# Daily Telegraph



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

Saturday Afternoon, November 9, 1861,

POPULAR DIVISIONS. It would be far better if a perfect union ex isted on the subject of the manner in which the rebellion is to be suppressed, and a per-), refect understanding had in regard to the effects which are to follow, but as that seems impossible, it is cheering to know that there is no difference in the determination to put down rebellion at all hazards. That is a n in fixed, resolute and absolute determination .-We may possibly incur an immense debt-we may desolate the land, and sacrifice human life, but rebellion is to be crushed notwithstanding the workshed if we are compelled to give up the

up the divisions in three classes as follows: 1st. Those who are for the Union and in favor of saving it, provided slavery can be abolished by the war for its preservation—otherwise this class would prefer a separation on Mason and Dixon line.

last dollar, call out the last man, and ensan-

the case now stands in the popular mind, with

this purpose clearly defined, we can fairly sum

2d. Those who are for the Union, but greatly "troubled for fear the "nig er" will get loose in the fight. They can hardly tell which they have most fear of, a dissolution of the Union wand anarchy, or the total abolition of Slavery, with a preponderence of free soil ideas in the Government, and a consequent elevation to power of men of free soil proclivities.

8d. Those who are for the Union without why or a wherefore-who would preserve it either with or without slavery-desiring that the curse of slavery and the cause of the trouble may be removed from us, but going to bat tle with everything subservient to the main purpose of preserving the Union, resolved to use just so much force and no more, as is needed to that end

The persons belonging to the first and second classes are not numerous, but there is an immense amount of importance about both. They are sealous not to say contentious ready to compass sea and land to make a proselyte. The first class weary the public ear with the proclamation of their ideas, and by continued reiteration produce nausea and disgust. The second class hate the first with a warmth and a will most hearty and out spoken. For fear of the possible stain or stigma of Abolitionism, and to preserve their skirts undefiled, they promulge a set of ideas upon slavery, worthy of a Hottentot, and are as blatant as the first in this persistent adversary. We see little to choose

We don't write this article with any idea of rebuking either of these parties. We are perfeetly willing the antagonism should continue and increase, It will do neither good nor hurt. There will be a right to existence not withstanding the noisy virtue of the one-and Christianity, Civilization and Common Sense, notwithstanding the "Nationality" of the other. The faculties of the people are quickened. They read, examine, consider and decide. We have or equally arrant cowards, to meet and crush an abiding faith in the righteousness of their decision. Our mission is to place all the facts before them, and give all parties an opportunity to be heard. The great problem will be solved and all efforts to control or direct events, and to influence the public mind can have but little effect. And in the end the right will triumph. The clear principle of justice will manifest itself, and when the people are thus brought to the struggle, though it be fierce, will be brief.

A FIRE BRIGADE.

We noticed in a late telegraphic summary from Washington, that the War Department had in contemplation the practicability of orguntaing a fire brigade, and that the Hon. Thomas B. Florence had tendered his services to the department to sid in the organization of such an arm of defence in the federal capital; The proposition is a good one, considering the se amount of public property at the mercy of the incendiary or a conflagration in the federal metropolis, while there is no man in or out of the city of Washington better qualito lead such an organization than Cul. Flobe. He is an old fireman, and one of those dering men who shrink from no danger or pause Before no responsibility. We trust that the Department will not only adopt the proposition to organize a fire brigade, but that Col. Florence will be made its chief.

STANDING ARMIES. It is gratifying to know that so long as the Constitution remains no such thing as a permanent military establishment, can be fastened upon us. Those stern old Republicans—the fathers of this country-were, above all things, jeafons of standing armies. They have effectually prohibited it, by the provision, that no appropriation for the support of armies "shall be for a langer term than two years," thus rendering the continuance of any force great or small, dependelit upon the separate assent of each branch of every successive Congress.

Committee of Congress appointed to investigate his men—nor with the deceitful smiles with the deceitful smiles with the forte and the Norfolk Navy which Wellington lured his soldiers on to dan plished: General Nelson's successful advance ingtoner, that have the house point has an

THE SPECTACLE WE PRESENT.

