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. Wednesday Morning, November 6, 1861.

HONORABLE TESTIMONY.

The New York Iribune, with its cotemporaries of Gotbam, 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 officer at this post, who, without any knowledge in the stupendous crisis in which we are in- of such a plan having been adopted volved. But with the abundant proof of the by the Commissary General's Department at ability of the old Keystone State, comes the re- Washington, had asked for proposals for subcognition 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 followingualitation 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 which the great labors of Secretary Cameron are both liberal and just, and therefore, when are being commended by not only the press but thus considered, there was no necessity of makthe people of the loyal states. Here is the lan- ing a new contract, either on the policy of guage of the Tribune of to day :

SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of subsisted. 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- all further laboror responsibility. Hereafter the casion of a demonstration of personal respect to troops will look to the federal authorities for the veteran commander on his way to retire subsistence, and those authorities alone will be ment from his labors and his rank.

terests of the Financial Department over which the old arrangement it was accertained that he so ably presides. Secretary Cameron in-spected yesterd y the fortifications which guard out the military fund was being exhausted withon harbor. He will go to day to West Point, out the prompt return necessary to a just and thence to Springheld in Massachusetts to regard for the interests of the commonexamine the United States Armory. He will wealth. Hence the necessity and determination probably continue his journey to Boston to in- in having the plan adopted of the federal apspect the defenses of that city against attack

Mr. Cameron's great labors in raising, equip-ing, 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 the tab sudden expansion of the military power half a million, are at last recognized by the 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 Ministet of France in the years of her greatest strug-Empire. The National impatience has demanded impossibilities. When the magnitude of the ed impossibilities. When the magnitude of the to rely on the judgment of each other, while tablishment of large temporary hospitals dur-contest we are engaged in has been appreciated the confidence of time for the other was when ing a war, or any concentration of a large numthe people, and their determination to succood has settled into an inflexible moral principle, justice will be done to Simon Cameron's administration of his enormous trust.

LETOLO 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 Curtin and his administration are thus combe desperate." That is what the country wants; pletely relieved from all further responsibility what the Administration should proclaim; what our Generals and their troops should

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, nce. These we are sure he will have, and particularly when he promises in return, energy, determination, and if needs be, his heart's

lood. 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 atters. They are like blasts from a bugle, which animate and fortify our courage.

.HOLL A MANEY LETTER.

The following letter, addressed by Governor Curtifi to Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, is in obedience to the warm impulses which everishing the Governor of Pennsylvania and which will be perused with pleasure by the liarmonious, and it was Gen. Scott's suggestion people of the commonweidth fall it

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Nov. 5, 1861.

air, your elections, servant is read and those in the troops. The fact that he can inspire such.

A. G. CURTIN, and confidence in his fellow manuscraft which it his
Lieutenant-General WinfieldScott, &c., &c. favor.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Since the breaking up of the camps of instruc tion 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. For the present, therefore, the functions of the Pennsylvania Commissairat have ceased, Captain Du Barry announced 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 who were in camps for instruction, those arriving daily, and those mustered into the 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 now regularly in the service in Camp Cameron. This arrangement was resolved upon before a notice could be served on the proper sisting 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 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 tederal authorities, relieves the former of Mr. Chase's visit was connected with the in- responsible for their care and comfort. Under out the prompt return necessary to a just thorites 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. of the nation from eighteen thousand men to This entire arrangement is due to the zeal and Consume with which Claused an General Irwin 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 gles, whether under the Republic or under the between the Governor and the Commissary were always of that character which enabled them impaired by a single act or word from either This confidence continues to exist, and, while the duties of the Commissary General have been diminished, it must be no less a source of grafification 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. in the subsistence of the volunteer troops from this state.

