VOL. 6.—NO. 62.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

M.L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,

(JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANOY 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.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH TRIBD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalied by any other house in

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Haufs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts

JAMES, KENT. SANTEE.

& CO.,

DRY GOODS.

MOS. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVA

BAGE, PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

among which will be found a more than usually at

LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

Also, a full assortment of

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS.

Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.,

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

127 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

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

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

MOS. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

FALL IMPORTATION

OF BILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY

ONE OF THE FIRM.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CLOTHING CHEAP FOR CASH!

The best place in Philadelphia to obtain well-made,

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

AT REASONABLE PRICES

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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET,

BG P. S .- Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall Clothing

Establishment, at Sixth and Market streets, is ROTED for well-made, good-fitting, durable Clothing, at REA-

BONABLE prices.

Wanamaker & Brewn have an immense stock of

Fall and Winter Goods, bought early in the season at low prices FOR CASH, which will be sold connectorme-

BO CUSTOMER WORK WHILE DOSE AT BETRALLOW

O. SOMERS & SON.

No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET,

REASONABLE PRICES

good-fitting, durable

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

- Mall-8m

1862

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

Have now open their unual

IMPORTERS AND JOBRERS

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

Philadelphia.

sell 3m

FALL.

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

FALL 1862

OF

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIEBY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c. SHAWLS. A complete assortment of 100L LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS of the following well-known makes: EDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET, PEACE DALE, &c.

RROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE; STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE, shioh we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-TIME BUYERS. 8022-mwf lm RMY GOODS!

Sky Blue Kerseys. Sky Blue Cassimeres (for Officers' Dark Blue Uniform Cloths. Park Blue Cap Cloths.

Bak Blue Blouse Flannels. White Domet Flannels. Twilled Gray Mixed Flannels. U. S. Regulation Blankets. ALSO. 10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard

TENT DUCK. SLADE, SMITH, & Co., 39 LE, ITIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS. PHILADBLPHIA.

UNNELL RENE MANUFACTURING CO.'S

PRINTS. 100 Cases NEW FALL STYLES.

Welling, Coffin, & CO., No. 229 OHESTNUT Street. eamless bags.

"PREMIUM" "A." E SALE BY WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., No. 220 OHESTNUT Street.

LEWISTON" and

OTTON YARN. UPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGBAM & WELLS. HIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON. No. 112 OHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MESOHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES. INEN C. HDK'FS.

We have in store an Invoice of Dunar, Dicksons, & Co.'s

INEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Our own Importation; ordered last pring, at old prices As we intend to we our exclusive attention to REES GOODS AND SHAWLS, hese foods will be closed out Cheap

DAWSON, BRANSON, & Co, 009.68 N. W. OOB, MARKET AND FIFTH STS. AWSON, BRANSON, & Co.,

FIFTH STREETS, Trite the attention of Cash Buyers to leir entire New Stock of

W. CORNER OF MARKET AND

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c. MILLINERY GOODS.

FALL. WOOD & CARY, CESSOES TO LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, COMPLETE STOCK

MILLINERY GOODS, CONSISTING OF Bilk, Velvet, and Oolored Straw BONNETS AND HATS. Irench Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., To which they respectfully invite the attention of the atrons of the House, and the trade generally.

HOS. KENNEDY & BRO. CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. HAVE NOW BEADY THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH

FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS. FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

ROSENHEIM BROOKS, & Co., 431 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE, Have now open for their

FALL SALES LARGE AND HANDSOME STOOK OF ALL MILLINERY GOODS, WINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. CONSISTING OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS,

FLOWERS. STRAW AND PANOY BONNETS,

UNDER JAYNES HALL, lave now made up for sale an entire new steck of MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY, FINE CLOTHING. which the attention of the trade is Also, a fold assertment of OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully tavite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

PATTERN HOHERTS, AND DRESS CAPS.

So Prices, is at MORGAN'S MANUFACTORY. 456

BORNET AND HAT FRAMES,

AND DRESS CAPS. MARTIN'& QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND VANCY GOODS'
R. P. O B. U.M.
Re. 1006 WALHUT STREET; PHILADELPHIA. jell-falr

TYRE & LANDELL. E. & L. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH.

OPENING FOR FALL:

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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, RICHEST PRINTED GOODS, NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS, GOOD COL'D POULT DE SOIE, MAGNIFICENT DRESS SILKS, MAGNIFICENT PRINTED GOODS.

TTP STAIRS DEPARTMENT. Fall and Winter Cloaks. Black Thibet Shawls. Striped Broche do. Broche Bordered do.

Woollen do. BOYS' CLOTHING. Jackets and Pants. Sacks, Overcoats, &c. Suits made to order. COOPER & CONABD. S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sta.

STYLES FANCY CASSIMERES. NEW STYLES FANCY COATINGS. CASSIMERES FOR SUITS. FROSTED BEAVERS. BROADCLOTH, UNION CASSIMERES, DOE-

All kinds of desirable goods for MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. CURWEN STODDART & BRO... 450 452 and 454 North SECOND Strest, oc9-4t Above Willow TAS.R.CAMPBELL&CO

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

> 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. LACES. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES.

oc8-tf

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW NOVELTIES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. THEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS OIL CLOTES, AND WINDOW SHADES -V. MARKET streets, will open this morning, from Auction, Ingrain Carpets at 37, 45, 50, 62, and 750; Entry and Stair Carpets, 16 to 65c.; Hag Carpets, 31, 37, and 45c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 37 to 500; Gilt bordered Window Shades, 50c to \$1 65; Buff and Green Window Holland, 16 to 20c; Flannels, 25 to 50c.; Dress Goods in great variety, from 18 to 50c; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31c. se24. wfm12t

TOIL DU NORD—Bich Autumn Celorings in Toils, Poil de Chevres and Worsted Dress Stuffs. Fine all wool Plaid Cashmeres, Lama Plaids and serviceable Dress Got de for Children's wear. ccl0 if SHARPLESS & BROTHEBS. CILK FACED POPLINS.

Dark five colors in French Poplins.
Wool Poplins, double fold. lors Mousseline de Laines. French Merinos, assorted qualities.

Cheap Wool Poplios. Broohs figures.

SHAEPLESS BRUTHERS,

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

Rash Lon ABLE STRIPED rocbe Long Shawls.
Paisler Long Shawls.
Paisley Equare Shawls. Vienna Long Shawls. Paris Long Shawls. Empress Woolen Shawls. Sheppard's Plaid Long and Equare Shawis. School Girls' Woolen Shawis. FOURTS and AROH Streets.

CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just re-Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinces of all Shades
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured. 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 Cassimans

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ABOH Stree FALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Fall Cloaks opened daily. Winter Cloaks in preparation. fall and Winter Woollen Shawis. ral and Hoop Skirts. BOYS' OLO THING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Fine Resdy-made Clothing for boys.

Snite made to order.

OLOTHS, CARSIMERES, 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 Cloths.

Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fall and Winter,

DRESS GOODS.

Rep. Poplins, French Merinose, Delaines, &c. BEESS GUODS.

Rep. Poplins, French Merinoss, Delaines, &c.
Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.

ARMY BLANKETS.