In a late number of the Advocate of Peace, we serused several very able articles, among which was one with the above caption. The writer opens his observations by exclaiming, what a spectacle we are now exhibiting before the tains his position, in courteous, frank and deworld-how strange, mournful and humiliating! Our Union, so long our common trust and glory, now spurned, intensely hated, and desperately esisted by thrice as many as united seventyfive years ago in its formation! Our government, so lately the pride of our own people, and the admiration of the world, confessedly the most benificent on earth, now trampled rudely, flercely in the dust by more than ten millions of rebels leagued for its overthrow! Our country, so rich in natural resources, and till now with such fair prospects before it of permanent, steadily increasing prosperity beyond that of any other in ancient or modern times, suddenly smitten with a universal blight, and a fearful uncertainty shrowding all the future! Workhops closed, and factories suspended; marts of rade comparatively deserted, vessels idle and otting at our wharves, and legalized piracy rying to sweep our commerce from the ocean the great thoroughfares of business and travel obstructed in every direction, the chief sources of our wealth dried up, while the expenses of our government are increasing tenfold in its support of fleets and armies; the whole land one vast panorama of hosts mustering for the deadly recontre of brother against brother, family against family, Christian against Christian, all alike professing to be followers of the Prince of Peace, and, with strange and horrid perverion of conscience, beseeching their common God and Father in heaven to help them in this work of mutual slaughter!

A sad, revolting sight! How can it be justified to conscience, to God or the world? What possible excuse for such suicidal folly, such guine the last rood of earth in the Union. As wholesale mischief, such gigantic wickedness With a common government over us to protect and enforce every right, with a constitution to watch over every section and every interest; with a system of laws and courts expressly designed to settle every dispute by a legal, peaceful process, what conceivable apology can there be for what we now see in our land? Surely omebody must be held to a fearful responsibil ity for all this.

On whom, then, does the blame rest? those who do precisely what the constitution and laws require, or on those who are confess edly violating both by wholesale? On this point we find, in certain quarters, a strange sort of logic; a logic that makes it wrong for a govrnment to assert its own authority, and insist on the enforcement of its own laws; wrong to punish disobedience, and put down rebellion; wrong even to save itself from destruction by resisting those who seek its overthrow and utter

ruin! We can understand how the guilty should resort to such shifts to screen themselves from deserved punishment; but how can a friend of peace and order, or any man of sense; onnive for one moment at such wretched. des perate sophistry ? On this principle there can be no real government anywhere. If transgressors have a right to disobey, and rulers are wrong in executing upon-them the penalties which the laws prescribe, then all government, whether among men, or in any part of God's dominions, nust be a sheer nullity, a figment and a farce.

We marvel much that any man in his senses should charge upon our government, and its loyal supporters, the blame of the conflict now raging among us. What have they done, or attempted to do? Just what the constitution and laws prescribe for the suppression and punmighty tyrant for not letting the devil and his allies have their own way with impunity. Our rulers may not be wise in every measure. ishment of rebellion. Is this wrong? Then all have done, without betraying their trust. The question was, whether the government, or the rebels banded for its overthrow, should rule; and on this issue, our rulers were allowed no choice, but were compelled, if notarrant knaves, the rebellion, or perish in the attempt.

Here, then, is our conclusion. War in every form we abhor as unchristian; but our principles of peace were never meant to smother our sense of justice, or tempt us either to apologize for crime, or refuse assent to its condign punishment. Peace with us does not mean covert rebellion; nor can government, in our view of its legitimate province and functions, ever lead an appreciation of the true issue in this contest, to any violence except what may be necessarily involved in a proper, indispensable execution of its laws. Such enforcement of law ought not to be called war, nor be allowed to share any of the moral elements that belong to war.

