LIES FER ANNUE, in advance. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING! WADDING! TWINES, WICKING,

OOTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, IN STORE, and FOR SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS. 10. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

STARNS, BATTS, AND CARPET CHAIN. The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5

16,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 0.000 Sheets Black Wadding. 6,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 cts. per lb. 000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton and Linen. of a general secontment of TWINES, TIDY COT-LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE.

No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Owner of New St.)
(I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to ve goods lower than any other house in thi R. T. WHITE. TARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. ,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 2,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

Carpet Chain. 590 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. Alto, Ooverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and A. H. FRANCISCUS, 15 2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

TOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS. 33 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of CUBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, MRASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS,

FANCY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS. Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, VASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, aper Bags, Incigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Robby Horses, &c , &c

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. trangers visiting the city are invited to look through Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. UTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. OBERT SHUEMAKER

& CO., lotheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

VINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF HITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS

elers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

LEN EOHO MILLS.

McCALLUM & CO.

EXCUPACIONERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c., arpetings, of our own and other makes, to hich we call the attention of cash and shortme buyers.

SHOE-FINDINGS. INEN MACHINE THREADS,

One and Two-Ounce Spools. SHOE THREADS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR HARNESS MANUFACTURERS. MUHINE SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND LAING & MAGINNIS, SHOE FINDERS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON,

No. 325 CHESTNUT street WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES.

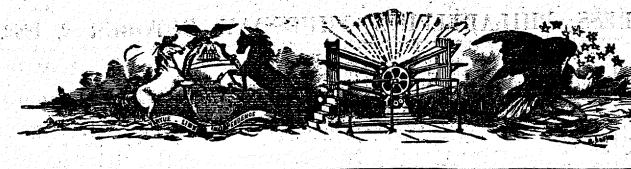
Importers, 324 CHESTRUT Street, below Fourth.

CABINET FURNITURE. V. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

 $^{NO.\,1209}$ CHESTNUT ST.

03 FUPERIOR FURNITURE

ALWAYS ON HAND. MOORE & CAMPION. BILLIARD TABLES,



NOTICES.

elow, to hear claims of exemption on the part of thos

citizens who, at their former sittings, were absent from home IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE COM-

MILITIA BRAFT.

MONWEALTH.

ous affair altogether, to us poor privates. Fatigue, loss of supper and sleep, made each mile seem like ten. However, after marching about five miles from the railroad depot, we halted at an old favern, and there remained

uepot, we hatted at an our revern, and there remained until about eight o'clock.

The rain continued to fell, but, regardless of that, the men threw themselves down on the ground, and most of them slept two or three hours with a will. Your humble correspondent, more fortunate than others, discovered that, by creeping through two stone walls, a stable could be reached large enough to accommodate three with shelter, though the floor heine hard earth, was not so self-as

pared with our good quarters at the fair grounds, but after laying the ground out into streets, and erecting our tents, it looked more comfortable; and here we have

been ever since.

Our boys have foraged for cedar trees, and one may be found by the side of almost every tent, thus making our atreets look more beautiful and cheerful, and more shady.

And to those who are mused to camp life let me say that

Clarence H. Clark, Surgeon George I. McLeod, Assistant Surgeon A. L. Eakin—all gentlemanly and efficient

flicers.
Our captaint are as fine a body of men as one could
Our captaint are as fine a body of men as one could
Our captaint are as fine a body of men as one could

not only gives a man an appetite, but his mind is free from business care; and a consciousness that he is serv-ing God and his country, by sacrificing many privileges and pleasures makes him contented and happy.

ties are performed with the utmost harmony and dignity, and with as much precision and order as battalion drill, it affords us a great deal of epjoyment, and many pleasant lokes daily go the rounds of the company. We have had

really unpleasant crizzie has been failing an day, so we are obliged to stay in our tents, or get wet. This makes us wish still more for home. I hope it will not be long before I shall have the pleasure of shaking your hand and talking to you in person. I hope I have not tired you, and will close by saying, that if the 3d Regiment Reserve Brigade is again needed to serve State or Government in

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Who

Was Responsible?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tri-

The writer of this was present at a conversation between Colonel Miles and Colonel Ford, on the cocasion of a visit by Colonel Miles to the battery and camps on Maryland Height. At that time an attack was ex-

ected the next day. Colonel Miles spoke of the streng and importance of the position, and told Colonel Ford that he expected him to hold it to the last extremity, to

I am, most truly, yours,

une makes the following statements:

cy, they will again willingly shoulder arm

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

PENING

FALL AND WINTER

RETAIL DRY GOODS

CLOAKS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st,

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

(SUCCESSOR TO L. J. LEVY & CO.)

723 CHESTNUT STREET.

T. SNODGRASS' OLOTH HOUSE NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.

PLAIN WEAR FOR FRIENDS. A FULL STOCK OF FANCIES. TANOY CASSIMERES.

Black Cassimeres. Union Cassimeres. Boys' Cassimeres. Black Cloths. Black Beavers.

Ladies' Cloakings, &c. COMPRISING THE LARGEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER OFFERED. COOPER & CONABD. S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES. LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINENS.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOV PRICES, to which additions are made of all

EMBROIDERIES.

NOVELTIES. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. L'DWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, will open, this morning— Beautiful Shades of Poplins.

Beautiful Shades of Popins.
Plain and Fancy Silks.

Rich Printed Cashmeres and Reps.
Fine quality French Merinoes.
A great variety of new styles of Dress Goods.
B.—New Goods opening daily.

825 RALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Fall Cloaks opened daily. New Fati Closks in preparation.
Winter Closks in preparation.
Striped all-wool Broche Shawls, \$8.
Fall and Winter Woollen Shawls.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Fine Ready-made Clothing for boys. Suits made to order. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

Just opened, several large lots Cassimeres.
Boys' wear of every grade and style.
11,000 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to \$2.
6.4 Blue Fiannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Cloths.
Ladies Cloaking Cloths for Fall and Winter.
DRESS GOODS. Bep. Poplins, French Merinoes, Delaines, &c.
Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.

ARMY BLANKETS.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

GOODS FOR AUTUMN. Autumn Silks, dark colored Checks.
Black, Plain, and Figured Silks.
New designs Fancy De Laines.
Bich De Laines of lower grades.
Foil du Nords and Long Champs.
Handsome and new Plaid Cashmere
Plaid Valencias and Worsted.
Poplins and Figured Droguets.
Franch Chintzea of new styles French Chintzes of new styles. New assortments of French Merinos

la Shawls and Striped Broche. Fancy Shirting Flancels. Embroidered Table Covers. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. STEEL & SON.

No. 713 North TENTH St., above Coates w open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS. Rich Fancy Silks. New Shades Plain Silks. red Black Silks. Figured Black Silks.
Plain Black Silks at Low Prices.
Bich Figured and Plaid French Reps.
Plain French Reps, all shades.
Plain French Merinces, all shades.
PLAIN ALPACAS,
In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.
Poll De Chevres, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable Dres Goods. Also, a large assortment of BLAOK STELLA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS, sell-tf AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

NEW GOODS.—MOUSLIN DE-laines; new styles neat Plaid Glace Poplins; Plain Beps, Blue, Green, and Brown; Figured Cashmeres; beautiful neat Figured Rep Poplins; Blue and Solferi-no Delaines; new Calicoes, choice patterns; neat Plaid Flannel for Gents' Shirts, very desirable and scarce; also a nice assortment of Cassimeres for Men and Boys, at JOHN H. STOKES', au30

O CASES SOLID FIG'D SILKS Solid Brown Figured, Solid Blue Figured, Solid Green Figured. EYBE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH. DUNE BLUE AND BROWN MERI-NOES— Humboldt Purple Merinoes,

Light and Dask Brown Merinoes.
EYBE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH. se 24 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE SHAWLS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Full Line of Woollen Shawis.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. SILK AND DRESS GOODS.