COOPER & CONARD,

620 5. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

DDWIN HALL & BROTHER, NO Brown, Blue, Green, and Black Irish Poplins.
French Plain Poplins, same colors.
Rich Figured and Plaid Poplins and Reps.
Plain Poplins and Beps, rich colors. Rich all wool Cashmeres and De Laines. Figured Merinoes and Valencias. Fine French Merinoes, choice colors. Siriped and Figured French Chintzes.

H. STEEL & SON,

Bo. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates,

Have now open a choice assortment of

NEW FALL AND WINTER

DEESS GOODS. Bich Fancy Silks.

New Shades Plain Silks.

Figured Black Silks.

Flain Black Silks at Low Prices.

Rich Figured, and Plaid French Reps.

Plain French Reps. all shades.

Plain French Merinoss, all shades.

PLAIN ALPAUAS.

In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scariet. Poil De Chevres, Poplins, Delain Goods. Also, a large assortment of BLACK STELLA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS, sell-tf. AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES. CABINET FURNITURE.

W. & J. ALLEN & BRO. CABINET WAREROOMS, NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

ALWAYS ON HAND. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 201 South SECOND Street, a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, and save new on hand a full supply, finished with the SOORE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, thich are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuscrurer refer to their numerous patrons throughout be Union, who are familiar with the character of their very I 1QULUBS. 50, cases assorted Li-docur, just received per thip Yandalis, from Bor-deaux, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGEE.

205 & 204 South FROMT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

Hampton's Legion in Pennsylvania. THE RAID ON OUR BORDER. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENT. CAPTURES IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

SURRENDER OF MERCERSBURG AND CHAMBERSBURG. WHAT THE REBELS DID IN TWO DAYS, OUR CHECK MOVEMENTS. GETTYSBURG, WAYNESBOROUGH AND GREENCASTLE THREATENED.

Rebels Retreating to Hancock. THE ROUTE THEY WILL TAKE. &c. -&c. drc. [Epecial Correspondence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, October 12, 1862.

DESIGNED RESULTS OF THE INVASION. The rebels being entirely in the dark as to the proected movements of the Army of the Potomac, recently determined to make a series of brilliant reconnoissance on the north bank of the Potomac river, of some o which we may now try to write the history. The rebels always make these movements pay accord ing to the risks undertaken. They consequently look for many edvantages in making these "raids" rather than a single one. The mistake of the Union generals in reconnoitring has

been that they seek information of the enemy's position and force, and do not attempt to injure him seriously. The rebels, on the other hand, get all the valuable in formation necessary, secure all the plunder, and do all the damage they can, besides seizir g and holding a line of retreat, as also possessing themselves of important strategical points. THE STARTING POINT. General Lee desired to know certainly the exact position held by the Army of the Potomac in Maryland

and whether it was the intention of McClellan to mov with celerity and vigor upon him at Winchester, scattering his fragmentary and disorganized army, or whether the Union forces were to settle down upon the north bank of the Potomac for the winter. GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE AT WORK. If the former were to be the case, General Lee and his army must retreat to Gordonsville; if the latter, he would remain comfortably enough during the winter in North-

ern Virginia. So General Fitzbuigh Lee, of the rebel army, with Ashby's old brigade of Stewart's Light Division, was ordered to patrol the line of the Potomac river from a point some miles above Hancock down to the position of McClellan's right wing. A FORD SELECTED.

It did not take the crafty rebel leader long to see that there was a distance of twenty miles of the north bank of the river front entirely unguarded, and from the re ports given by his scouts and spies he learned that the Pennsylvania militia had all been withdrawn and sent home, and that her border towns were all unprotected and at their mercy. Gen. Lee was heard to say by a citizen of Mercersbu

by his spies, and when they came in with circumstantian proofs he was really astonished to think that any people would allow themselves to be "guiled" like these citizens of the good old "Keystone Commonwealth" had been by the machinations of malevolent politicians, With a full understanding of these facts, General Lee letermined to ford the Potomac, and did so, at a point inst above and nearly opposite the town of Hancock, Md., on the night of Thursday, the 9th of October. A brigade of cavalry, composed of two regiments, two batteries of light artillery, and a regiment of infantry, crossed over. The infantry remained at the fording place with a section of artillery, while the rebel cavalry, under Lee, advanced towards Hancock by the river road, and by mill naths until within sight of that place, where they posted their pickets and bivousched for the night. The little town of Hancack stranger for the might.

vader in the morning, and the village mothers, staters, and sweethearts could only console themselves with the thought that though their hearths were desolate and their womanhood, patriotism, and love outraged, their sone, brothers, and lovers had all manfully enlisted in the Union army, and there was nothing left by the Government for defence but old men and thot guns, and no

military leaders to marshal and succurage them. But now to fulfil that oft repeated threat of Northern loping over the border, scarcely stopping for anything except to get some fresh milk, some smearcase, or a kiss from a pretty Pennsylvania farmer girl or dairymaid who thought they were all "Union," Lee galloped on with his troopers to Mercersburg, and here scenes wer enacted which we pray God may never fall to the lot of American women again.

I wo hundred of their relatives and protectors had been lving here in "Camp Curtin," without either arms or confirments, and now that these women were being violated at least in principle, if not sensually, by voluntuous, lustful traitors, these brave Union soldiers were powerless to defend in the smallest way their own homes. The rebels are said to have entered stores and private residences, feeding and clothing themselves in the proence of ladies, throwing off their fithy, lousy garments and standing in a state of semi-nudity before them while putting better things on, and finally, to add insult to injury, offered these women of ours their greasy, worthless Confederate scrip in payment for what they had taken. THE REBELS MEET COL. PLUCK.

It is said here that a small band of true Pennsylvania patriots lay in ambush on Friday night, on the mail road natween Mercereburg and Chambersburg, and when a portion of the rebel cavalry came by, on the advance to the latter city, these gallant fellows gave them a warm reception from shot-guns and gaming-rifles, emptying s number of saddles. When the rebels saw this they made a gallant charge with a squadron, and succeeded in capturing one man, whom they dragged away, taunting him and calling him a "D-d Pennsylvania Dutchman." These noble men were used to the woods and ravines. and being scattered about as skirmishers it is not thought that many of them were injured.

The rebel cavalry, about 1,800 strong, advanced by two routes upon Chambersburg, fully aware that the whole proceeding was a safe one. When within about four niles of the city Gen. Lee halted his forces, drew them up into line of battle, and sent Lieutenants Hilvand Harrison, of his staff, bearing a fleg of truce, within sight of the city. Col. A. K. McClure and United States Marshal Stimmell were deputized by some of the leading citizens to wait upon the rebel officers and surrender the town. provided that the rebels promised to pay due respect to private property. To this request the rebels acceded eithout the least rejuctance. Col. McClure and Mr. Stimmell returned to the city at once, and after sending the telegraph operator to a point near Shippensburg apprised the populace of what they had done. Notwithstanding the good promises made by the rebel officers, they took ten norses belonging to Col. McClure without so much as tendering him a "thankee," and other wellknown citizens of the town and surrounding country suf-

fered in a similar way. THE REBELS GET MONEY. At Mercersburg, Chambersburg, Hancock, and St Thomas, the rebels obtained in various mean ways, and over \$10,000 in Government and local funds. OTHER CAPTURES.

by rescriing to many tricks, about \$2,000 in specie, and The rebels have secured by this reconnoissance some seven hundred pretty good horses, as many fine cattle a large quantity of grain carted back by Secessionists of

