THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Malled to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-LISS PAR ANNUM, in advance. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING! WADDING

WADDING, BATTS, WICKING, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, IN STORE, A. H. FRANCISCUS.

and for sale, at MANUFACTURERS' PRIORS, by a 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street. WARNS, 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

10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 10,000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 cts. per lb. 1,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton and Linen.

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, No. 242 NOBTH THIRD STREET,
(Corner of New St.)

At I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to
sil he above goods lower than any other house in this R T. WHITE.

VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 32,000 Pounds of Uotton Yarn. 120,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-

ton Rope.

Airo, Coverlet Yaru, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and a listock of Goods in the above line, for sale by A. H. FRANCISCUS, 14 2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. MYOODEN 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 TUBS, BUCKETS, OHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, FANOY BASKETS,

WALL SURUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS. Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, TASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, TLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c.

All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. irangers visiting the city are invited to look through this Reteblishment, which is the largest of the kind in this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. SUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS POR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. ALEN ECHO MILLS.

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STABUTACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to Which we call the attention of cash and shortlime buyers.

SHOE-FINDINGS. INEN MACHINE THREADS, BEST QUALITY,

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

30 NORTH THIRD STREET. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASKS. JOS. H. WATSON.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES.

Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. CABINET FURNITURE.

W. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS. NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST.

> PHILADELPHIA A LARGE ASSORTMENT STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
> STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
> E M P O R I U M;
> No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

SUPERIOR FURNITURE Meb.2m ALWAYS ON HAND. jell-fply

BELOW BLEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA. (ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-COAL. LIARD TABLES. beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPORTOR NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully selicited. JOE. WALTON & CO., Office, 112 South SECOND Street. Yard. EIGHTH and WILLOW. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South BECOND Street, tow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be believed to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufort to all others, and finish of these Tables the manufort refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their ways. DINE APPLE SAPSAGO CHEESE,

1862.

VOL. 6.—NO. 55.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction.

SHAWLS, GLOVES.

Which have been

DRESS GOODS in great variety,

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

CHEAP PRICES.

The attention of city and country buyers is invited. se29 if

FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NOBTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS.

40 AND 49 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE.

& CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JORRERS

DRY GOODS.

Mos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE

BASE, PHILADELPHIA,

Also, a full assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS

Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.,

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

597 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Ecs. 517 CHESTNUT and 514 JAYNE Streets,

Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY

ONE OF THE FIRM.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

WHEELER & WILSON.

SEWING MACHINES.

628 CHESTNUT STREET,

for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, oc2-16 107 South WATER Street.

Have now opened an entirely

solicit the attention of the Trade.

Have now open their usual

THOS. MELLOR & Co..

Philadelphia.

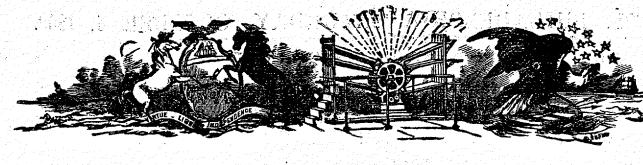
Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

se16-2m





PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TAS. B. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET

Are now exhibiting novelties in

SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS. ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON. PLACKEQUARE & LONG SHAWLS BROCHE Square and Long Shawls.

PLAID Square and Long Shawis. FANCY SHAWLS, in great variety. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S. 727 OHESTNUT STREET. MERINOES AND REPS, IN SELECT SHADES. PRINTED MERINOES AND REPS, choice

DRESS GOODS, in desirable fabrics, JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S.

CILKS BONNET'S BLACK TAFFETAS.
BLK. POULT D'SOIE and Gros Grains.
COL'D POULT D'SOIE and Ottomans, RICH FIG'D SILKS, in new styles and colorings. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 CHESTNUT STREET. CTAPLE DRY GOODS.

DAMASKS, Linens, Towellings, L. C. HDKFS., Hosiery, Gloves. FLANNELS, Blankets, Bleached Cottons, WHITE GOODS. ALL AT LOW PRICES. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

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OPENING FOR FALL:

BALMORAL SKIRTS. GOOD BLACK SILKS. STAPLE LINEN GOODS. BLACK STELLA SHAWLS, NEW WOOLEN SHAWLS. MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. REPS, ORDERED COLORS. FRENCH PLAID FLANNELS. FULL STOCK OF WOOLENS, NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS. GOOD COL'D POULT DE SOIE. MAGNIFICENT DRESS SILKS, MAGNIFICENT PRINTED GOODS.

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

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK PLAIN WEAR FOR FRIENDS. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of A FULL STOCK OF FANCIES. LADIES' DRESS GOODS: TANOY CASSIMERES. MEBRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

Black Cassimeres. Union Cassimeres. Boys' Cassimeres. Black Cloths. Black Beavers. Ladies' Cloakings, &c.

COMPRISING THE LARGEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER OFFERED. COOPER & CONARD,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES.

LACES. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

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

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. THOICE DRY GOODS-Just received.
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinoes of all Bhades. Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured. Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line Figured Merinoes. A full line of Plain Shawls. A full line of Gay Shawls. One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c. Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.

A full line of Vesting. JOHN H. STOKES, 702 AROH Street. IDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, will open, this morning— Beautiful Shades of Poplins. Beautiful Shades of Pop Plain and Fancy Silks. Rich Printed Cashmeres and Reps. fine quality French Merit

great variety of new styles of Dress Goods.

New Goods opening daily.

se25-tf TALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. Naw Fall Cloaks opened daily. Winter Cloaks in preparation Striped all-wool Broche Shawls. 28. Fall and Winter Woollen Shawla.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
BOYS' CLOTHING. Fine Ready-made Clothing for boys. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

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 Flannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Oloths.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fall and Winter.
DRESS GOODS.
Rep. Poplins, French Merinces, Delaines, &c.
Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.
ARMY BLANKETS.
COOPER & CONARD,
e20 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets. GOODS FOR AUTUMN.
Autumn Silks, dark colored Ohecks

PLAIN ALPAOAS,
In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.
Poil De Chevres, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable Dr
Goods. Also, a large assortment of
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
sell-if AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES. CHAWLS FOR PENNSYLVANIA TRADE—
Full Line of Black Shawls,
Full Line of Black Stellas,
Full Line of Black Stellas,

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and AROH. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. No. 610 CHESTNUT STRRET. se18-3m

DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

Four coors below the Continental.

is9.tf

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

The Congressional Elections and the Breckinridge Politicians.

The opponents of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, in this State, have placed in nomination their candidates for Congress, and they are, with a few exceptions, the well-known and decided representatives of the Breckinridge organization of 1860. Let us do credit to the candor with which the leaders who have taken possession of what is left of the Democratic party announce their programme of opposition to the war, and, generally, of sympathy with Secession. There is less effort to conceal their purposes or their opinions than the terrible condition of our country might lead us to expect, even from her most embittered assailants. They seem to act upon the theory, either that the Republic is gone beyond peradventure, or else that the Government is o weak that it only requires a little more steady antagonism to the constituted authorities to complete its destruction. We have been astounded, in looking over the proceedings of the different Breckinridge Congressional Conventions, and in studying the records of the several candidates nominated by these Conventions, to see how steadily this object has been kept in view.