The manner in which this transfer has been effected, and the trouble and embarrasment 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 and supervision of the War Department, which for the apprehenion of these outlaws. The must ultimately assume their care and direction. Leavenworth Constraints has an account of a fight that took pace at Plattaburg, in Clinton county, fifteen hills south of the Hanibal and the transfer of the commissariat of the state to the federal officers at this residual county, fifteen hills south of the Hanibal and the federal officers at this residual county. 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 trust that it will be fairly considered by those 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 the slightest degree affected their friendship for each other, Their relations were pleasant and which brought McClellan to the Potomac. Dur ing McClellan's campaign in Western Virginia he was repeatedly complimented in private dis-Size:—I regret exceedingly that you should have passed through Harrishurg on Saturdaylast, without my having any knowledge of your approach or presence, as it would have given me sincere 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 rejoice to offer. Although infirmity of health has compelled your retirement, we shall not cease to cherish the memory of your glory, and hope that you will long be preserved as a living example of the highest public spirit and gallantry, and that our young men may learn from SIE :- I regret exceedingly that you should patches by Gen. Scott, and after his greatest lantry, and that our young men may learn from gint, and McClellan was drawn away to your easest that wirtue and merit lead surely to the affection of a grateful country. e effection of a grateful country.

With continents of the highest esteem, I am, the troops. The fact that he can insuite such dence is reposed in him by the government and

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.

rebel leaders have so much at state, and they know so well the fate that awaits them at the 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 recent ly 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 speaking with a slight accent, heard more of

plans than they would have been willing to di-vulge to one who was supposed to be a "Yankee and Lincolnite." To his surprise he found that a nephew of Beauregard's received letters from the General every two days, addressed to the President of the Bank of Montreal; others of the same kink received letters with equal regu United States service, could be subsisted larity. He became well acquainted with Gen. alike by the Commissary General's Department Magruder, who, with his family, has passed into Canada without the slightest difficulty. There was one man there who was looked upon with sus picion 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 previously, 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 Washing-

ton, and we know how to keep them there." Our informer is a man of decided intelligence and his statements are worthy of trust. He 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 see 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, but it has its effect.—New York Evening Post.

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. 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 spital 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 comforts of home.

Army hospitals are either temporary or per manent, but for the present objects of the government 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 accommo thate only four or five hundred patients. The buildings preferred are only of one story. In General McClellan's report from the "inti-

tary commission to Europe" he records his opinion that the best America military hapitals are nor comfort, convenience and cleanliness, the model hospitals of the world. In all o them, he says, the utmost order and cleanline 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 adop-tion in this country, "in the event of the esber of troops." It is to be remarked that the greater number of the Rusian troops in the Crimes were serfs, for serfdom had not been then abolished, and it is hardly to be supposed that the free volunteers, who compose our army herestouts, are to receive less care than Russian sees. The concentration of a large number of troops in and around Washington is to be permanent rather than temporary, according be permanent rauses to present appearances the present appearances they no recurrent

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 hem several Chejokees, surrounded Humboldt in Allen county, and after plundering the stores, began to fire all the buildings. Twenty-one houses 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 re-

istabce could be hade. On the night of October 22, ten armed men Governor for the rotection of the town: Gov.

Robinson had depatched an armed company A force of seven huidred Union men attacked and captured a camp of rebels, killing eight of them; taking twelve prisoners; and capturing one cannon and a of of small arms.

No BOUSTY LAME FOR SOLDIERS IN THE PRE-SERT WAR. The fillowing important document has been issued from the Pension Bureau

"PERSON OFFICE, NOV. 2, 1861. "Sir : The application for bounty land, for-watded by you inbehalf of a addier of the present war, is herevith 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 soldiers who may termisked into the assertion of such a claim, and d save this office much use less labor, I have thinform you that no paper of this character will be placed upon our files; or in any manner entersined.

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

"Respectfully yours, JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

WALKING ON WATER.—The French bave a hew apparatus for observed interpretable 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 below, the waist, and heavily weighted at the below, the waist and the conserved the state of a conserved the state of the state of

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

From Western Virginia

BATTLE AT THE JUNC: ION OF GAULEY AND NEW RIVERS.

FLOYD'S FIRE INEFFECTIVE. Rosendrans Preparing to

FRIGHTENED TELEGRAPH OPERATOR NO LIVES LOST ON OUR SIDE.

Surround Him.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4. The Commercial has advices from Gen. Rosen

rans up to Saturday evening:
On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the enem 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 ene my did not explode, and their musketry was

wild and irregular.