Maryland, and a vast amount of clothing and shoes, of which they are sadly in need. TRYING THEM ON. At Chambersburg the rebels obtained a rich priz all in a lump;" it was nothing less than a number of large boxes containing nearly six thousand suits of uni hence Col. McClure telegraphed that nothing could be stood over a thousand veteran soldiers "all in blue and new." who but a moment before presented the appear

forms interded for our troops in that vicinity, who, when the trouble came, had been mysteriously ordered off, and done but surrender the city. But the joke of this was that the boxes were hastily opened, and in a short time there ance of dark earthenware medels of humanity. I thought of the good French proverb when I heard of this "L'homme proposes et Dieu disposes," and of the many times I have seen our deserving and noble Philadelphia girls "carrying" it ou tto the Gray's Ferry Arsenal with four" at a time. The work of our girls in making these saits so nice will only benefit the rebels, and all of our good friend Col. Crosman's care in giving out, inspecting, and examining, will go to the behoof of our mu-

LOOK OUT FOR THEM. And just here I would advise our troops, especially our outpost pickets, to be careful'in watching the movements of these rascals, as many of them are dressed as well, or better now, than our own cayslry, and in the same uniforms. WRONG IDEAS.

It must not be supposed that the rebels have entere Pennsylvania as a feint to cover the retreat of their army in Northern Virginia. Rebel officers were heard to say to one another in Chambersburg, yesterday, that this movement was but the forerunner of a greater one, and the success of this would insure the success of the o her. The rebels must either fall back upon Gordonsville in a short time, or enter Pennsylvania in force, to invade us or be annihilated at it is their only flattering hope. In their extreme hunger and nakedness, they sigh for the rich harvests in t gleaned and garnered in the Blair and Comberland valleys, and the well-stocked store house of our Government.

A MILITARY VIEW OF THE BAID. The advance of the rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania i nothing more than an extensive and brillian recon-noiseance in force. It is an inputting impertmence, and must have a bad effect morally. Is differe from the raid made by the same men upon the White Heuse, on the Peninsula, in this, that it does not render our present position untenable, whilst that upon the White Hou did, and no doubt was the first cause of a change of base by McClellan, or rather of his retreat. A distinguished general of our army assured us yesterday that the raid was completed, no doubt, and that, in all probability, the rebels had accomplished all the mischlef they came to execute. to. WHAT ARE WE DOING ?

Our authorities are doing all in their power to prevent

any further advance of the rebels into our beloved State, 1 —the other was discharged.

All points on the Northern Central Railroad have a strong guard, while any further advance up the Cumber and Valley by the rebels will meet with a very sturdy

MAJOR GENERAL WOOL. General John E. Wool, the hero of fifty hard-fough battles and the veteran commander of the Middle De-partment, arrived in this city resterday morning from Saltimore, accompanied by Col. Thomas Jefferson Cram, nior A. D. C. and chief of the general staff, and Capt. Septimus Carpeross, A. D. C. The General had several long conferences with Governor Curtin, his staff, and military advisors. He will return in a day or two to Baltimore. The appearance of the old veteran chieftain whose hair is silvered by the frosts of seventy-three winters, attracted considerable attention. He was treated with great respect by every one. TROOPS GONE FORWARD.

Governor Cortin has labored incessantly for the last sixty hours organizing the troops and preparing them for active service, immediately, at the Arsenal, in the Capi tol grounds, and, in order to send away all available neb, be has detained here about three thousand cavalry, or whom he has not horses enough yet, and who are in the meantime being drilled with the musket, so that they may be used as infantry if necessary. Yesterday afternoon, as the last and longest train of troops ressed out on the Cumberland Valley Bailroad, bound for Chambersburg, or some other place, the ladies turned out in scores and bade them " adieus" and "God-To day the soldiers are pouring in rapidly, and leaving as soon as cars can be prepared for their reception.

THE FEELING HERE. There was considerable excitement among the good of tizens of this borough yesterday, but to-day a feeling of great confidence is everywhere evident among the people. The greatest efforts are being made to drive out the invader, and inflict a severe punishment upon him. COL. WADE BAMPTON.

Col. Hampton, with his South Carolina Legion, arrived at Chambersburg early yesterday morning, and they new occupy that town. Hamp'on had at one time a brigade of Palmetto troopers, numbering 3.2.0 menlow his command is reduced to about 1,500; but they re represented as regular "dogs of war." I hope that our Anderson Cavalry, which is in the van, may have an opportunity to measure swords with these "chivalric couthern nabobs; and I think that they will find that Pennsylvenia has the bone and sinew, and men wh know how to use it.

MOVEMENT ON GETTYSBURG. It is rumored here to day that the rebels are moving a cavalry and artillery force towards Gettysburg, in this State, which is situated to the east of Chambersburg, and is one of the oldest towns in the State. Here they will have to fight with a little army, under a man who has never been whipped yet.

PERSONAL-GENERAL ORD. Mejor General E. O. C. Ord, the hero of the Hatchie, arrived here to-night, and is being kindly cared for by his many friends. He is wounded by a minic ball in th leg; the missile passing through the two larger bones of the calf of the right leg. The wound is painful, but is not deemed dangerous. This gallant general hopes to be in saddle cerving his country, as only few in our army can, in a few days.

From General McClellan's army, I hear of a movement which we must all hope may prove gloriously successful, even though it be impolitic at present to mention it. The rebels have done wonders in Pennsylvania; they have obtained much plunder and much useful information. but not one of them may ever recross the Potomawith it. it is due to General McClellan to say, that he is running the "entire machine" to-day. THE DESTROYING INVADER

During yesterday the rebels destroyed all of the machine-shops, rolling stock, and much of the track of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and in moving toward Gettysburg blew up the stone bridge near Scotland. These barbarians have burned several public buildings and some private property. GENERAL STUART'S POSITION. General J. E. B. Stewart, who, it is said, accompanie

Lee and Hampton in the present cavalry invasion of our State, is Chief of Cavalry in General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, and he commands all the cavalry in that State He has ordered his subordinates to burn all towns that offer any opposition to quiet occupation by the Confederate troops STORES AT CHAMBERSBURG.

It is not known exactly what a nount of Government stores the rebels destroyed or took away from Chambersburg; but the amount will not be very large, it is thought, when jacks THE BRIDGE AT SCOTLAND SAFE. The railroad bridge at Scotland is not blown up, as was reported, but is in good order, and is now guarded by Union troops. It is said that the damage done to the Cumberland Valley Bailroad is slight, and that the road will soon be in order again

CHAMBERSBURG EVACUATED BY THE REBELS. The town of Chambersburg was evacuated by the rebels yesterday afternoon, much to the joy of the inhabitants It will be occupied by our troops this afternoon, never again to be surrendered to any foe. Large num bers of Federal troops are approaching the town. REBELS TRYING TO GET BACK-WILL THEY BE

CAUGHT? When General Hampton left the town of Chambers burg yesterday, he told some of the prominent citizent that he intended to move directly on Hanover Junction on the Northern Central Bailroad, and thence to move to Baltimore or Harri-burg, as he thought most profitable but this is believed to have been a ruse, as the movements of the rebels indicate as intention of getting out of Pennsylvania as soon as possible. From what I know of recent military movements, I do not think these gypsies or bandits will get back. McClellan has sent strong forces to Hagerstown, Greencastie, Frederick, and along the line of the Northern Central Rathroad. The Governor has a large force in the Cumberland Valley. The Pittsburg Turnpike is guarded at Cove Mountain Gap; and McClellan has taken powerful possession of the fords about Hancock. He has also two brigades of cavalry after the rebels. All of this work has been done since Saturday morning.