In the First district, SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Esq, is put forward. Mr. RANDALL is, probably, the most thorough, decided, and above board of all the men who opposed Judge Douglas in 1860. We will do him the justice to say that he made no concealments of his opposition to that statesman, and that he exhibited unwonted energy and ability in supporting Mr Breckinridge. His subsequent actions have been in accordance with his action during that memorable campaign. One of the first to stand by the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan, he thas not on a single occasion, either as a member of the Legislature or as a party leader in Philadelphia, hesitated to give to the disastrous policy of that Administration his hearty and most active aid. Edward G. Webb, Esq., has been formally placed in the field, as an independent Douglas Demoorat, in opposition to Mr. RANDALL. His letter accepting the nomination tendered to him by Democrats of his own belief is one of the finest specimens of patriotic eloquence we have ever read, and we have no doubt that this, as well as his known courage and consistency in opposing the rebellion, both in its incipiency and culmination, will rally to his standard all loyal Democrats and Republi-

In the Second district, CHARLES J. BIDDLE is nominated for re-election. Mr. BIDDLE was chosen to Congress, in 1861, on a distinct pledge that he would not act as a partisan, and yet, from the moment he took his seat, his whole course has been in direct hostility to this pledge, and on many occasions in direct opposition to the Government in the prosecution of the war. His celebrated letter, in which he denounced the war as a "Black Republican job, and labored to bring the Administration into contempt, like his speech in the House, in which he compared the loyal States of this Union to "the sick man" of Turkey, is probably the best evidence that, if re-elected, he will co-operate heartily with his former associates and friends, Messrs. Vallandigham, Voorhees, Ben Wood, & Co. His opponent, CHARLES O'NEIL, Esq., who runs as the National Union Candidate, is the unequivocal. unconditional advocate of the Administration, the Government, and the War; the opponent of Secession, of all sympathizers with Secession, and the supporter of the President's entire policy, including his proclamation of emancipation in the seconded States after the first of January next. Mr. O'NEIL is a gentleman of high character, excellent abili-

ties, and great decision of purpose. In the Third district, JOHN KLINE has been selected as the candidate who runs in opposition to the Administration. Mr. KLINE is an honest and wellmeaning citizen, but will labor under the charge of being indentified with an organization which is at this time openly and everywhere regarded as adverse to such a prosecution of the war as will forever put an end to the rebellion. His National Union opponent, LEONARD MYERS, Jr., is a gentleman of well-known integrity and of unquestioned loyalty, and will be supported by all the acknowledged friends of the Government and by all who refuse to sympathize with the enemies of the war Mr. Myers is a fine speaker, an esteemed member of the Philadelphia bar, and was one of those who volunteered to march to the defence of the border in the late call for troops to repel the threatened

invasion of the State. In the Fourth district, JAS. B. NICHOLSON is the candidate of the opposition to the Administration. Mr. Nicholson is one of the few men who sincerely acted with the straight Douglas Democratic organization in 1860, and who are now recognized by the Breckinridge leaders as worthy of confidence. His canvass is, of course, made with the distinct understanding that if he should go to Congress he will vote in the organization with those whose avowed object it will be to embarrass the Administration, and, if possible, to hasten a peace on whatever terms. WILLIAM D. KELLEY is presented as the National Union candidate. The people of this district owe Mr. KELLEY a debt of gratitude for the manner in which, during the last session of the present Congress, he upheld the honor of his country, pleaded the cause of the Union, and denounced the traitors and their associates. He was among the most effective and powerful orators in the House, and, although a new member, his speeches were always listened to with admiration. Judge Kgi-LEY's fine talents, unchallenged patriotism, and thorough going support of the Administration in all its great measures for crushing the rebellion, entitle

him to the vote of every loyal man in his district. In the Fifth district, CHARLES W. CARRIGAN has been put forward by the Breckinridgers. No man within the confines of Pennsylvania has done so much to entitle himself to the confidence of the sympathizers with Secession, or who has been on closer terms with the traitors now in arms. He traversed the State in 1860, u; holding the flag of Breckinridge, and during all Mr. Buchanan's Administration was among the most determined apologists and advocates of those acts which have consigned that Administration to infamy. Mr. CARRI-GAN is opposed by M. RUSSELL THAYER, his exact antipodes. An eminent lawyer, a citizen universally beloved, a finished scholar, and an orthodox and enthusiastic patriot, there is no name pre-

sented to the people of this State for their suffrages that is more deserving of confidence than that of M. RUSSELL THAYER. In the Sixth dis'rict, John D. Stiles is put up by the Breckinridgers for re-election. This man's record need only be referred to, to show not only that he should not receive the votes of a majority of the people of Lehigh and Montgemery, but that if he does obtain such a majority, he will repeat the conduct which made him among the most offensive of the adversaries of the Government during the last few weeks of the long term of the present Congress, when he sat as the successor of Thomas B. Cooper, deceased. Mr. STILES is setting all doubts at rest in his canvass by de-

McClellan. ably to himself, will be remembered by our readers. JOHN M. BROOMALL runs as the unconditional Union candidate, against General McCall. He is a citizen of Delaware county, a lawyer of reputaentire policy of the Administration.

In the Eighth district, SYDENHAM E. ANCONA, ultra Breckinridger, Vallandighamer, and sympathizer, is up for re-election. Mr. Ancona asks no now in the field serving his country, and in accepting the honor conferred upon him, states, "A Democrat heart and soul myself, I am deeply impressed by the fact that the compliment you pay me comes from men with whom I have co operated when the name of Democrat was not used as a cloak for sympathizing with treasen." Major WANNER is an influential member of the Berks county bar. In the Ninth district, the Breckinridgers have put up General George M. STEINMAN, a worthy citizen, but one of Mr. Buchanan's most intimate friends, and one of his most obedient followers from the time he took the Presidential chair down to the

present day. THADDEUS STEVENS is the opponent

STEVENS is one of the heroic minds of the present orisis. His vast experience, great talents, and stupendous moral courage, made him a tower of strength during many years of political warfare, and are at this day so necessary to his country that it would be a national calamity if he were defeated. In the Tenth district, that in which Mr. F. W. Hughes, chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, has his residence, MYBR STROUSE, the friend and co-laborer of Hughes, is the Opposition candidate. Here, as in the Eighth district, the struggle is almost openly conducted against the war by the Breckinridgers. Nowhere is the Administration more foully misrepresented and traduced than in this section, and should Mr. STROUSE be elected he will vote precisely as Mr. Hughes would vote, and speak precisely as Mr. Hughes speaks in the present campaign. Opposed to him Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, for five years

of Gen. Steinman, and will be easily elected. Mr.

a member of the House for the same district. Major Campbell is a representative man. His genius, his loyalty, his personal character, his energy in promoting the interests of his constituents, and his earnest opposition to treason, should secure for him a majority of thousands in the counties of Lebanon and Schuvlkill. He has been identified with some of the most gigantic measures and reforms on our statute books, not the least of which is the Pacific Railroad bill, which he reported from the special committee of which he was chairman in the last House, and to the passage of which he contributed so much—a measure which will bind the Pacific Empire to the Union forever, and immensely benefit Pernsylvania. The absence of so many loyal men in the battle field induces the Breckinridgers to hope for the defeat of Major CAMPBELL; but when the people come to reflect upon all that he has done for them, and upon that which he is stil' more capable of doing, they will, we predict,

In the Eleventh district, PHILIP JOHNSON-who belongs to the school of Ancona, Vallandigham, Ben Wood, & Co.-has been renominated, and it is only necessary to say that, if returned, of which there seems to be little doubt, he will feel that his conduct in the last House has been fully ratified and confirmed. We believe the unconditional Union men have not yet named an opposing candi-

return him by a large vote.