THE FUTURE OF THE YOUNG SOLDIER There is no profession so fascinating as that of soldier, and whatever may be the position of a recruit, he has his merit in his own hands, and his success depends alone on his own effort. The discipline of the army is stern and rigorous. It leaves no point open for discussion, affords no opportunities for escape, and will listen to no excuse for deriliction in duty or faltering in service. The new recruit learns this much in a day—the young officer feels it in an hourwhile an entire army, imbued with this incentive, becomes enthusiastic even in the routine of every day's duty, and looks upon any man who fails in its performance, whether he is before a foe in the field, or resting securely in camp, as a recreant and a coward. Appreciating this stern exaction of duty in the service, the Secretary of War has matured and adopted a system by which even the most rigorous discipline will invite the emulation of the faithful and the brave, make the army a department of noble rivalry, in which the highest powers of men will be brought in contest, in which, too, the noblest qualities of prowess and chivalry will be elevated and improved. In this manner, the Secretary of War has left the destiny of the humblest soldier in the ranks at his own personal disposal. If he is true to his trust and his country, the government of that country offers him the proudest destinctions. Not in ribbons, SEMATORS HAIM, GRIMES AND JOHNSON, the with which Napoleon stirred the emulation of SEMATORS HALS, GRIMES AND JOHNSON, the with which Napoleon stirred the emulation of Kentucky is to secure possession of Cumberland Committee of Congress appointed to investigate his men nor with the deceitful smiles with Gap, so as to clear the way into eastern Tennes-

ing, and rewards which, with economy, bring real comfort and independence. In the Union army, the soldier who does his simple duty, wins the confidence and respect of his superior, and as that superior does his duty and maintermined discipline with himself and men, his reward is the improvement of his command, and his promotion follows as that command i thus made effective and powerful in the field of

Taken altogether, the soldier in the federal army, occupies a proud position. He is not fighting to elevate any man to power, but he is struggling to maintain his own position as a free man in a free country. He is not risking his life to perpetuate the reign of an aristocracy anything like an accurate report of the killed, or defend the corruptions of a throne. He does not bear arms for conquest, to gild the name of bear arms for conquest, to gild the name of bear arms for conquest, to gild the name of bear arms for conquest, to gild the name of bear arms for conquest, to gild the name of bear arms for conquest. an ambitious leader with bloody fame. All such strife belongs to other lands and slaves who fear dred and fifty are missing of the Seventh the power of a tyrant. With us it is not conquest or servile duty, and therefore the inducement to elevate the soldier is for a purpose to benefit him when the struggle is over. It is a generous offer. Let no young man resist its attractions. It is an offer that should excite the emulation of the bravest, and strengthen the resolve of the soldier to enlarge his usefulness and increase his ability.

Southern News.

THE BLOCKADE. An armed Confederate steamer, has brought nto Charleston the brigs Betsey and Wells, of Maine, Michael and Tennessee, and six others.
The rebels stated in Richmond that five hun-

dred and sixteen vessels had run the Southern blockade since the 15th of May. THE SUMTER. The privateer Sumter is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbadoes:

A VISIT TO PILLOW AND POLK. Mr. Hurtt, of the Ohio State Journal, won from Cairo to Columbus in charge of a lady from Mississippi, homeward bound. He returned in safety and describes his trip. We quote :-A hope of GENERAL PILLOW.

We were taken to a dirty, unswept room, in which we were seated, and a very courteous examination conducted by an amiable looking gentleman, in halt unitorm, and crowned with gray hairs, and wearing spectacles. While h vould have been the only man in the room to whom I should have given the distinction o eneral, he was by no means the looking man would have sought in a crowd, to call General Pillów.

The General was anxious to tell me how he and the South felt, and the first opportunity he had, he hailed me. The access to the officers is very easy, and the room was crowded with all ranks. It was a strange looking crowd to me. The men were mostly young men, and looking rough and dirty, as it just from camp. They had the appearance of soldiers without the uniform. Not much display of rank was seen in any part of the camp to which I had access, and no more here than elsewhere. Everything looked emphatically democratic, and while it looked less substantial and comfortable than like places in our army, it looked more as if these persons telt that they were engaged in a sympathetic family affair.