RETURN OF GENERAL WOOL. General Wool seturned to Baltimore last night, accom-

STATEMENT OF A PRISONER. I have had a brief conversation at Carlisle with a rebel prisoner, who was captured by the citizens of Franklin county, and is now on his way to Fort Delaware. He says he does not think that General Stuart is in Pennsylvania, but that the command of the expedition devolves upon General Hampton, of South Carolina, by seniority of rank. He is accompanied by several Southern officers of distinction of the rebel army, including several Poles and Prussians. He says that the invading force at present consists of about eighteen hundred onvalry and a battery of twelve light guns. The rebels gave their worn out artillery horses to our farmers in exchange for their fine draught horses.

THE REBEL RETREAT. The rebels moved off from Chambersburg on the Hagerstown pike. My informant thinks they will not go to Frederick or Hagerstown, but that Hampton will take Waynesboro and Greencastle, and, passing through Mercersburg to secure the passage of the captured stores, will move directly to Hancock. This is about the only feasible plan of escape for them, it seems to me, and I do not think this route will be left entirely open to them. A SOUTHERN MAIL.

Wade Hampton's South Carolina Legion was the last to leave Frederick, and it is said that he brings a mail bag with him, the contents of which will soon be known and possessed by the fair traitoresses of Baltimore. As the mail is closing I can send you no further particulars by mail at present. The above statements comprise all the news and facts that I have been able to gather at Shippensburg, Carlisle, and Harrisburg, together with reports of persons who have arrived from Chambersburg. I may send additional items by telegraph, if anything further should transpire.

The Governor and General Wool are both hopeful, and think that the capture of the "rebel raiders" is almost

LETTER FROM HUNTER'S CHAPEL,

Correspondence of The Press. THE SCOTT LEGION, 68TH REGIMENT, CAMP PRESCOTT SMITH, NEAR HUNTER'S CHAPEL, October 3, 1862. Since leaving our encampment at Frankford, Philalelphia, we have had our full share of duty, although not participating in any of the battles. Our principal business seems to be picketing. We have not however. had any very ardnous duty in that capacity as yet; but

We are in Robinson's Brigade, which is composed of the 63d, 105th, 141st, 114th, 68th Pennsylvania, and 20th Indiana Regiments, all of which are becoming very proficient in drill. General Bobinson is a thorough soldier, a strict disciplinarian, and enforces his command more by example than precept, which should stimulate any soldier to do his duty.

to new recruits the small share we have had seems quite

On Wednesday we had a review of the division (Gen. Birney) of Heintzelman's corps d'armée. There were about 15,000 troops on review, and from my limited opportunity of witnessing the proceedings, our men almost eclipsed some of the old regiments. About nine o'clock the same night we had orders to be ready for picket again the next morning, which order was obeyed with alacrity by both officers and men. At seven e'clock we moved to our destination, not leaving a man in camp fit for duty except the guard.

Quite a little incident occurred while on post. Lieut. Colonel Reynelds commanded the middle centre or rally-

ing point of our regiment, and during the afternoon our wing had a visit from our old townsmen, Col. Heenan, and Major Bardwell, of the 116th Regiment, who, after partaking of the hospitalities of a soldier's rough life, de-parted amidst deafening cheers for the 116th from both our officers and men; but, after a short interval, re-turned, and intimated to Colonel Reynolds that some suspicious-looking characters were on the road, trading, with our men in the capacity of suiters. Colonel Reynolds, with the promptness for which he is noted, immediately repaired to the spot, and demanded their passes. Scrutinizing them closely, he thought there was something "rotten in Denmark," and asked the leader of the party what their business was, and was answered, "trading." The colonel then asked the question: " Trading in whiskers ?" at the same time reached up, and took off one of the most handsomely fitting pair of false whiskers that ever graced any man's face. After Lieur Colonel Beynolds had examined the parties the roughly, he sent for Colonel Tippen, who came and took charge of them, and sent them before General Robinson, who despatched the men and cargo, under the charge of provest sergeant Weaver, to Washington city for a fur-

ther hearing before the proper officials. The one bereft

of his false plumage was sent to the State Capitol prison.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Special Correspondence of The Press HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 9, 1862. Give a Frenchman a bunch of grass and a few condiments and he will make a very respectable dish of greens out of similar materials, on this hot and tranquil morning, must I create a letter from these headquarters, as they lie brooding in the sun. It really seems as if a pen had a magnetic influence upon the brain, for ideas spring up as it is taken in hand, whatever may have been the previous dearth. We never know the number of our thoughts till we attempt to write them.

The commanding general moved his headquarters yesterday. He is yet on the Maryland side, and not far: from the Potomac. Beyond that, discretion restrains me. The locality is retired, and no sounds break the stillness beyond an occasional interchange of voices, and the blow of an axe upon wood in preparation for the seconday meal. We hear of no skirmishes on the opposite side of the river, and the enemy, as far as known, re mains distributed between Martinsburg and Winchester, either awaiting an attack or bent upon retreating at the news of our advance. This latter is merely a surmise of many. If he purposes retreating without a fight he would naturally do so at once. I think public opinion, at the South, constrains the rebel generals to remain near the Potomac, until they are whipped away from it. atonewall Jackson's past idiosyncrasies have been such that a laughable volume might be written upon them. It would be a pleasure to meet a former associate to whom his inner self had been to some extent revealed. A chapter of oddities might be devoloped. I lately heard that he once imagined all the food he ate to concentrate in his left knee, and constantly complained of a fuliness there. At another period, it was his custom to co mence eating precisely at certain hours. At each meal he would sit with the food upon his plate, and fork plunged in readiness into an inviting morsel, and, exactly to a second, gobble. It is sad that this second Marion in military resource and activity, justead of receiving the heartfelt admiration of his countrymen, should be a vagabond, descerating his noble flag, which he had sworn to defend, and heading a blind rabble to overturn his Go-

vernment, and render permanent the accurated and atu-

pid system of slavery. His past career has, however, proved him wrongheaded. There is food for reflection in the enormous waste of rovisions by an army exceeding by far the consumption the same number of men at home. A cont of the various camping grounds vacated by Burnside's army corps during the present week would present a fair illustration. In all the camps the waste was more or less great; but within my limited view, that of the 9th New Hampshire Regiment was the greatest. There, in one epot, I saw fresh meat enough to compose a good size calf, which was not in the least spoiled; several barrels of salt beef and pork, and boxes of crackers which I had not time to count. Many of these were open, and had but a small portion of their contents abstracted. Others were in piles, and had not been opened at all. Past slowly goes a battery of artillery, from somewhere to somewhere, whither no one knows or cares. The men do not know. Privates never know anything, and line officers but little more. They have become ma chines, and are indifferent to all but duty and dinner. These soldiers are all Germans. Why Germans almost dways prefer the artillery service, is a question often asked Certainly they have a great tendency that way. Perhaps it is because their heads are thick, and firing does not trouble them, says an ill natured wit Not at all. It is because their legs are heavy. They don't like marching, and, as artillerists, they can ride on their caissons, or, if compelled to walk, can lay all incumbrances upon them. Dat ish goot! They very rarely are required to appear on dress parade, and what picke duty they perform is done in a comfortable way -sitting in sociable groups, or lying down, while the infantry pickets are pacing solitarily far beyond them, musket on houlder. Commendable foresight! Well, our German friends can afford to be joked upon. Several of our clearest and ablest speakers in the last campaign were Germans, as are many of our best officers, and one of that New England, the brain of these United States,

draws its deepest inspiration from the well-spring of German literature I have taken some trouble to ascertain the sentiment the army upon voting, and find, universally, that they care nothing about it. The unthinking masses at home vote for fun or fer excitement. Principles do not disturb them, and when away from their districts they are indifferent to politics. The few who do preserve their pe litical sentiments presume that both parties are for the Union, and see little present distinction in principles. Their chief desire now is to finish the war, and get back to their wives and sweethearts, unaware, perhaps, that there is a present distinction in politics, especially in our own State, where panderers to slavery and secession, ebasing the name of Democrats, are straining every nerve, under that time honored guise, to acquire power. The good sense of the people will defeat them.

