

Edvover 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 8, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following letter from the Postmaste General to the Postmaster of Harrisburg, should have appeared in connection with the address of the Sanitary Commission of Washington city, printed in the TELEGRAPH on Tuesday last; POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Oct. 15, 1861. Sin. You are requested to take measures to effect an organization, if none exisits, among the women of your district to respond to the accompanying appeal of the Sanitary Commis-

The Executive Government here very much desires to obtain the active co-operation of the women of America for the holy cause of the Union in this appropriate mode, and relies upon you to make known this wish to them and aid as far as possible in securing its accomplish-Yours, respectfully, M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

GEORGE BERGHER, Postmaster, Harrisburg.

A NEW ACT OF TYRANY.

A.common: act: and practice with 'asse pirates and highwaymen, is to bind their crews and companions with a solemn oath, from which | the army, and by putting the south in position no circumstances can absolve them, to remain united until they are either shot, hung or die like dogs by natural causes. From these crews or bands none are suffered to depart, none per mitted to withdraw in peace, but all held to their bloody compact, without regard to conperations of government, by destroying its constant or company of the same rule is being a real with the compact or company with the compact of the compact science or compunction. The same rule is being craims by a great political party in this state, and carms by a great political party in this state, and find all the great political party in the g and assassins at the south. Those who have become sick of their trade of blood and theft moral sense of a large portion of the community are debarred from escape, by the fixed determinated completely debauched. Washington, nation of the rebel government to grant no made up of office-holders appointed by such ad passports whatever, but to hold all to their bloody compact, and thus make the traitors' doom general when justice shall assume its years." sway in their midst. There is a fatality about this determination which it is fearful to contemplate. With their own hands they are made to close the gates of escape, and by their own desperation they are compelled to become their own executioners. Surely we want no clearer illustration of the philosophy of that postry which declares.

"Whom the Gods would destroy They first make mad.'

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

During the seven months ending October 31, 88,000 men were shipped for the navy at the various rendezvous in the United States, and 12,000 recruits were enlisted for the regular scribed by an act of the Legislature of December, 1838, to be taken by every militia officer, very brisk, 232 men being shipped in New York city last week, army recruiting is extremely dull; New York does not average four men pen-weeka: We certainly do not desire to discriminate, but this looks as if the regular service was not as popular as some people claim that it is, and that also the young and daring spirits of the times, decline subjecting themselves to the petty tyrany which is called discipline in the regular service. In this respect. the regular army needs as much reform as any branch of the government ever needed purging, and before this struggle is over we will have learned that the volunteer system and not the regular service, is the hope of defence on which we must hereafter rely.

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL BAKER.

The remains of the late Colonel Baker will be sent from Washington to-day to Philadelphia. Appropriate arrangements have been made for the reception of the remains. They will be escorted to Independence Hall by Colonel Bickles' first regiment infantry and Colonel Davis' first regiment infantry and Colonel Davis' sions, your proclamation, and your perform-second regiment infantry, where the body will remain in state, open to public view, till Satur-lawless horde! Away with your 'pledges' and day. On Saturday the body will be forwarded to New York city, with a military escort, and placed in the City Hall till Monday, when it will everbe taken to the California steamer, which sails that day. And thus will the remains of a gallant soldier and a brilliant statesman be remov ed forever from among his friends and admirers in the north.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Letters received in this country from gentlemen who know what they write, indicate that "the Prince Napoleon, since his return from America, makes no disguise in expressing, both in public and in private, his decided conviction that the north is not only abundantly able to whip the slaveholders, but that it will do it and ought to do it, and the sooner the better." From the general course of the press for the last fortnight it is easy to see that all France is reaching the same conclusion.

Tun battle-grounds in the present war seem to fall upon places of outlandish names; such as Bull's Run, Ball's Bluff, Bull's Bay, &c., &c. Some of the papers print Ball's Bluff, "Bull's Bluff'-under the seeming impression that we are to connect all mismanagement with a Bull. We pray that the name of the landing-place of our fleet be not evil omen also.

