

Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, October 29, 1862.

THE ILLEGAL ARREST OF THE REV. DR. HAY - ITS CAUSE - THE HEARING - HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

We have already announced that the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Hay, minister of the First Lutheran Church in this city, had been illegally taken from his home on Tuesday morning, on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Wool to Gen. Wilson, asking the Provost Marshal to secure Dr. Hay and bring him at once under guard to his headquarters in Baltimore. In obedience to this dispatch, Marshal Kleckner arrested Dr. Hay on Monday evening, placing a guard inside of his residence, and also one on the outer door. The Rev. Dr. had been engaged to perform the funeral services of one of our oldest and most respectable ladies, Mrs. Judge Hummel, on Tuesday morning, but he was unable to attend, and that he was held a prisoner. Mr. Kerr, who is well known to every man in this city as one of the most upright and loyal men in the country, made an attempt to have an interview with Dr. Hay, but he was not permitted to see him, nor would the guard accompany him so that he might hear all the conversation. Dr. Hay was treated worse than a criminal guilty of a high offence.

The writer of this article saw Dr. Hay but a few minutes before the cars started, and upon examination of the paper on which the arrest was made, it was discovered at once that the whole proceeding was illegal, since by an express order of the War Department, it has been ordered that no person should be arrested unless by authority from the War Department, or the Judge Advocate, General Turner. Dr. Hay, however, perfectly conscious that no offence had been committed, and acting as a loyal citizen, who would suffer any privation for the sake of supporting the government, submitted to this tyrannical proceeding and accompanied the guard to Baltimore.

Before, however, we give the proceeding had before Gen. Wool, we will narrate the offence which Dr. Hay committed, in the judgment of the General, and for which he was summoned hence to answer. During a late visit to Baltimore he met with the wife of one of the leading merchants in that city, who boastfully told him how those who openly sympathize with secessionists in Baltimore were permitted to take sick rebel prisoners captured in battle, to their homes, and quarter them among their friends, and that quite a rivalry existed among them to honor the rebel sick and wounded. This, of course, mortified Dr. Hay most extremely. It was almost too much for a man who had devoted day and night to the care of the sick Union soldiers, to hear; and knowing the lady intimately as truthful, he left that city with a sad heart, deploring that it could be possible that secessionists of Baltimore can nurse the sick rebels while our own Union soldiers are left to the tender care of hospital nurses.

Dr. Hay found upon reaching home that Rev. Dr. Lochman, a highly respectable and loyal clergyman of York, had made several applications to the Surgeon General, asking for the transfer of a loyal sick soldier from Camp Curtin Hospital to the hospital at York, so that his friends and relatives might minister to the sick soldier at home. This reasonable request had been denied to a loyal man who had been fighting and bleeding for his country. Feeling indignant at this contrast between the treatment of rebel and loyal soldiers, he wrote the following card:

EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH:—I have just returned from Baltimore. Whilst there I fell in with a lady of well-known secessionist proclivities, who boasted of having brought away from Fort McHenry, by permission of General Wool, four of the wounded prisoners lately transferred from Frederick. I inquired if they were in any of the Baltimore hospitals. "No," they are in the hands of our friends. A dozen ladies scrambled for them, but they had already promised them to others, and they are well cared for."

Now I wish to call public attention to this fact, which speaks for itself. Would the same General allow similar privileges to loyal ladies in behalf of loyal soldiers?

CHARLES A. HAY.

HARRISBURG, October 24, 1862.

Dr. Hay arrived at Baltimore at one o'clock, and was ushered at once into the Headquarters of General Wool. After waiting some time, the General appeared, seemingly very much excited, and after examining several papers lying on his table, he accused Dr. Hay with being the writer of different articles published in the Baltimore American, remarking at the same time that "they were all a pack of lies."

Dr. Hay replied coolly that he had never written anything for that paper. Gen. Wool then remarked that an article had been published over his own signature, at the same time still hunting in great excitement over his papers, but unable to find the article in question.