The wounded from the late battles are in general progressing favorably. Through observations of Dr. Letterman, Surgeon General, it is found that men recover much faster, at this mild season, in the open air than when enclosed. Next to this, tents are preferable. In the confined atmospere of barns and houses, cures progress more slowly. Open air, open air, always fresh air, both as a preservative of health and a cure.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 9, 1862.

There is a forward movement over the river towards Oentral Kentucky, which took place, or rather began, resterday morning. Things are carried on so secretly and mysteriously that it is very difficult to find out what is going on. The military authorities in this section seem determined that nothing shall be krown outside o those interested. This is a very necessary precaution and speaks well for those in power. Heretofore, a long delay has always followed the prosecution of plans almost applicit canvessed; at this stage of affairs, however. change has been made, and now the plans are canvassed after they have been made and carried out. The military matters about Covington have been kept very quie wer since the great Louisville excitement, and people have been led to believe that all, or nearly all, the force which was at one time massed at Covington, had been ent to Louisville, and the force remaining was not worth entioning. Such things have been known as a big fire where there was not much smoke, and it may turn out so in this particular case; at any rate, the force is sufficiently large to satisfy a major general in taking charge of it. Major General Granger has been in town for four or five days taunt ring about in citizen's dress, and as he was ot much known here, no speculations were raised, but I had my eyes on him to see what would be the result.] knew he was not here for nothing, and now the resul has became known; he has command of the troops which are to act in the line of operations for Lexington, and co-operate with Buell, to work the destruction of Smith & Co. No one would have supposed that anything was in the wind, to have seen Gen. Granger, night before last leaning against a pillar in the rotundo of the Burnett House, quietly smoking a cigar, without a single vestage about him to denote that he was a military man. But he coks every inch the soldier and the officer. He is a goodsized square built man, dark complexioned, with black whishers and mustache and black hair; he has that easy that he knows what he is about, that he understands his own business, and means to attend to it. Well, the advance has been made, and may success attend it. The progress cannot be very rapid, for the men will have to march though the road is a smooth, dry pike, and the distance to Lexington is 95 miles. The bridges on the Kentucky Central Bailroad, which the rebels destroyed in their recent raid, have not yet been repaired, and it will be some two weeks after our troops take possession of the country, before they can be reconstructed and the road put in

The draft in this city has been carried on quietly from first to last; no opposition was made to it, and no dissatisfaction expressed. Some of the wards were exempt, having filled, their quota by volunteer enlistments, and all those which were not exempt have made liberal con. tributions to the bounty fund for the benefit of those drafted. The result has been the same all over the State as in the city, and there has been no grumbling, except among the copperheads, who have adopted a platform which means to find fault with everything, and be satis fied with nothing. It was through their influence that the row in Cleveland occurred. They circulated the reand arousing the passions of the great unwashed, they attempted to make a demonstration, which was speedily put under by the military from Camp Taylor, and although a cannon was brought out, leaded, and stationed on the square, near the Perry monument, no damage was done but a few swelled heads, produced by a model noliceman, who with the weapon nature gave him, knocked down some six or seven of the rioters, before he could ge any reason into them. Substitutes are cheap, and are not going to command the high prices many supposed they could get, and for which they were holding off too many at a trade always spoils it. Two hundred dollars is the highest price I have heard of being paid, and that was for a three years' volunteer, and I have known of a nipe months' volunteer being procured for \$12 So the substitute speculation is going to turn out a failure. MORGAN'S DIVISION. Brig, Gen. Baird and Col. Landrum, of Morgan's di

vision, arrived in town this evening. They left the division at Portland, Ohio, this morning, and the division is on the move for Point Pleasant, Western Virginia, not. withstanding the effort that has been made to have the order to move in that direction changed. The order came from General Halleck, and is one with which Gens Wright has nothing to do except obey. He had already ordered Morgan to come to Camp Dennison, when other directions came from Halleck Gen. Wright was anxious to have this division to work with in Kentucky, and so expressed himself to the East Tennesseans who called upon him in reference to the matter. He was opposed to baving them sent into the Kanawha Valley, as they could be much more useful in a country with which they were familiar, and they know every mile of the country south of Lexington, Ky. The General also gave some encouragement to these officers, Cols. Hinck, Johnson and Lieutenant Colonel Brownlow, that the order might yet be countermanded, and that there was a possibility of the advance into Kentucky from Omcinnati being assigned this division. Nothing would give greater satisfaction to both officers and men, and indeed, from the feeling exhibited; unless the order to go to Western Virginia is countermanded, a lavge number of the East Tennessee officers will resign, or perhaps the efficers and men will consolidate and refuse to go into that country, Six thousand men would be a pretty large crowd to undertake to force to go anywhere against their wills. It would be a step very much to be regretted, should such a thing occur, and yet, no one understanding the main features of the case could blame the men. It certainly must have been an oversight on the part of Halleok to send East Tennessees, and liberate the families of these devoted men from the secures threaten the families of these devoted men from the secures threaten the authorities at Washing for the thousand East Tennesseans to make when it was ordered to Western Virginia and the rebellion quickly, then, we must seek to desprive the rebels of their main support, the three winds if it is fair to take their food, it is less thir to deprive the rebellion quickly, then, we must seek to desprive the rebels of their main support, the three faction to both officers and men, and indeed, from the

ginia, for they surely would not refuse to give these men as opportunity to fight their way home now, after havhomes and their families, which were calling continually to them for help and protection. POLITICS.

TWO CENTS

Party feeling is running high, and the Vallandigamers are working heart and hand in turning every stone and pulling every wire to win the coming election. Money is freely disbursed, and bad whisky is liberally pirculated to work upon the bad passions of bad men, to make them vote the Vallandigham stripe, for even a bad to bear the name, and when the public sentiment has be come so degenerate as to return such individuals for the econd time to the halls at Washington, as most probably will be cone. Honest m n are engaged heart and soul in endeavoring to speedily put down this rebellion and end the war, while knaves and fools are equally as zealously engaged in politics to control the present elections, and give color to the future course of the whole countr

Arrival of the Hibernia off Cape Race.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE BACE, October 10 .- The Canadian Screw-Steam ship Company's steamer Hibernia, which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 2d instant, and Londonderry the afternoon of Friday, the 3d, passed this point at 9 o'clock this evening. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Our advices by the Hibernia are five days later than hose received by the Persis at New York.

