

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION. The Daily Telegraph is served to subscribers in the city at 12 cents per copy...

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. The Telegraph is also published weekly, and is furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:

MEDICAL. DYSPEPSIA. A Cure Warranted. Dyspepsia has the following symptoms: 1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.

Pennsylvania Telegraph

THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER. Webster.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan. It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate than any other, and best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation. But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.

Volunteer Notice! Captains of Companies and Commanders of Squads. THE undersigned are prepared to secure for THE Highest Local, Cash and Government Bonds.

CRYSTALIZED CONCENTRATED LEMONADE. A pleasant, healthy beverage. VERY delicious and refreshing for invalids having colds or great thirst.

HENRY REGAN'S Steam Engine and Machine Shop. SIXTH ST. BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET. (J. G. MOORE, JR. STAND.)

DISPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA! Dr. Wisnart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wisnart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me.

DISPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA! Dr. Wisnart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wisnart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me.

DISPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA! Dr. Wisnart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wisnart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me.

EVENING EDITION. From the 201st Regiment.

CAMP COUCH, NEAR CHAMBERSBURG, September 22d, 1864.

Editor Telegraph: To-morrow morning, (Friday) we move again. Whither?—I cannot tell you readers. But the impression is, that we will shape our course up the pike, westward, through Loudon, to some point in the mountains.

Special Orders No. 223—Excerpt. 1. Col. F. Asbury Awt, 201st regiment Penna. Volunteers, is hereby placed in command of all the U. S. troops encamped near Back Creek.

JOHN S. SCHULTZ, Assistant Adjutant General. The following orders were also promulgated, and I reported: for the columns of the DAILY TELEGRAPH, verbatim, I think.

1. In accordance with special orders No. 223, Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna, dated Sept. 22d, 1864, Col. F. Asbury Awt, commanding 201st regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, hereby assumes command of all the U. S. troops encamped near Back Creek.

2. This regiment will be ready to move promptly at 8 o'clock, to-morrow, Sept. 23d, 1864, with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, and 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge boxes.

3. The strictest discipline will be observed on the march—officers to be with their companies. No straggling, or depredations on private property will be allowed. The men will not be allowed to leave the ranks except at the time of resting the whole command. Camp-guards will be established before the troops stack their arms on arriving in camp. No officer will be permitted to leave camp, or their commands, without proper authority from the commanding officer of the troops.

4. Assistant Surgeon, James Henderson, will take charge of the camp, and will take charge of the sick.

By order of F. ASBURY AWT, Col. commanding 201st regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and forces near Back Creek.

The forces under Col. Awt's jurisdiction consist of the five remaining companies of the 201st—A, C, D, I and K—company B, 1st Battalion one hundred days' men, Capt. Wilson; the Patapsco Guards, Capt. McCowan; company A of one hundred days' men, Capt. Wilson; the Keystone Battery, Capt. Hastings commanding, together with the 202d regiment, Col. Albright, making quite a formidable battalion on our anticipated march.

We feel very proud of the additional honors conferred upon our officers. May brighter laurels encircle the brow of our respected officers, and higher honors await them, is the sincere wish of the soldiers of this regiment. Permit me, in this connection, to say that George W. Beisner, Esq., Adjutant of the 202d regiment is a most worthy man, an efficient officer—prompt in the execution of orders, unassuming in his manners, gentlemanly and courteous in his deportment, and is esteemed and respected by all who know him. The Adjutant is a citizen of Harrisburg, and well known at the Capital of the State.

A friend writing to me from company G, Capt. Ensminger, stationed at Bloody Run, Bedford county, states that Company F, Capt. Maloney is also encamped there, and the men are enjoying themselves, vastly in that locality. Of their march from here, he says: "We marched up the pike from Camp Couch towards Chambersburg, near our first camping ground of ten days ago, and in that vicinity made a contract with a farmer to haul our knapsacks to Bloody Run. We marched on till we reached Loudon, where we stopped to prepare dinner. From there we commenced to ascend Cove Mountain, and reached the top about sunset. I suppose it is five miles from Loudon to the summit of the mountain. From the top of Cove Mountain a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained up and down a splendid valley, near the centre of which is located the flourishing town of McConnellsburg."

"A smart shower of rain fell while we were on the mountain, and we commenced to descend at a lively pace, and reached McConnellsburg and camped there, for the night, having marched eight miles in the first day of our departure from Camp Couch. Next morning we resumed our march, crossing four more mountains, named respectively, the Three Brothers and Ray's Hill, halting near a village styled Fairview, encamping for the night in front of Senator Household's residence. We started next morning (Sept. 20th) and marched till two o'clock, P. M., encamping in a field half a mile distant from Bloody Run—making the march in two and a half days, while we were allowed five days to do it. Wasn't that bully for companies H and G?"

