

HARRISBURG, PA. Thursday Afternoon, October 30, 1862.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We have heretofore referred to the fact that the position of certain leaders of the party in the north which opposes the government, indicates more than a mere difference of opinion. Men such as Frank Hughes, William B. Reed. J. Glancy Jones, Glossbrenner, and their associates, are not struggling merely to gain political power in their own immediate locality.-They have a larger purpose in hope of accomplishment, and to this purpose they are determined to devote not only their own interest, but the interests and welfare of the nation .-In this view of the condition of parties, so far as the Breckenridge Democracy are concerned, we Breckenridge and Bigler, in the Senate, with are joined by journals that are also devoting their earnest attention to the subject. The Bulletin says that it is futile longer to attempt disguising the fact that there are tokens abroad really awakened to the real danger which of mischievous political spirit. The late electrical threatened both, the first great duty which pretions furnished corrupt, traitorous and unprin- sented itself to loyal men, was to suppress the cipled men with a desired opportunity, and disloyal spirit which pervaded the north. Was they took advantage of the usual license of dis. the Government to go to work with steel and cussion during an election campaign to utter lead (the great weapons of the Patriot,) or could sentiments which are well calculated to divide the law be sustained by merely arresting, dethe loyal people, to give "aid and comfort" to taining and humiliating such as those who were the enemies of the country, and to embarrass in active or in secret sympathy with the armed the administration in its honest efforts to quell traitors of the South? As this question was the rebellion—sentiments, which, a year or eigh. pondered, the danger to the Uni n was daily teen months since, would have brought those augmenting, until the choice lay between who uttered them to a short shrift, a sufficient prompt action for the safety, and dilatory long rope and the nearest lamp post. Men who hesitation to the destruction of the Government, utter these sentiments, or at least, who hurrah Forced by such a necessity, the War Departfor them through party zeal, would have been ment commenced the arrest of northern sympaamong the first to punish their utterers a year thisers with and abettors of treason. The policy ago, and even now they would stand aghast. was productive of good, because it gave strength could they but see clearly the road along which to the Government when it was supposed to be they are drifting.

prejudices and popular catchwords, have en- confidence. Under such circumstances, the War trapped well meaning men into a support of what they in their hearts detest; and we now find newspapers in the loyal states uttering parties arrested. The proceedings saved the daily assaults upon the Government which would be worthy of a place in the Richmond Dispatch or the Charleston Mercury. These treasonable sheets ignored the long history of been thus humiliated—the rebel army would Southern aggression and of Northern humilia- now indeed be in occupancy of some of our richtion to the slave power, until the latter est commercial cities, while the genius and the threw off the mask, and kicking away its old associates, boldly struck at the very vitality thus chained to the juggernaut car of southern of the nation. They conceal the fact that the slavery. late god of their political idolatry is in arms against the republic and warring against the flag we all revere; they ignore the incontrovertible spleen. The conduct of those arrested, was not truth that slavery is the corner-stone of this War personally. Their attacks were on the infamous rebellion; that its perpetuation and extension are the primary objects of the traitors in arms, and that there can be no hope of a final and permanent peace while this distracting cause is undisturbed. While ignoring Department, is a failure—a miserable failure on these facts, they pervert and torture the acts the part of those who are yet suffering from the of the President; they are perfectly blind to the unavoidable and governmental necessity which prompted the late proclamation of emancipation, and raising the old hackneyed cry.

Henry. Shortly after 10 o'clock a company of that wiser counsels will prevail—that vigorous measures will be taken—our measureptied with their criminality with the innocence of the proper time, and when the prevail—that vigorous that wiser counsels will prevail—that vigorous measures will be taken—our measureptied with thouse, when the prisoners were placed in two capital, known as the Buell House. Enquire of good character who may desire to enlist, or entering the old hackneyed cry.