In the Twelfth dis'rict, the Breckinridgers have selected Charles Denison as their candidate, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright having been thrown over in the nominating convention. GALUSHA A. GROW, speaker of the present House of Representatives, is his opponent. We need only state the fact that in this district the lines are distinctly drawn between the fearless representative of all those measures which are necessary to the prosecution of the war and the punishment of the rebels, in the person of Mr. GROW, and the advocate and representative of the adverse policy, which looks to the destruction of the Government, in the person of Mr.

In the Thirteenth or Bradford district, the Republicans have named ex-Senator Landon, a gentleman of great ability. We perceive that he is opposed by Mr H. M. TRACY, who is designated a conservative Republican, and expects the support of the Breckinridgers.

In the Fourteenth district, John J. PATTERSON. of Juniata, is presented as the National Union candidate, and WILLIAM H. MILLER, of Dauphin, as the Opposition candidate. In the Fifteenth district, there is a decided "muss" between the friends of JOSEPH BAILY, ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York, GLOSSBREN-NER being the candidate of Jeremiah S. Black, who seems to have taken up his residence in York county within the last few weeks, and who is now marshalling the Breckinridgers. The West Chester Democrat states this case as follows:

"We do not often meddle with the doings of those who do not often meddle with the doings of those who in these day of danger still cling to worn-out party organizations. Our old friend, Hon. Joseph Baily, however, is in a fight in his Congressional district with the conferees of York county, and as he is well known here, his troubles may be of local interest. The district is composed of Perry, Cumberland, and York. Baily carried Cumberland and Perry, but not York. The conference was appointed to be held at Bridgeport, on the 11th of September, where Cumberland and Perry were represented by three conferees each, but when stately York appear ed on the ground she demanded to be heard by six conferees! Baily's head was to be cut off and Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Lecompton and Buchanan memory, was there at the head of the conchanan memory, was there at the head of the conference (he practises law now in the borough of York) as the headsman. The conferees from Perry and Cumberland organized the cenference and then offered to admit three but not six from York. York, by the mouth of Jere Black, protested, on the ground that she had a thousand more votes than Cumberland and Perry combined. Her protest did not bring the answer, and Mr. Baily was accordingly nominated without her assistance.

ingly nominated without her assistance We do not find the name of the unconditional Union candidate in this district, and probably our friends will allow BAILY and GLOSSBRENNER to fight it out.

In the Sixteenth district, EDWARD McPHERSON, the present member, is put forward for re-election. ability, thorough loyalty, and the universal esteem of all who know him will secure a majerity, Major McPherson will be successful. He was one of the men who volunteered after the late call of the President, as he volunteered in the three months service, to defend the flag of the country. In a card to his constituents, he says: "Our State being threatened with invasion by a rutbless horde who are enemies alike of free institutions, the country, and the race, the Governor has called upon ene of her distinguished soldiers to take charge, to organize, and command the thousands of brave and patriotic citizens who are flocking to her standard. Deeming it a high duty to aid in this sacred work, I have tendered to Brig. General Reynolds my services as a volunteer aid-de-camp, and they have been accepted. I enter at once upon these duties—volunteering in the line in which I have most experience, to do what I can to check the invasion, and protect the border, and our be-loved Commonwealth from spoliation. I will give these services as long as they may be required, or until called to resume my civil duties in December

next. A. H. Coffron is the candidate against Mr. McPherson. In the Seventeenth district, the Breckinridgers have nominated Archibald McAllister as their candidate, and the unconditional Union men S. S. BLAIR, the present Representative. Mr. BLAIR is one of the most conscientious and influential members of the present Congress, and we cordially trust that he may be re-elected.

In the Eighteenth district, W. H. ARMSTRONG, the able and eloquent Representative in the last Legislature from the county of Lycoming, has been put up by the Union men, and will undoubtedly be chosen, unless JAMES T. HALE, the present Representative and a Republican, should persist in allowing the Breckinridgers to use his name as the opponent of Mr. Armstrong, a movement to which we trust and believe Judge HALE will not lend

himself. In the Nineteenth district, GLENI W. SCOFIELD is presented as the National Union candidate, Erie county protesting on the part of her conferees. MILTON C. CORTRIGHT is run as an independent candidate.

In the Twentieth district, C. Myers, of Clarion county, a very able and loyal man, and universally beloved, is the Union candidate against that facile politician, Hon. GAYLORD CHURCH. In the Twenty-first district, the Breckinridgers have selected John L. Dawson as their standardbearer. Mr. Dawson is an ambitious, able, scheming politician, and will leave no effort un. tried or means unexpended to obtain a majority in this struggle. Like the most of those with whom he associates, he is bold in the utterance of his half-disloyal sentiments. We notice that at a late meeting which he addressed in the town of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, now a portion of his district, he was exceedingly indignant at the charge of disloyalty, and entered into an angry and vituperative vindication of himself. It is always a bad sign when a public man is compelled to this sert of defence The true patriot is never questioned or suspected. As a comment upon Mr. Dawson's speech at this meeting, we notice that the following resolution was adopted, showing that his own friends understood him a good deal better than he did himself:

Resolved, That the Abolitionists are mainly responsible for the existence and continuance of this war. Disregarding the plain provisions of the Constitution, they deliberately, and by design, set on foot and organized a system of interference with the rights of the people of other States, which has finally brought on the deplerable state of things which we now see, arresting the onward progress of a great peop'e, and wasting its substance to a fratricidal war.

war, ought to beat him by a large vote, notwithstanding the district, under the new apportionment, is confidently claimed by the Breckinridgers.

House, and a devoted advocate of the policy of the Administration In the Twenty-third district, the Opposition have nominated Jacob Ziegler, of Butler county, and the Republicans THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny. In the Twenty-fourth district, the present mem-

ber, JOHN W. WALLACE, has been renominated as the National Union candidate, and is opposed by JESSE LAZEAR. This is a very close district. It will be seen that, with four or five exceptions, every candidate running for Congress in this State on the Opposition ticket belongs to the class of men who aided Mr. Buchanan in the preparations of his Geo. W. Goodlander, Administration for the war in which we are now involved, and who steadily sustained him in all the neasures which led to the disruption of the Democratic party. They are now candidates before the William Gibbin, people, and as the people are fully forewarned, it will be their own fault if they should endorse the conduct of these reckless and unscrupulous parti-

AN ACT to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 4th, 1862.

Encrion 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-four districts, as follows: wenty-four districts, as follows:

I. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia.

II. First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, n the city of Philadelphia. III. Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth ighteenth, and Nineteenth wards, in the city of Phila delphia.

1V. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards, in the city of Philadelphia.

V. Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty fifth wards, in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of

Bucks.
VI. Montgomery and Lebigh countles.

XII. Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. XIII. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and fontour counties.

XIV. Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, and Auphin counties.

X.V. Cumberland, York, and Perry counties.