HON. JOHN BELL declared himself "a rebel" before an audience of East Tennesseeans long ago. He has now turned pirate, and taken Ws that Baron do Reifenberg, of Belalready been so great in South Garolina, remote of 17,722 and the majority for A. W. Bradford
command of a gunboat on the Cumberland gium, has tendered his military services to the
from the seat of war, what has it probably been the Union candidate for Governor, is 14,375.—

The following extracts, from various sources, illustrate the motives and the tendencies of the men who are the head of the rebellion at the south. They can be read by our patrons without any comment from us, and we commend them to that sickly portion of our community who still cling to the desire of establishing a peace by treating with the rebels. The first is from the Richmond Whiy:

"We must elevate our race, every man of it —breed them up to arms—to command—to empire. The art military should constitute a leading part of every white man's education. The right of voting should be a high privilege, to be enjoyed by those only who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the south should be brought into a high-toned aristocracy.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, not only endorse the above, though written at a date anterior, but improves upon it in vast proportions of tyranny. It is a condensation of the speech of Gov. Brown of that state, one of the most prominent traitors in the South:

"Some of the wisest and best citizens propose a hereditary Constitutional Monarchy. It is thought, again, by others, that we shall be able to go on for a generation or two in a new Confederacy, with additional safeguards—such as, for an instance, an Executive for life, a vastly retricted suffrage, Senators elected for life or for a longer period, say twenty-one years, and the most popular branch of the Assembly elected for seven ears, the Judiciary absolutely independent, and for life or good behavior."

_ how it was done. The following extract, from a New York exchange, gives in brief the modus operandi of the rebel. The inception of secession, the plans to mislead the loyal people of the north—the mode of commencing operations, and their accom plishment. Does not the blood of every loyal man rise up, when he reads and knows, that this treason was permitted unrebuked to grow to its dire extremity of the present condition of

"The greatest part of all the officers of the government were filled by persons who openly and heartily advocated the destruction of the Confederacy, in the event of the election of a person to office not acceptable to their tastes or ideas. Such an event being foreseen under Mr. Buchanan's administration, his contidential advisers immediately began to prepare for the outbreak by disarming the north, by corrupting for the stupendous resistance it is now making. There was to be no coercion; no forts were to be held against the wishes of those designing feled all the way on his political tour from New York city to Niagara Falls. For a time the ministrations, could not be otherwise than the very focus of the disunion scemes and sentiment. Dissolution had been plotted there for

THE HUMBUG OF SECRESION. No more shining proof of the necessity of the Southern movement predicated upon the right of secession, could be found than the following decision af one of the courts of South Carolina;

"In the case of the State vs. Hunt, in South Carolina, in 1835, (2 Hill's S. C. Rep., 1,) the subject of allegiance, and to whom due under the Constitution of the United States, was pro-foundly discussed, and it was declared by a ma-jority of the Court of Appeals that the citizen owed allegiance to the United States, and subordinately to the State under which they lived; that allegiance was now used in the federal sense, arising out of the dottline of tentre, and that we owed allegiance to both Governments, to the extent of the Constitutional power exist bear to the State of South Carolina was unconstitutional and void, as being inconsistent with the allegiance of the citizens of the Federal Government. The Court consequently condemned the ordinance of the Convention of South Carolina of November, 1882, as containing unsound and heretical doctrine, when it de-clared that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the State, and obedience only, and not alle giance, could be due to any other delegated

"HIT RM AGAIN!"

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, never done anything in a half-way manner, He hurls the following anathema at the devoted head of the trescherous Buckner, of Kentucky. It is to be hoped, after serving its purpose on his sconce, it may pursue its mission to the heads of all traitors to their native states, to the Government and the Union:

"Such, S. B. Buckner, are you, and such the 'strict neutrality' to which you have been so indefatigably devoted, and which you un doubtedly mean to 'carry out' with the 'force under' your 'command.' Such is your fidelity! Such is your audacity! Such are your profes 'assurances'—with your protestations, apologies and proclamations, at once and altogether! Away parricide! Away and do penance for over—be shriven or be slain—away! You have ess palliation than Attila—less boidness, magnamimity, and nobleness than Coriolanus. You are the Benedict Arnold of the day! You are the Catiline of Kentucky! Go, then, mis-creant? And may the infinite mercy of God and Heaven forgive and save you, for your country and your countrymen, your State your fellow citizens, never can never."