Henry. Shortly after 10 o'clock a company of that wiser counsels will prevail—that vigorous measures will be taken—our measureptied with thouse, when the prisoners were placed in two capital, known as the Buell House. Enquire of good character who may desire to enlist, or entering the old hackneyed cry. emancipation, and raising the old hackneyed cry, abolitionism, they would destroy the last hope of freedom in the world, and carry the North into the vortex of Southern anarchy and politi-

Designing men, some of whom come of a

our peop e are slowly but gradually developing deposed at once—while the other is in the exthemselves; the next grand move will be an open anti-war party, and an attempt to carry
the North over to its old Southern dictators, or the alternative of a divided and ruined country. We implore well meaning but misguided democrate to pauce before they lend themselves to the infamous schemes of men who are reckless of consequences, so that they can accomplish their own selfish ends, whose protestations of loyalty have thus far been mere lip-service, and who, by long habit, naturally put their necks in the yoke of Southern political taskmasters. obstruct the Government in its desperate struggle to preserve the nation from ruin, is of itself a sufficient answer to the charge that the Adchief and hatch treason undisturbed by the strong hand of the Government.

CAPTAIN J. IRWIN GREGG.

selected to command one of the Cavalry Regi-subject. ments recently organized at Camp Curtin.-The selection was one of those spontaneous affairs quite refreshing in these days of hucksteris as well a compliment to the man thus placed in command of the regiment, as it is an earnest army. We quote only a single paragraph: of the discrimination and judgment of those ment.

With being a cavalry officer of fine ability, Col. Gregg blends in his reputation those sterling qualities and virtues without which the character of the true soldier is not complete. He is earnest and enthusiastic—has an abiding faith in the cause for which he fights—believes in the present administration. When the perpetuity of a nation is at stake, the people should hold up the hands of President Lincoln and his Cabinet. It is only thus that the rebellion can be ended; only thus, too, that the Union can be fully restored. I cannot, nor do in the president and his legal in the purity and sacredness of the great prin- not believe that the President and his legal ciples at stake, and takes part in the struggle advisers seek its ruin—and who is not with in which the Government is now engaged, as a them is against free government—who is not for the Union is against civil and religious liberty. man enters on a contest in which his own life As for me and mine, Union first, Union Last I and the lives of those around whom cluster the LET EVELYTHING ELSE PERISH, BUT GOD sweetest affections of his heart, are involved.

—We are satisfied that the men of the regi-ment commanded by Col. Gregg, will always glory in the fact of his leadership.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

country was exposed, or the purposes of those thus assuming antagonistic position to the govcal passion and resentment, which would subinjury from the demonstration other that administration. which it had long suffered from the bad influences of slavery. But the sympathisers with treason in the free or loyal states understood the true extent of the rebellion. The leaders of the Democratic party north, who had thrust Breckenridge on that organization until it was divided and bitterly antagonized, understood the state of the Union thoroughly. They knew that rebellion was organizing. Acting on this knowledge, they adopted the plan of assisting such rebellion to success, by attempting to prescribe the powers of the government in the warding off of the national danger. By asthe north were only sustaining the part assigned them in the great tragedy of rebellion. Buchanan and Floyd in the Cabinet, acted in conjunction. This states the case, so that when the government and the people had been weak, and at the same time elicited that respect for its power which was needed to induce long line of traitors, taking advantage of old hesitating men to rely upon its ability with not justified by the action and the language of the northern states from bloodshed. Had not the War Department acted with the promptness with which it did-had not northern traitors

The arrests which were made by the War Department were not prompted by personal prominent for any attack on the Secretary of government, and hence their justifiable arrest and detention. Viewed in this light, then the attempt to class a recent military arrest in this city, with arrests heretofore made by the War power by an individual, in order to gratify a personal feeling of revenge, is far different from that of the Head of a Department of the gov ernment, acting for the highest interests and The plans of the Breckenridge traitors among the petty tyrant, and should be rebuked and defence of that government. The one plays ercise of his legitimate authority, wielding high peace and happiness of the whole people. Such are the distinctions and the differences between a military arrest ordered by the War Department, and an arrest prompted by the vindictiveness of one who writhed under the lash of

industry of the north would have been forever

# A VOICE FROM THE ARMY.

We have always maintained that the men who compose our armies, are opposed to those That such men are suffered to thus insult and who are antagonising the federal administration. We have insisted that if those men were at home, without regard to the party predilection they may have entertained before ministration is arbitrary and oppressive. In entering the army, they would support the no other country under heaven would such President and his policy to crush the rebellion. balf-disguised traitors be suffered to plot mis. In this course we have received many assurances that we were right, direct from the army, from men whose Democracy stood as high as any man in that party, when they were at home to participate in its struggles. Lately We neglected, in the midst of our other du-these assurances have been pouring into us ties, and during the excitement both before and from those enlisted in this vicinity, so that we the election, to notice the fact that Capt. feel warranted in giving at least an extract in Gregg, of the regular army, had been from one of the many letters received on this