FALL STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS A. W. LITTLE & Co.,

se25-2m No. 325 MARKET ST. PAPER HANGINGS.

WALL PAPER AT RETAIL. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, No. 12 North THIRD Street.

CARPETINGS. A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-OLDDEN & RICKNER,

No. 832 ABOH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, are now receiving their FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO CARPETINGS, mbracing all the new styles, which they are offering at LOW PRIOES

COPARTNERSHIPS. COPARTNERSHIP .- The un. Of Right Line of the second of

FOR CASE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1862—se27-6t

NOTICE.—It is hereby certified that the undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the terms hereinafter set forth, to wit:

1. The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BUSH & KURTZ.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods in the City of Philadelphia.

3. The general partners in the said firm are VAN OAMP BUSH and WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ, both residing at No. 1937 VINE Street, in said City of Philadelphia; and the special partner is THEODORE W BAKER, residing at No. 227 North TWENTIETH Street, in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in cash.

5. The said partnership is to commence on the NINE-TEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1862, and will terminate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. inate on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D.

PROPERTY AND A STATE OF

ADSI-6W

Made and severally signed by the said partners, at the Oity of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

VAN CAMP BUSH,

WILLIAM WESLEY KURTZ, General Partners.
THEODOBE W. BAKEE,
Special Partner,

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to superintend the Drafting of Militia, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Governor's Proclamation, sit in their espective Districts, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, the 3d and 3d October, 1862, from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., at the places respectively stated

THOMAS DALLAS. Commissioner for First and Fourth Wards, outh Broad street, between Shippen and Fitzwate EDWARD G. WEBB, Commissioner for Second and Third Wards. Yest side of Moyamensing avenue, second house bel

Marriott street. BENJ. GERHABD, Commissioner for Fifth and Sixth Wards, Northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. SAMITEL BELL, JR. Commissioner for Seventh and Eighth Wards, No. 268 South Sixteenth street. JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

No. 108 North Tenth street. LUDLAM MATTHEWS. ner for Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards, at A. Lukens', Third, above Willow, CONRAD S. GROVE, Commissioner for Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, Washington Hall, corner Eighth and Spring Garden atreets.

THOMAS W PRICE. Commissioner for Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards Kortheast corner Broad and Spring Garden Streets. JAMES BELL, Commissioner for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards No. 1847 North Front street. SAMUEL LLOYD. missioner for Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards,

Hall of Cohocksink Hose Company, Germantown road

Commissioner for Ninth and Tenth Wards

opposite Norris street. BENJ. R. MEARS, Commissioner for Twenty first and Twenty-second Wards. Main street, two doors above Armatt street, AMOS A GREGG,

Comissioner for Twenty third and Twenty-fifth Ward Walton's Hotel, Frankford. WM. STOKES. Commissioner for Twenty-fourth Ward. Commissioners' Hall, corner of Market and Thirty

se30-4t seventh streets. NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS "NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY." STATE OFFICERS. Auditor General.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Surveyor General. WILLIAM 8. ROSS. CONGRESS. First District-First District—OHABLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYBRS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—M. RUSSELL THAYER. SENATOB.

Becond District—JACOB E. B1DGWAY.
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL. ASSEMBLY.
First District—WM. FOSTER.
Becond District—MORTON A. EVERLY.

Becond District—MORTON A. EVERLY.
Third District—THOMAS T. WILLS.
Fourth District—SAMPEL J. BEA.
Fifth District—JOSEPH MOORE.
Sixth District—CHABLES M. OLINGAN.
Beventh District—THOMAS COCHBAN. Righth District—JAMES N. KEENS. Ninth District—JOHN A. BURTON. Tenth District—S. S. PANGAST. Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STERNER Tweifth District—LUKE V. SUTPHID.
Thirteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Fourteenth District—ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
Fifteenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Eixteenth District—EDWARD G. LEE. nteenth District-CHABLES F. ABBOTT.

> District Attorney.
> WILLIAM B. MANN. CITY OFFICERS. Mayor.
> ALEXANDER HENRY City Solicitor.
> F. CARROLL RREWSTER. City Controller. JOSEPH R. LYNDALL. Beceiver of Taxes.
>
> JAMES C. KELOH.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Oity Commissioner. JOHN GIVEN. FRUIT DISPLAY, BY THE FRUIT GROWERS SOCIETY, at HORTICULTURAL Hall, southwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURS-DAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

All the new varieties of GRAPES,
PEARS,
PEACHES, &c.
JEDDO (Japanese) GRAPE VINE will be shown for the first time; MANATAWNEY and other NEW GRAPES.
Tickets, 25 cents. Members of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society admitted free, on showing their tickets at the door. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 29, 1862.—
OF THE "COOPER SHOP" SOLDIERS' HOME, neld this evening, the following preamble and resolution

were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Board has learned that a Fair is now being held at Concert Hall for 'A SOLDIERS' HOME," and whereas, the idea has gone abroad and has been disseminated in this community that this Fair is held for the benefit of the "Cooper Shop" Soldiers' Home, and whereas, the parties conducting, as well as the object of said movement, are unknown to this Board: therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Cooper Stop Soldiers' Home, and the Cooper Stop Soldiers' Home and the Cooper Stop Soldiers' Home are in a wais connected with the Shop Soldiers' Homel are in newise connected with the Fair above referred to.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, President. E. S. HALL, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PRILADRIPHA, Sept. 24, 1862.

An election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at a general meeting of the Stockholders for that purpose, at the Office of the Company, No. 435 and 437 OHESTNUT.

Street, on MONDAY, October 6th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A:

M.

Sept. 10t. Secretary 270 tem.

se25-10t Secretary pro tem. AVIS AUX ELEGANTS.

MR. PAUL ANDBIOT, Géraud de la maison de Tailleurs de ME. GBANDVILLE STOKES, 609
OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, a l'honneur de prevenir ses nombreux amin et connaissancès qui l'ont deja favorise de leur clientelle, (sinsi que les etrangers.) qu'il vient de regevoir de Paris et Londres les modes les plus recentes et les mieux portees pour la saison d'biver.

Mr. Grandville Stokes a mis à sa disposition les etoffes les plus belles, et les meilleures qualites, des premierès manufactures d'Europe.

manufactures d'Europe.

Les militaires, ainsi que les officiers de tous grades y trouverons les meilleures qualites d'étoffes a des prix très moderes. L'elegance de sa coupe, ainsi que le cachet de distinction qui la caracterise est deja trop connu du pubic, pour en renouvelles leur mérites. GIRARD COLLEGE. THE DIRECTORS of the Girard College give notice that they are prepared to BIND OUT, in the State of Pennsylvania, THIRTY ORPHANS, in accordance with the Will of Stephen Girard, to suitable occupations, such as Agriculture, Navigation, Arts, Mechanical Trades, and Manuferty of the Stephen Girard, the suitable occupations are as a griculture, Navigation, Arts, Mechanical Trades, and Manuferty of the Stephen Girard, and Manuferty of the S

factores. The master will be required to teach his apprentice his respective art, and to furnish him with sutable board and lodging in his own place of residence, (experiment, for special reasons, the apprentice may be allowed to board elsewhere.) The master will be allowed. to take each orphan on trial for a term not exceeding one month, and the apprentice; when bound, will be furnished by the Institution with a suitable outfit. Persons deby the Institution with a Santasia outcomes arous of obtaining an apprentice can apply at the College, between the hours of 3 and 5, P. M.; or, if not ottlevens of Philadelphia, can address the undersigned in writing, glving name, residence, occupation, and reference—the latter, whenever possible to be residents of Philadelphia.