GEN. POLK. We found Gen. Polk in much more comfortable quarters, and rather more exclusive in his compay. He is a fine, large, gray-headed man, rather amiable looking, but distant. My case was presented and his permission readily grant-He began to deplore this war, and ed what our people in the north intended by it. He thought they ought to stop it at once, a they could gain nothing by its continuance, &c. CAMP NEWS.

This was always encouraging, even to the whipping of Jeff. Thompson, at Fredericktown. He reported his battle there in a very laconic He was marched upon from both sides style. and moved out twelve miles toward Greenville He then turned back and formed a line of bat-tle one mile from Fredericktown. "Here," he

rulers may not be wise in every measure; but, from Zollicoffer, which says that he had capturconstituted as all governments now are, they ed Camp Dick Robinson with great loss to the could not the essentially otherwise than they

They had a despatch also from Floyd in west-ern Virginia. He had out Rosecrans "all to pieces," and the whole Kanawha Valley was now clear of federal troops. The battle of Leesburg was the greatest vic-

tory of the century—three thousand confederates had met twelve regiments of federals, and whipped them, with a loss of two thousand Lincolnites, and only three hundred confederates. Five hundred and twenty-five prisoner had been brought into Richmond at one time, and one hundred and sixty at onother. APPEARANCE, &C., OF THE REBETS.

Of course I did not attempt to learn their strength ner their purposes. I only saw what was on the face of society. Their wants are The table at the hotel was very leanno butter-no milk, nothing indeed but bread sweet potatoes, beef and coffee. The soldier do not have unitorms. They all look like men who had congregated together for some desper ate purpose, without any idea of its emoluments or honors. I could not help comparing their unquiet and unsubstantial appearance with our boys. They are very earnest, full of braggado cia, and unselfish patriotism.

WHEN General Winfield Scott gave up his command, he "expressed confidence in the suc cess of the country over all enemies, and that specula," I Those were the yenerable warrior's exact words to the President. A day on two after this sublime event, General McClellan used the subjoined language in accepting the sword voted by the Councils of Philadelphia: The war cannot be long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future, forbearance, patience and confidence. With these we can accomplish all.

GEN. HAVELOCK, who acquired his title in India, and who is a brother of the late Sir Henry Havelock, "the Christian Soldier" of world-wide fame, is in Washington to offer his services to our Government. ...It must be rather an uncomfortable item to the "chivalry" of the South, to find that distinguished representatives of the armies of different European nations, are so anxious to fight for the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of rebel-

The tone of late southern papers, togethe with the reports of contrabands received within a few days, clearly indicate that the southerners are becoming very much alarmed at the present aspect of their rebellion, and the formidable preparations of the government for its suppres-All things now point to the verification of Gen. McClellan's declaration, that although the war may be a desperate one, it will be a short one.

Ir is intimated that startling news may be expected from Kentucky before long. The great object to be attained by our forces in eastern Yard, have commenced their labors in Wash- ger and to death but with the promotion to Prestonburg is probably a part of this scheme which confers honor of some value and mean- of operations dars troops, and return in thebraing grains, is one in susception of the just experi-

Fight at Belmont THE FEDERAL VICTORY COMPLETE The Killed, Wounded and Missing. BELMONT ABANDONED BY THE REBELS.

> CHICAGO, Nov. 9. [Special Dispatch to the Times.]

CATRO. Nov. 9.—It is impossible vet to obtain twenty-five of the Twenty-second Illinois regi-ment are mi-sing, and it is thought three hunous; Lieut. Col. Wendell, killed; Major mis Adjutant missing, and reported killed: In Logan's regiment, thirty-live killed and forty even wounded. All but forty-four of Colone Fouke's regiment answered to the roll call ves terday afternoon. Loss in Buford's regimen not ascertained, but is supposed not heavy. In laylor's artillery only three slightly wounded. One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken. All accounts concur in placing the loss of the enemy much heavier than ours

No reliable news has been received from Col. Ogilvie's command. It is rumored that he had encountered Jeff. Thompson's forces, killing three hundred and losing fifty.