The following, then, is candidly submitted, not as any reflection personally on the member elect to Congress from this district, but as an ing and competition for military position, and indication of the spirit in which the triumph of the policy he represents, is received in the

who are to follow Col. Gregg in the battles into though, as you know, a Democrat, I am not one of those who prefer party to the Union. Had I been home, my vote should not have been in his [Miller's] favor. I believe that SAVE THE UNION, even if it be to the striking

the spirit which actuates every man who is in When the rebellion which is now so formida- carnest in making this war a contest in reality ole, was precipitated, the most loyal men in for freedom. The writer has the idea of not the land were those most appalled at its de- only fighting the enemy in the field. but of monstrations. Loyal men had no knowledge sustaining those who have been authorized either of the extent of the danger to which the and delegated to wield the civil power. If this is not done, of course our efforts in the field must prove abortive. If the Democracy at ernment. Therefore the loyal men of the home would have acted on the conviction country were disposed to regard the attempt of which stimulates the ardor of the soldiers who the south, at first, as a mere ebulition of politi- fight our battles, none of the results of the late election could have ever been contorted as side after a time, and the country suffer no being in opposition to the state or national

From the Army of the Potomac.

Delay in a Forward Movement-Jackson at Bunke Hill—"Now" and "Wait"—The Mud Block-ade—More "Shoddy" for the Pennsylvania Soldiers-Waste in the Army, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Telegraph.] IN CAMP NEAR THE ANTISTAM,

October 27, 1862.

We are in the midst of a severe storm of wind and rain, and in camp and out, there is nothing but mud. Should the present weather continue a few days longer campaints in the severe storm of wind and rain, and in camp and out, there is nothing but mud. Should the present weather continue a few days longer campaints in the severe sev emergency, and by boldly proclaiming that a few days longer, campaigning in Maryland or the national authority was inadequate to the end. You at home no doubt wonder why six or seven weeks of loveliest Automa sumptions such as these, the Breckenridgers of weather should be allowed to pass by without a forward movement being attempted, but not less puzzled than we of the army. A week or ten days' rest after the battles of South Moun-tain and the Antietam, would have sufficed to give us all needed supplies, but to find week after week elapse, without the least attempt to furnish the brave soldiers with shoes and clothing, has had a depressing effect upon them. They see naught save the mud blockade and six months winter quarters, thus prolonging the rebellion, and keeping them from returning soon to their mountain homes in the north. After the battles of Marylan, our gallant heroes were filled with an enthusiasm that, if permitted, and properly supplied, the retreating rebels would not dared have stopped tois side of the Confederate Capital, or taunt us by re maining in force fifteen miles distant. should not have been so humiliated by the forays of Stuart's cavalry, who were basely per-mitted to return to rebeldom, with articles destined for our own troops. Where this mis-management rests we shall not say, suffice it that it has disheartened as glorious an army as ever faced a foe.

yesterday, we learn that Lee and Jackson have gathered their shattered forces and are ortifying Bunker Hill and Winchester. these are not prevented we are at a loss to know Bunker Hill, you will remember, became famous in the three months' campaign, and the prospect is that a thrice more terrible battle is mpending. The rebels are working day and night on the entrenchments, determined say, to make a vigorous resistance. That ours confidence. Under such circumstances, the War the victor shall be, we doubt not, yet when we Department did not make a single arrest which was think how dearly purchased it will be, owing to this listless inactivity and delay on our part, we shudder at the thought. We are well aware of the terrible carnage, which has been, and we can only see hecatombs more of brave hearts who will yet seal their lives as martyrs to the cause of Right and Justice, Equality and Freedom; but what is the gain? The restoration of a Union once glorious and renowned, comented by the blood of the Revolutionary fathers, and again to be strengthened by that of an equally devoted band of lovers of true liberty. Still viewing it in this subline light, does not palliate mismanagement, or excuse bad generalship. Whether that wily rebel chief thin Lukeson or the audicine Service in the substantial trains and the substantial services. tain, Jackson, or the audacious Stuart, will be nermitted to remain as close to our lines for any length of time remains to be seen, "Now" should be the watchword of the hour—we are sorry to tell you it is -"WAIT." If the former sorry to tell you it is—war.