Dr. Hay then stated that he had published an article in the Harrisburg paper, at the same time handing him the article cut from the TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Wool took the slip, read it, pacing up and down the room, and stating that "it was a pack of lies."

Dr. Hay answered coolly that he was not in the habit of telling lies. After this conversation Dr. Hay gave a full history of the transactions at Camp Curtin, and of his visit to Baltimore, giving the author of the fact that secession prisoners had been taken from the fort and quartered among the secessionists of Baltimore.

Gen. Wool stated that he had an official ac-

count of the transactions at Fort McHenry before him, but insisted that Dr. Hay had been wrong in stating that he had given permission to take these secession prisoners from the Fort, at the same time not denying that this had been done by the commander of the Fort. Gen. Wool read from the official report of Gen. Morris concerning the disturbances there, which corroborated many of the statements of Dr. Hay's informant, and satisfied him that the General to whom the lady referred was not General Wool.

Dr. Hay saw after this explanation that the deed had not been directly committed by Gen. Wool, yet it was done under his command, and he was responsible for it. He told the General at once that he had no hesitation in saying publicly that he had been in error in regard to the person granting such permission.

This seemed to satisfy the General, who had no doubt heard of some in connection with the affair, and he thereupon discharged Dr. Hay without condition.

This illegal arrest and examination has ended in failing to disprove the fact that some one under the control of Gen. Wool, had permitted four secession prisoners to be taken from the fort and quartered among secessionists in Baltimore, which privilege has been denied to Union soldiers. We are therefore glad that an opportunity has been given to investigate this matter, and we have no doubt, that the illegal arrest of Dr. Hay will bring about the discharge of incompetent officers (to use the mildest term,) and arrest abuses in the department of Gen. Wool, which have grown almost insufferable to loyal men.

The Baltimore papers have not been quiet on this subject, and it seems strange indeed, that Gen. Wool should find it necessary to arrest innocent men in the country, when he could find persons nearer home. The following extract from the Military management in Baltimore, we copy from the American of Monday last:

"The Union men of this city know that they are a power, able, without the aid of a bayonet from a neighboring State, to protect themselves and to put treason at a discount; and may not much longer tolerate the growth of evils so dangerous to their peace, as the poisonous Topsy tree to whose root the axe should be laid, and to destroy which the war is being waged."

It is time, then, that the Government and the country should know that the loyal men of this city will not much longer patiently bear such grievances, and that they desire and demand such an administration of affairs here as will give them confidence in the discretion and patriotism of those having military authority in this department.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed at once, when he ascertained the arrest of Dr. Hay, to the War Department, asking his immediate release. Secretary Stanton answered promptly that no authority had been given for such arrest, and desired to know by whom it was ordered.

This shows clearly that the whole responsibility rests upon Gen. Wool, and that he will have to answer for his conduct to a higher power. The Administration is not in the least to blame, as it was done without its knowledge. The whole matter will be laid before the War Department, and somebody discover that, however they may act the tyrant over a sick soldier and discharge rebel prisoners, they will not be permitted to drag loyal and better men from their homes with impunity.

SICK OF THE TREACHERY.

A wrong never looks so hideous, as when the excitement of its perpetration is over, and then among those most appalled at its contemplation are its perpetrators. When the victim of the murderer is cold and stark, the murderer himself shrieks loudest for its removal from his vision. In the same spirit, moved by the same cowardly fear and stinging conscience, the Patriot declares that it will have no more to do with discussion of the wrong by which the brave defenders of the government have been disfranchised, seeking by very poor wit and a weak attempt at sarcasm, to bury the whole subject in oblivion. But the effort must prove a failure. The Tory sympathizers, of whom the Patriot is the organ, must b e at the responsibility of the whole business. They disfranchised the soldier. They have threatened to make that disfranchisement effectual at the risk of steel and bullets. These were the words. Better than the soldier should vote—rather than men who defend the government at the risk of their lives—the community are to be invited to a banquet of blood, at which the editors and proprietors of the Patriot are to preside. Let every soldier, the volunteer and the drafted man, as he passes along Third street, bear in mind, that his disfranchisement and his denial of a vote for State or Congressional officers, is due to the efforts of the Patriot and Union. He can weigh these facts, and look upon that organ as the author of his political shame and humiliation. And however the Patriot may attempt to escape the odium of this transaction, it will stick to it as did the bloody shirt to Nessus. Let it be forever known, too, that the issue of the Democratic party at the last election was for the defence of slavery and the disfranchisement of the soldier.

