7:45 P. M.

THE only train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday is the Express Train, South at 2:30 A. M. For further information apply at the Office, in the Rail-yard Depot, Harrisburg, Nov. 2, 1861. -4W

PENNSYLVANIA 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 an arrival at Harrisburg at Philadelphia as follows:-

EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8:20 A. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg every morning (except Monday) at 8:30 A. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Airy, leaves Harrisburg at 7:00 A. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12:10 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Airy, leaves Harrisburg at 7:10 P. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9:00 P. M.

WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10:30 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 11:45 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 11:00 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 11:45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Airy, leaves Philadelphia at 11:20 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 11:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Airy, leaves Philadelphia at 11:30 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 11:45 P. M.

WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT. NEW AIR LINE ROUTE. THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, via Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows:-

EASTWARD. EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 8:20 A. M., and arrives at New York at 11:45 A. M., and Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8:30 A. M., and arrives at New York at 12:00 P. M., and Philadelphia at 12:10 P. M.

WESTWARD. FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and Harrisburg at 11:45 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 11:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 12:00 P. M., and Harrisburg at 12:10 P. M.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 11:45 A. M., and arrives at New York at 3:00 P. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 12:00 P. M., and arrives at New York at 3:15 P. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M.

WESTWARD. FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and Harrisburg at 11:45 A. M.

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