policy is pursued, you of Pennsylvania may expect frequent visits from the bold chivalry of ting the Government to remove the General ting the Government to remove the Middle with their entrance into our State, lest we might possibly overhaul the rebel horde and puta check to their pillaging propensities, we will be allowed to temain idly in camp, eating "hard tack" tilled that they would be removed to Fort Mc-and "mule beef." However, it is to be hoped regiments the soldiers are barefooted. Especially i this the case with the new (nine months)
Pennsylvania regiments. Why is it that the From Headquarters the crowd followed the From Headquarters the crowd followed the From Headquarters the steamer Balt nection we may state, that in very many of the meanly. The other State regiments are as a general thing furnished with good, warm clothing, while ours are but poorly supplied. To give you an instance, we would state that within the post faw days the regiments of several distributions are several distributions. At this point the excitement was intense, not the claims, and those indebted make immediate ed in the vicinity. The cheering and groaning payment. HENRY GINGRICH, Executor, oct30 doaw6w

Conewago township. visions have received new clothing. Jersey brigade have had a supply of excellent make and fabric. Yet the poor Pennsylvanians were furnished with the worst "shoddy" ever manufactured. Our boys, however, repudiated the prisoners on board of the steam the greater position and the friends of the steam. the greater portion, and as a consequence are compelled to go without overcoats the present ble piece. Now where does this evil rest? It is a well known fact, that ever since the three months' service, the Pennsylvania troops have Rich, one of the prisoners, who is one of the prisoners, who is one of the prisoners, who is one of the prisoners. inclement weather—this being the objectionat is a by word among the soldiers from other

States, "the ragged Pennsylvanians." We notice that some of the newspaper correspondents complain of the tremendous waste of the army, and impute the evil to the men. It is an undoubted fact that the daily waste of our army would subsist an army half its numerical strength, but the causes of this are due to those who furnish the supplies. We have seen box after box of crackers thrown away on account of being filled with worms, and barrels of meat, it having spoiled. Pilot bread, hard-tack or crackers, whichever name you call it, is furnished by the Quartermaster to the companies in boxes. If unfit for use the men throw them away, the officer refusing to give others in exnge. So with other articles. Hence the waste; and whenever a camp has removed, these articles are gathered up by wagon loads for hog-feed by the farmers in this region. However, Uncle Sam is very indulgent—his family, although large and extravagant—have such hold upon him that tremendous will be the bill he must father. By and by, the people, however, must square the acccounts-

'that's what's the matter.' Since so many weeks of beautiful weather have been allowed to pass away, and the roads are knee deep in mud, the prospects of a march forward are gloomy, and yet this morning a portion of our forces have orders to marchwhere, is not known. Yery little headway can be made by infantry in such weather. "Ready to march at a moment's notice," have been the standing orders for a week past. To ramain here exposed, as we are, to the inclema ency of the season, will have a bad effect upon-the hygienic condition of the army. Very many are ill now, and although but few deaths have resulted thus far, an increase of the morality must be expected. That something will be done is daily anticipated, and those at home cannot desire more vigorous war measures, and a final wiping out of the rebellion, than those who are willing to sacrifice their lives in the



## FROM MISSOURI

THE REBELS AGAIN WHIPPED.

Pursuit of the Rebel Cattle Thieves

BROAPTUKE OF CATTLE, HORSES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. The following dispatch was received at head

quarters to day : St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Major General Hallrck General-in Chief :- The army of the frontier is again successful.