WHERE IS CUMBERLAND GAP?

Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to North Ala- slaves are much less valuable than female. The bama. Through this Gap, very similar in appearance and characteristic to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants tary service. This strongly indicates the condi-from Vinzinia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton and their pioneer conferees first entered the land of "cane and turkey" over the pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms to this hour the best, and in fact, the only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from Kast Tennessee into Ken-

tucky. We LEARS that Baron de Reifenberg, of Bel-Government

SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS AND PRAC- How the Rebels Wilfully Destroy Property.

Among the documents found in the enemy's camp at Romney, Virginia, after the brilliant victory of General Kelly, were the following, which tell their own story: "HEADQUARTERS, ROMNEY, VA.,
"October 20, 1861:

"Col. E. H. McDonald will take all the mount ed men of his command, except those upon scout service, and with them, together with Captain Sheet's company of the cavalry regi ment, repair to the mouth of Big Capon, in the county of Morgan, and then proceed to destroy 'Dam No. 6,' by digging around the abutment a sufficient ditch on the Virginia shore to drain the dam, and by such other means as may sug gest themselves to him as best to effect the destruc-tion of the dam, confining his operations to the Virginia shore. The necessary implements will be provided to accompany you. Having effected all you can towards the destruction of the dam, you will proceed to destroy the water stations on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as far as the South Branch, or as many as you can convenient with a speedy return, to this poin with your command. Arriving there, you will proceed to destroy the abutments of the bridge thereof. On your arrival at Dam No. 6, and every twelve hours after, you will despatch a courier to report your progress to headquarters. Upon your return, you will report in writing

our action under this order. By order of "A. W. M'Donald, Aid."

"ADJ'T INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, June 1, 1861. "Srs ! You will proceed to Harper's Ferry, and report to General Johnson, with such troop of horse as you can spare from his command, and such as you may raise as have not yet been mustered into service. You will then, with this force, proceed to the Cheat River Bridge, and if practicable destroy the same, and as much of the road, bridges and tunnels as you can accomplish. Very respectfully, your ob't serv t,

S. COOPER. "Adjutant Inspector General.
"Colonel Angus MoDonard, Provisional Army Confederate States, Richmond, Va." These papers were found in the trunk of Colonel McDonald, one of the rebel officers. The Confederates, in the face of this revelation, are clearly convicted or falsehood when they assert that public and private property has been re spected by their troops.

McClellan and Beauregard. Russell, "Our Own," of the London Times

gives the following comparison between Mclellan and Beauregard in his last letter : To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men. Both are below the middle height. They are both squarely built, and samed for their muscular power since their college days. Beauregard, indeed, is lean and thin-ribbed; McClell in is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to embonpoint, subdued to incessant exercise. Beauregard sleeps little; McClellan's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studiously quiet Beauregard is rather saturnine, and if not melancholic, is of a grim gaiety; McClellan is genial even in his reserve. The density of the hair, the squreness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the lea tures are points of similarity in both, which would be more striking if Beauregard were not of the true Louisianian Creole tint, while Mc-Clellan is fair complexioned. Beauregard has a dark, dull trudent's eye, the dullness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is tull of fire; and its glances are quick and searching. McClellan has a deep, clear eye, into which you dan look far and deep, while you feel it searches for and day into you.