A SPLENDID SCHEME. We learn from the Lancaster Union that the O. P. F., Buchanan, is engaged in other work, besides arranging his autobiography, and that, true to his old instincts, he is beginning to clutch among his old friends for means once more to get position and power. It appears a caucus of Breckinridge Tories was lately held at Wheatland, at which it was resolved that James Buchanan should be sent to the United States Senate, provided there was power among the effecting sympathizers elected to the Legislature, to effect the object. The caucus to which the Union alludes, was composed of J. Glancy Jones, Ancona, William B. Reed, and others of like ilk. It will be seen, from this, that the programme is at once grand and complete, and we can now understand why it is that the Patriot protests so strongly and so incessantly in opposition to the soldier's vote. It explains too, its valorous invitations to step and lead. The entire plan and purpose will of course meet with its appropriate end and disgrace. The idea of James Buchanan aspiring to the United States Senate! As well might Jeff. Davis or Humphrey Marshall indulge the same aspirations! This proposed effort to send James Buchanan to the United States Senate may be regarded as the last insult which the secessionist sympathizers could possibly offer to loyal men.

The Position.

There has been obvious to us for some time past growing restlessness in the public mind at the apparent inaction of our armies in the vicinity of the capital; and we confess to being impatient in some degree in the general feeling of impatience. But, insufficiently instructed as to facts important to a correct judgment on so delicate a subject, or of the opinions of those to whom all the circumstances bearing on the case must be officially known, we could not attempt to express an opinion for ourselves or to elucidate the matter for our readers. It is certainly not unusual that our loyal countrymen who are not fully informed on all that relates to military matters, but who may be impressed with the opinion that everything is in a complete state of preparation for active operations, should experience disappointment on the long pause which has taken place in those operations; therefore, we have thought it our duty to our readers to seek from such well advised sources as we could, sufficient information to authorize us to hazard a few observations on the subject.

It seems to be undoubted that the Rebel army under General Lee is holding a position near Winchester, apparently waiting the advance of the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan. Gen. Lee's command embraces nearly all the ablest Generals and the best regiments of the Confederate army. The Southern authorities have not proved insensible to the importance of omitting nothing which could place their army in a condition to resist successfully the advance of General McClellan, to which end it has been supplied with their best men and abundance of the materials of war. Heretofore, when these two armies have met, the result has proved desperate and bloody, and no easy victory has ever been, or can be expected to be, obtained over Lee's army by the army of the Potomac, or any other of equal number. It would seem to us bordering on folly, after the experience of the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, and after the terrible battles at Manassas, to attempt to make our people believe that the rebels do not fight well, while it must be apparent to all that troops never fought better. At the sanguinary battle of Antietam the valor, discipline and prowess of the army of the Potomac were taxed to the utmost extent, and it was only by the masterly handling of the reserves towards the close of the battle that our General was able to win the day. With an army confronting him, which has shown itself so nearly equal to his on many fields, we feel quite sure that those having at heart the real interest of the country will not desire that General McClellan should inautiously and without due preparation advance to meet so powerful an enemy, when a few days' delay will enable him to move forward in the confidence of victory.

A battle like that at Antietam could not result in anything but heavy losses, which must be applied to render our army as effective as before. We have learnt that the army which was sufficiently clad for a summer's campaign on the Peninsula, was not prepared for an autumn and winter march in Virginia, and that many were sadly deficient in proper winter clothing and shoes. These deficiencies, notwithstanding the enormous demands for the new levies, have by the great exertions of the proper bureaus, been supplied within a few days. Other requisites, equally important are being furnished with all possible despatch, and desired to know by whom it was ordered.