X.VI. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somer of counties.

XVII. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin coun-XV II. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, and Potter ties.

XXI. Indiana, Westmoreland, and Fayette counties.

XXII. Allegheny county, south of the Obio and Allegheny rivers, including Nevil island

XXIII. Allegheny county, north of the Obio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties.

XXIV. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and Greene

LETTER FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Correspondence of The Press. NEWBERN, Sept. 20, 1862. This old place is about as drowsy a concern as was

I find the opinion quite general that we shall change oath of allegiance, he coolly replied, "No." The man was then informed that the United States had assumed further trouble about it. He then asked whether, in the event of his taking the oath, the United States would reoath," was the answer. We must whip, confiscate, mancipate, destroy, before these scoundrels can be taught

them fall again into rebel hands. It is said that there are from six to ten thousand contrabands here. They the army, and leave when the troops depart. the lands, and open them to settlers, communities for mutual protection might be established as in Kansas, a epublican form of Government instituted, and the States

Letter from the Anderson Cavalry. HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: With the expulsion of the rebel horde from "Maryland, My Maryland," or rather our Maryland now—for, since her petriotic sons spurned the invitation given by General Lee to rally around the "stars and bars" in common with the fiendish traitors who are in open rebellion against the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, there can be no longer a shadow of hope that she will ever be found counten ancing their traitorous actions—the necessity which called us forth to act as scouts in the Cumberland valley ceased to exist, and by the order of Governor Curtin we were sent back to Carlisle to await orders to join General Buell. Had it not been for the zeal and activity displayed by the Anderson Troop, and the promptness manifested by the citizens of the old Keystone, in responding to the Governor's call for troops to defend the border, no one could now be able to say "our homes are safe, our State is free from the foul pollution of Jackson s traitorous hordes." To the militia men of our State, much credit is due for their patriotism in crossing into Maryland, thereby evincing their desire to be among those who drov the Secesh army back to Virginia, to starvation, demoralization, and ruin. While we have just cause to rejoice at the signal triumph of the Union army, under our brave McClellan, yet does the Anderson Troop have to mourn the loss of a brave, considerate, meritorious commander,

rights of man to self-government. Should our fears. prove correct, that he has been murdered by our flendish foes, direful will be the revenge the Anderson Cavalry will visit upon their heads, should they be permitted to Since the loss of Capt. Palmer, and the indisposition of

old Anderson Troop as a private; but through merito ry" was conferred upon Capt. Ward, it would be in har As soon as the regimental organization is con members of the Troop are anxicus to be on the move, and have a hand in the great game of battle that is about to be played in the West, telieving, as they do, that it will

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court martial in the case of Gen. McKinstry was opened again at 10 A. M. on Saturday. The Judge Advocate introduced Charles D. Droke, E.q., to the court as the assistant counsel in this case, authorized by th as the assistant counsel in this case, authorized by the Secretary of War.

Gen. McKinstry submitted a paper, summoning the following parties to testify in his behalf: Gens. Harney and Frement; Col. Chester Harding, 26th Missouri Volunteers; Col. J. M. Glover, Missouri Volunteers; Col. J. O. Kelton, U. S. A.; Gapt. P. T. Turnely, A. Q. M.; Lient. Tumoch, U. S. A.; Gen. Totten, U. S. A.; Capt. Chauncey Ackeever, U. S. A.; Capt. W. G. Rinken, U. S. A.; Gen. F. P. Blair, Ma, or J. O. Woods, and a number of civilians. General McKinstry then submitted the following in

nose.

It is all-important, therefore, that no time should be

TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. HARPER'S FERRY, October 1, 1862. The following, says the correspondent of the World, is complete list of the Pennsylvania prisoners now within the rebel lines, who were captured from us at Sharpsburg:

Daniel Cronin, 14th U. S. Pat'k McConnell. 69th Pa. Infantry.
Wm. S. Stevenson, 72 Pa.
Nathan Bosenfelt, 72d Pa.
Robert Greighton, 72d Pa.
P. G. Henry, 72d Pa.
P. G. Henry, 72d Pa.
P. G. Whitshopse, 71st Pa.
Fred Whitshopse, 71st Pa.
Fred W. Stevenson, 12th Pa. P. G. Henry, 72d Pa.
T. H. Whitehouse, 71st Pa Fred'k Schwep, 51st Pa. SEVENTY SECOND PENNSYLVANIA. Wm. S. Stephenson Joseph Devein.

SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA. Patrick Anderson, Michael Fiynn, Capt. D F. Gills, FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT. Robert Knox, (Bradley O'Brien. M. R. Candy, W. Neaman, B. Williams, James Wilson, A. S. Horback,

POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY. POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

My information from the robel army is up to yesterday, September 30. At that time Generals Lee, Jackson, Hill, and Longstreet were upon the turnpike which runs from Williamsport to Winchester, and near the town of Martinsburg. The Confederate lines extend from Martinsburg to within five miles of Winchester. The principal part of their force is near Martinsburg, and General Lee's headquarters are at that place. WHY THE REBELS STAND AT MARTINSBURG. As I have previously stated, the vicinity of this town As I have previously stated, the vicinity of this town effers excellent opportunities for defence, the country being hilly, rocky, covered with little ledges which project above the ground just high enough to make an excellent cover for infantry to shoot over, well wooded, and well adapted in every way for defence. No counties have been so little drawn upon or so abundant in supplies, as the county in which Martinesburg is situated and the adjacent counties. The difficulty of their pesition there is, that it can be easily flanked by a rapid advance through Otherlestown towards Winchester; but they perhaps regard that an equal advantage is conferred upon them from the fact that their proximity to Williamsport holds a large force at that place to guard the river, and them from the fact that their proximity to Williamsport holds a large force at that place to guard the river, and prevent the possibility of their recroesing into Maryland, and so lessens the strength of our army at this point as to prevent it from advancing. How gladly now should we witness a rapid rise of the Potomac, which would relieve the force at Williamsport and along the river, and permit an advance! With an equal discemfort would such an event be learned by the Confederates. A good road leads from Martinaburg to Western Virginia. It is barely possible that if defeated in their present position a retreat in that direction is contemplated by them.

REBEL LOSS SINCE LEAVING RICHMOND SIXTY THOUSAND. An officer in Winchester stated that he had heard from General Lee the acknowledgment that since their advance upon General Pope, at the Bapidan, in all their battles at Manassas and Bull Bun. before Washington, and in the several engagements in Maryland, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and from sickness caused by marching and other causes, and by descrition, their army had suffered a reduction of 60 000 man. ferrd a reduction of 60,000 man.

They have undoubtedly lost much from desertion and sickness, and in consideration of the immense number of stragglers I think these numbers are not beyond what is

No reinforcements for the rebels have come in since the great battle of Sharpsburg. Johnson had been reported coming with 80,000 men-but he did not come. Some squads have passed through without equipments, but not considerable numbers. REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

My informant states that for ten days the rebels have been sending back their cick and wounded up the Shenandosh Valley towards Stanuton. Baggage wagons have been passing continually filled with them.