The steamship Norwegian, for Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.
The steamship Kangureo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

The news of the recent Union victories had reached England, and the principal journals pay high compilments to Gen. McOlellan for his vigorous and energetic novements.
The U.S. steam frigate St. Louis had sailed from Lis-

GREAT BRITAIN. The comments of the British press under the Asia's advices, of the state of affairs in Maryland, threw doubts on the Northern successes, but the arrival of the Norwegien dispelled these doubts, and elicited many encomburs of the vigor of the North.

The London Times compliments Gen. McClellan for the energy and rapidity of his movements, and adds: The retreat of the enemy is a temporary relief to the United States Government, but the ship is water-logged, and although by vigorous numping it may gain a few and although by vigorous pumping it may gain a few inches, yet a terrible vent yawns as widely as ever, and its beyond the carpenter's skill. As each side has tried the policy of invesion, without success, would it not be wise in both North and South to read a lesson of the The Globe says there can be no doubt that the rebels The Globe says there can be no doubt that the rebels were unprepared for the energy disolayed by the Unionists, and were surprised at Gen. McClellan's bold, determined course. General McClellan deserves the greatest credit for the velocity and promptness of his movements. The Globe then adds: Unfortunately, these campaigns do not bring the war, except by the mere lapse of time, any nearer to a conclusion.

The Post admits that the position of the rebels is not so good as it was at the commencement of September.

The Star thinks that the restoration of the prestice of the Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up he Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up to ranks with fresh volunteers, and there will be no nethe Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up-its ranks with fresh volunteers, and there will be no ne-cessity for drafting for the campaign.

A. meeting of the lower classes, in Hyde Park on Sunday, to sympathize with Garthald, resulted in riot-ing, owing to shouts in favor of the Pope.

In Paris it was fully expected that by the lat of November, the city of Mexico would be in the possession of the French troops It is again rumored that England had pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome. The Paris Bourse was flat at 70f. 20c. ITALY.

The marriage of the King of Portugal with the Princess Pia, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin, on the 28th of September, amid great rejoicing. The new queen embarked at Genoa for Lisbon, shortly after the ceremonies. THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH VIA LONDON-DERRY.

LONDON, October 3 — The latest accounts in regard to the health of Garibaldi are satisfactory.

It is asserted at Paris that the rebel Government has no intention of recalling either Mason or Sidell.

The Times says the rebel army has sustained a disastrous defeat in Maryland, but that it retired in good order, and it fully maintained its regutation for courage order, and it fully maintained its reputation for courage and determination. The rebel army measured its atreatment with the army under Gun McCualan, and the former did not succeed in defeating the latter. The army of McClellan, demoralized by successive failures and long retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal, probably superior, to the rebel army, elated, as it was, with triumph, and bent upon continued conquests. This sudden turn of fortune is, without doubt, traceable to the liberation of General McClellan from the restraints beretofore imposed upon him. He has now shown that he has really qualifications for a commander. All this, however, does nothing but bring the contending armies to an equality. The cause of the North is not advanced to an equality. The cause of the North is not advanced a single step by their unexpected victory.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported in colitical circles that the British Government is no longer see enti. 41, aversa to recognition of the Southern Confederacy as it hitherto has been. It is undertood that there is a probability of the ques preliminar, to negotiations for peace, has been signed at Brussels, by eminent men of almost every European nation, assembled at the Social Science Convention. The French squadron in Ohina has been ordered to proceed to Japan, in consequence of the menacing treat-ment of the European legations by the Japanese.

Rumors are again current in Italy that an amnesty for taribaldi and his followers has been determined on. Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs declining. Sugar ownward. Coffee firm Tea quiet. Tallow easier ownward. Coffee firm Tea quiet. Tallow easier inseed Oil steady, at 48s@43s 3d. LONDON MONEY MARKET, October 2.—Consols losed at 93% ©93% for money. AMERICAN STOCKS.—Brie Ballroad, 32% ©33; Illinois Central Shares, 48% of 4% discount.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LONDONDERRY, Oct 8—[By Telegraph from Liverpool]—Outton—The sales of the week reach 26,000 bales,

poet — Ottom—Interact of the west leads above value, including 14,500 for speculators and 6 500 for exporters. The market is firmer with an advance of 101½d, on American. Furats have been irregular, with an advance of ½d. The sales to day were only 3 000 bales, the market sing quiet and unchanged. The following are the

Breadatuffs firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady.
Provisions dull. Largessier.
London, Friday Evening—Consols closed at 93% o LONDON, Friday Evening — Consols closed at 90 % 28 38 for money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 2d.—The sales of cotton for four days reach 15,000 bales, inclusive of 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is limer, for American, with an advance of 1d. 47 lb. White Surats rule quiet but steady.

TRADE BEFORT.—The advices from Manchester show the control of the course market. TRADE BEFORT.—The advices from manchester show a firm but inactive market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Oo. and others report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady, but slightly easier; red Western, 10a 9d; red Southern, 10a 9d; 3d; white Southern, 10a 9d; 3d; white Southern, 11a 3d 2d; Corn firm; mixed, 29s 6d; white Southern, 11a 3d 2d; Corn firm; mixed, 29s 6d; white Southern, 11a 3d 2d; LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is generally very dull. Messrs. Biglan. vision market is generally very dull. Mesers. Biglan, Athys. & Co., report Beef heavy; Pork has a declining tendency; Bacon quiet and steady; Lard quiet, with a down ward tendency; Tallow dull, with a stight decline LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar quiet and steady. Elegateady; Coffee no sales! Ashes firmer.

and steady; Rice steady; Coffee—no sales; Ashes firmer at 34s; Rosin dull—common, 28s; Spirits Turpentine

A Shorter Method with the Rebels. In the old feudal times, when knights rode to battle clad in iron mail, the shortest method with one of these clad in fron mail, the shortest method with one of these unwieldy warriors upon unprotected men at arms was to kill his horse. Down came the knight in a notionless mass upon the ground, where he was left till, after the battle, the triumphant man-at-arms—the mudsill of those days—had leisure to crack him open with a sledge hammer. Our Southern chivalry is but a relic of the feudal times, and it can be dealt with in the same shorter method. It is mounted upon the negro; dismeunt it, and we lay it prone upon the ground at once, to be dealt with at our leisure, without further waste of blood or treasure. The rebels have now been carrying on war for some eighteen months, on what they stole from the United States Government; what they imported before and within a few months after Fort Sumpter; what the great slave owners, the aristocrats who plotted the rebellion, had accumulated in the last few prosperous years, and the proceeds of confiscations. There are signs to show that they have now exhausted all these stores. One of their chief agents in England, Mr. Pearson, has failed, and they were bound by every interest to pay their bills abroad, so long as they could pay any. There is reason to believe that the rebel leaders have spent all they stole, and all they have been able to beg or to force from the planters; they have impoverlahed this class by burning

planters; they have impoverlahed this class by burning or rendering useless its cotton and tobacco, by taking its money as loans, and by destroying the value of other property, such as bank stock, railroad stock, &c. E. The Confederates have spent enormous sums; the war has cost them (or somebody), according to the best accounts, up to this time, not less than four hundred and sixty, seven millions, of which at least four hundred million dollars are represented by paper. Moreover, they have destroyed in cotton burned or used in defences, in negroes shot or run away, and in other property, an amount equal in value, if not greater, than their war. expenses. They are impoverished and they grow ty, an amount equal in value, if not greater, than their war a xpenses. They are impoverished; and they grow desperate in these last days, and venture upon the hazard of an invasive war, because they have but one resource left to support this war, and that is imperilled if they do not keep our armies out of their borders. The rebel arintoracy have been ground to powder. They cannot demand of the poor whites—whom they have forced to fight—that they shall also provide food and clothing. When they begin to take the pig, or sheep, or ox of the poor white farmer for the army, they will arouse an element of opporition fatal to them. But they need not do that yet. They have yet their slaves—about three millious in number—ab ass of which a greater proportion labors than among any other people in the world, and which is, therefore, at this time of double importance to them. It is their only resource. They have nothing else left; they live and fight and maintain war only by the labor of these black. The fendal baron of the Bouth is mounted upon the negro; diamount him and he is helpless. It is the application of all thorter method," in imitation of our forefathers, the mudsills of the middle ages.