Belmont has been abandoned by the rebels.

They have one hundred and fifty prisoners, and acknowledge three hundred and fifty killed, but would not permit the federal officers, who went to Columbus with a flag of truce yesterday, to visit the place to which they conveyed their

Sr. Louis, Nov. 9.—General Grant telegraphed from Cairo to Head Quarters here that our victory at Belmont was complete. We captured one hundred and thirty prisoners and all the rebel artillery, but were obliged to leave part of the guns behind for the want of horses to haul them away. Some of the prisoners report. hat a large force was preparing to start to reinforce Gen. Price, but this attack will no doubt prevent it. Our loss was about two hundred and fifty, and of this number about one half were killed or mortally wounded.

#### From Washington.

Official Account of the Battle at Belmont, Mo:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. The War Department has received an official alegramconcerning the battle at Belmont, Mo. which generally confirms the newspaper state ments. It says that Capt. Bieloski of General acClernand's staff was killed, and among other particulars, we fought all the way into the enemy's camp immediately under the guns of Columbus, spiked two guns and brought away two together with 200 prisoners. The federal oss is stated at 800, and that of the enemy be ing much heavier. The government has no authentic information that the rebels are weak-ening their forces in the lower Potomac.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROB

Nothing Later from the Fleet.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Rebels Shelled out of the Woods.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8.
Via Baltimore.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk this morning but brought back no passengers and no news of the fleet.

Yesterday the U.S. gun boat Resolute went up the Rappahannock river as far as Urbanna creek, and off the mouth of this creek she captured a large schooner. She took off all her stores and movable property and then burnt the vessel to the water's edge. The Rescue was fired upon from a masked battery on the shore. The fire was returned and the rebels completely shelled out. The commander of the Resolute was occupied the entire day in shelling every spot where there were indications of the pres ence of rebel troops.

Subsequently a small boat was seen crossing the river with three men. The Rescue's boat was sent in pursuit and captured the boat with two of the men, but the third managed to escape by wading ashore with a bag of letters. Th gun-boats Rescue and Bainbridge were to make another visit to the Rappahannock to-day and shell the woods where the rebel force is sun

#### FROM NEW YORK

GEN. BAKER'S REMAINS.

Arrival of the Steam Frigate Powhattan.

Sailing of the Steamer Arago for Europe.

GEN. SCOTT A PASSENGER

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. The remains of Gen. Baker have arrived, and the funeral procession passed up Broadway at scort being a company of the 71st regiment, detailed as a guard of honor during the stay here. The hearse was drawn by four white horses. The remains will lay in state at the City Hall till Monday, when they will be escorted by the 71st regiment to the steamer Northern Light on which they will be embarked for California. A detachment of the California regiment accompanied the body to this city. NEW YORK, Nov 9 .- The U.S. steam frigate Powhattan is signalled below coming up. The Powhattan was one of the vessels of war sent in pursuit of the pirate Sumter. She was at St Thomas on the 14th.

The French gunboat Catinet has arrived.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The United States steam frigate Powhattan has arrived from Key West after a run of six days. She comes for repairs and new boilers.
The storeship Nightingale has also arrived from the southwest pass, which she left ten days

.The steamers Niagara and Huntsville and the storeship Pampero and J. C. Kuhn were there when she left. The Nightingale is the storeship that went ashore on the bar during the attack made by the rebel fleet under Commodore Holling.

The steamships Arago and Glasgow sailed for Europe at neon to-day, the former with 140 and the latter with 160 passengers, among those in the Arago are Gen. Scott, Col, H. L Scott and wife, and Thurlow Weed. Gen. Scott went aboard about 10 o'clock and no body but passengers were allowed to visit the steamer

## LATER FROM MISSOURI.

FREMONT'S ARRIVAL IN ST. LOUIS. A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION The Effects of Fremont's Removal Exaggerated.

THE RESIGNING OFFICERS CHANGE THEIR MINDS.

THE FNEMY STILL RETREATING.