The Confederates have also been sending back cannon during all that time. My informant states that no one has any idea that the rebels will make a stand. Conversing with a rebel officer, he said, 'Don't you see your army is all demoralized—you can't fight again." The snawer was a confession of their deplorable condition, but an assurance that they could and would fight though but an assurance that they could and would fight, thou out an assurance that they could and would ngit, though just now it was not appearing when. So impressed with the disorganization of their army is my informant, that he believes it will be impossible for them to do anything heresfter. His greatest fear is that the Government, not appreciating the desperateness of their case, may be inclined to accept terms of peace for more favorable for the rebels than we are able to impose upon them.

THE CORN EXCHANGE PRISONERS PAROLED. HARPEN'S BRAUK, October 1 — Ninety-six members of the Corn Exchange Regiment, including Adjutant James P. Perot and Lieutenant Hand, arrived here yesterday morning, on parele, from Winchester, where they were incarcerated. They were imprisoned nine days, having been taken at Shepherdstown. Their names are as fol-lows:

Idea of the control o Corp F H Vandergrift, F. Corp John D Reppert, F. Wm Toland, F. Robert Emmett, F. Clarence Rodgers, F. Charles Cooper, F. Alfred Wermoth, F. Bobert Hemby, F. Alfred Wermoth, F.
Paul Priest, F.
F D Woodhouse, F.
Joseph Silly, F.
Mitchell Sandgran, C.
Sgt D F Hassenger, D.
Corp James Brown, D.
Corp Wm Staus, D.
Bobert H Sabberce, D.
Bobert Herr, D. Jordan Kech, F Wm Brle, F. Robert Herr. D.

Wm Glenn, F Wm Downey, F, mortally Affred V Hartle (now dead). Heary Ryley, D Ohas Silcock, F, wound in John Fields, D. the body, Sgt U W Willingmyre, C. Sgt Wm E Larrison, O. Sgt John Hayer, O. Corp W F McLaughlin, Corp W F McLaughl
George C Young, C.
Irvin C. Moore, C.
Wm. Schuler, C.
Baseatt Daval, C
W. A. Woodcock, C.
Joseph Norris, A.
John P. Enoch, A.
John P. Enoch, A.
Joseph E. Brinton, A
Julius A. Wolf, A.
Philip Stevens, A.
Joseph C. Castle, I.
Smon Bolger, I. Philip Newcamp, Oblistian Myer, D.
Nicholas Broker, D.
W. H. Simpson, D.
Ohristian Schruck, D.
Joseph E. Hallowell, orp. Jos. Steitter, E. Harry Gatwals, E. Benjamin Smith, E. Wm. McLaughlin, E.

Levy Bex, E. A. J. Smith, E. Simon Bolger, I. John Black, I. John Black, I.
Geo. W. Yeager, I.
Charles C. Barsher, I.
Penrose Solts, I.
Francis Shite, I.
Sergt. C. H. Reynolds, I.
Sergt. H. J. Peck, I.
Richard C. Ogden, I.
George McCandless, I.
Wm Shilling, F. Andrew Cassiday, H. Sergt. Wm. Wilters, G.

Wm. D. Fithian, G. Frederick Lloyd, G. Corp. Bobert Black, G. Edward Dyel, G. Wm. Shilling, F. Letter from Gen. McClellan—The Valor of Pennsylvania Acknowledged. From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Oct 2.] The following letter will explain itself. As part of the history of the rebellion, it deserves to be printed wherever there is a man who went forth at the summons of

Gov. Curtin to rally on the border for the defence of the Commonwealth from invasion. Headquarters army of the Potomac.
Sharpsung, Sopt. 27, 1862.
Governor: I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have had since the recent battles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defence, when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course; the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to yeur call and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy. I am, very respectfully, and sincerely yours, GEO. B. McOLELLAN,
Major General U. S. A.
His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna.
The letter of Major General McClellan confirms the HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Penna.

The letter of Major General McClellan confirms the testimony of the Governor of Maryland, conveyed in a general order, which we published yesterday, in which he se generously acknowledges the great services rendered by Pennsylvania in assisting to repel a rebel invasion of that State But Gen. McClellan is mistaken in his idea of the rebels not having polluted the soil of Pennsylvania, as their pickets extended several miles into our territory. This fact, we believe, was freely admitted at the time, but we suppose that it did not occur to Gen. McClellan when he wrote the note to Gov. Curtin.

In connection with this letter of Gen. McClellan, it is In connection with this letter of Gen. McClellau, it is only just that the following letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania to Brig. Gen. John E. Reynolds, should also be laid before the public:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrieburg, Pa., Sept 26, 1862.
GENERAL: Having relieved you from duty as commander of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia recently mander of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia recently called for the defence of the State, I deem it proper to express my strong sense of the gratitude which Pennsylvania owes for the zeal, spirit, and ability which you brought to her service at a priod when her honor and safety were threatened. That for her security you left the command of your brave division, the Pennsylvania Beserves, thus losing the opportunity of leading this gallant corps at South Mountain and the Antietam, is a just demonstration of the true affection, you hear for your demonstration of the true affection you bear for your native State, which, be assured, her freemen reciprocate, and for which, in their behalf, I am happy to make you d for which, and it is acknowledgment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your chadient servant,

A. G. OURTIN.

Your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN. Brig. General J. E. REYNOLDS, United States Army. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Buell Removed and again restored to com-mand—The Reason—Reorganization of his Army—Situation andPlans of the Rebels in [From the New York Tribune.] Louisville, Wednesday, Oct 1, 1862, Via Indianapolis, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862

Erom the New York Tribune.]

LOUISYILLE, Wednesday, Oct 2, 1862.

Via INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct 2, 1862.

Military circles here have been in a high state of excitement since Monday. There has been a crisis in connection with the chief command of the Union armies now in Kentacky, and many incorrect versions have appeared. The facts are substantially as follows: Upon the arrival of Gep. Buell at the head of the army, on Wednesday last, he, by virtue of seniority, assumed chief command of his own and the Army of Kentucky, lately organized by Gen. Nelson. A day or two Effer his arrival, an order was received from Gen. Helleck, directing a fusion and reorganization of the armies of Ohio and Kentucky. Gens. Buell and Nelson were about carrying this order out when en Monday morning, Colonel McKibbin, of General Halleck's staff, arrived from Washington with an order, directing General Buell to turn over chief command to Major General Thomas, and assume command of the paroled prisoners and camp of instruction at Indianapells. General Thomas, with a most modest self appreciation; immediately telegraphed to Washington, asking for the reinstatement of General Buell, as better fitted than himself. Generals Crittenden, Rousseau, Jackson, and Boyle, and one or two others—but neither all nor a majority of division or brigade commanders, as asserted—also sent ren onstrances, and, in consequence, the order was rescinded on Monday morning, and General Buell restored. The causes of Buell's temporary disgrace are understood to have been the earnest demonstrations of his unfitness by leading men of the Northwest, disgust of prominent Kentuckians with his failure to prevent the invasion of their State, the urgent request of removal by Andy Johnson, and the President's own disastisfaction with the disastrous termination of the brilliantity-opened compaign in Tennessee and Alabama.