This shows clearly that the whole responsibility rests upon Gen. Wool, and that he will have to answer for his conduct to a higher power. The Administration is not in the least to blame, as it was done without its knowledge. The whole matter will be laid before the War Department, and somebody discover that, however they may act the tyrant over a sick soldier and discharge rebel prisoners, they will not be permitted to drag loyal and better men from their homes with impunity.

We feel justified in assuring our readers that the Government is using every effort, and that successfully, to place our army in a condition to prosecute the campaign triumphantly, and we think the public may rest satisfied that when the arrangements are perfected, there will be no dilatoriness on the part of the Government or the Generals in the field, and that our own forces move, it will be for a campaign to only in the suppression of armed rebellion. We believe that there exists a perfectly harmonious co-operation between the civil and military departments of service, and the country may confidently expect that each, in its proper sphere, will exert every energy to prosecute the war to an early and successful termination.

The South Bend Register, (Indiana) whose editor, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, is barely selected to Congress, says:

"If the 11,000 volunteers for this district who should have elected more members of the Legislature in the 13th District alone, and the 90,000 from the State would have elected the Union State ticket overwhelmingly."

A careful reader has been made of the volunteers from Mr. Colfax's district, and the totals are as follows:— Whole number of men enlisted..... 11,064 Of whom there were voters..... 8,110 Of these were Republicans..... 6,125 Of these were Democrats..... 1,985

Republicans net loss..... 4,140 The Chicago Tribune thus comments:—"This loss wipes out the former Republican majority of the district, and leaves in its place a Democratic majority of 738. But a portion of the War Democrats remaining at home voted for Colfax, and prevented his defeat. This shows the effect of depriving the citizens who have gone to the army of their votes in the elections. If the soldiers in Colfax's district were allowed to vote, they would give him from 6,000 to 7,000 majority."

"In the district east of Colfax's, Mitchell, who was elected two years ago by 2,000 majority, is now defeated by 1,000 votes. The reason is simply the absence of 7,000 Union voters in the army, 6,000 of which would vote for him if allowed to exercise the elective franchise. Several other districts are lost in the same way. The ardent, bold, and patriotic Union men volunteered to fight for their country, while the Tories, who seek and all stand at home to vote down the friends of the soldiers and the supporters of the government. We submit for the grave consideration of the public, whether the voice of the volunteer should be taken into this fall at the ballot-box? Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, allow their soldiers to vote. But Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Kansas do not. These States have in the field 360,000 voters, and not less than 300,000 of whom would vote the straight Union ticket if not deprived of their franchise. Their votes would elect an almost solid Union delegation to Congress from all the States named."

The Great City, Keokuk, Iowa, of the 18th, gives the following as the vote of the soldiers of that State at the several camps, from which it has returned:

Table with 2 columns: Camp Name and Vote. Includes 28d Regiment, Okealoosa; Camp Strong, Muscatine; Camp Pope, Iowa City. Total aggregate 1,307.

So far as heard from, every camp gives a Republican majority. Such is the vote which has carried overwhelmingly for the Union War tickets, which other States that voted on the same day, and are quite as strongly for the administration, have voted very differently.



From South Carolina.

The Attack on the Charleston Railroad.

News from Union Sources.

New York, October 29. The steamer Ericsson, from Port Royal, brings the following intelligence of recent operations in the vicinity of Charleston and Savannah: Our forces under Generals Brannan and Terry, the former in command, landed at Mackey's point, and marched seven miles before meeting the enemy. They drove them from from their position in the woods and followed them up again, and again drove them from their position two miles beyond. After a hot fight here they were pursued to Pucolago bridge, which the rebels destroyed. Their further progress being impossible, our forces retreated to the gunboat. The fight lasted five hours. Gen. Brannan thinks the enemy's force equalled ours, and their artillery was four or five miles more. Our loss was 16 killed, 105 wounded and 2 missing. While these events were in progress, Col. Barton, of the 48th New York regiment, with 350 men, went up the Coosawatchie river, and actually commenced destroying the railroad, but were unable to reach the bridge before a train full of troops arrived from Savannah. The telegraphic wire was also cut, and a successful retreat made to the boats, only one man being wounded. The rebels left 15 or 20 dead on the field.