Whatever might have been the result of our dealing with the fouthern negroes as men, and not as cattle, a year ago to day, it is clear, it would be fatal to the rebillion. They have all their able-bodded white laborers already in the field; they propose now to sucreach upon the old men, and force into their armies a class which may be a little more than self-supporting at home, but which will quickly will away in heavy marches and the severs work of battle. They leave no productive tabile force at home; their whole fabric of rebellion rester upon-the lost proposes how for the propose and the wears work of battle. They leave no productive tabile force at home; their whole fabric of rebellion rester upon-time regre. Now, if the negro were free; if, like the

nillions of black laborers—or of as many of them as we the opportunity to fight their way home now, after having been in the service nearly fifteen months, and all
that time kept almost within halling distance of their
homes and their families, which were calling continually
blacks coming to us are free, and we must have our

blacks coming to us are free, and we must have our generals instructed to carry out the wholesome law of the last Congress on this subject wherever they go. This once done, and we demoralize the labor on which the rebels depend for their existence. As our armies advance the fighting force in their front will melt away. Every day's work of a slave, stopped by us, stops the supplies of at least one rebel soldier, and if we make our measures effective by proclamations, which will inevitably and quickly reach every plantation, we add an element of alarm which, for every negro that comes to us, will force another soldier home to stand quard. man will have to be worked upon before, being in his right mind, he would vote for a vile, black hearted traitor like Vallandigham—a man—no, a thing bearing the outward semblance of a man, in league with Jeff Davis and the devil. Congressional honors are honors no longer; the dignity that once attended the name of Congressman is gone; its pristine glory has forever departed, when such men as Gurley and Pendleton are brought up ers, wives, and sisters, could be asked whether it is best

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Daniel Dougherty at Pottsville.

signs were known to the fathers. Washington feared the people of the South would be misled, and warned them in his prophetic address. The leaders claimed that their love and allegiance were due to the state, and not to the Nation. I love Pennsylvania—it is my native State—it is my home but it is not my country. Not Pennsylvania slone, but from the mountains of Maine to the southern guil, from the Atanite—even to the Pacific—this, oh this is my native land.

The Irishman in America, when he thinks of oppressed The frishman in America, when he thinks of oppressed. Erin, does not limit bis love to his native parish or county, but his heart beats in fond affection for every turf from Malin's Head to Cape Clear. Let me recount a few facts as they atrike my mind. South Carolina, aye, with Calboun the forement, advocated with all her might a protective tariff, because her interests were then identified with manufactures. At a later day, she declared war against the Union because, for a time, the law were will manuscures. At a later day, and declared war against the Union, because, for a time, the law was against free trade, but Jackson, revered be his name, said the "Union must and shall be preserved." In his latest days his only regret was not about violating the letter to secure the substance of the Constitution, but that e did not hang John U. Calhoun. Elorida was purchase he did not hang John U. Calhoun. Blorids was purchased to add to their domain. Texas, six times the size of New York, was annexed to permit them to carve new slave States. The South wanted. Texas, and the Democracy of the North yielded to her wishes. The Mexican war was feugh; and won for the sake of the South Who taught John Brown, but Captain Walter and the flibusters who sought to take forcible possession of an unoffending nation; and when even Buchanan timidly stood by Captain. Pandding, Southern Statesmen on the flow of the waster. denounced him as guilty of a high-handed outrage. Whem a party in the North opposed the extension of slavery to free territory, the South agreed to leave the question to the decision of the people of the territory. But when they tound they could not induce the people of Kansas to yield submissively, they, aye, the convalry! resorted to the most structions fraud that ever disgraced legislation, the Lecompton Constitution, and ordered their mis rable tool to send the army there, to force the fraud on Kansas at the month of the cannon. Failing in their efforts they turn ed around, denied the right of the people to legislate for themselves, and proclaimed the decirine, that the Jon-stitution of the American Republic carried slavery into free territory, and that the Central Government was bound to foster and protectit. They willingly yielded up a part of Oregon, but within two years of the break-ing out of the rebellion John Slidell introduced a bill to take from the national treasury \$30,000.000 to purchase Onba, so that she, too, might secode. Having obtained all they wanted, or at least all they could get, they resolved to break up the Democratic party, that they might destroy the Union, for they knew that as long as the Dedestroy, the Union, for they knew that as long as the Democracy flourished the Union would be preserved. The legislatures of Alabama, and other Southern States, in 1857 passed resolutions that in the event of the election of a Bepublican President they would seceta. When the National Convention of the Democratis party assembled, and reaffirmed the faith of '56, these traitors spat on the platform. When the true men of the party, who, in despite of all the persecutions and opprobrious insults of Buchanan's minions, remained faithful to the organization, relying on the National line. opprobrious insults of Buchanan's minions, faithful to the organization, relying on the Nati faithful to the organization, relying on the Manutch faithful to the organization, relying on the Manutch vention to vincicate their integrity, nominated the gallent Douglas, these traitors, with their tools and confederates here in the North, aye, in Pennsylvania, laughed at the nomination, derided and insulted him, even to personal violence, (remember Montgomery, Alabama,) met in a mob in Baltimore, and, led on by Nanay and forth Breckinrigge as their candidate, only Yancay, put forth Breckinridge as their candidate, to defeat Douglas and insure the election of a Republ They carved out their plans, Douglas was defeated

inridgers. I can respect them for their consistent treated to the Democrat of '56, the anti-Lecompton Decrat, the Douglas Democrat, who will get down on the proper are a second to the constant of the consta crat, the Douglas Democrat, who will get down on his knees and craw like a whipped spaniel, and kies the feet of the men who has spurned and spat upon him, who will mix in an organization where a leading unrepentant Breckingidge man is allowed admission. I have nothing breesing man is showed somesion. I have nothing but the most complete and ineffable contempt.