far and deep into you. Beauregard has something of pretension in his manner; not hauteur, but a folding armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to say, "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of inilitary movements." McCiellan seems to be always at leisure; but you feel at the same time you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying. Beauregard is more subtle, crafty and astute. McClellan is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. Beauregard is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great general. The former only looks to miliboth the creatures of accident, so far as their present positions are concerned. It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events, and if either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States army there is the stuff of which history is moulded such as that of which the artilleryman Brianne or the leader of the Ironsides was made

Fremont at Springfield.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republi writing from Springfield, Mo., October 29, describes Fremont's arrival in that city: General Fremont, immediately on his arri-

val at Springfield, visited the hospital where the brave tellows lay wounded, and complimented them highly on their gallant conduct, and declared any commander might be proud to have such a Body Guard. When he saw the dead soldiers he could not restrain his tears.

"Yesterday afternoon fifteen of the Body Guard were buried with military honors the Benton Cadets, Major Holman's Sharpshooters, and General Fremont and entire staff, with the surviving Guards, following the remains to the grave. Fiftean riderless horses were led in the procession, which was the most impressive. The Episcopal funeral service was performed by Rev. Mr. Blake, Chaplain of the staff, and his remarks caused many of the soldiers to weep like children. The fifteen corpses were all deposited in one grave, just outside of the town, and a volley of musketry fired over the grave into which General Fremont cast the first earth The citizens, male and female, attended the funeral in large numbers, a deep melancholy per-vaded the breasts of all who participated in the

mournful occasion.

"General Fremont visited the some of Fri day's action after the funeral, and examined the locality particularly. The trees and fences contain marks of the desperate conflict, and one rail in the Mount Vernon road has thirty-seven

WE SEE it stated that the average cash value of male slaves at present in South Carolina, as shown by the auction tales, etc., is \$315—female Thus it appears that, for the first time in the history of that State or of any State, male reason no doubt is, that men don't like to buy male slaves, knowing the strong probability if not the certainty of their being seized for mil

The average value of male and female slaves in South Carolina hitherto has been a thousand dollars. So the depreciation upon the hundred and eighty-five thousand slaves of the State, allowing the number of males and females to be equal, is about two hundred and sixty-four milons of dollars. What a monstrous loss for a arrivals from the great fleet, there having been no arrivals from the southward. The steamer single State, especially a State no richer than South Carolina. She has suffered fearfully from Inlet. her sufferings will be ten-fold what they have been. Terrible was her crime, and terrible has been, and more terrible will be, her punish

nent.

from our Evening Edition of Yesterday

LATER FROM MISSOURI THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT DAMONSTRATIONS BY OFFICERS

Rumored Countermanding of the Order Removing Fremont.

AND SOLDIERS.

Fremont Refuses to Remain in a Subordinate Capacity.

Arrival of Gen. Hunter at Springfield

HIS ORDER ON ASSUMING THE COMMAND. BATTLE IMPENDING. A

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4. It would be impossible to exaggerate the gloom which pervaded our camps yesterday, and othing but General Fremont surgent endeavors revented it from ripening into general rioting. His quarters were thronged with officers all day expressing their indignation and the inclination to resign. The Germans were there en masse talked loudly about resisting Hunter assuming

the command.

As the enemy had entrenched themselves upon Wilson creek, and nothing was heard of Hunter, and in accordence with the most earnes entreaties, Fremout finally promised just at dark that he would lead the army to attack them this morning if Hunter did not arrive... I never saw anything at all approach the excitement which this announcement created. It caused immense cheering around headquarters, which spread in all directions from camp to camp, and here was almost uninterrupted cheering grow ing more and more remote as the news reached the camps farther and farther away. For two hours and a half a dozen hands were serenading he General at once.

Everything was prepared to start at daylight, and all parading and disappointment was changed into universal joy. Our army under that inspiration would have whipped a hundred housand men, but at 10 o'clock Gen. Hunter arrived and spent an hour and a half with Fre-mont, who gave him his plan of the battle, and Hunter assumed command, and Gen. Fremont left for St. Louis, via Tipton this morning. If we have a fight before the army recovers from its last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly for the result but nope for the best. Pope is here with his entire division, and Hunter's division will be here to-night, when

the troops will all be up.