In the former fight two caissons full of ammunition were captured and used by our forces. Although the main object of the expedition failed of success, yet we made a thorough reconnaissance of the heretofore broad river and its tributaries.

The loss to the Union troops is larger than above stated, the figures given being only the loss of Gen. Terry's brigade. Gen. Brannan's command lost 81 killed, 178 wounded and 3 missing.

From the Army of the Potomac.

GEN PLEASANTON'S ADVANCE.

THE REBEL GENERAL HILL AT UPPERVILLE.

THE REBELS STILL AT WINCHESTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday evening, Oct. 28. The advance, under General Pleasanton, yesterday encountered the enemy, with cavalry and artillery, at Snicker's Gap. He lost one man and five horses by the explosion of a shell. To-day his scouts were pushed out in the direction of Aldie and Middleburg. He reports Gen. Hill's rebel command at Upperville.

A long train of wagons was seen to-day between Snicker's Hill and Winchester, which is good evidence that the rebels still remain there.

FROM MISSOURI.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE UNION ARMY.

GUERRILLA BANDS DISPERSED.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, HORSES, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army: HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Oct. 28, 1862. To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Colonel Boyd reports a further success in Gen. Davidson's south-east district. Col. E. Lewis commanding the 23d Iowa, with detachment from his own and the 1st, 24th and 25th Missouri, with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked fifteen hundred rebels at Putnam's Ferry, on the 27th inst., killing several and taking over forty prisoners. Our troops behaved well. S. B. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

THE EXPEDITION TO CLARKSON, MO.

JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 28.—General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:—"The following dispatch is just received from Brigadier General Davis at Columbus, Kentucky: The expedition to Clarkson, Mo., thirty-four miles from New Madrid, under command of Capt. Rogers, Company K, Second Illinois Artillery, has been entirely successful, dispersing the guerrillas, killing ten, and mortally wounding two, capturing Col. Clarke in command, with a Captain, three Lieutenants, three Sergeants, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, forty-two horses, thirteen mules, two wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition, burning their barracks and magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side. U. S. GRANT, Major General.

EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE.

A Committee of Loyal Citizens Arrested while Investigating Charges Against the Military.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Midnight. A committee of loyal citizens was appointed by the Union Town Meeting, held some time since, for the purpose of taking testimony to lay before the President of the United States, as to the alleged charges made against the military authorities of this city. While they were in session at Temperance Temple to-night, the members were seized, with all their papers, by the Provost Guard, by order of Gen. Wool, and carried to headquarters.

Much excitement was occasioned by this act. The parties arrested were Alfred Evans, Thomas H. Gardner, Colonel T. R. Eick and Thomas Swall, Jr. The grand also demanded the persons of Streckdale, John Woods and William Wislizen, members of the committee, who were not present at the meeting this evening. Some citizens who denounced the arrest were also threatened by the officers of the guard.

The four members of the committee arrested are locked up in the police station, and a band of music has proceeded thither to serenade them.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The citizens who were arrested last night at Temperance Temple, by order of Gen. Wool, were detained at the police station all night, and this morning sent to Fort McHenry, surrounded by a squad of cavalry. Much indignation was expressed by the people. The crowd at the station-house cheered the prisoners and gave ground for General Wool. They also groaned as they passed Gen. Wool's headquarters.

FROM CAIRO.

Guerrilla Camps Broken Up.

CAIRO, Oct. 28. Col. Stewart, with a detachment of the 56th Illinois, made a reconnaissance of the country back of Memphis, a few days since, and broke up a camp of guerrillas, who retreated across Wolf river, burning the bridge behind them. Stewart crossed, however, killing two of the guerrillas, captured a number, and also destroyed ten plantations of secession sympathizers in that vicinity.

