

The Columbia Spy
COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1862.
Washington Pennsylvania Soldiers
Relief Association

At a meeting of Hope Lodge, No. 8, I. O. G. T. held Sept. 30th, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Thomas Bennett, one of the members of this lodge who exposed himself at the country's call to the privations and dangers of war, has been called upon to offer his life on the altar of patriotism.

Resolved, That we have heard with grief and sorrow of the death of our late brother, and of the painful circumstances connected with it; that we cherish a lively recollection of his virtues and worth as a man, and of his zealous interest in the welfare of our Order, and that we deeply sympathize with the bereaved partner and relations, and tender to them our sincere condolences in their affliction.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to visit the friends of the deceased on the part of the Lodge, and to communicate to them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the usual tokens of mourning be displayed on the furniture of the Lodge Room for thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in the Columbia Spy and Lancaster Express.

The Election.—The election on Tuesday, although of unusual importance, and so looked upon by all parties, was attended by very little excitement in our town. It resulted, as every body knows, in the vindication of Pennsylvania's loyalty at home.

The result in the State has been a complete Union victory, as far as can be gathered from the returns, by a heavy majority. In this county an old-fashioned majority has been given for Thaddeus Stevens, re-electing that gentleman to Congress, and for the entire ticket.

Our return our thanks to Commissioner Holloway for a copy of the "Patent Office Report" for 1861.

Rev. Robt. A. Brown, pastor elect of the Presbyterian Church, will preach tomorrow (Saturday) morning and evening in the Lutheran Church.

- 1. Lancaster city—Edward Myers, Union, re-elected.
- 2. Philadelphia city—William Kelly, Union, re-elected.
- 3. Philadelphia city—Leonard Myers, Union, re-elected.
- 4. Philadelphia city—John D. Kelly, Union, re-elected.
- 5. Philadelphia city and Bucks—M. Russell, Union, re-elected.
- 6. Montgomery and Lehigh—John D. Kelly, Union, re-elected.
- 7. Chester and Delaware—M. Russell, Union, re-elected.
- 8. Berks—S. E. Adams, Dem.
- 9. Lancaster—Thaddeus Stevens, Union, re-elected.
- 10. Schuylkill and Lebanon—Meyer Strouse, Dem., re-elected.
- 11. Monroe, &c.—Philip Johnson, Dem., re-elected.
- 12. Luzerne and Susquehanna—Charles Denison, Dem., vice Gov. Union.
- 13. Bradford, &c.—Henry W. Tracy, Ind. Rep.
- 14. Dauphin, &c.—John J. Patterson, Union, vice Killingly, do.
- 15. York, &c.—Joseph Bailey, Dem., re-elected by the Union vote over Glassbrenner, Dem.
- 17. Huntingdon, &c.—S. S. Blair, Union, re-elected.
- 16. Adams, &c.—A. H. Crouch, Dem.
- 18. Centre, Tioga, &c.—James T. Hailo, Independent Republican, re-elected.
- 19. Erie, Clearfield, &c.—G. W. Schofield, Union.
- 20. Mercer, Clarion, &c.—A. M. Myers, Union.
- 21. Westmoreland, &c.—John L. Dawson, Dem.
- 22. Pittsburg, &c.—James K. Moorhead, Union, re-elected.
- 23. Butler, Armstrong, &c.—Thomas Williams, Union, vice McKnight, do.
- 24. Beaver, Green, &c.—John W. Wallace, Union.

ROLL OF CO. K, 135th REGT. PENN. VOLS.—Owing to various adverse circumstances we have never until now received for publication a complete list of the members of Co. K, 135th Regt. P. V. We give below a roll of the company, now serving in the Provost Guard in Washington city.

NAME	N. W.	S. W.
Thos. E. Johnson	123	221
James Stenker	109	197
Surgeon General		
Wm. Ross	123	220
James P. Barr	109	193
Congress		
Thaddeus Stevens	120	220
Gen. M. Steinman	109	198
Benjamin Chamneys	122	220
Nathaniel Mayer	122	220
H. B. Bowman	123	220
H. C. Lehman	122	220
Abraham Peters	110	198
Nathan Wurley	110	198
Dr. John Martin	110	198
A. J. Caldwell	109	198