All of Fremont's staff left with him except olonels Lovejoy, Shank and Hudson.
'The following is General Hunter's order on

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 4.
ORDERS, No. 1. The command of this Depart nent having been relinquished by Major Gen. John C. Fremont, is assumed by the undersigned. Officers commanding divisions together with their brigede commanders, are requested to report immediately at these headquarters. J. HUNTER, Major General Commanding. [Signed]

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 8.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.] General Fremont has been induced to delay his departure until the arrival of Genetal Hunter, who is expected this evening. General

Pope arrived this morning.

Efforts are being made by the friends of Gen.

Fremont to induce him to remain with the army, even in a subordinate capacity. Many of his staff officers are anxious to stay until after a battle, and Colonels Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Starks and Hudson, of Indiana, will do so, whatever the action of the General may be. great general. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the one of the ceneral may be. The enemy are all reported to be moving north from Ossville, and General McKinstry is just about to start with a considerable body of cavalry and artillery to make a reconnoissance in

BECOND DISPATCH. Springerald, Nov. 4.—The efforts to induce General Fremont to remain with the army, to ct in the coming battle in a subordinate capacity to Gen. Hunter, have failed. General Hunter arrived here during last night and General Fremont and most of his

taff departed to-day. General Hunter had an interview of an hour nd a half with General Fremont this morning, n which the latter gave him all the intelligence of which he was possessed in regard to the posi-tion of the enemy, &c., and laid before him the plan of battle decided upon by himself and the

commanders of the divisions at their council of war held last evening.

The reconnoissance in force, determined on Tuesday, was postponed, just on the eve of its departure, by order of Gen. Fremont.

A scout, who arrived last night, reports the enemy moving slowly in this direction.

Gen. McCulloch has the advance post, and on Bridgy was ten miles this side of Cassville so that by to day (Monday) they must be very

A battle is imminent at any moment. The enemy, it is thought, greatly exceeds our force, but no fears are felt for the result. Our army is all here now, with the exception

of Gen. Hunter's division.

The body-guard of Gen. Fremont and Holman's sharpshooters were the only troops that last with Gen. Fremont. Gen. Asboth accompanied the General, and acting Brigadier Gen. Barr has taken command of his division. Cols. Lovejoy, Starks and Hudson, late of

Gen. Fremont's staff, who remain here to parti-cipate in any battle which may take place, have ceived appointments in Gen. Hunter's staff. A rumor gained much currency here to-day, that the order for Fremont's removal has been suspended for the present by General McClellan,

with the President's sanction.

The members of the commission to investigate the claims of the Government in the Western Military Department have all arrived They will probably enter upon their duties im-

Fortress. Monroe. F'rom NO TIDINGS OF THE GREAT FLEET.

BALTIMORR, Nov. 7-1 o'clock A. M. The Old Point boat arrived at noon to-day, after having experienced a heavy gale in the bay, in which she had some of her upper works destroyed, and lost her large anchor. The advices from Fortress Monroe contain no tidings

in Virginia and Tennessee?—Louisville Journal. His majority in the State will be nearly 30,000.

From Washington.

NEW RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS

No News from the Flotilla in the Lower Potomac

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. William Moran, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul at Bayonne.

The government railroad depot has been in negotiation for some time with the several railroad companies between Washington, New York, Boston and Buffalo for a more expeditious arrangement of trains by which communication with different parts of the north, will be more frequent and sure. The arrangements are nearly completed, awaiting only the final action of a convention to be held at Philadelphia on Monday next. The Post Office Department will be represented by the Assistant Postmaster Gen eral McClelland, and the War Department by Thomas A Canfield, Assistant General Manager of railroads for the government.

Capt. Morely, the general manager, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to ask for a leave of absence for a few days, during which time Mr. Canfield will discharge the duties of

There have been no arrivals from the flotillas and none from the lower Potomac.