Colonel Morrison's cavalry had also made a very successful raid into the adjoining country, breaking up five or six guerrilla camps. It is stated that Ballantyne's rebel cavalry, some five days ago, left Holly Springs and came as far north as Hatchie river. This fact has given rise to the reported approach of Price to Bolivar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. The pretended intercepted letter from a nephew of Secretary Seward, published in the Richmond Dispatch, is a forgery fabricated by the rebels. The Secretary of State has no such kinsman or friend as the spurious letter names.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29. There is a moderate shipping demand for flour and 2,000 bbls. disposed of at \$6 25 @ 60 for superfine, \$6 75 @ for extras and \$7 50 for extra family; receipts and stock very small; flour selling in lots at \$5; corn meal firm at \$3 25; more activity in wheat and prices advanced 50—sales of 8,000 bush. red at \$1 44; 1 48 and white at \$1 60 @ 1 65; rye sells at 84c; corn firmer—small sales of yellow at 73 @ 76c; oats dull at 40 @ 42c; coffee advanced and 300 bags of Lagarias sold at 28c; sugars and molasses quiet; whisky firm at 40c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. Cotton firm sales of 5,000 bales at 59 @ 59 1/2. Flour advanced 10 @ 15c. sales of 15,500 bbls at \$5 90—6 for state; \$6 96 @ 7.10 for Ohio; and \$6.60 @ 7 for southern. Wheat active and 1 @ 20 higher, sales 160,000 bush. at \$1.10 @ 1.27 for Chicago spring; \$1 26 @ 1 31 for Milwaukee club; \$1.88 @ 1.41 for red and \$1.60 for white Kentucky. Corn advanced, sales of 75,000 bush. at 70 @ 71 1/2; pork quiet at \$13 @ 13 1/2 for mess and \$12 @ 12 1/2 for prime; lard quiet; whisky dull at 37c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. NEW YORK, Oct. 29. Sterling exchange quiet at 45 per cent. premium. Gold quiet at 31 1/2 @ 31 3/4 per cent. premium. Stocks lower, Chicago and Rock Island 58 1/2; Cumberland coal 1 1/4; Illinois Central Railroad 58; ditto bonds 108 1/2; Michigan Southern 84 1/2; New York Central 106 1/2; Pennsylvania coal 1 09; Treasury 7 8-10, 105; Coupons 184 1/2, 108 1/2; Registered 108 1/2; Coupons 167 1/2, 98.

New Advertisements.

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE lands of Henry Wagner and wife, dec'd., situated near the State Lunatic Hospital, will positively be sold on Saturday next, the first day of November, at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN W. COWDEN, Trustee to sell. oct29 d2t

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to receive or negotiate a note for \$400, drawn by David Marley and endorsed by John Kapp, dated about the 21st of October, 1862, and payable at the State Capital Bank thirty days after date, the same having been stolen. oct29 d3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that Henry Lautermilch and Samuel Peck, of East Hanover, have given their promissory note to Jacob Carpmann, dated Oct. 21, A. D., 1862, for the payment of three hundred dollars. They hereby caution all persons of buying said note, as they reserve paying the same, not having received value for said note. oct29 d3t

GENERAL ORDER.

I. Men enlisted as volunteers we will not be received as substitutes for drafted men. II. Officers of volunteer regiments or companies, who have, or will hereafter furnish men from their commands to be taken in lieu of drafted men, will not be commissioned. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Pennsylvania. oct29 d1w

GENERAL ORDER.

Captain E. Spencer Miller's battery is relieved from further service at present, the emergency on account of which it was called for having passed. The Commander-in-Chief deems it proper to express to Captain Miller and his officers and men, his sense of the promptness and zeal which they have evinced on this and former occasions in the service of the State. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't. General Pennsylvania. oct29 d3t