NO PROSPECT OF A BATTLE, General Hunter Proceeding Quietly

to Work.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8. Gen. Fremont arrived here in a special train this evening, and was met at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens. La ge delega-tions of Germans, from the various wards of the city escorted the General to his quarters in a torchlight procession.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 5 .- [Despatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]—General Hunter has not yet put into effect any decided measures for the conduct of the campaign, but I am informed that he will adopt plans entirely different from those of Fremont.

Col. Merrill was sent out on a reconnoissance yesterday with one hundred and forty cavalry and a section of artillery. He examined the country around Wilson's creek, but discovered no signs of the enemy—their advanced guard having left for the South on Sunday morning.

The main body of the rebels is supposed to be

in the vicinity of Cassville.

Gen. Hunter has little faith, at present, in their having a design of attacking us. He will, however, in a few days, have such reliable in-formation of their numbers, position, &c . as to decide as to future action.

The troops are now apparently as enthusiastic

as ever, and the more they learn of their new commander the better they are satisfied with him. This opinion is also strengthened by the high opinion entertained of General Hunter by all the old regular army officers.

The reports that the officers of many companies and their commands threw down their arms upon the announcement of the removal of Gen. Fremont cannot be traced to any reliable source General Hunter's position on the contrabance

question is understood to be as follows: All negroes coming into camp will be retain ed, and such of them as are proved to be the property of Union men will be duly appraised and receipted for, to be paid when and how

Congress may see fit. Gen. Asboth has concluded to remain in command of his division. Col. Albert, acting Brigadier General, will also remain, and several other valuable foreign

officers, who, at first, decided not to remain. Marcus J Parrott, of Kansas, has been appointed on Gen. Hunter's staff.

The cannon-ding at Sarcoxie, some days since, is said to have been a salute paid in honor of some act passed by the rebel legislature, as sembled at that place. LATER.

According to information received by Gen.

Huuter, it is now said that Gen. Price has no intention of attacking us, and that if pursued further by us he will scatter his army, or retreat to Fort Smith, Ark., and await developments on the Potomac and in Kentucky.

It is very doubtful whether any further advance of the main body of our army will be

made, but further intelligence of the numbers, position and designs of the rebels, may change the policy.

Gen. Sigel has been appointed commandant at

this post.

Gen. Hunter spent a part of yesterday in visiting the various camps, and examining into the general condition of the army, and to-day he has gone on a reconnoissance south, with his body guard, 490 infantry, a battery of artillery,

and several companies of cavalry.

Brigadier Gen. Sturgis has been appointed chief of the staff, and of cavalry, on Gen. Hunter's staff.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI

Position and Strength of the Rebels-

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 6. Maj. Clark Wright, who has just returned from an extensive scouting expedition, report that the main body of the enemy is now sta tioned on the north fork of Crane creek, about forty miles south of here. He thinks this force is about twenty-five hundred strong.

McCulloch is on Flat Creek with 7,000 to 8,000, and there are numerous bands ranging

rom 100 to 1,000 scattered about the country. Price's position on Crane creek is favorable for defence and he has planted batteries on the cliffs overlooking the approaches to the place.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION. GOV. BRADFORD'S MAJORITY THIRTY.

TWO THOUSAND BALTIMORE, NOV. 9.

Returns have been received from three-fourths of the State. The Legislature stands, as far as heard from, sixty-five Union and not one secessionist. For the Senate ten Union men have been elected and not a single secessionist. Seven secession Senators hold over, but they are principally boarding in Fort Warren.

The Union cause has already secured with the three Union Senators holding over, a clear working majority in that branch. The majority for A. W. Bradford, the Union candidate for Governor will not be less than 32,000, and the vote in all the counties is the largest ever cast in this State. Hurrah, for our Union loving State.

Married.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. James Colder, Mr. E. N. Um-COLTZ and Miss Mary Evans, both of Juniata county.

New Advertisements.