Because of Girard College.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTE nominated for Congress by the National Union Cortion, held at Doylestown, on the 23d September, I have the pleasure of addressing the citizens of the District

September 30, Rising Sun, Philadelphia ounty, at 7% o'clock P. M. Wednesday, October 1, Hulmesville, Bucks county, at day, October 2, Newtown, Bucks county, at 7 1/2 Pelock P. M. Friday, October 3, Black Horse, Buoks county, at 7% Saturday, October 4, New Hope, Bucks county, at 7% Polock P. M.
Morday, October 6, Bustleton, Physics Mornay, October 7, Bridesburg, Philadelphia county, at 7% o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, October 7, Bridesburg, Philadelphia county, at 7% o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, October 8, Germantown, Philadelphia county, at 7% o'clock P. M.

Thursday, October 9, Quakertown, Bucks county, at 7% o'clock P. M.

Wo'clock P. M.

We'clock P. M.

We'clock P. M.

Dispensed Philadelphia county, at 7% o'clock P. M.

We'clock P. M.

Sign to best a solidation for Balls to

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

DETROIT, Sept. 27, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Michigan, though a new State, is a great State,

In listening to the address of the president, J. B. Crippen, who introduced me to the audience. I learned. to my astonishment, that the population of the State had been doubled in the last ten years, and that its products had been more than doubled. In 1860 the State produced 4,000,000 pounds of weel and 11,000,000 bushels of wheat and the products of both are annually increasing. According to announcement, I addressed the people rom the stand at three o'clock, delivering what was called the annual address, but in reality, what I considered a stump speech. I briefly spoke of the abundan crops, of our great and glorious country, its productive soil, and of our improvements in the mechanic arts-of our agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and pressed

guard, night and day. Yery lew, if any, disturbances have occurred, and only two or three cases of dramkenness have been known, so you see we are very orderly. We have no religious services in tamp, we are sorry to say, but there are five churches in the neighborhood open to all who wish to attend service there. Our rations, for soldiers, are very fine. We get good coffee every day, as well as fresh meat and soft bread. All the boys would be contented on that score were it not that we have to do our own cooking, and wash our own clothes and our own dishes. Many of us, too, have become quite expert in the tailoring line, and should our dear nothers and precious wives and good sisters be called to defend their country, we think we could manage to get along for a while. But it would go hard indeed to see no sign of any of these dear faces for a long time, except a first-class carte de visite—very hard!

Six companies of our regiment are here at present, in all about 450 to 500 men. Our regimental officers are all well known in Philadelphia circles, viz: Colonel O. M. Eskin, Lieutenant Colonel Paynter, Major Wm. M. Grainer, Quartermaster N. B. Browne, Adjutant Clarence H. Clark, Surgeon George I. McLeod, Assistant nany as fifteen thousand persons around the stand distinctly heard what I said, in an address of more than an hour's length, though there was a greater number than that within the enclosure, many thousands of whom were at too great a distance to hear all that was said. I propose to give the principal points I made in my speech, not that my sayings have any particular merit attached to them, but after giving them, I will assign my reason

sericulture, and the praiseworthy objects of the Society I stated that on such occasions it had been customary to have an annual address, in its matter, to partake of the nature and objects of the organization, but on this occasion I would speak of what I know to be first in the minds and hearts of the people-this wicked Rebellion. The audience, with one voice, cried out, "That's what we want to hear -speak about the war." 2. I showed up the hollow-hearted course of England fowards us, in this rebellion, and called upon her British Mejesty's subjects who were in the audience, having

wish. Co. A. Captain John J. Leak, a well-dri'led soldier and a gentleman. Co. B. Captain B. Andrews Knight—no finer gentleman in the regiment. He is believed by every man in his company, and when walking with his men their hearts burn with an affection for him equal to a brother's. He is as gentle and as kind to his lowest private as they could wish him to be, and often as a to them, "Boys, if there is anything you want, let me know." A good officer, and well beloved, is Captain Knight, of Co. B. Co. C, Captain J. D Sorver—a fine victorious, and bring with us a half a million of veteran Hillie gontlemen, good to his men and every one. Co.

F, Captain B. F. Harvey—one of the bost soldiers in the field, having been seven years in the regular army. Co.

F, Captain Thomas D. Groves—one of Philadelphia's master mechanics, and a good and generous officer. Co.

G, Captain George West Blake—a modest, unassuming froors, well armed and equipped, who would sooner give old England a turn than not, and that I was in favor of it, as I felt confident that a majority of the American

tired of a republican form of Government—enraged at the loss of power and spoils, and had determined to break up the Government. I maintained that Breckinthe loss of power and spoils, and had determined to break up the Government. I maintained that Breckin-ridge was nominated with a view to destroy the Government, and that, if he had been elected, he would have been used for that purpose.

4. I asserted that when the rebel ion was inaugurated we had no President, but that the chair was diagraced. by a miserable old mockery of a man from Pennsylvania

that Floyd, Thompson, and Cobb, of his Cabinet, were

will be, to issue a proclamation freeing all the negroes 6. I am for standing by the Government, the army an

and the Government, and cling to the latter as long as crowd. that were more heartily and enthusiastically

soing about doing good." as all men should do. guard. I did not see them, though in the same house-They left yesterday for Tennessee, having taken the oath

of allegiance to the United States, and given bonds for \$20,000, as I am told. Gen. Barrow refused to take the oath, and has been sent to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky. I go from here to Hillsdale, Adrian, and Marshall, where I am invited to address their several agricultural I am, &c., W. G. B BOWNLOW.

Defence of the Delaware Powder Mills. 3D REGIMENT RESERVE BRIGADE.

> respondent told Colonel Miles that there seemed to be a diversity of opinion as to who was responsible for the evacuation, and asked him frankly as to whether it was done by his orders. "No, sir, but in direct opposition to them," was the reply already recorded. Allusion was then made by Colonel Miles to the conversation before mentioned, to which your correspondent was a listener, and also mention made of the order to "hold on till the co's' tail comes off." Colonel Miles remarked that Ford's reply to that order did not indicate that he had the slightest intention of giving up the Heights. This certainly proves the receipt of the despatch.
>
> That Col. Miles was remiss in his duty in not arresting Col. Ford and ordering a recocupation of the heights, if only to prevent the rebels from planting a battery there, is not denied. That he also neglected to fortify Loudon Heights, and the belief that it was impossible to take cannon of sufficiently long range up the Heights. The assertion that Col. Miles was a traitor and a coward is not warranted by the facts, and arises from the old prejudence or miles to halls and arises from the old prejudence or miles to the Miles duting back to Ball Rup. Let warranted by the facts, and arises from the old preju-dice against Col. Miles, dating back to Bull Run. Let ustice be done the living and surely meted out to the PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT.—Among the names presented to the Democratic State Convention of Illinois for nomination for Congress, was that of Gen. John A. Logan, formerly the Representative in Congress from the "Egypt" portion of that State. The General has penned a letter saying:
>
> "I have the honer to acknowledge the receipt of your complimentary letter of the 18th instant, asking permission to use my name in connection with that of the Fourteenth Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois. In reply, I would most respectfully remind you that a combliance with your request; on my part, would be a departure from the settled resolution with which I resumed my sword in defence, and for, the perpetuity of a Government, the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy, if ence suffered to be weakened or destroyed." PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A PROMINENT DEATH OF A BUCHANAN OFFICE HOLDER