The ferry-boat, which had been sunk by the Hook. The news is unimportant. nemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night and communication across the river restored. There was no firing on Saturday on eithe

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

rest 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 Floyd's force is believed to be about seven

thousand. It was believed in camp that Generals

Schneck's and Benham's brigades would be at New York as Capt. Bumerster of the Royal thrown across the river above and below Floyd, and catch him." 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 to Rosecrans than otherwise General Rosecrans was certain he could hold his own, and expected to bag his assailants,

reports that Floyd has cut a road caround the hill where Gen. Resecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Gen. Rosecrans was re-turning tue 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

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

NEWS FROM THE GREAT FLEET.

Its Destination Supposed to be Charleston.

RRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS AT THE FORTRESS.

Withdrawal of Troops from York. town and Great Bethel

Resignation of Beauregard.

FORTRES MONROR. via Balamore, Nov. 2.

The steamer Belvidere, one of the expedition laden with horses and stores, returned to Old Point on Monday noon, and reported that she was separated from the fleet in the storm on On the night of october 22, ten armed men visited Gardner, Jdinson county and succeeded in getting goods to the amount of perhaps \$8000, including the guns sent thither by the Governor for the grotection of the town: "Gov."

were killed. She knew nothing as to the bal-ance of the fleet.

About three in the afternoon the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Sa-vannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet moving along fleety 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 alightly fortified.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destina-tion of the fleet is known to be Port Royal En-trance, which is sixty miles south of Bull's Bey No less than sixty contrabands came in the fortress and fleet on Monday. They report that many troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown and the vicinity of Norfalk but they do not know where they have gone

They were picked up in boats and canoes. One 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

The Rebels Retire Without Opposing

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 bullion fund is \$902,000. The total balance to the credit of the United States Treasury in the States now under insurrectionary control i stated at \$6,500,000, and after making a deduc tion for the unavailable, gives the available balance at \$4,500,000.

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 word. The dimetal is on the new road. The dispatch is extremely hopefull of a brilliant victory, and the prospect

cheering.

Another telegram from Cleveland, dated last night, states that the Kenawha hoat had just passed Maysville, and reported that Roccorans 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

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 85c.; tea firm—common Congdon at 121 pence. Erie shares, 56@262; Illinois Centrals,

36(@874. Great Britain.—Complaint is made of the system of espionage by the southern merchants

n Liverpool. Sir James Graham died on the 25th at Neth-

ly.
Dr. Russell's last letter to the London Times rivers, and between them, and Gen. Benham is dated October 10th. He says that persons of was below the junction, on the right bank of the river. cal reasons. The Liverpool Post says that Capt. Simmers of the pirate Sumter, arrived at Liver nool in the steamer Edinburgh, having shipped

Navy.

The London shipping Gazette thinks that the squadron 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 declined. FRANCE.—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. The French financial accounts are rather more

Col. Edgwick, of the Second Kentucky regiment, is reported to be wounded in the knee by the splinter of a shell.

MAYSVILE, Nov. 4—A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, agreemented. It is reported that the French Senate will be

convoked early in December to consider a reform 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 evamentality by the 1st or march,

No Federals had been killed when our in-The Paris Siece 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 transatiantic company.

Poland.—Affairs in Poland are unchanged.

The churches continue closed. Reports pre-vailed 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 Shanghai-latest. 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 OFFIL, aged 63 years.

[The funeral will take place at 31/4 o'clock on to mor ow (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.]

New Advertisements.

VERBEKE RIFLES.

THIS Company are now at Darnstown THIS Company are now at Darnstown, Maryland in Gen. Bank's Division, and numbers 91 men ne riyal of whom are residents of Dauphia county. 10 more men are wanted to fill up the Company to the maximum standard of 101 men. Persons intending to enter the military service, will up n application to the undersigned, e found in suitable board and quarters, util the full number is obtained, when clothing and equipments will be procured for them and transportation furnished to enable them to jou the Company.

W. K. VERBYKE,

HARREBURG BANK, NOV. 5, 1861. HE Board of Directors declared to day

and widened of tour per-cent for the last six months payable on demand.

J. W. WIE (
nove-3td)

Cashier.