NAME	N. W.	S. W.
District Attorney		
J. B. Livingston	122	223
David G. Eichelman	110	198
County Commissioner		
D. Kemper	122	223
Geo. M. Miller	110	198
Directors of Poor		
Samuel Shoeb	121	217
Leonard Pickett	120	220
G. L. Ecker	108	198
Jos. M. Watts	110	200
Prison Inspectors		
A. Groff	122	223
Geo. Long	122	223
A. Z. Klingwallt	110	198
J. D. Decker	110	198
County Surveyor		
A. K. Witmer	122	223
C. Hoffman	110	198
Auditor		
John Strohm, Jr.	122	222
Jno. L. Lightner	110	197

The County majorities for Congress—complete with the exception of two districts, which will probably increase Stevens' majority to over 4,400—is as follows:

DISTRICT	STEVENS
1 Lancaster City	343
2 Drumore	34
3 Elizabethtown	30
4 Mount Union	50
5 Donegal West	172
6 New Holland (Earl)	10
7 Elizabeth	90
8 Strasburg	157
9 Manchester	157
10 Salisbury	230
11 Roomstown (Coalbrook East)	49
12 Maytown (Donegal East)	25
13 Coughstown (Carnarvon)	46
14 Marietta	69
15 Burt	8
16 Calverton	107
17 Luzitz	40
18 Lutz (Warwick)	151
19 Marietta	148
20 Columbia	148
21 Liberty	82
22 Leacock	82
23 Brecknock	15
24 Mount Joy	126
25 Pottsville (E. Hempfield)	131
26 Lampeter West	230
27 Conestoga	200
28 Washington	9
29 Kutztown	75
30 Bainbridge (Conoy)	120
31 Nesfield (Manheim-twp)	125
32 Millerstown (Manor)	150
33 Earl West	146
34 Hempfield West	146
35 Strasburg-twp	173
36 Indianopolis (Manor)	173
37 Coalinga West	8
38 Blue Ball (Earl East)	167
39 Paradise	60
40 Rohrerstown (E. Hempfield)	59
41 Lancaster-twp	84
42 Lampeter East	216
43 Little Britain	12
44 Leacock Upper	81
45 Penn	115
46 Adamstown	20
47 Clay	173
48 Pequea	151
49 Provenience	129
50 Mt. Pleasant	11
51 Mount Joy-twp (new)	000
52 Batho	180
53 Doyalstown (new)	000
Total	501 4937

We give below a partial return of the State vote, and a list of Congressmen reported elected, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the latter. Returns are incomplete and may prove deceptive. Some districts are close and the official returns only will decide who is elected.

REPUBLICAN MAJ.	DEMOCRATIC MAJ.
Allegany	4500 Berks
Philadelphia	2500 York
Lancaster	4500 Schuylkill
Chester	2000 Montgomery
Erie	1500 Lycoming
Delaware	1300 Bucks
Franklin	800 Cumberland
Indiana	200 Fulton
Somerset	850 Carbon
Mifflin	120

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED

1. Philadelphia city—Samuel J. Randall, Dem., vice Lehman, do.	2. Philadelphia city—Charles O'Neill, Union, vice C. J. Diddle, Dem.
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Special caution is given after racking the wine to keep the casks always full, enough wine should be added for this purpose, kept in a demijon or keg. It requires frequent examinations, every three or four weeks, when it should be filled up.

There is an improvement in the fermentation of wines which I have never tried, but will this season. When the wine must be put into the cask, and filled within about five inches of the top, (to leave room for fermentation)—a tin siphon is fitted tight in the bung with the end of the tube in a bucket of water, without the wine coming in contact with the atmospheric air.

I usually make from three hundred to five hundred gallons of wine per year, out of the Catawba grapes alone, and have never yet had a cask spoil, following strictly the above directions, and my wine is readily sought after at seven dollars per dozen; and is considered equal to the very best Hock or Madeira.

A. M. RAMMO.

Our Army Correspondence.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Oct. 13, '62.
DEAR SIR:—We are again on the tramp—after that body of cavalry that did Chambersburg so nicely. On Sunday evening our Brigade was ordered to proceed to Frederick. We were soon under way and arrived at Frederick at midnight. Found sentinals and everybody else sound asleep; we bivouacked on the sidewalks; at day-break moved to the north side of the town. Word then arrived that the rebels would enter by way of New Market. We then moved in that direction. Another courier arrived—they were approaching by way of Monocacy. To Monocacy went we. After trotting from place to place during the entire day, our regiment and the 36th Massachusetts were ordered to Point of Rocks. We took the cars at dusk, and arrived at 9 o'clock. The 45th then advanced during the night to Nolan's Ferry, and learned that the rebels, with all their booty, had crossed into Virginia during the afternoon—closely watched by our cavalry. And here we are—two regiments of infantry, (1400 men)—facing 5,000 cavalry through Maryland. Had we been on good horses and the rebels on foot, we might have held our own cavalry to—watch them closely; but we were not mounted, consequently never got a sight. It really seems scarcely that our cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton permitted this marauding party to pass through and around his cavalry lines without destroying them, his force being double their number.