Gen. Schofield dispatches from Fayetteville. Ark., that on yesterday at daylight Brig. Gen. Herron, with the 1st Iowa cavalry and 7th Mis-

After a sharp engagement of an hour, the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipage and a new wagons. The loss of the enemy was eight dead on the field, and our loss five wounded—one mortally.

Gen. Herron pursued them for several mile into the Boston mountains. S. R. CURTIS, [Signed]

Major General Commanding. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The following has

peen received at Head Quarters CUMBERLAND, Mo., Oct. 29 — Brig. Gen. R. B. Marcy, Chief of staff:—I ordered Lieut. Col. Quick, of the 23d Illinois, to take the Ringgold Cavalry and two guns of Rourk's battery, and pursue the party that took the cattle in Hardy county. He left New Creek last night at dark. By a rapid march all night, he overtook the enemy at daylight this morning and attacked him. He recaptured one hundred and seventy head of cattle, took sixteen prisoners and twent

B. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen. (Signed)

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

The Arrest of Loyal Citizens. From rebel deserters escaping into our lines GREAT INDIGNATION OF THE PROPLE retition for the Removal of Gen. Wool

> BALTIMORE, Oct. 30. The loyal citizens arrested on Tuesday night and sent down the bay have not yet been re-

leased. Gov Bradford has gone to Washington to papers and documents that were seized be given

The petition for the removal of Gen. Wool

this morning;
An advertisement appears in the loyal papers inviting citizens to call at the Union Reading Rooms and sign the memorial for the removal of Gen. Wool.

[From the Baltimore Clipper of the 30th.]

ter has become public, we have been informed that the parties were arrested by order of Gen Department.

The arrested parties in the morning were no tified that they would be removed to Fort Mo

manifestations were repeated, and at one time it was thought that a collision would have or curred between the soldiers and the friends of er was to evade any attempt at release upon writ of habeas corpus. The matter of arrest has caused the most intense excitement in the city. The interview was of short duration, but the Governor, who appeared excited to a high degree, assured the gentlemen in duress that they should very speedily be re-

Shortly after the Governor left the bos Major Jones ordered the Cantain to move off and the boat left the wharf and proceeded down the river. In answer to an inquiry as to the destination of the prisoners, Major Jones re

plied that he did not know.

Governor Bradford, immediately after leaving the boat, sent a dispatch to President Lincolo, informing him of the outrage, but up to the hour of closing this statement, (11 o'clock

rec. ived no rerly.

There was considerable excitement manifested last night, large numbers of people assembling on Baltimore street and discussing the occurrences of the day in a very excited man-ner. There was no serious breach of the peace, however, to notice.

Gen. Wool, accompanied by a portion of his staff, visited Washington vesterday in answer J. R. Lehman, to a summons to testify before the Commission C. Moyer, Sr., appointed to examine into the surrender of Benj. Moyer, appointed to examine into the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He returned to the city last Geo. Tseluty, night, and will leave again this morning. It John N. Grubb, was ascertained that he had had no community.

A. Longnecker, cation with the President in relation to the above transaction, and that nothing had been done with the case by the authorities at John M. Shenk, Washington. He had an interview with Gen.

John M. Shenk, John M. Sh Washington. Halleck, but nothing of a definite nature John S. Lisser Halleck, but nothing of a definite made to Wash. S. Hoffer, Jr., transpired. Efforts were being made at Washington to obtain the release of the parties

arrested, but so far without success.

This act of the commander of this Department is one of the most high handed outrages we THE lands of Henry Wagner and wife, dec'd have ever known—and in charity we can only suppose that the universal feeling on the part will positively be sold on Saturday next, the of the citizens of the State against the manner first day of November, at the Court House, in in which things have been managed in his De-partment; superadded to investigations growing JOHN W. COWDEN, out of the causes of the surrender of Harper Ferry, acting upon the infirmities of extreme old age, have impaired the mind of the General—for surely taking this transaction in cou-As for me and mine, Union first, Union LAST!

LET EVELYTHING ELSE PERISH, BUT GOD

SAVE THE UNION, even if it be to the striking off of the shackles from every glave in the land, and the society of the shackles from every glave in the land, and the society of the shackles from generation of freemen!