DRAFTED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, HARRISBURG, Oct. 29, 1862. DEAR SIR:—The Governor has received authority from the Secretary of War, to discharge County Superintendents and teachers from the draft, when it is proper so to do; and has authorized me to say that if any have been drafted in your county, whose withdrawal from the schools will be injurious to the cause of education, they will be discharged on forwarding to this Department, a certificate signed by the President and Secretary, or by a majority of the members of the proper Board of Directors, stating: 1st. That they are teachers either in actual charge of schools, or appointed to take charge of schools at the commencement of the next ensuing term of teaching in the district. 2d. That they are holders of valid certificates from the proper County Superintendent. 3d. That their withdrawal from their schools at the present time would be injurious to the cause of education. Upon receipt of this certificate, which should give the names of the teachers desired to be discharged, of the districts in which they are teaching, or are about to teach, and their Post Office address, the necessary order will be issued. County Superintendents who may have been drafted, will state the fact to this Department, and will at once be discharged. Yours very truly, THOS. H. BURBOWES, Superintendent Common Schools. oct29 d3t

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY AND JEWELRY, put up in Union Variety Cases, and in Variety Envelopes, the stock remaining of the late firm of Coleman & Co. It is a first rate chance for any person wishing to retail them, as they will be sold at a great bargain. They will sell very readily, at great camps, and in fact are really cheap and desirable for any persons at the prices they will be sold at. I will sell part, or all together. Any further information will be given upon application to WILLIAM BEVENS, oct26 d1w* No. 285, Franklin St., Phila.

\$50 REWARD.

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the arrest and conviction of the first Pick Pocket caught "plying his vocation" at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Sup't. Eastern Div. P. R. R. oct23 n1w

JONES HOUSE.

CORNER OF MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA. JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR. (RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.) This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and is spacious well lighted every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. *30-31f

LINDEN HALL.

MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY, At Litz, Lancaster Co., Pa. FOUNDED 1794. Affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished female education. For circulars and information, apply to REV. WILLIAM C. REICHEL, Principal. oct18 d3m

PEACH TREES.

Of select kinds, strong, stock and vigorous, two years old, at Key, Steens Nursery, Harrisburg. Oct. 18, 1862.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of administration on the estate of Ann I. Poppe, late of City of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and persons knowing themselves indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. oct28-1 w6w MARTIN PERRY, Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE second and final account of A. O. Hlester and C. F. Zimnoch, Assignees of John Wallower, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county and will be confirmed on the Second day of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary. oct28 d2t w1

BRICK HOUSES AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court House, on Saturday next, November 1st, at 2 o'clock, P. M., The property of John Ford, deceased; consisting of Two Brick Houses. The one is located on the South Corner of Front and Locust streets, and the other on Locust street and joins the first. The above property is pleasantly located and deserves attention. GEORGE WELKER, Administrator. oct28-d4t*

REMOVAL.

SILAS WARD has removed his Music and Sframe Store from Market Square to No. 12, N. Third St. A few doors above Market, store recently occupied by Mr. Duncan, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally. For sale—Steinway's celebrated Pianos, Melodeons and every article of musical merchandise at city prices. oct27 d1f

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES. Henry C. Shaffer has a large lot of Wall Paper and Window Shades on hand, which will be sold very low. Call and examine. Paper hanging personally attended to. oct27 No. 12 Market St., near the Bridge.

ANDERSON CAVALRY.

THE office for recruits for this organization has been re-opened at the old place, Col. Anderson's Stage Office, Market square. Any person of good character who may desire to enlist, or obtain information as to the duties of the Troop will please call on or address WILL C. KELLER, Lance Corporal. oct28-d1w

FOR RENT.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a back building, at used on Cumberland street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Also, one on Pennsylvania Avenue, above Cumberland street. Apply to Dr. A. D. RUPPEL, oct27 d1w

NOTICE TO EXCISE TAX PAYERS.

THAT in accordance with an act approved July 1st, 1862, entitled "an act to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," every person, associated partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application with the Assistant Assessor of the assessment division in which such trade or occupation shall be carried on. Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions. Division No. 1, of 14th District Pa., comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th Wards of Harrisburg, and the following Boroughs and Townships: of Dauphin county: Middletown Borough, East, West and South Hanover, Lower Paxton, Upper and Lower Swatara, Derry, Conowingo and Londonderry townships. BENJ. F. KENDIG, Assistant Assessor. West Corner Market Square.