Our Colonel is swearing a little about it this morning, having run his Brigade of foot soldiers through the country day and night after them, and without success.—What do you think of this raid? Isn't it lucky that the Columbia militia got home so soon, else they might have been on route for Dixie. I could not help but rejoice at their good luck—I mean the Columbia militia—the knee-deep in blood and cannon mouth claps.

The management of our army is done on scientific West Point principles. The invasion of Pennsylvania and the surrounding of our army of 200,000 men by 5,000^{*} rebels, would in Ireland be considered a joke—but we, sir, believe it to be profound strategy, and is in accordance with that "grand anacrona" of the Herald for the immediate suppression of the rebellion. Your readers may not see the point, but let me assure them, that of this system of strategy that has been steadily pursued by the young Napoleon during the last year is permitted to develop, the rebellion will certainly be crushed within the next fifteen or twenty years—providing the rebels can then be convinced of the grand plans of our Generals. We are generally in good health.

Yours, &c., "45."
*Only 1500 as it turns out.

WAR NEWS!

Daring Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

Interesting Particulars of the Affair—Occupation of Chambersburg—Destruction of Government Property—Immense Quantity of Clothing and Shoes Captured—The Rebels made a Circuit of our Lines—The Rebels Loaded with Boots and Shoes—Their Escape into Virginia.

The recent raid of Stuart's Rebel Cavalry into Pennsylvania, as far as five miles north of Chambersburg, and from thence towards Gettysburg, to which point cannot yet be definitely ascertained, is without exception the boldest act of the war, and far surpassed in audacity and daring the celebrated raid on the White House, at an earlier period of the war. It is difficult to conceive that the feat would be attempted without positive previous knowledge of just where they were going and just what amount of opposition likely to be met with. It is believed hereabouts that guides accompanied them who knew as much about the condition of affairs at Mercersburg and Chambersburg as the citizens of these towns themselves, and perhaps more.

None of the private dwellings were destroyed by the fire. The buildings were fired about half past seven o'clock. The citizens of the town were gathered together at different points, and, of course, had to endure the mortification of being passive spectators of the scene. Some few straggling soldiers were in the town at the time the rebels entered, but either remained concealed or made their escape towards Hagerstown or Harrisburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 13.—There has been a "high old time" in the town during the past three days, caused by the sudden appearance of the rebels, but the excitement has now somewhat subsided, and business is beginning to assume its wonted way.—The visit of the rebels was short and sweet but they stayed quite long enough, and all but a few of their sympathizers (and there are many here) were delighted when they departed. They came in rags and filth but went away like gentlemen—that is, if, in god, new clothing will outfit a man to be called a gentleman—for the stores and two car-loads of new clothing were seized and distributed among the party, and their appearance was bright as a "new pin;" in fact their appearance was highly creditable to Philadelphia tailors and seamstresses, who made up the uniforms for "the boys" in McClellan's army.

The damage by the conflagration will exceed two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company suffer to the extent of \$80,000. Mr. O. N. Lull, the Superintendent of the road, had all his furniture destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The car, engine, wood and water houses of the Company were totally destroyed, and for a space of three hundred square yards, there is now nothing left but the blackened and smouldering remains. The track was uninjured, and the trains to day are running as usual.

The warehouses of Messrs. Wanderlinch & Neid contained a large amount of ammunition and stores, among the former seven hundred thousand cartridges, seven hundred muskets, and a quantity of shells, loose powder &c. &c. When the building blew up, there was no one near; but those in the other sections of the town made some of the tallest traveling that ever has been seen in this section of the country, or anywhere else. Fortunately no one was injured. One car was loaded with revolvers, which the rebels carried off with them. Two long trains of cars, loaded with goods consigned to private individuals, were not disturbed.

Gen. Hampton appeared to be in command, and appeared anxious that the citizens should not suffer. One of the officers exhibited a long list of the most prominent Unionists in this place, and said he was fully posted in regard to the feeling of the people of this section.

The rebels were accompanied by one resident of this place and several from Hagerstown, who acted as spies and pilots. They departed with the company in which they came. If they had remained here their necks would have been circled with a hompen cravat.