A COUK WANTED. Liberal wages will be given. Appply at T. J. JORDAN'S. Walnut arcet. WANTED

200 aOVERCOATS 500 Fuits of good Second hand clothing for utiling hats, caps, boots and shoes, also household and stoenen furniture of every discription for which a fair price in cush will be paid at the auction Nore, No. 34, on the so the corner of Second and Chestant streets in the city.

1 HILL ENSMINGER, nov5-d8t-fa-tham

City Auctioneer.

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

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

JUNATHAN CORNMAN.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 30, 1861.—d2w

--- COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! HE subscriber is now prepared to deh liver to the cutzens of Harrisburg sither by the
Cor, Boat, Load or single Ton, the choicest kind of Wilkebarre, Suphery Likes Valley and Pheyrove Cost,
hauled out by the Patent weigh Cart, Agit full which
generoticed. Orders left at my office, the and harries
will receive prompt attention.

Harrisburg, Oct. 30, 1861—6wd*

New Advertisements. Northern Central Railway!



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE WINTER ARRANGEMENT. THERE TRAINS DAILY TO AND PROV

BALTIMORE Close Connection made at Harrisburg TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS

GOING SOUTH MAIL TRAIN arrives at Harrisburg.11.01 A. M. and eaves "11.15 A. M. arrives at "247 A. M. and eaves "247 A. M. and eaves "3.40 A. M.

GOING NORTH MAIL TRAIN leaves Balt more at and arrives at Barrisburg: 1.04 m and 1-av 8 North at 1.03 P M and 1-av 8 Baltim re at 1.03 P M and arrives at Barrisburg: 0.10 P M and arrives at Barrisburg: 0.10 P M and leaves North at 1.02 P M

HASRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRACK

The only train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday Addition Kapress Train, South at 3 29 A. M. Fon further information apply at the Office, to Pensite addressed thenet

Ha 718burg, Nov. 2, 1861 .- du

ENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD



WINTER TIME TABLE FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA

MONDAY NOVEMBER 4th, 1861 the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvalin harmi Company will depart from an 1 arrive at Harrieburg and Philidelphia as lollows :-

ON AND AFTER

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Hernsberg big at 3 20 a. m., and arrives at West Philade process to

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg every morning of Monday) at 8.50 a. m., and arrives at West Physical at 12.50 p. m. at 5.40 p. m., and arrivos at West Philade pure at good

LACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount los Harriaburg at 7.00 a.m. and arr Philipide of the Philip

WESTWARD. THROUGH: EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philatephia at 0.80 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., to some violation arrives at Pittsburg at 1.25 p. a. MATI TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at Seriem, and ar rives at Harrisburg at 1 20p. m.; leaves Horse organized a. m.; Althona, 2.15 p. m.; and arrives at hitshery at 8.15 p. M.;

. EAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.3) a.m. Harris burg 4.05 p. m. Altoona at 9.10 . m. and stribut at Phthburg at 1.40 a. m. "HARVESURG ACCOUM DATION PROVIDED the delphia at 250 p. m., and strives at Harsburg at 9.05

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION The Mount for Prayes aucaster at 11.84 a. m., arrives at Harman of at 1.30 Arriva Arriva SAMUEL O YOUNG. SAMUEL O YOUNG.

Papt. Rast, Div. Sep a. Salted

Harrisburg, November 2, 1861.—dif

WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT.

MAW ARE LINE ROLL

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK

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

EASTWARD.

EIRST WARL.

EIRRES LINE leaves Harrisburg at 350 cm, on ar reval of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 115 a.m., and at Philadelphia at 9.00 a m. A slapping car is attached to the train through from Pittaburg without chance.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 a.m., arriving in New York at 5.30 p. m., and Philadelphia at 1.25 p. m. EAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 p.m. on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Wail, arriving in New York at 9.50 p.m., and Philadelphia at 5.40 p.m.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12 00 neon, and Pantadelphia at 8. 16 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.10 p. m. EXPRESS LINE leaves New York at 8 p. m., arti-

p. m., artiring at Harrisburg at 3 10 a. m., and connecting with the
Permay wants. Express Train for Pittsburg. A sheeping
car is also attached to this train.

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