DEATH OF A BUCHANAN OFFICE HOLDER—
Hon. B. F. Hallett died at his residence, in Boston, on
Tuesday morning, after a prolonged iliness. The Journal says: Mr. Hallett was, we believe, a native of
Barnstable, in this State, and has been for many years a
prominent and infinential member of the Suffolk bar.
Under Buchanan's [administration—he held the office of
U. S. District Attorney for this district. In his younger
days he took a very active part in politics, and for many
years was regarded as one of the leaders of the Democracy in this State. His influence in shaping the course
of that party has been potential down to the present
time. Mr Hallett was sixty-four years of age at the
time of his death. BASTAED ROTATO—Milton B. Dunham, of Spring Brook, has laid before us a vegetable euriosity which deserves notice. For the want of a better name, we call it a bastard rotate. It grew in a hill with several fine Neshannocks, is of the form of a New Jersey Peach Blow, and is covered with a skin resembling that of a mushroom. Upon cutting it open, we found that for the depth of a half inch its interier was composed of a dark substance of the fungus order, while the remainder was a dirty white of about the consistency of charlotte russe. Nothing of the kind ever came under our observation before, and Mr. Dunham informs us that the vegetable is as strange to him as it is to us. Will some scientific agriculturist call and take it, and give us his opinion as to its character?—Detroit paper.

TWO CENTS

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. From Sharpshurg—No Prospect of Immediate Work—The Rebels in a Strong Position—Interesting from Harper's Ferry.

For the past three or four days parties at Harrisburg

have been announcing to the public, through the tele-graph, that the army had crossed the river at Williams-port. The fact is, only a small portion of the army is in

country, at least until the spring campaign opens. From what source, in the meantime, they expect to draw their supplies, is te me a mystery. How, indeed, they are now subsisting their large forces is what none of us can understand. True, some portions of the Shenandoah valley have not been deprived of their cereals, yet these will go but a short way in meeting the demands of the hypery horde who follow the fortunes of the South. the hungry horde who follow the fortunes of the Southern leaders. ern leaders. General Summer occupies as his headquarters an anti-quated, roomy mansion, surrounded by shade trees, with a pleasant lawn in front, and fruit orchard in the rear. The General, who is loved by all of his come

the Peninsula and in Maryland, as to now number less than a thousand men, all told.

Gen. French, who so distinguished himself in the late battle, is located further to the iront, in the direction of Bolivar Heights. His quarters presented a cool, airy appearance. Directly in front of them is a shady bower, made of hemlocks, where he can retire in the heat of the day. Maryland Heights, so lately overrun by the rebel bordes, is now white with national tents, a portion of Gen. Banks' command having located there for the present. The large siege-guns remain as we left them a week ago to day, after spiking and rolling them off the platform. What labors are being performed on these world renowned heights, under the direction of General Williams, I am not at liberty to mention; suffice it to

and pleasures makes him contented and happy.

We have not undergone as many hardships as our first regiment, but our duties have been very important and useful. We were all disappointed at not being sent to Harrisburg, still we console ourselves with the fact that we have fulfilled an important mission, and can go home feeling that we have done some good. We were all furnished with new uniforms last week, and on dress paradopresent a very fine appearance. When arriving on the ground some of our men were actually ragged, and almost barefooted. Gempany B is the crack company of the regiment. It is composed principally of gentlemen from West Philadelphia, armed with Sharp's patent rifies, and sabre bayenets. There are gentlemen in that company red yesterday. Four members of the 145th Penusyl-Begiment were severely wounded by one of their own men; one of them, shot in the bowels, will proba-West Philadelphia, armed with Sharp's patent rifles, and sabre bayenets. There are gentlemen in that company acting as "high privates," who are worth comfortable fortunes. Besides being rich in a pecuniary way, nearly every member springs from a good family, and is a gontleman in every way. They are not too proud to defend their State, even as privates. Over at the "kitchen" (a hole dug in the ground for a fire) I see a Marketstreet grocer, red faced and perspiring, with a long-handled fry pan, cooking meat for his mess. In another direction a young business man from Arch street, washing dishes, and a third—a gentleman of leisure—making straw beds, and doing other chamber work. All these duties are performed with the ntmost harmony and dignits.

[From the New York Times.] SHARPSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 30. jokes daily go the rounds of the campany. We have had unusually fine weather, generally, since we have been in camp, for which we are very grateful. At this writing, we expect to go home on Monday. The Covernor has already ordered us home, but, having been detailed for Government service, we are hindered a little by that great institution, "red tape." The probability is, however, that we will go on that day. We shall ever remember our service here as a pleasant one; and, were it not for the dear ones at home, whom we so badly want to see, and for business which is being sadly neglected, we would regret leaving here very much, indeed, for a few weeks yet. But home is sweet, and business must be attended to, so we are eager to get back, if our services are no longer required. We have a regimental band with us, which adds much to the cheerfulness of the camp. A realiy unpleasant drizzle has been failing all day, so we are obliged to stay in our tents, or get wet. This makes

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Capture of Augusta-Official Account of the Surrender of Munfordsville. From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 30 1 We are indebted to Col Laban J. Bradford, of Au-

To J. E. Stacey, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff. Include to a set of whome anoth a duster of a me in advance, to so as a reserve for the pickets to rally on They held their ground 'nntil' nearly 'surrounded, and only fell back when peremptorily ordered to do so by Major Cubberly, of the Sth Indians, who had charge of the pickets and skirmishers on 'the south side of the tiver. Our advanced line fought them stubbornly for an

hour, and only came in when ordered to do so by me, as I did not wish to lose the advantage of our works. At haif past five the fighting became general along the whole line, the enemy having advanced to within two hundred yards of our works in large numbers. At half past six A. M. the enemy advanced in line of battle upon our west or main work, and, seeing their intentin to atorm our position, I ordered the: en to fix bayonets, when the rebels came forward with a cheor, supposing our cessation of fire was a sign of retreat. When they came within about thirty yards I directed the men to fire, which was repeated by Col. Murray, and the officers along the line, and a very avaisable of death swept through the ranks causing them to first stagger, and then run in disorder to the wood in the rear, having left all of their field officers on the ground, either killed or moxtally wounded. The regiments that made this charge were the 7th and 10th Mississippi and 7th Alabama. Immediately after this repuise a similar one was made on the redoubt by the 9th and 29th Mississippi and a battalion of sharpshooters. They were literally murcered by a terrible fire from the gallant delenders of the work. Mejer Abbott sprang up on the parapet with his hat in one hand and a drawn sabre in the other, urging his men to stand to the work, until he was shot dead under the flag he so nobly defended. A braver man never fell. The flag had 146 bullet holes through it, and the staff was struck eleven times. Lieut. Mason, of the 18th Indiana Battery, commanding the artillery, in the meantime was ridding them with grape and canister, when they broke in all directions, fleeing as from a beliching volcano, many denoming as them they bear they fleet the start of the start o keeping up a constant fire from the best cover they could obtain, until half past nine A. M., making several weak

THE WAR PRESS.