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When Washington approached the table to sign his name first to the secred charter, he read the words. " We, the people, in order to form a more perfect Union." The Constitution was made for the Union, not the Union for the Constitution. We are all sound to obey the laws, but there are occasions when the law is powerless, and when earth and Heaven eppland the violator. Supplies to night, sitting in your quiet little home, by the side of your wife, and with your children around you an intruder enters and less his unmannered hand on the person of your wife, or applies the torch to set the house in fismes. The law may say, fold your arms and wait the law's delay. But nature speaks on the instant and

the law's delay. But nature speaks on the instact and with all your might you strike the scoundrel to your feet. Tourse a house in flames, and the town in danger—burn or blow up the one, and save the rest. I revereace the Constitution; but the traitors affect to love while they are seeking to destroy it. Yancey prated of his tove for the Constitution; every leading traitor pretended to reverence it. Breckinridge, a year ago in the Sanste, sought to be its especial advocate and yet, on the adjournment of Congress, tushed into the revel ranks, and is to day lighting against his State and country. What did Buchaush and his faction do from November, 1860, to March, 1861? Why the Infrancous, in his message to to March, 1861? Wh), the INFAMOUS, in his message to Congress, in December, 1860, declared that a State has no constitutional right to secede, but if a State secedes, the Constitution gives no power to prevent it This is their idea of the Constitution. We revers the Uonstitution. We intend to preserve it as a shield for the loyal, but not for traitors. Catalice prated of the Uen-stitution, and Cate, in the Roman Senate, replied, as the true men say to-day to our Catalines, that the Constiintion was not made for traitors totion was not made for traitors

I can speak no more. I implore you, my countrymen, to arone. Let the right arm of every loral man be raised to crush and kill rebellion. I do not speak to you as a partisan; I speak as one who holds no followship with either of the political organizations of the day; as one who never was an office seeker nor an office holder; who wants no office; but I do want a country, with its blessed institutions, and every inch of its dear and beautiful earth, and every drop of its majestic waters. I pray you to forget all differences.

Let partictic citizens be wide awate and active in the canvass until the polls close on Tuesday night, the 14th of October. If Stevens ever stood a chance of deteat, he stands it now; and if he is defeated by a well organized opposition, every loyal man in this broad county will have to settle with his conscience, a heavy account of duties neglected and precious opportunities unimproved. Now is the golden hour. Work! THE JEFFERSONIAN UNMASKS ITSELF .-- The Jeffersonian of last week uttered the following atreoious sentiments. It was printed in the second column of the fourth page. Bead it, loyal voters of Chester county! Here is the extract:

"Let the Union be dissolved, in God's name! The farce of restoring the Union is played out!" BRECKIN RIDGE.—The Breckinridgers claim to be he only party which can bring war to an end, and save he Union with it. The noble patron of this party is now a drunken leader of a pack of murderers and thieves of the sumpy South, and doing his best to destroy the Go-vernment. A very desirable set of statesmen to assume control of our national affairs would be the followers of this fellow, whether North or South.

NO NEGROES COMING NORTH. The false cry of coming North is played out. President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation will keep the negroes in the warm climates. If he can be free in the warm climates, he never will be found in the cold once. Let that proclamation be carried out and the negro population of the North will disappear on the return of peace. Chester County Times. WHO ARE YOU FOR ?—This is a question we hear asked at every street corner. Who are you for, Wanner or Ancona? We never hear the question without think-

or Ancona? We never near the question without thinking: who are you for—the Government or the rebels? This is really the question. The first-named of these gentlemen represents the former, the other the latter. Reader, who are you for? Wanner or Ancona—the Government or the rebels? As you answer this so vote. If you are for your Government, vote for Major Joel B. Wanner. If you are for the rebels, vote for Ancona.

Resks and Schwalkill Journal THE REPORTED CABINET CHANGES -We have paper. Moreover, authority for stating that there is not one word of truth and or used in deand in other propergreater, than their activation by the sensation press of this city, and accepted as Gospi I with by the sensation press of the city, and accepted as Gospi I with by the sensation press of the city, and accepted as Gospi I with by the sensation press of the The President's recent visit to General McCollein's army was made after full consultation with the Cabinet, and had for its object to discover, if possible the cause of the unaccountable inactivity which has deprived our army of all the fruits due to it from the victory of Antietam.

— Wish Republican. THE BUGHES FAMILY .- Frank Hughes, the

THE BUGHES FAMILY.—Frank Hughes, the traitor chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, two years ago stumped Schuylkill county for his nephew, John Hughes, who was a candidate for Congress. John Hughes is new an officer in the rebel army, and commanded the battery at Antistam by which the brave Col. Bell lost his life.

Cleggett Fitzbugh—the man who was caught leading a band of rebels into Pennsylvania, and was taken prisoner, and is confined as a spy—is a nephew of Frank Hughes, the man who comes to Chester county to advocate the election of McUsil to Congress.

Cleggett Fitzbugh is the manager of the iron works of which his uncle, Frank Hughes, is one of the proprietors.

Fighes, the man who wants Pennishvania to join the fouthern Confederacy, and the man who comes to Chester County to advocate the election of Gen. McCall.—Chester County Times. THE NEW MERBIMAC -From the statements THE NEW MERBIMAC — From the statements of refugers: lately from Bichmond we learn that the Morrimac No. 2, or Bichmond, as she is named by the rebels, is nearly ready for vervice, having received fier from armor, which is five inches thick: She is pierced for six gune—two columbiads on each side and a pivot gun fore and at. At the Tradegar works a ten fuch rifled gun fitteen feet long, is being finished, for which, at the same works, steel pointed shot are being made. The rebels state that they now have ten sunboats on the James river sin-lier to the Tessier, each of which carries rifled guns, and that they have but little fear for the eafety of the city from a naval attack.

city from a payal attack. BEFUSED TO "TOR" THE MADE -Seth Blakes. lee, of Royalton, Cayahoga county, Ohio, out off one of his big toes with an axe immediately upon learning that hebbad been drafted. Seth is ayoung man; the somof meelthy parents, and the most cowardly sneak we have frest of since the war commenced. GEN. HALLECK ON THE KEPORTERS—tile self General Halleck condemns the recent decision of the court marginal sitting at St. Louis, whereby newspaper reporters are permitted to publish proceedings.

ora. Frizhugh Lee, the rebel general, is a nephew of Frank

to prolong the war perhaps for years, to spill still more precious blood, to cause yet more sorrow and suffering or whether it is best to spare all this dreafful sacrifice, and by one trenchant blow several the spinal cord of the rebellion—they, who have such a vital interest in the question, would quickly answer.—New York Evening From Mr. Dougherty's recent speech at Pottsville w nake the following extracts: I am one of those, who, up to '57, blindly followed the fortunes of the South—believed in their chivalry—helped to fight their battles. Their infamous Lecompton policy

to fight their battles. Their infamous Lecompton policy steggered m, judgment, but at length the veil has been torn aside, and I behold in all its hell born hideounness the accursed plans by which they have sought to ruis, and then ruin the Republic.

Thousandt, and hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen in the South, have been as ardently attached to the Union as we are, but their leaders have sought to educate the masses to regard the Union not as the paliadium of their political safety and prosperity, but as a mere convenience to be used as long as it promoted their sectional sims, and then to be dashed to pieces. Their designs were known to the fathers. Weshington feared the

died, and they are sworn to tear the Union in twain, and in awill war. The patriots are patring for the tegrity.

The leaders of the Breckinridgers in the South are now in arms, and are the chief transcs. In the North, the Breckinridge leaders, with glorious exceptions, not re-pertant of their crimes, but inscient in their treason, ory per tant of their orimes, but incolout in their treason, ory out for peace with the trattors on the field, while they are striving every hour to divide the North, and making war egainst the lovers of the Union And I, a life long Democrat, not swerving a hair's breadth from my prisciples, am asked to hold political fellowship with these creatures. No! they are the enemies of my country, the murderers of tree institutions, and I am their enemy forever. And yet, with all my extreme hate for the Broat-

POLITICAL ITEMS.