There are now 313 ceachers against 22 in 1829, who had been brought to this drawn by David Mariley and endorsed by while the amount paid to teachers in the year life in regard to the treatment of paroled prission in regard to the treatment of paroled prissions, and the state Capital Bank The spirit which such language manifests, is

The spirit which such language manifests, is

### FROM PORT ROYAL.

British Iron Steamer Wachuta had been captured by the United States guuboat Memphis and brought into Port Royal Most of her cargo had been thrown overboard.

## From the Army of the Potomac.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Wednesday Evening, 10.20 p. m.

No news of importance has been received from General Pleasanton to day.

The news received to day from the vicinity of the main body of the rebel army shows that Hill, Jackson and Hampton, are encamped between Martinsburg and Bunker Hill, the ma-

jority being near the latter place.

A request was made to day to remove the bodies of two soldiers buried near Shepherdstown. It was denied until the consent of Lee or Stuart could be obtained, which occupied an hour. This shows that the leading generals are not a great distance from our lines, and that the rebel army has not as yet retreated

down the Shenandoah valley.

The rebels have sent their sick and wounded back to Stanton, evidently anticipating an early movement of the Army of the Potomac.

enemy have crossed to the east of the Blue

HONORABLE ACQUITTAL.

PITTIBURG, Oct. 29. In the United States District Court, to day, Joseph C. Hays, late postmaster at Meadville, Pa., who was removed on the charge of S. Newton Pettis, of having opened a letter belonging to the latter, was honorably acquitted

of the charge. FROM BERMUDA-PROF. MAURY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 80. there of the rebel steamer Herald, from Charleston, with six hundred bales of cotton, and Professor Maury as a passenger.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

Flour—steady shipping demand, and 1,000 bbls. extra family disposed of at \$7 50, and a small lot of super at \$6 25; receipts of atocks light; rye flour firm at \$5@5 25 and corn meal at \$3 25; wheat in good request and 5,000 bus. red sold at \$1 48@1 50, and 2.000 bus. white at \$1 60@1 65; 2,000 bus. southern rye sold at 90c, an advance corn in fair request see the President. He has demanded the unconditional release of the parties, and that the some white at 73c; oats dull at 40c for Dela-ware and 42c for Penna.; clover seed active and The petition for the removal of Gen. Wool received numerous signatures last night and 1,500 bus. flax seed at \$2 50; no change in groceits or provisions; whisky firm at 38@40c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 80. Cotton firm at 60c@601. Flour dull and 10c lower; sales 9000 bds. at 58c@59 for State; 69c@70 for Ohio; 60c@70 for southern. Wheat duli at 1c@2 lower; sales 89,000 bus. at \$1 16 We mentioned yesterday morning, the arrest of Thomas Gardner, Thos. Sewell, Thos. Rich and Alfred D. Evans, by a company of soldiers on Tuesday night. For prudential reasons we hesitated to state the cause of the arrest. In the morning the causes were knewn to almost every person in the city, and as the matical state of the arrest. The heavest every person in the city, and as the matical state of the arrest. The heavest every person in the city, and as the matical state of the arrest. The heavest every person in the city, and as the matical state of the arrest. The heavest every person in the city, and as the matical every person in the city, and as the matical every person in the city, and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the matical every person in the city and as the city and \$1.25 for Chicago Spring; \$1.25(2) 30 for Chicago Spring; \$1.25(2) 30 for red.

The company of the arrest of Corn dull; \$70,000 bus. \$1.25(2) 40 for red.

Frame Store from Market Square to No. 12,

Frame Store from Market Square to No. 12,

N. Third St. a few doors above Market, store recently occupied by Mr. Duncas, where he will be some the city and the cit

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30

Flour firm and advancing. Wheat steady; corn quiet, white 77@78c; yellow 76@77c. Whisky quiet at 40@41c. Coffee firm.

### New Advertisements

BARR'S AUCTION STORE.

oct80 dtf

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary have this day issued to the subscriber on the estate of John Gingrich, late of Conewago township, Dauphin counnty, dec'd. All creditors of said estate will present their oct30 doaw6w

Conewago township. HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ¿ HARRISBURG, Oct. 30, 1862. GENERAL ORDER)

No. 40.

companies and regiments after they have been delivered by Commissioners at the several camps of rendezvous, cannot be interfered with by recruiting officers.