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on Tuesday (voting, at T.P.M., I was again placed in command. By this time General Polk had crossed the river ten miles above, with the right wing of Bragg's army, and coming down on the north side, took up a position on the river hills commanding our works; the left wing, under Hardee, having taken position on the hills sist, unless full evidence should be given of the over-whelming force of the enemy; and having been informed that Gen. Buell's army had not left Bowling Green at 2 P. M., the day before, and having been notified by you that we could get no help from Louisville. our ammuni-tion for small arms being very limited, and our men worn out by constant work and fighting for four days and nights, and being satisfied that further resistance was no less than wiful murder of the brave men who had to long contested with overwhelming nun determined, after counting forty-five cannon in sommanding our open field-works, and surron over twenty-five thousand men, with no possible of assistance frem any quarter, although pron by you from Bowling Green, to surrender force; which I did on Wednesday morning force; which I did on Wednesday morning, at 2 A. M., marching out of the works at 6 A. M., with all the honors of war, drums beating and colors flying we being allowed, by the terms of surrender, our side arms and all private property, and four days' ration. Officers and men were immediately paroled, and are about to start for the Ohio tives.

the Ohio river.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

J. T. WILDER, Col. Commanding U. S. Forces at Green River. HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S WHEREABOUTS. HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S WHEREABOUTS.

The Louisville Journal says: A gentleman who left Monnt Sterling, Ky., on Wednesday last, arrived in Cincinnal yesterday, bringing reliable information to the Gazette from that questor. Humphrey Marshall, with his whole army, amounting to less than four thousand, was at Mount Sterling His men were nearly at mounted. They had been ordered out for a march, but the order, for some reason not publicly known, was countermanded, and the men went into camp. Of course, Marshall could not have been at Paris or Shelbyville on Monday or Tuesday with twelve thousand men. The Gazette says the rebels are playing the exaggeration game, and fears they are playing it successfully, keeping Union armies in statu quo that are large enough, it hurled against them, to crush the rebel hordes.

PROCLAMATION OF BRAGG.

PROCLAMATION OF BRAGG. Headquarters of Department No. 2,
GLASCOW, Ky., Sept. 18.

Kentuckians I. I have entered your State with the
Confederate Army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a despotic
ruler. We come, not as conquerors or as despotics, but
to restore to you the liberties of which you have been
deprived by a cruel and relentiess fee. We come to
guarantee to all the sanctity of their homes and altars;
to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace,
and to average the cowardly insults to your women. With
all non-combatants the past shall be fergotten. I shall
enforce a rigid discipline, and shall protect all in their
persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for
my army, but they shall be paid for at fair and remunerating prices. HEADQUARTERS OF DEPARTMENT NO. 2,

nerating prices.

Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in our great struggle for constitutional freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours, not a band of marsuders, but a powerful and well-disciplined army. Your gallent Buckner leads the van. Marshall is on the right, while Breckinridge, dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons, to receive the honor and applause due to their beroism. The strong hands which, in part, have sent Shiloh down to history, and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy are here to assist, to sustain. arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy are here to assist, to sustain, to liberate you. Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather yindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will, and that the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

Kentucklans: We have come with joyous hopes. Let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your frowns, and we shall return whence we came If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women, and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

Women of Kentucky: Your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our ear. Banish henceforth, forever, frem your minds the fear of loathsome prisons or insulting visitations. Let your enthusiaem have free rein. Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons, and brothers, and scoff with shaue him who would prove recreant in his duty to you his country and in the fact.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

sas during the year that has just passed than in any five years provious. Necessity brought them to it. And it has been the finest soil for corn probably of any State claimed by the Southern Confederacy. These crops are all ripe, new, and ready to be gathered into the garner. The question is who shall do the gathering—the rebels or the Federal army? But, then, my readers will say, "Curtis has an army in Arkansas; why can't it gather it?" Yes, my good friends, and that army holds just about enough territory to quarter on. We want the State isolated from the Southern aristocracy. We want the channel through which these bountiful crops are State isolated from the Southern aristocracy. We want the channel through which these bountful crops are being hurried off closed up. We want Vicksburg taken that we may dry up the sources of the rebel supplies.

Again, the vast domain of Texas is all open to their ravages. They are dependent almost alone upon that State for their cattle, as well as much other produce. They are drawing these rich supplies from her fertile plains constantly. How long shall this go on? Will the rebels be permitted to snatch these glittering prizes from beneath the very eyes of the Federal Government? The reopening of the Mississippi is of vastly more importance than the people of the Northwest have supposed. It is even of more importance than the taking of the rebel capital.

rebel capital. KILLED ON THE RAILBOAD.—Samuel Cheyney, of West Chester, was run over and killed by a train of carr, near Harrisburg, on Thursday last. He was standing on the sideling, a short distance above Harrisburg, and a train was rapidly approaching. Thinking he could cross the track before it came up, he made the attempt, and was struck by the engine and knocked across the toad. He lived but a short time after the accident. His brother was with him at the time. His remains were brought to West Chester. The brothers were both drovers, and were on their way from the West with a large draws of sheen.

THE EMANUIPATION PROCLAMATION.—A lefter from Newport, in the Providence Journal, says that a letter received in that town within a few days, from a gentleman of highest character and standing in Louisans; if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the emancipation proclamation. This gentleman states it as a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks; and use them a suest the United States Covernment with a determination to rule or rule.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Asabel Hocker Liewis, principal editor of the Missouri Democrat, died vesterday morning, at his residence in this city. Mr. Liewis was anative of Farmington, Conn., and a graduate of New Haven College. He soon after emigrated to Ohio, and became associated with J. A. Harris in the editorship of the Cleveland Hrald, and subsequently editor and proprietor of the Ohio Star. He was elected a Senator in the Ohio Legislature, and held a prominent rank in that body—St. Louis Democrat, 28th.

PERSONAL Mrs. Major General Heintzleman is at present on a visit to our townsman, Inc. S. Futhey, Esq., the brother in law of her distinguished husband. West

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

ABINET FURNITURE AND BILhootien with their extensive Cabinet Business, are do have now on hand a full supply, finished with the filed at OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, are pronounced by all who have used them to be not the only of the only

the quality and fluish of these Tables the manu-ity of the to their numerous patrons throughout blon, who are familiar with the character of their

SHAWLS, &c., GERMANTOWN, PA. solicit the attention of the Trade.

409 ORESTNUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall,

Have now on hand an extensive stock of

BEST QUALITY,

30 NORTH THIRD STREET.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

FANCY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

M.L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

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ENTIRE NEW STOOK

Which have been PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. And will be sold at CHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited. 1862. FALL

RIEGEL. WIEST, & ERVIN. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in

Philadelphia. THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS, 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs. Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts. pell-3m FALL.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE. & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBREES DRY GOODS. Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually at-tractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS: Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS.

Cash buyers specially invited. FALL. JOHNES. BERRY. & Co.. (Buccessors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK FANCY DRY GOODS. Maye now opened an entirely

527 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS. Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

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FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND PANOY

GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. **BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY**

ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STRRET. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
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tf Four deors below the Continental. LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTANCE LOOKING GLASSES.

FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PROTOGRAPH ALBUMS, GARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES.

\$16 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRILADELPHIA

OIL PAINTINGS,

SEWING MACHINES. THE WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 OHESTNUT Street

WHEELER & WILSON.

SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. sel5.8m DAMPHLET PRINTING, Best and Chespest in the City, at BINGWALT & BEOWN'S,

A Letter from Parson Brownlow. be reached large enough to accommodate three with shelter, though the floor being hard earth, was not so soft as the grass. The stable war, however, preferred, and telling two chums of the discovery, we reached the stable, and falling on the floor, we enough luxuriously until alter sunrise. At 8 o'clock we retraced about two miles of our march, and quartered ourselves on the grounds of the New Castle County Agricultural Society. There we found comfortable sheds, originally erected to show off prize exen, sheep, horses, &c, and choosing messes, at once proceeded to occupy them, and make them as comfortable as we could. Straw was furnished us, and tearing a shed to pieces for flooring, we managed

and Delroit is a city of no mean distinction. The annual State Agricultural Fair closed yesterday, after a continuance of four days, of most lovely weather. The canagers and citizens state that the result has been most satisfactory in every respect. The attendance; contrary to expectation, and in the midst of this terrible war, was them as comfortable as we could Straw was furnished us, and tearing a shed to pieces for flooring, we managed to make ourselves really comfortable and diry restingplaces. Although the fronts were open, we were not afrold of fresh air, as long as we had good overcoats and blankets. Five to seven men were in each bunk or shed, and elceping obliquely and close together, we managed to rest very finely indeed. There we remained, driling and going through regular camp duties until Friday morning, when we again marched, and occupied our present encompment, which is on a beautiful hill, within sight of Massra Turnonts' nowder mills. When we ensigh to Massra Turnonts' nowder mills. greater than it ever has been. The receipts will foot up more than \$81,000, and, for the first time in twelve years, the society is OUT OF DEBT. The tickets for admission were twenty-five cents, and the fair was largely patronized, the citizens flocking in from all parts of the State, and displaying a spirit of emulation, and a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts,

beyond what I had expected to find anywhere in these

And to those who are unused to camp life let me say that we cook, eat, wash, sleep, and in fact, do almist everything on the ground. We have no board floors here as we had in our first camp, but a bed of straw and blankets keeps us very warm. Hardly a case of sickness has occurred since we left home. Many who were then sick are now in perfect health. We undergo the discipline and duties of a regular camp, and are trying to make ourselves well drilled and hardy soldiers. Our camp is continually guarded by 48 men, besides a regular picket guard, night and day. Very few, if any, disturbances have occurred, and only two or three cases of drunkenness have been known, so you see we are very orderly. We upon the andience the fact that such a country is worth fighting for! The opinion of the officers of the Society was, that as 1. After dwelling for a short time upon the subject of

come over the Detroit river, from the Canada shore, to tell their Queen and her advisers from me, to mind their own business, and let ours alone! I assured them that when we came out of this rebellion, we would come out

3. I gave a brief history of the rebellion, and showed man, and a good soldier. I could go on and say much for many of our non-commissioned officers, but I fear I shall the you.

You are already aware that our estensible errand here that it was the work of Southern Disunionists, who were

thieves, working to promote Secession, and that the President knew it! 5. I am aware, said I, that my views are desired upon the subject of the late emancipation proclamation of the President, about which there is quite a sensation on this ground. I am a pro-slavery man, and a trus Routherner, by birth, raising, and education: Theyede. ended the "peculiar institution" ever since I have defended any measure, and I am here what I am when I am in the South, having nothing to disguise. If the policy of the President is, as I understand it to be, to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and to compensate loyal men for theirs, I am with him-allowing, as does the proclamation, all rebellious States three months to comback in, and thus secure their slaves. The measure is uscless in the revolted States; it can't be enforced, because the most simple post office law can't be enforced. I think the measure useless, as I do much of the legislation of the last Congress, but it will quiet the consciences of that class of radical men among you who are afflicted with that incurable disease I call "nigger on the brain." The only point in the whole thing is this: The rebels intended, when pressed to the wall, as they

themselves, as a last desperate means of inducing Eng land to acknowledge their independence. This done, they would have placed the United States Government in the false attitude of fighting to perpetuate slavery And all there is of the matter is simply this: Mr. Lin coin has taken the start of Jeff Davis. navy, and backing them up, as the means of putting down this rebellion. The Administration will commit errors, and has done so; and when had we an Administration that did not? Let us distinguish between the Presiden

life clings to us. These are the points substantially which I made, and I never delivered any sentiments in my life, before any cheered by an audience. I was not, however, more gratified at being so unanimously approved by so large an audience than I was to have the venerable Gen. Cass rise up and endorse my sentiments to the full extent the audience did. I copy from the Detroit Advertiser the remarks of G.n. Cass, which are very correctly reported: GEN. CASS' REMARKS - In our report of the speech of Parson Brownlow, we neglected to state that, at its con-clusion, General Cass was loudly called for, when the president, Mr. Crippen, stated that General Cass was unable to address them, but he (Gen. C.) endorsed all that had been said; and was with them for the Union. Still the cry was "Gen. Cass! Gen. Cass!" He stepped for-

My Friends: I am unable to say anything. My friend, who has just spoken expresses my sentiments. My heart is in the cause, and I have faith that the virtue and integrity of the American people will crush out the rebel lion. I am with you with my whole heart. A splendid regiment of cavalry left here, yesterday, for Louisville, and a second will follow in a few days. Soon thereafter four regiments of infantry will follow. Michigan is all right, and her people are for the Union, withont conditions, buts, ifs, or ands.

The State Convention was held on Wednesday, and, by cclamation, renominated Governor Blair. I had the henor of addressing the Convention, by special invita-Last evening I spoke two hours, to a crowded audience in the Young Men's Hall. In the afternoon of the same day, Laddressed the young ladies of the Female College. So you see, Mr. Editor, that I am all the time at work, In the "Michigan Exchange," an elegant hotel, where Maye been most kindly and generously entertained, I found certain celebrities from Tennessee, late political prisoners-Gen. Harding and Judge Guild. They had been brought here from Mackinaw, and were kept under

Near Wilmington, Del., Sept. 28, 1862. To the Editor of The Press : Sin: Knewing very well how willing and how ready you are, at all times, to give credit where it is truly de-served, I send you the following account of the actions, served, I send you the following account of the actions, &c., &c., of the 3d Regiment Reserve Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, since they left their homes in obedience to the recent call of our worthy Governor. I send it, knowing that there are hosts of the friends of those in the regiment who will be glad to hear from us, and that you toe will not be sorry to hear a good report from your Hearing of the danger threatening our State, we hur-

wednesday, October 3, Germantown, Philadelphia county, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Thurday, October 10, Richmond, Philadelphia county, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Saturday, October 11, Bristol, Bucks county, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Monday, October 11, Bristol, Bucks county, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Monday, October 13, Frankford Philadelphia county, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
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Monday, October 13, Frankford Philadelphia own type of the philadelphia philade

teresting from Harper's Ferry.

Sharpsburg, Md., Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.—The recomoissance recently made by Col. Farnsworth's cavalry, the statements of citizens, and information received through official sources, confirm the report that the rebel line is the western bank of the Opequan creek, extending from the Potomac river to a point beyond Winchester. The position is a strong one. A succession of hills affords an admirable site for artillery, which advantage seems to have been fully appreciated by the rebels. In order to successfully attack the rebels in their new position; it will require a force a third larger than their own. They have pitched their tents and intend to hold their position if possible. They are busily engaged in throwing up earthworks on the extreme right of their line, and are making preparations to fortify the entire bank of the creek.

If a battle is to take place within the coming two weeks, the Union forces about Harper's Ferry will doubtless be engaged, as the rebels have possession of Bolivar Heights. I think the public will not soon be startled with any stirring war news from this quarter. If the Union army crosses the river to attack the rebels, it must be largely reinforced. As far as can be ascertained, there is ne intention to bring on an engagement at present.

For the past three or four days parties at Harrisburg

that vicinity, and certainly there are no indications that it will be selected as a point of crossing. If the army, as a whole, crosses the river during the coming season, it will do it at a point below Williamsport.