Additional Particulars.
FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 12—6 o'clock, P. M. The following is a special despatch to the American:

When the intelligence was received here that the crossing of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, it was generally anticipated that they would endeavor to make their exit from this State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and Gen. McClellan immediately ordered a movement of troops to intercept them on the roads leading in that direction.

On Saturday afternoon we had intelligence of their having reached Emmetsburg, by way of the Fairfield road, where they halted for some hours.

During Saturday afternoon and evening large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick, to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated that the purpose of the rebels to destroy these as well as the railroad bridge at Monocacy station. Other troops were also sent out on the different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line, and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

Intelligence was received on Saturday night at 12 o'clock that the enemy was moving towards Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro, which is about eight miles northeast of the city, they having diverged from the direct road from Emmetsburg, as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary for their safety.

On reaching Woodsboro, General Stuart ascertained from his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed to intercept him, and that General McClellan had discovered his movement eastward in time to afford ample protection to the Government property at Frederick and its vicinity. This made it necessary that he should move rapidly, to avoid capture before reaching the Potomac.

On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and the Monocacy Junction was safe, consisting, besides the bridge, of twelve locomotives, two hundred loaded cars, and great quantities of hospital and army stores and wagons, they started off in an easterly direction, by the Liberty town road, to New Market, on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac, of ten or fifteen miles, making it necessary to push for the fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy.

Escape of the Rebels—Artillery Fight at Nolan's Ferry.
FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 12—11 P. M.—Special to Baltimore American.—All the information here indicates that the rebels accomplished their raid with impunity, passing from above the right of our army along the rear, and recrossing into Virginia in the vicinity of Nolan's Ferry. They numbered 2500 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, but no baggage train except a few ambula-

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Defeat of Price's Rebel Army—The Victory Complete—Most of their Ammunition and Baggage Trains Captured—Over 2,000 Prisoners Taken.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Corinth, says that General Grant recalled General Rosecrans from the pursuit of Price's retreating army, on the 9th. He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed and demoralized, and incapable of further mischief. He had intended following in order to prevent another concentration, believing that now was the time to destroy them.

The enemy abandoned and spiked in their flight eleven guns, and three caissons were destroyed. Most of their ammunition and baggage trains were captured. Our victory is incontrovertibly one of the cleanest of the war.

The enthusiasm of the army for Rosecrans is boundless. Altogether we have 2,000 prisoners, including nearly one hundred officers, besides the wounded.

About 1,000 Rebels have been killed.—Our loss is 350 killed and 1,200 wounded. Accurate reports are impossible, until the army returns to Corinth. Gen. Oglesby's army is better, but is dangerous. Colonel Smith and Gilbert are improving.

GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Official Despatches from General Buell—Our Forces Everywhere Successful—Confirmation of the Death of Generals Jackson and Terrell—The Enemy Repulsed and Falling Back.

"PERRYVILLE, Ky., via BARDSTOWN, }
October 10. }
Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief.
I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry since then. It was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th, but the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body retired towards Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under General Gilbert, moved in the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th within ten miles of the town, where the battle was fought to be in force.

The left column, under General McCook, came up on the Knoxville road about ten o'clock yesterday, the 8th inst. It was ordered in position and a strong reconnaissance directed. At four o'clock I received a request from General McCook for reinforcements, and I ordered that the left column be seriously engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely repulsed.

Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre, and orders were sent to the right column, under General Crittenden, which was advancing by Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get into position in time to produce any desired results. The action continued until dark. Some skirmishing also occurred in the centre. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to attack at six o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard, but the main body has fallen back in the direction of Harrisburg.

I had no accurate report of our losses yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrell, I regret to say, are among the number killed.

[Signed] Major General D. C. BUELL.

LOUISVILLE, October 10, 12 o'clock, midnight.—A despatch from Bardstown to Gov. Robinson says that General Crittenden's force was not engaged in Wednesday's fight, and that General Wood's force was but temporarily engaged, not having arrived in season.

At night the rebels retreated towards Harrisburg, but were hemmed in. Gen. Kirby Smith's detachment had separated from the other rebel detachments on Dick river.

On Thursday we occupied advantageous positions on all sides of the enemy. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

Our loss in killed and wounded on Wednesday was 1,500. The loss of the enemy is considered much larger.

The reports of a severe battle near Perryville on Thursday are incorrect.

The reports came from four persons who left Perryville at seven o'clock on that morning, when skirmishing had commenced with slight cannonading.

Officers who left the battle-field at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon say the firing ceased before 8 o'clock in the morning, and the remainder of the rebels were making their way towards Harrisburg, pursued by the Federal army.