FOR SEWING MACHINES. JONAS BROOK & BRO'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON,

200 & 500 YDS. WHILE, BLACK & COLORED. THIS thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is VERY STRONG, SMOOTH AND RLASTIC. Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For Machines, use Brooks'

FOR UPPER THREAD, and Brooks Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket, FOR UNDER THREAD,

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country-lieo, mcasus of 100 bozze sace, assorted nos. by WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent, 26 Yesey street, New York. SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!—It | Resid | Smoke!!—It | SMOKE!!—It | Smoke!!—It | Smoke!!—It | Smoke! | Smoke

THE undersigned have just opened new and large assortment of the latest spine all kinds of Gents We are also prepared to manufacture at kinds of Gents Wear cut to the latest spine all kinds of Gents Wear cut to the latest spine at kinds of Gents Wear cut to the latest spine and kinds of Gents wear cut to the manufacture of the latest spine and coloning and Gentleman's Furnishes sock of Renewald Schrift and Coloning and Gentleman's Furnishes Sock of Renewald Schrift and Coloning and Gentleman's Furnishes Sock of Renewald Schrift and Coloning and Gentleman's Furnishes Sock of Renewald Schrift and Coloning and Gentleman's Furnishes Sock of Renewald Schrift and Coloning and Gentleman's Furnishes Sock of Renewald Schrift and Coloning Schri GENERAL ORDERS, NO 6 HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Harrisburg, November 8, 1861. As bills of recruiting expenses consist (his As bills of recruiting expenses consist this ly of charges for subsistance of recruits prior their entry into a State Camp. General order. No. 5, current series from this Office is mode.

New Advertisements.

NEW CLOTHING STORE

SHELLENBERGER & BROTHER,

NO. 80 MARKET STREET.

(Room formerly occupied by the Ponofice)

d as follows:
That on and after November 10th instant. such bills shall be referred to the Counties. By order of the Governor, Commanders

Adjutant tirmeral

NATED. AGENTS MATE and to MALE, all over the country to make, all over the country to make the price and seeins Packages or into a the foundation of the price and seeins Packages or into a the foundation of the price and seeins Packages or into a the foundation of the production of

of a righer quality than anything in the warren WORTH D : BLE THE PAUE paid for the whole. A more saccible are a found in the market. Our agents of missing found in the market our agents of missing full particulars. RICKATOS K ... 102 Na sauston V

COAL!!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVE.
COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARD THESE Weight Carts are certificities. Sealer of Weights and Measures, the right weigh their coal as their own doors. It pertance during these hard times for every that they out want Full names want at large supply of Coal always to be read to viz:—

VIZ:—
LYKENS VALLEY all sizes.
BALTE. CO'S WILK-BAKRE, all sizes.
LOKBERRY (O.M., (the grunus armost sold by the car load or single ton All coal of the best quality, of everal purities AY PRIORS TO SUIT THE LIPES by load, single, balt or third of ton a reflect JAVES W. AHEGER Harrisburg, Nov. 6, 1981 ---

Black and Second Mourning

DRESS GOODS, 40 Black and Purble Tam ze Cloth— Black All Plain Black Cameis Hair Cloth \* kkr. «Rost. Black and rurple Rog Velone Res. Black and rurple Rog Velone Res. Lupin's Superior Quality Merines Velopie Plain Black & Bk. k. \* kr. kw.-tack! \* b. Black Kmbords red Kmeine Clothe & Purole and Black Figured Cishnes Lupius Extra 6 4 All Wood School Plain Black Edgith Chutz \* Plain Black Edgith Chutz \* Superior make of shoots.

Superior make of Appendic Very Sest make of Bondagese Black & White All Worldon, Turin Cloths, New A tree Plain F gured V Pel unes, &c., &c.

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SUPERIOR BLACK EVG. REP SILES
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A great many additions of two and derive
articles in the DRESS G0:DE LINE metalled in Long 16 4 17-4 Thibbet Snawls, 

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nrouging rianness and Casineres,
do Parametias and Cobres,
Black Ganuletts and Glores,
Grey Mixed Gauntletts and Glores,
Black Bordered Handkerones (113.45)
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