As the fall advances, the night become quite chill, rendering an extra blanket very desirable. Camp fires ming a luxury, and remind us that winter is HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 27 .- Yesterday morning a portion of Gen. Summer's coups, consisting of the 5th and 6th Cavalry, (regulars,) and a horse pattery, made a successful reconnoissance in the direction of Charlesa successul reconnoissance in the direction of Unaries-town. The party, under the command of Mejor Whi-ting, proceeded nearly four miles, drove in the enemy's pickets, capturing five, suffered no loss, and established pickets, capturing five, anfiered no loss, and established the fact that the enemy are in force at Charlestown. Their movements, however, in that direction, are merely to cover operations at Winchester, (thirty-two miles cistant,) and vicinity, where they are throwing up defences, and undoubtedly intend making a stand. The natural deences of the place, together with those of an artificial character, will assist the robels materially in disputing the southward march of our army. That they now design holding this entire portion of Virginia, instead of falling back to the Rapidan or Rappalanunck, is very evident. In six or eight weeks Bappahannock, is very evident. In six or eight weeks more the rainy season will have set to, thus greatly im-peding our progress, and it they can keep us in check until then they hope to be able to keep possession of the The General, who is loved by all of his command, being courteous and affable to every one who is thrown in contact with him, can be seen at almost any time of the day seated in front of his headquarters reading from a newspaper, or in friendly conversation with his mon. He dresses in black army hat, frock coat, black pants, and checked shirt. The gallant Meagher, who always has an eye for the picturesque, has chosen for his quarters a green knoll, overlooking the romantic Shensandah where it flows into the Potomac. A cool grove stands near by, from which the men have brought bows and planted them around their General's tent, thus giving it quite the appearance of a rural retreat. This once invincible Irish brigade has been so decimated by the conflicts on the Peninsula and in Maryland, as to now number less than a thousand men, all told.

have the honor of being detailed thereunto. Saveral important arrests have been made by our pickets. We are well guarded, and pickets are patrolling day and night. Picket-duty is eagerly sought after by the men. A stroll along and about the Brandywine is always pleasant, even at midnight, though sometimes the body-becomes so tired that a nap on a big, flat stone, after being relieved from duty, is a grand luxury. It is astonishing what an appetite soldier-life gives a man for food and for sleep where he would dread to lie down on ordinary occasions. There is something real in being a soldier. It not only gives a man an appetite, but his mind is free Williams, I am not at liberty to mention; sumes it to say that they are of such a character as to prevent the enemy over again capturing them, and thereby causing the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Everything appears dead and lifeless on the Loudoun Heights; but having forded the river, and ascended its precipitous side, large numbers of men can be seen on the summit felling trees, making clearings, locating camps, and otherwise busily engaged. Affairs begin to wear their wonted appearance about Affairs begin to wear their wonted appearance about the village. Bufugees are returning, stores being opened, bucksters bringing in their country produce, and all vestiges of the late rebel raid will have soon disappeared. The pontoon bridge was completed on Thursday, and the work on the new iron railroad bridge is being pushed forward rapidly. The river is very low and a constant stream of camp wagons are crossing to and fro fro n the Maryland shore. During the last week a sudden change has taken place in the weather, and the nights now are very cool, placing army blankets at a decided premium. An unfortunate accident (or I should have said blunder) occurred vesterday. Four members of the 145th Penasyl-

When the equinoctial storms arise, swelling the Potomac and thereby relieving our forces from guard duty, and some necessary preliminar; arrangements are com-pleted at Washington, look for a forward movement. Yesterday, Colonel Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by Gibson's and Tidball's United States batteries, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, below Shepherdstown. The force reconnotired the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy still holds his position in the resolutive of Wirchester. nicinity of Winchester.

Mejor Madill of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, with three Major Madill of the 8th Illinois Cavalry; with three squadrons, took the road leading from Shepherdstown to heartine burg, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy also had two pieces of artillery, and fired a few shell, but without effect. The rebel vedettes, which were in Shepherdstown and along the roads in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced. Captain Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois, took the road to Winchester. In the barrest element way he took over twenty of the anemy's the 8th Illinoir, took the road to Winchester. In the houses along the way he took over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Colonel Meglll, of Georgia, all of whom were paroled.

At Shepherdstown General Pleasanton's provost marshal paroled nearly four hunded rebel wounded. Our artillery was not brought into practice. General Griffin, with the 14th Res. York, 62d Pennsylvania, 32d Massachusetts, and 2d District of Columbia Regiments, also crossed the river, and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over four wagons, which they brought in at night loaded with forage. They also picked up twenty-five muskets. It is believed that the enemy will

We are indebted to Col Labrn J. Bradford, of Augusta, Ky., for further particulars concerning the burning and pillaging of Augusta, by the rebels, under Basil Duke. He states that, on Saturday morning, Captain Regan, cemmanding one hundred Augusta Home Guards, which constituted the main defence of the town, left Augusta on a scouting expedition on the Rock Spring road. When some miles from the town they were confronted by a strong robel force, and upon attempting to retire they were intercepted by about three hundred of the enemy, who cut cut off their retreat to town. They then made a wide datour, proposing to return by Metcall's Lianding, which movement they successfully accomplished, making a match of some twenty-four miles. Meantime Augusta was sitacked and captured. Couriers notified the people of Augusta at about 2 o'clock P. M., that the pickets of the enemy had appeared on Bradford's Hill in the which end such reinforcements as were necessary should be sent him, and all assistance rendered that the exigen-cles of the case might require. Col. Ford, in reply, said, "all hell can't drive me from it. I know my men will fight, and I do not mean to be whipped out, not a man shall come down to tell they have been whipped away ple of Augusta at about 2 o'clook P. M., that the pickets of the enemy had appeared on Bradford's Hill in the rear of the town. Col. A. J. Bradford and Lieut. Col. Harris immediately mustered a force of about 130 men and boys on the public square, and the former assured them if they would fight, they, with the aid of the gunboats could whip the rebels. The men responded cheerly for the "Union and old Kentucky." The gunboats Belfast, commanded by Capt. Sedam, and Allen Celler, Capt. Wilson, were then at the wharf. Col. Bradford had an interview with the commanders, and subsequently arranged to post his men in squads in the houses, believing that the best mode of defence.

Meantime the enemy planted three one-gun batteries of field pieces on the bill, and the Belfast opened upon the rebels, killing three of their officers and disabling several men, besides 'dismounting one of the enemy's pieces at the first shot. The Union forces were greatly encouraged, and cheered in a lively manner. The rebel batteries were now turned upon the gunboats, but their shells fell short, although pretty well directed. The Allen Collier, however, had dropped down the river a mile or two before a shot was fired, and the Florence Miller moved up to take her place. After firing four or five rounds, the Belfast, for some reason not yet explained, steamed up, and, taking the Florence Miller in tow, moved up to Higginsport—the Florence Miller in tow, moved up to take her Florence Miller in tow, moved up to Sugraport—the Florence Miller being next to the Kentucky shore and expected to the enemy. The rebels observing the flight shall come down to tell they have been whipped away from it. I don't want any reinforcements, I think that you (meaning Cel. Miles and the force on the other side) will have to come up to me for protection," and more of the same tenor. Octonel Miles answered that he didn't think rhetorical flourish would do much toward it, but believed Col. Ford and his troops would be able to give a good account of themselves. The impression then seemed to be that the attack would come from Solomon's Gap, where Colonel Ford said he had strong pickets, and suggestions. were made by Colonel Miles as to, increased vigilance in that quarter. At the time of this visit, Capt. McGrath, commanding the battery, was informed of the expected attack, and answered that he "was ready." McGrath, commanding the battery, was informed of the expected attack, and answered that he "was ready." Inquiry was then made by Col. Miles as to whether one of the heavy guns could be brought to bear on certain points for the purpose of shelling out any rebels who might intrude: Capt. McGrath replied that he could so place the gun as to have the desired effect. The captain also remarked that his men were "rusting out," and he hoped that an opportunity would be offered soon to take some of the rust off.