II. Commandants will not permit recruiting

officers to enter their camps, for the purpose of recruiting, after the drafted men have passed from the hands of the Commissioners, and are placed under their charge. A. G. CURTIN. By order of

Governor and Commander-in Chief. A. L. Russell, Adjutant General. oct30 d3t

DIARIES FOR 1863. HE largest assortment of Diaries for 1868 just received, at BERGNER'S BOOK STORE.

#### NOTICE TOTR ESPASSERS.

E, the undersigned of Conewago town W ship, Dauphin county, do hereby notify all persons trespassing on our lauds, either by gunning or disturbing a vine or fruit trees, that they will be dealt with according to law: A. Bower, John Tuwandt, Jacob Gess, Daniel Grubb,

John S. Risser,

Henry Juty, Philip Shitz John Spangler, M. L. Shenk, George Hoffer, C. Lehman, M. Moyer, Jacob Lehman J. E. Booser, John Brown.

## ADJOURNED SALE.

situated near the State Lunatic Hospital,

Trustee to sell. CAUTION.

### Nem Advertisements

NOTICE.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH IRON STEAMER
WACHUTA.

OTICE is hereby given to whom it may concern, that Henry Lautermilch and Samuel Peck, of East Hanover, have given their promissory note to Jacob Carpman, dated Oct. 21, A. D., 1862, for the payment of three hun-New York Oct. 30. dred dollars. They hereby caution all persons of buying said note, as they refuse paying the same, not having received value for said note.

> HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, Oct. 23, 1862, ENERAL ORDER)

No. 38. I. Men enlisted as volunteers we will not be eceived as substitutes for drafted men. II. Officers of volunteer regiments or com-panies, who have, or will hereatter furnish men rom their commands to be taken in lieu of

drafted men, will not be commissioned.

By order of

A. G. CURTI A. G. CURTIN. Governor and Commander-in-Chief. L. Russell, Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

#### DRAFTED COMMON SCHOOL TRACHERS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. HARRISBURG, Oct. 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR: - The Governor has received auhority from the Secretary of War, to discharge ounty 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 It is believed that no large force of the 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 cer

tificates from the proper County Superintendenis. 8d. 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 Advices from Bernuda state the arrival 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. BURROWES, Superintendent Common Schools ---, Esq., County Superintendent.

BRICK HOUSES AT PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold in front of the Court House,

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 cins the first. The above property is pleasantly located and deserves attention.
GEORE WELKER, Administrator.

oct28-d4t\*

### REMOVAL.

chandise at city prices.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES. W 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.

will please call on or address
WILL. C. KELLER,

FOR RENT.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with back building, situated on Cumberland street, near ennsylvanta Avenue. Also, one on Pennsylvania Avenue, above Cumberland Apply to Dr. A. D. RUIHERFOSD, 7-dlw Front street oct27.dlw

### NOTICE TO EXCISE TAX PAYERS.

HAT in accordance with an act approved July 1st, 1862, entitled "an act to support the Government and to pay interest on the I. The organization of the drafted men into public debt," every person, associated partner-ompanies and regiments after they have been ship 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 th Assistant Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th ection of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective

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, Conewago and Londonderry townships BENJ. F. KENDIG, Assistant Assessor.

West Corner Market Square. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Division No. 2, of 14th District Pa.,

Comprising 4th Ward City of Harrisburg and the following boroughs and townshaps of Dauphin county: Grazz and Millersburg boroughs, Susquehanns, Middle Paxton, Reed, Halifax, Jefferson, Jackson, Rush, Upper Paxtan, Mifflin, Washington, Lykens and Wiconisco townships.

WM. CASLOW, 2d St., 4 doors E. of State.

Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays. amunications may be addressed to me at

Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

DANIEL KENDIG, Assessor 14th Assessment District, P.

### LINDEN HALL, MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

At Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa. FOUNDED 1794.

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REV. WILLIAM C. REICHEL, oct18-d8m

PEACH TREES OF select kinds, strong, stocky and vigorous, two years old, at Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg. Oct. 13, 1862.