On Gen. Buell's restoration, the work of renoval by Andy Johnson, and the President's own disastisfaction with the disastrous termination of the brillian

ties, and busily engaged in foraging and recruiting. No body of any considerable strength has been within two days' march of Louisville this week. The general belief of military men is, that upon the approach of our forces the rebels will hastily concentrate, and commence a retreat toward Tennessee. As they had ample time to appropriate and zend off all the horses, mules, cattle, forage, and provisions they wanted, they can fight us to much better advantage in Tennessee, near their base, as our army has double their strength in every arm, and as their lines of retreat are open since Buell's transer from their rear to their front. If they propose to resist our advance at all they will doubtless make a stand on the Kentucky river, so that a collision will probably take place before the early part of next week. The conviction that the rebels will not fight in Kentucky, but fall back into Tennessee, is universal among old troops, and the prospect of doing the work of the last six months over again is so distasteful, that large numbers deserted last night across the river upon hearing of the order to march.

THE WAR PRESS.

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THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA The Rebel Plan-Attack on Glenville-Bold-

[Washington Despatch to Cincinnati Gazette]

The papers here are full of enormous speculations as to the plans of the rebel authorities for the further prosecution of their war of invasion. They talk about the probability of Lee's detaching 50,000 of his best troops to take a march from Winchester on Wheeling, and then down the river in the atsemboats, which, according to the speculations, the rebels are to find nicely tied up for them at the Wheeling wharves.

The danger of a rebel movement on Western Virginia is not probably over-estimated. It was found out in their despatches a couple of weeks ago, and many indications have tended to confirm the suspicions there thrown out; but the papers here, in their speculations on the plans, seem to imagine that Virginia and Ohio are as small and as easily crossed by a forced march as Rhode Island or the Uistrict of Columbia. The rebel outgivings from Bichmond are said to be that when this invading army shall have been started off, the balance of Lee's forces will fall back to Bichmond, if not interrupted by cur troops, and take a position inside the fortifications of the rebel capital. A large share of this, however, is, doubtiess, the sherest speculation.

THE ATTACK ON GLENYILLE. [Washington Despatch to Cincinnati Gazette]

THE ATTACK ON GLENVILLE. [Wheeling Intelligencer, October I.]

Wheeling Intelligencer, October I.]

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 30, 1862.

The usual quietness of this place was somewhat disturbed on Sunday last, by a report that a considerable number of rebel cavalry had made their appearance in or near Glenville, Gilmer county, and that they were steating Union men's horses and catile, for the purpose of sending them to their friends down on the Kanawha river. They were said to be about one hundred strong, and well armed. Major John H. Showalter, 6th Virginia Infantry, commanding? post, despatched two companies (A and G) of his regiment, and a part of the gallant Binggold cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Hart, to Weston on Sunday afternoon, at which place they arrived the same night. Lieutenant Hart with his men. and Lieutenant Lawcon, with a squad of Captain Bowan's cavalry, left Weston early Monday morning and soon found trace of the enemy. They came up with him, or rather in sight of him, on Bone creek, near the county line between Gilmer and Doddridge counties, and found them to be about eixty strong. They (the rebels) were just preparing to est supper and consequently all dismounted. Licut. Lawson ordered a "charge," when he was thrown from his borte, which made him unfit for duly, and besides delayed the whole parceding. Lieut. Hart then ordered a charge, killing five of the rebels, taking two prisoners and capturing eight horses. Lieuteneant Lawson's horse, after throwing his tider, ran toward and was captured by the rebels. Had it not been for this unlucky accident the whole party would have been taken prisoners. Our boys were so fast upon them that none lucky accident the whole party would have been taken prisoners. Our boys were so fast upon them that none but the pickets had time to fire a gun. Lieut. Hart says that he never witnessed such "skedaddling" as was done at this "batle" The prisoners arrived here to-day, gusrded by their captors.

GUERILLAS. [Wheeling Intelligencer, Oct. 1] Mejor Pumphrey, paymaster, returned to the city last evening, after a long frip through Western Virginia. He reports that the rebels are pretty thick in the frontier counties, where they are doing all the evil they can. They go about in squads stealing horses and provisions. They go about in squads stealing horses and previsions. The people in the mountain counties are almost impoverished. They have literally nothing to eat. The guerilles seem to be creeping up towards the Northwestern Bailroad. Only a day or two ago two of Capt. Pierpoint's men, who were out on picket duty, were captured by guerillas. The day Major Pumphrey left Phillippi for this city, he was chased by a band of rebels. Having a considerable sum of money in his possession, the major did not feel like enjoying an interview with our "Southern brethren," and consequently made extra speed.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets, OCTOBER 3, 1862. The Produce markets generally are firm, with a noderate demand, and reduced stocks of most kinds on sale. Bark is rather better. Breadstuffs also command nil prices, the tendency being upward, and the receipts very light Cotton is unsettled and held higher. Coffee is firm. Sugar is bringing better prices, and Molasses attracts more attention. No change in Fish or Fruit Hemp is unsettled. Hides are dull. The Iron market is firm, and there is more inquiry for Pig Metal. Lead has advanced. Lumber is steady. Naval Stores are very quiet Fish Olls are held for higher rates. Provisions. There is a very firm feeling in the market. No change in Rice, Salt, or Seeds. Tallow, Teas, and To-bacco are held firmly. Wool is inactive. The Dry Goods trade is fair for the season, and the market very

The FLOUR market is firm and more active, with The FLOUR market is firm and more active, with a reduced stock of the better grades to operate in, and a good demand both for shipment and home use at rather higher prices, the receipts being very light. Sales compise 17\(\pi\)18,000 bbls, mastly extra and extra family, at \$5.50\(\pi\)5.50\(\phi\)5.75 for the former, and \$6.25\(\phi\)6.50 for the latter, including good Ohio and city mills at the latter figure, and \$6.7,000 bbls chifly on terms kept private. The trade are buying more freely at \$5.55.25 for superfine. \$5.50\(\phi\)6 for extras, \$6.25\(\phi\)6 for for mailly, and \$7.07.75 \$\(\phi\) bbl for f ncy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and relling at \$3.62\(\phi\)03.75 \$\(\phi\) bbl. Corn Meal is dull, and Pennsylvania is offered at \$3.12\(\phi\) \$\(\phi\) bbl. without sales. without sales.

WHEAT—There is less offering, and prices are 2026 by bus better; tales of 60 000 bus fair and good Pennsylvania and Western red are reported at 12501320 in store, and 1320135c for Pennsylvacia and Southern do affoat; white ranges from 140 to 1600 per bus. Bye sells slowly at 650070c for new, and 69072c for old. Corn is scarce, with sales of 20,000 bus yellow at 690070c, and mixed Western at 65069c, and white at 70071c. Oat are in good request at 390041c for new Delaware, and 410043c for Pennsylvania. Barley and Malt continue in request, and scarce.