Subsequently, Col. Ford remarked to Major Steiner and your correspondent that he had "looked the hill all over, was satisfied that it was a strong position, and meant to stay there;" that he thought a small force ought to keep a disproportionately large one at bay. It was afterward subject of comment between the two-listeners, that they were glad to hear Col Ford say so; as they thought he meant it, and would fight.

After the ovacuation of Maryland Heights, your correspondent told Colonel Miles that there seemed to be a diversity of opinion as to who was responsible for the Florence Miller being next to the Kentucky shore and exposed to the enemy. The rebels observing the flight of the gunboats, rushed madly into town, thence down to the landing, and fired several volleys at the receding vesthe landing, and fired several volleys at the receding vessels. Our troops had now got into cover of the houses on Front street, and were engaged with the enemy, who fought with desperation. The determined little band fired with murderous effect; and kept the rebels at bay until the gunboats had fied, when Col. Bradford, seeing that his men weuld be uselessly slaughtered, surrendered. The enemy's loss was very severe, as stated in our first account. Dr. L. J. Bradford states ours at 12 killed and 3 wounded. Everal of our men were killed after the surrender. Wm. Story was deliberately murdered after he had surrendered, for killing Capt. Morgan, nephew to the redoubtable guerills, Gen. John Morgan. Dr. B. states that the rebels fought furiously, but that the men of Angusta displayed equal herodem. The women of the place were in the houses loading muskets for the Union men while the fight was going on. place were in the houses loading muskets for the Union men while the fight was going on.

The rebel force was 530 strong, consisting of dismounted cavalry and an artillery company. They took 184 prisoners from Augusta and Bracken county to Lexington, where they periods 34. They refused to parole any of the Home Guards. They spoke with the greatest contempt of the gunboats, saying they "might do to carry fodder for geese, but were not fit to fight Southern soldiers with." A force of about 300 cavalry and 400 infantry were organized by Col. Wilson, Col. Wadsworth, and Col. Marshal, who pursued the enemy, overtaking them at Brookville, where they killed twelve, wounded others, and took one prisoner, losing but one man, the rebels flying in great confusion. The rebels being mounted, and their wounded all in good wagons or carriages, which had been taken from Augusta, were enabled to retreat without further loss.

Surrender of Munfordsyville.

SURRENDER OF MUNFORDSVILLE. OAVE CITY, Ky., Sept. 18, 1882. Bir. I have the honor to report that on September 8th, 1862, according to a special order from General Boyle, I assumed command of the forces at Munfordsville, Ky. I immediately set to work building fortifications for defence assumed command of the forces at Munfordaville, Ky. I immediately set to werk building fortifications for defence of the railroad bridge over Green river. On Sunday, September 9th, I was informed that the railroad bridge at Sait river was burned by the rebels. Our supplies being sufficient for one day only, I immediately began collecting flour and bacon in the country about us, and got some bread from Bowling Green, and managed to get rations for fifteen days. At the same time I ordered all the Home Gnard companies and recruits for the 33d Kentucky, who had no arms, to scatter out over the country and act in the capacity of scouts. They served me, admirably in this respect, giving notice of Bragg's approach when over fity miles distant, and notifying me of his numbers, pieces of artillery, direction taken, &c., in every movement made by him on his advance from Cumberland river. On Satuday, September 13th, Col mel Scott, with a brigade of cavalry and a battery of five mountain howitzers, came down the north side of the river from Greensburg, and at eight o'clock P. M. demanded an unconditional surrender of the place. I peremptorily refused, and at three o'clock the next morning he commenced an attack by firing on our pickets. They contested the ground so stubbornly that he was compelled to bring up his artillery to drive them in, which he accomplished at daybreak, after losing his guide and a lientenant colonel hilled. At daylight a furious attack was made on the pickete, on the south side of the river, by a large force of Infantry; I immediately sent Company K, 74th Indiana, out to a belt of woods: about a quarter of a mile in sevence, to act as a reserve for the pickets to rally on They held their ground mutil nearly surrounded, and

as from a belching volcano, many dropping as t At this juncture I sent Col. Emerson, of the

At nine A. M. I was reinforced by six companies of of the 67th and 89th Indiana regiments, one company of the 18th regulars, 204 recruits of the 17th Indiana, two companies 7th Indiana, one company of cavalry, Louisville Provost Gnard, Lieut. Watson commanding—one 12-pounder heavy gun, one 12-pounder Napoleos, one 12-pounder howitzer, and one 3 inch rifled gun, under Lieut. Mason; 13th Indiana Battery, sixty men; 33d Kentucky, Captain Wilson—the whole force amounting to 2.122 men for duty. If I were to give a list of those who did their whole duty, it would simply be a muster-roll of all who were there; no man filinched or held back a particle. I must, however, mention W. A. Bullitt, adjutant 3d Kentucky, who conveyed orders for me through the hottest of the fire with as much coolness as if on review; and Captain Frank White, 16th Indiana, who superintended the earthworks, and, whenever a point was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's batteries, immediately threw up traverses to protect the men. diately threw up traverses to protect the men.

Our entire loss was 37 killed and wounded. The enemy admit a loss of 714 killed and wounded on Sunday alone. I can not give as complete a report as I could wish, not having yet received a report from the different commands and men, with no possible chance

who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his coun-

Inactivity of our Armies—The Corn Crop of the State—The Navigation of the Missis-All the paroxysms of fearful hope and hopeful fear that have held the rebel country in such awful auspense, that have held the rebel country in such awful auspense, we in the army have alike been called upon to experience. While our Rastern armies are constantly amid the din of war and the tumult of revolution, we of the West lay supinely on our backs and hag the delusive phantom of hope. We had our turn last winter and spring, while McClellan's army was quartered in their parlors around Washington. The rebels found the iron columns, composed of the hardy sons of the Northwest, a hard barrier to pit against, consequently they transferred the theatre of war to what, they thought, and rightly too, would not be such an adamantine front. If this army of the Northwest is accomplishing anuthing, it is more than we can rules that we go by. Said a well-informed Mississippian to me the other day, Said a well-informed Mississippian to me the other day, "If we can only have the Mississippi river until we can secure the present crops of Arkansas and Texas, we can hold you a bard rub for another year." And he told the truth. The reopening of the Mississippi grows vastly in importance as the ripening season of the year approaches. There has been more corn raised in the State of Arkansas during the year that has just passed than in any five years previous. Necessity brought them to it." And it has been the finest sail for corn protably of any State.

drove of sheep. THE RIOT IN BALTIMORE IN 1861:—The Lowell papers of Monday state, that the mayor of that; city has received from James W. Brady, Esc., of Eathmore, the colors of the 6th Regiment, which corps suffered in the riot in that city on April 19, 1861, at the breaking out of the war, and also the cartridge box worn by Luther O. Ladd, who was shot and killed in the riot. Mr. Brady was with Ladd during his last moments, and says that he did not use the words. "All hall to the stars and sattipes," when he was shot; and that the only words he used were, 'I am shot, and die." The cartridge-box is to be placed in the City Library.

States Government with a determination to rule or ruin. This has been for some time reported as probable, but the source from whence this comes renders it no longer doubtful. DEATH OF AN EDITOR .- Asabel Hocker Lewis.

Chester Republicant to the second