The name of the steamer Mount Vernon has

een changed to Mount Washington, and that of the Powhattan to King Phillip, there being already a Mount Vernon and Powhattan among the federal steamers off the southern coast.

FROM KANSAS.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION YESTERDAY GREAT PRAIRIE FIRE.

Capture of a Detachment of Federal Troops.

LEAVENWORTH, NOV. 6. The election yesterday for county and a por tion of the State officers passed off quietly in this county. The officers are about evenly divided petween Republicans and Democrats. There

vas but one State Ticket.

We have accounts of a devastating prairie fire n the western part of the State, sweeping over

twenty troops under Capt. Schields, were cap tured by the enemy near Little Santa Fe, Missouri, this morning. The Federals were, on their way to join Fremont's command. The reported force of the enemy was five hundred

IMPORTANT ARREST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7. Matthew F. Maury, of New Orleans, was as rested here to day by U. S. Marshal Bill. His trunk contains a large number of letters to parties in the rebel States.

Married.

By the Rev. J. P. Smith. in Hummelston, on Thursday he 7th day of November, Mr Cygus S. Gingrics, of Lo onderry.township, Dauphin county, to Miss CATEARINI PEFFLEY, of Swatara towaship, Lebanon county.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE. A Six Octavo Piano, in good order for \$70 at w. KNOOH & S. ANOTHER BARGAIN.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES With Hemmers, Fellers, Tuckers, Cor

ders, Binders &c. PRICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS. THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MA CHINE CO., make the LOCK OR SHUTTLESTITCH MACHINES of the same patterns, and at the same prices as their celebrated DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES.

This is the only company that makes both kinds, and therefore the only one that can supply all the wants of Purchasers can take their choice of either stiich, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

A new style of Shuttle Machine, russ last and quiet, for vest makers, tailors, shoe binders, &c.

At the low Price of \$40. Office and Salesroom 730 Chestnut street Philadel his 137 An agent will soon visit Harrisburg, with their Machines.

WANTED.—AGENTS MALE and FEMALE, all over the country to sell the great
Union Prize and Recipe Packages, containing the follow
ing articles: (Six sheets Commercial Note Paper; six
sheets Ladies' Note; six sheets Ladies' Billet Paper; one sheets Ladies' Note; six sheets Ladies' Billet Paper; one Accommodation Penholder; two fine Steel Pens; ene fine Pencil; one sheet Blotting Paper; one fine Engraving (6x10) of G. neral McClellan; six White Fravelopes, with patriotic Union Designs, in colors; six Ladies' White Envelopes in beautiful colors; six Buf. Envelopes; seventy-five valu. ble Receipts. In addition to these avtices, we give with each package a

SULERS PIECE OF JEWELRY,

of a richer quality than anything in the market,
WORTH DJ BLE THE PRICE paid for the whole. A more saicable article cannot be found in the market. Our Agents are making from \$5 to \$10 per day. Send at mp for our Mammoth Circular.

RICKARDS & CO, 102 Na sau street, N. Y. nov7-d6t

COAL!!!

NLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVER'S COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARTS. THESE Weight Carts are certified by the Sealer of Weights and Measures. Consumers can whigh their coal at their own doors. It is of great im-priance during these hard times for every one to know blat they gar rums full honest which?.

A large supply of Coal always to be found on hand,

iz:— Lykens valley ali siz:s.

ilykens valley all size.
Balte. Co's Wilksbaker, all sizes.
LOMBERRY COAL, (the genuine aricle.)
Sold by the car load of single ton.
All coal of the best quality, delivered free from all impurities at PRICES to SUIT INSTIMES, by the boat or car load, single, halt or third of tons and by the bushel.

Harrisburg, Nov. 6, 1861.—y

FOR SALE, TWO good Horses, one suitable as a family horse, the other as a draught horse. Enquire of George Hufnagie, Third street, between Market and Walnut, Furke's Rov.

TO FAMERS. OATS! OATS!! Cash paid for Oats by JAMES M. WHERLER.

VERBEKE RIFLES.