FROVISIONS —There is a firmer feeling in the mar-FROVISIONS.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, with a moderate inquiry for most kinds. The slocks of Mess Pork are light, with sales at \$12.012.25 per bbl., now generally held at the latter figure; Prime ranges from \$80.10, as to quality. Small sales of city-packed Mess Beef at \$18.015 cash. Bacon.—There is a good demand for Hams, and prices are very firm, with a reduced stock; sales at \$2.01% of plain, and 10.013c for canvased, as in quality; Sides at 6%.07c, and Shoulders at 6c, cash and short credit. Green Meats come forward very slowly, and there is kut little here. Sales of Hams in salt at 7%.08c; Sides at 86c, and houlders at 4%.05c, cash and 60 days. Lerd.—The stock is light, and very little coming in; sales of 500 bbls and tos at 9%.010c, and kegs at 9%.010c, cosh. Butter.—There is no falling off in the demand for good descriptions, and prices are firmly held; sales [of good Western, in regular pkgs, at 14.015%c; mixed pkgs, at 12%.03c, and fair quality at 10.012c, and inferior at 9c. Cheese is firm at 8.00c, and Eggs at 14.015 for METALS.—There is a firmer feeling in the market for

METALS.—There is a firmer feeling in the market for minimum.—Here is a primer teeting in the market for Pig Iron, with sales of Anthracite at \$25,4 mos., for No. 1, and \$24 for No. 2. Charcoal Blooms sell at \$75,4 months, best quality. Scotch Pig is nominal. Prices of Bar and Boiler Iron remain as last quoted. Lead is held %c \$\psi\$ is higher. There is very little stock here and no sales to note in this market. Copper remains as last quoted. There is nothing doing in Sheathing. American Yellow Metal sells at 24c, 6 mos. BABK.—The receipts and stocks of Quercitron are light, and there is a fair demand for shipment: Sales of 100 hhds Ro. I at \$32\$\alpha 32.50 per ton. Tanners' Bark is tready at former or the top 100 hds. steady at former quotations.

BEESWAX is scarce, and yellow is selling at 36m38e CANDLES are steedy at 11% @12% c for Tallew; 28s for Fperm; and 17@21c for Adamantine, the latter figure for full weight Western. COAL.—There is a fair demand for Anthracite, will free shipments to the East and South for the flotilla, and prices very firm, and on the advance.

COFFEE—There is a firm feeling, but not much COFFEE —There is a firm feeling, but not much doing since our last notice for the want of stock; sales of 600 bags. Bio at 214 @224c; Laguayra at 184 @20c for triage; and .23 22c for good quality, cash and time. COTTON.—The stock is very light; but the demand limited; holders, however, are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 200 bales, chiefly middlings and good middling Uplands, at 56 658c cash.

DRUGS. AND DYES.—There is very little doing, owing to the high rates of exchange and the premium on

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing, owing to the high rates of exchange and the premium on demand notes, which has advanced the prices of most kinds of foreign goods. Soda Ash is held more firmly. 200 tons crude Brimstone sold on termskept private. FBATHERS are unchanged. Small sales at 40.043s \$\mathbb{P}\$ ib for Southern and Western.

FISH.—There are very few Mackerel coming forward, and they are held firmly at last week's figures, with sales from store at \$12 for medium 1s, \$9 for large, and \$5 for medium 2s; \$6 for large, and \$4.005 for medium 2s. 1,800 bbls sold from the wharf at about \$11, \$7.75, and \$4. Codfish are selling in a small way at 4c \$\mathrew{P}\$ quintal. Pickled Herring range from \$1.50 to 250 \$\mathrew{P}\$ bbl for old and new, according to quality. old and new, according to quality.

FRUIT —An invoice of Lemons has been partly disposed of from the wharf, on private terms Of other kinds there is little or no stock here. Domestic fruit is less active. Green Apples are coming forward and sell freely at \$1@1.50 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and \$2@ 3 for fancy New York. For Dried Apples and Peaches prices are nominal. Green Peaches sell at 50c@\$1 per backet. FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool we quote Flour at 3: 6d.

3: 9d; Grain at 13: 2014d, and heavy goods at 40s. A
bask is loading for Liverpoel with Petroleum on private
terms. A vessel was chartered with Grain for Ireland at
12/14 13%d. San Francisco freights are nominal. To the West Indies two small vessels were chartered out and back at a round sum. Freights to Boston are steady at last week's quotations. Colliers are scarce, and in demand at full figures GINSENG is scarce, without sales of either crude or GUANO is steady, with further sales of Peruvian at \$71.675 \$\psi\$ ton, cash, for large and small lots. Sombero is held at \$25, and Ichabo at \$45.

HEMP.—There is very little stock here, and it is not HIDES are dull and without sales of either foreign of

HOPS are in limited request. Sales of old and new first sort at 15公18c 爭 b.

LUMBER meets with a steady demand for the season, with further sales of yellow sap boards at \$15.016. Lath with further sales of yellow sap boards at \$15.016. Liaths sell at \$125 \$\forall M\$. MOLASSES—The market is firmer, and the only sales reported are some clayed Cuba at \$24.024 \(\cdot \), and a cargo of Trinidad at 30c, on the usual credit.

NAVAL STORES attract but little attention. Sales of No. 2 Rosin, at \$14.016 per bbl. Tar and Pitch are nominal at last week's quotations. Spirits of Turpentine meets a limited inquiry. Small sales at \$2.35.02.36 per gallon. tine meets a limited inquiry. Small sates at \$2.550.2.35 per gallon.

OILS.—There is a fair demand for Whale Oil at full rates, with further sales of crude at 6700.00, cash and on time. Speim remains as last quoted. Linseed Oil is selling in lots, at 80082c, weight and measure. Lard Oil is firm at 85c for best winter, and 78080c for summer. In Petroleum, we notice sales of crude at 12013c, and refined at 34035c cash. refined at 34635c cash.

PLASTER is scarce. The last sale of soft was at \$3 per ton.

RIUE.—There is no Carolina here. Small sales of Baugoon at \$2.25%, cash.

SALT is firmer. An import of \$20 sacks Liverpool ground salt and 3,450 sacks Deakin's fine have arrived since our last notice, and sold on private terms.

SEDBS.—There is but little Cloverseed offering, and the small lots of the new crop coming forward have been taken at \$5.05.25 \$7 bu; Timothy is in good demand, at \$1.75.2.12%; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers, on arrival at \$1.85.19 \$9 bu.

SUGAR—The excitement noted at the close of last week has somewhat abated, but the late advance has been well mainitalned; sales of 1,000 hhds Oubs, at \$2.09%c; Porto Bico at 10.010%c; New Orleans at \$2.20.

10%c, and box at \$3.000, on the usual credit.

N. E. Rum is selling at 47c. Whisky is held with increased firmness; sales of Ohio at 33%.034%c; Pennsylvavia 33c, and drudge 31.032c.

TALLOW is steady, with sales of city-rendered at 10%c, and country at \$2.000, cash.

TEAR.—Prices are firm for both Blacks and Greens, and the sales mostly by auction.

TOBACCO.—Prices of mannfactured continue to rule extravagantly high, and there is little or none coming in. In Leaf Tobacco there is very little movement, and prices are tending upward, with some sold at auction at very full rates.