"We can hear the engines whistle on the Pennsylvania railroad distant by from here. While halting on the mountains, the men of our company (G) called on Fred H. Light for a speech. Fred mounted a stump and said: "Follow soldiers—I never went to school much in my life, and have not enough in here (tapping his head) to spout Shakespeare. (Hurrah for H—)ght. Got it, Fred, cheered the whole company. Follows, you can all go to h—'s nouted Fred, if that is the way you are going to interrupt me. And that is the way he got out of the scrape of making a speech to the crowd, and a donkey of himself. A cheerful spirit prevails among the men in camp this evening, and I have no doubt that the all will come to time at 8 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, the starting hour from Camp Couch. I shall keep your readers advised of our movements. The inquiry was made this evening what shall be done with H? Carry him along reined all hands, if we are obliged to stop him away in one of our knapsacks. And H will go with the crowd, that's settled. In haste, An Rebel."

A. H. B., Corporal company I.

By Telegraph.

From Washington.

BOATS FIRED INTO. Rebel Prisoners at Point Lookout.

Kearly's Defeat Creates a Panic at Richmond.

Paymasters Left for the Army to Pay the Troops in Fall.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. Commodore Parker, of the Potomac flotilla, communicates the following to the Secretary of the navy: On the night of the 16th inst., one of the boats of the U. S. steamer Currituck, while in search of blockade runners at the mouth of the Potomac river, was fired into from the shore. Wm. King, captain of the Hold, was instantly killed, and George H. McNeil, landsman, severely wounded.

The rebel officers, brought to Washington to-day from Point Lookout, to be transferred to Northern prisons, will not believe that Sheridan has achieved victories in the Shenandoah Valley, as proclaimed in the official dispatches.

The rebel officers, brought to Washington to-day from Point Lookout, to be transferred to Northern prisons, will not believe that Sheridan has achieved victories in the Shenandoah Valley, as proclaimed in the official dispatches.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submit to a division now, it is not as yet, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war.

Serious Accident at the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Depot.

A Number of Persons Severely Injured.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24. About two o'clock on Saturday a serious accident took place at the new depot of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, on Market street below Sixteenth.

On the northern end of the lot there is a space 86 feet in width, and extending along the entire Fifth street front, which the workmen were about to roof over.

This roof was intended to be supported by a series of iron rafters, which were designed to span the entire space of eighty-six feet and to be supported by a system of rods and braces.

Eight of these rafters were in their places and some of the "pullies" or wooden joists upon which the roof would rest had been laid upon the rafters.

Wooden braces which ran across the iron rafters were inserted in the western wall. For some reason, at present unexplained, the braces cut from their places in the wall and falling the whole mass of timber.

The injured persons were rescued as speedily as possible from the ruins, and immediate attention was given to the wounded. The names of the sufferers are as follows: Wm. Young, foreman for Mr. Allison; thought to be fatally injured. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

John Bellshaw, also seriously injured, taken to the same hospital. Charles Wright, John Kane, John Henderson, Daniel Hunt, Baltazar Amaris, were more or less injured. They were taken to their homes.

Latest from North Carolina.

New York, Sept. 24. By the arrival of the steamer Albany, we have received North Carolina advices to the 22d ult.

Gen. Sherman's Army.

THE GREAT EXODUS ORDER.

It will Not Be Withdrawn.

IT WAS ISSUED FOR PEACE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1864.—James M. Calhoun, Mayor, E. E. Rawson, and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta.—Gentlemen:—I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanitarian case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta, have a deep interest.

We must have peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must close the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop the war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with arms and instruments which will enable us to accomplish our purpose.

No, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent in its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later war will compel the inhabitants to go.

Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will inaugurate the scene of the next month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will.

War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submit to a division now, it is not as yet, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war.

Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I and this army, become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come, from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as has swept the South into rebellion; but you can point out, so that we may know those who desire a Government and those who insist on its dissolution.

You might as well appeal against the thunderstorm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetual in pride. We don't want your negroes, or your houses or your lands, or anything you have; but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements, we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you.

I repeat, then, that, by the original compact of government, the United States had certain rights in Georgia, which have never been relinquished, and never will be. The South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom houses, &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not see starve.

Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different; you deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent carloads of soldiers and ammunition, and moulded shell and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people, who only asked to live in peace at their old homes, and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success.

But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield our homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta. Yours, in haste, W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

GENERAL EDWARD'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, EAST POINT, GA., Sept. 9, 1864.—General Field Orders, No. 16.—It is with pride, gratification, and a sense of Divine favor, that I congratulate this noble army upon the successful termination of the campaign.

Your officers claim for you a wonderful record—for example, a march of four hundred (400) miles, thirteen (13) distinct engagements, four thousand (4,000) prisoners, and twenty (20) stands of colors captured, and three thousand (3,000) of the enemy's dead buried in your front.

Four movements upon the enemy's flank have been bold and successful: first upon Resaca, second upon Dallas, third upon Kennesaw, fourth upon Nickajack, fifth, via Roswell, upon the Augusta railroad; sixth upon "Ezra Church," to the southwest of Atlanta, and seventh upon Jonesboro and the Macon railroad. Atlanta was evacuated while you were fighting at Jonesboro.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY TELEGRAPH. The following are the rates for advertising in this paper. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference: For a Half Square, per Line, per Day, 10 CENTS. For a Full Square, per Line, per Day, 20 CENTS.

with pride, gratification, and a sense of Divine favor, that I congratulate this noble army upon the successful termination of the campaign. Your officers claim for you a wonderful record—for example, a march of four hundred (400) miles, thirteen (13) distinct engagements, four thousand (4,000) prisoners, and twenty (20) stands of colors captured, and three thousand (3,000) of the enemy's dead buried in your front.

Four movements upon the enemy's flank have been bold and successful: first upon Resaca, second upon Dallas, third upon Kennesaw, fourth upon Nickajack, fifth, via Roswell, upon the Augusta railroad; sixth upon "Ezra Church," to the southwest of Atlanta, and seventh upon Jonesboro and the Macon railroad. Atlanta was evacuated while you were fighting at Jonesboro.

The country may never know with what patience, labor and exposure you have tagged away at every natural and artificial obstacle that an enterprising and confident enemy could interpose. The terrific battles you have fought may never be realized or credited; still a glad acclaim is already greeting you from the Government and the people, in view of the results you have helped to gain, and I believe a sense of the magnitude of the achievements of the last hundred days will not abate, but increase with time and history.

Our rejoicing is tempered, as it always must be, by the soldier's sorrow at the loss of his companions-in-arms. On every hillside, in every valley throughout your long and circuitous route, from Dalton to Jonesboro, you have buried them.

Your trusted and beloved commander fell in your midst; his name, the name of M'Pherson, carries with it a peculiar feeling of sorrow. I trust the impress of his character is upon you all, to incite you to generous actions and noble deeds.

My first intimate acquaintance with you dates from the 25th of July. I never beheld fiercer assaults than the enemy then made, and I never saw troops more steady and self-possessed in action than your divisions which were then engaged.

I have learned that for cheerfulness, obedience, rapidity of movement and confidence in battle, the Army of the Tennessee is not second to any. It shall be my study that your fair record shall continue, and my purpose to assist you to move steadily forward and plant the old flag in every proud city of the Rebellion.

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen. Official: SAMUEL L. TAGGART, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Williamsport, Muncy, Uniontown, Watsonstown, Millon, Lewisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury, Trevorton, Georgetown, Lykensown, Millersburg, Halifax, Danville, AND HARRISBURG.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned offers to subdivide the trade, a choice lot of the best liquors ever brought to Harrisburg, viz: French Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Irish, Bourbon, Wheat and Old Rye Whisky; Foreign and Domestic Wines, such as Champagne, Claret, Catawba, &c. All liquors warranted pure, and of the best quality, and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine the assortment at the store, on South Second street, two doors below Chestnut.

LIQUID RENNET. LIQUID RENNET yields with milk the most luscious of all desserts for the table; the lightest and most grateful diet for invalids and children. Milk contains every element of the body's constitution when coagulated with rennet it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. When well aged it acquires a powerful curd, and is used as a most valuable and nutritious article of diet.

PHOTOGRAPHS. A LARGE assortment of Photographs of all Generals and Field pictures for sale at \$1 per dozen, at SOHREFFER'S, 115 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. my26

POCKET BOOKS, BUCKSKIN PURSES, PORTFOLIOS, and a general variety of LEATHER GOODS, just received at BERGNER'S BOOK STORE.

BUTTER, BUTTER.—Fresh roll butter from Snyder county received every week. Also eggs at (my) BOYER & KOEHLER.