Spulding had not yet returned to Hatteras THIS Company are now at Darnstown THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BAITIMORS, Nov. 7.

The whole vote cast in the city yesterday was 21 069. The Union ticket received an average of 17,722 and the majority for A. W. Bradford. Sulphing the procuped for them and transportation the Information candidate for Governor, is 14,375.

New Advertisements.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, THE NEW REMEDY FUR

RHEUM ATISM.

ACUTE RH'UMATISM,
CHRONIC RHFUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHFUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHFUMATISM,
FATTER
HOW STUBBO 4N,
HOW LONG STANDING, NO MATTER PROPYLAMINK

 $\underset{\mathbf{WH.L. CURs}}{\mathbf{WH.L. CURs}} \underset{\mathbf{i.t.}}{\mathbf{r}}$

DOCT IRS RNOW IT. PATIENTS BELLETE IT. TRI. D AND TRUE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

[FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REFERS.]

MAY 19, 1860,—Ellen S., et. 23, single, here was to referred. Two years ago she had an attack of acute the man and subsequently from a relapse to four now. She had an attack of acute the man and subsequently from a relapse to four now. She had so well since then till her Saturday, while encauded in hore deathing, she took cold, had pein in her book ed. of deathing, she took cold, had pein in her book ed. of deathing, she took cold, had pein in her book ed. of deathing and so declared chill. Iwo days later her attacks knee joints and of the hands. She has too be used in the pain in her shoulders, and her knu klees are very length for any later had been seen and for the man are affected, and the relation of the most so. This, then, is a case of acute it is more fashioushly outlod, the man her cold will remarked typical case. We will can effully wake to case, and from time to time call your attention before you now, is to call attention of the man of the man before you now, is to call attention in bringing her before you now, is to call attention treatment of rheomatism. Im an propylantic between the man and the same and the cold with the cases which came under his care. Var our mendatory testimonials remeding feat reach from the mendatory testimonials remeding to have appeared our journals, and I propose therefore to give it at tiral. I must concess I am always more dulops as a rebound to give it a trial. [FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS (ATER)

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS (ATER!

Mar 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the pittent;
whem I prescribed Propylamine, and was then labor
ing under an attack of acute rheumatism. See ha
steadily taken it in doses of three grait a every tawbon;
(intermiting it at night.) The day after you say let [
found her much more comfortable, hetter than say or
pected to be for a week or more, judged from horse
attack. (The patient now walked into the rom. The
improvement has steadily progressed and you can tall to notice a marked change in the supportance for
joints, which are now nearly all of their natura. 27.—
Thus far our experiment would have seemed for an
cossful; but, gentle-men, we must wait a lattle wale as
fore we can give a decided opinion as to while still
the result.

Here is another patient who was always as

the western part of the State, sweeping over the greater part of Davis and Dickinson counties, involving the destruction of fences, grain, hay; farming utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors of the loss of human life were current.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 6.—One hundred and twenty troops under Capt. Schields, were cap

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860. -This is the care of a the ru

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of a one ru min me treases with propylamine, the dest of those has a life colled your autonion at our last choice she is a life common that the context of their medicines, even anolymes, that ther may misgivings as to which was the efficient run ly, shall see the case of a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT

June 9, 1880.—The next of our convaiescents if the case of acuter rhaumatism before you are correct in this 28th, which I then called a typical case, and with I was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore stellify given in three grain doaes every two hours before the patient has got along very enceity, and now above valls about, as you see. I do not hesitate to sy that have neves seen as aveyore a case of acute rhem then so soon restored to health as this man has been about being prepared to decide positive years of the without being prepared to decide positive years of the remedy we have used, I feel beaut to as that in the cases in which we have trid the chantes Propylamine, the patients have read their hear much earlier than under the treatment ordustry par sucd. I wish gentlemen, you would yourselves try and report the results. and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medcal authority in this country, and makes it unnecessar? to give numerous certificates from ast mich d doctors nd rejoicing patients.

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