WOOL—The market is extremely quiet, and the manufacturers are holding off for lower rates, which bolders manifest no disposition to accede to. Small sales of common at 65272c, and quarter-blood at 66.08c, cash. PLASTER is scarce. The last sale of soft was at \$3

nouncing the Administration, holding the Aboli-LOOKING GLASSES. tionists responsible for the war, and avowing his JAMES S. EARLE & SON, determination to repeat the acts which created so much indignation last summer. Although the name of James Hooven, of Montgomery, was MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTARS announced as the Union candidate against Mr. LOOKING GLASSES. Autumn Silks, dark colored Checks.
Black, Plain, and Figured Silks.
New designs Fancy De Laines.
Rich De Laines of lower grades.
Foil du Nords and Long Champs.
Handsome and new Plaid Cashmeres
Plaid Valencias and Worsted. STILES, he has declined in favor of Judge KRAUSE, of the same county, an ardent Douglas Democrat OIL PAINTINGS, in 1860, and one of the most eminent jurists in the FINE ENGRAVINGS. State. Judge KRAUSE, although far advanced in PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. years, volunteered his services after the late call PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. of the Governor, and was ready to march against Poplins and Figured Droguets.
French Chintzes of new styles
New assortments of French Merinos
Stella Shawis and Striped Broche. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. the enemy, had they been required by General CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. In the Seventh district, which is composed of the Fancy Shirting Flannels. Embroidered Table Covers. EARLE'S GALLERIES. counties of Chester and Delaware, where the oppo-SHARPLESS BROTHERS sition to the Administration and the war, on the OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET. part of the Breckinridge leaders, is more virulent H. STEEL & SON, and remorseless than in any other portion of the PRILADELPHIA. country, with the exceptions, perhaps, of the districts represented by Ben Wood and Vallandigham, No. 713 North TENTH St., above Coates. ve now open a choice assortment of
NEW FALL AND WINTER
DESS GOODS.
Bich Fanoy Silks.
New Shades Plain Silks. SEWING MACHINES. the candidate of these men, strange to say, is Gen. THE WILLOOX & GIBBS GEORGE A. McCall. The recent address pub-New Shades Plain Surs.
Figured Black Silks.
Plain Black Silks at Low Prices.
Blch Figured and Plaid French Reps.
Plain French Bess, all shades.
Plain French Metinoss, all shades.
PLAIN ALPAOAS,
The Blue and Spariet. lished in these columns, over the signatures of a BEWING MACHINES number of the most prominent citizens of Chester atly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS, county, objecting to Mr. McCall as the candidate and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for of these men, and admonishing him that his acsale by FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street. ceptance of their nomination must end discreditge27-tf

> tion, and the fearless friend and supporter of the favors from any man who does not approve his course, and if he is chosen will feel warranted to take any step that may bring the war to a close, despots, and his opposition to the present Adminisno matter on what terms. The unconditional Union men have selected JOEL B. WANNER, a | of his cours. The opponent of Mr. Dawson is Democrat, as his opponent. Major WANNER is

One part of the record of Mr. Dawson is in eresting at the present time. He was the apologist and defender of James Buchanan's Administration from the start, and was the president of the celebrated Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, 1858, in which he supported the whole Lecompton policy, with all its enormities, in an address which ought never to be forgotten by the people of his district. Mr. Dawson's entire sympathies then were with the Southern tration and the war shows that he has not repented WILLIAM M STEWART, of Indiana county, who is making a splendid canvass against his adroit and wealthy competitor, and who, running as the unconditional defender of the Government and the

In the Twenty-second district, the candidate that represents the Pittsburg Post, and the Francis W. Hughes party, is GEORGE P. HAMILTON, a lawyer of considerable ability, who, judging from the Administration journals, takes very little trouble to conceal his sympathies for secession. His opponent is General James K. Moornead, the sitting member, one of the most energetic and reliable men in the

VIII. Berks county.

IX. Lancaster county.

X. Sohuj kill and Lebanon counties.

XI. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne

counties.

XIX. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron,
Jefferson, and Clearfield counties.

XX. Crawford, Venango, Mercer, and Clayion coun-

ever built. Nearly all the white folks have skedaddled and those who remain are a sneaking, treacherous set, who would out a loval man's throat if they durst. There are some very fine houses, splendidly furnished, which have been left thus by their owners. The largest and best are now occupied as headquarters by our generals, colonels, and medical corps and some of them have even been converted into hospitals. The 23d Massachusetts, acting as a garrison, is quartered in private residence Sentinels are posted at every corner, and after 9 P. M. pedestrians must show their "pass." A lot of prisoners. North resterday.

our war policy for one more vigorous. The present mile came into the office yesterday and demanded pay for the use of a piece of land. When asked if he had taken the ownership of the land, and that he need not give himself store the property it had "tuk from him?" "Ask that question of the provest marshal, after you have taken the General Foster says, that if he is driven from this post the "darks" will go first; he is determined not to let

came from all quarters, and are employed in almost every department. They seem happy and generally work with a will. The lazy ones are employed on the fortifications. In spite of the black laws, the slaves and free colored have learnt a good deal since the war proke out. If an act of emancipation is not declared, thousands of them will at any rate follow the fortunes of I don't see how the natives hereabout live. There is no manufacturing going on. There being no trade with the interior, the tar, sch, and turpentine business is rnined, and the stills all closed. Truly there is a deal of deselation in this Southern country. As to Northern men settling here, I doubt if many will do it. Perhaps, if the Government would reduce these States to Territories, confiscate

thus gradually be restored to the Union. J. A. G.

instead of being nought but joyful over the great victory which has been vouchsafed to the glorious banner of the If rumor be correct, our fearless Captain Palmer was taken prisoner by the rebels on last Friday week, while nobly performing his duty in Virginia. What seems to give strength to the rumor is the fact that neither Gov. Curtin nor any of our Troop have any knowledge of his whereabouts, nor have they received any tidings from him since he separated from them, after his daring accomplishment of the order of Gen. McOlellan to burn the bridge at Dam No. 5, on the Potomac. This he accomplished, as it were, under the mouths of rebel batteries. which were planted in Virginia to protect the dam from being destroyed by our soldiers. We mourn him as among the heroes who have freely sacrificed their lives in defence of the Union and in support of the God-given

Lieut, Spencer, our Troop has been under command of Capt. Ward, a member of the "Old Buell Body Guard." little more than a year ago Capt. Ward joined the rious conduct he has been raised from the ranks, grade by grade, until he new has temporary command of a housand men. Should it be necessary to appoint another to fill the place left vacant by Capt. Palmer's loss, I am confident that if the command of the "Anderson Cavalmony with the oft-expressed desires of the entire Troop, as all have unlimited confidence in him, both as a man and as a thorough military disciplinarian. He is, in a word, a true gentleman and a thorough soldier. which will probably be within a week or two, we will turn westward, to jein Buell's forces at Louisville. The

end in the total discomfiture of the army of Bragg. The St. Louis Court Martial.

General McKinstry then submitted the following in writing:

The prosecution being arraigned me on the charge and specifications, I ebject to a further postponement desired by the Judge Advocate. It is now nearly ten months since I was ordered under arrest, and several months of that time I was in closs confinement. Peter Wiles, the witness named in several of the specifications called by the prosecution te establish the charge, is now present before the court. I have asked repeatedly and most urgently since my arrest, that an investigation or trial by court-martial should be accorded to me; and now, after the lors of so much time, when a court has been detailed for the investigation, it is due to me that the investigation should proceed.

The Government has had ample time (indeed, the delay on the part of the Government in my case is without precedent) to prepare for trial. The exigencies of the public service are such that there is danger even that this court may be dissolved before the investigation involved in the charges and specifications is brought to a close.

It is all important therefore that the impact of the should be

lost by unnecessary postponement. The judge advocate after reading the above, said: I merely desire to say that the adjournment of the court to Monday would save much time.
The question was then put before the court, and the adjournment carried. The court will meet again on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.