MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communics tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all part of the world, and especially from our different military and navel departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-PARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYL-

The following is the resolution wri ten by Mr. F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckiuridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Damocratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the advantages which the American Union had afforded for the development of her natura resources; and that her glory and paramount interests are identified with the continuance of that Union.
"SHOULD, HOWEVER, OAUSES HITHERTO RESISTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUN-TRY BEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN SLAVEHOLDING STATES. CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE RECESSITY OF MU-TUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE EFFECT OF BU H CAUSES, SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH AN-OTHER CONFEDERACY, THEN PENNSYLVANIA MUST REGARD HER RELATION TO THE FACTS WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CON-

TROL HAVE PRODUCED. She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade-to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the Northeastern States, with no cuttet or approach from the ocean for her great East ern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect, be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign

HOR SHE MAY, IF A MEMBER OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANU-FACTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PROPLE NOW CONSEMING ANNUALLY \$300,000,000 WORTH OF PRUDUUTS AND MANUFAUTURE! FROM. AND IMPOSTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES: BER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, PEPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO-MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPERITY OF ANY PROPLE! "That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momen tous, and decide between the lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing diffi-FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

THE WAR The invasion of our State is still a prominent theme of discussion, eclipsing in interest even the important despatches from Kentucky. As to its main purpose, we are still ignorant, although momentarily expecting news which shall decide to be insulted by the cry, as these barbarians this point. Thus far we only know that about three thousand rebels, with eight pieces of canand robbers sweep through our fields and threaten-death and violence to our women and non, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, proceeded to Mercersburg, thence to Chambersburg, thence to children, that the Government that shall uttempt to crush them is to be punished at the Emmeteburg, (not to Gettysburg, it seems,) and at last accounts they had reached New M rket, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about thirty miles in a direct line west of Baltimore. They had thus described a complete if not a symmetrical circle, and, if we may be excused the bull, seemed intent upon "squaring the circle" outright. That they have not undertaken this audacious tour without first acquainting themselves with its dangers, we can readily believe. That they have not set out upen a mere plundering excursion, we are likewise forced to conclude; for, pressing as their necessities of food and clothing might have been, these might have been satisfied by a visit in a less hazardous direction, where a ate declaration of the brilliant Mrs. MICAWBER road of retreat would have been open to them. That their object was not to seriously embarrass the MICAWBER." HUGHES never will desert operations of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, is Hugues. He has taken the State of Pennlikewise clear, for the bridge at Santland, fixa miles 5 ylvania under his guardianehip. He has north of Chambersburg was not destroyed, nor, as far as we have heard, was any portion of the track removed. The experience of the White House and Manaesas raids impresses us with the conviction that this last coup of the rebels is mainly a reconnoissance, and that the destruction of property has been simply incidental. The rebels, baffled by the disposition and apparent inactivity of our forces, thirst for knowledge. If General Lee could believe, as some of the Richmond papers have said, that General McClellan's army was too badly demoralized for immediate service, his course would be clear enough; but the battle of Antietam is too fresh in his memory to countenance this sary to accertain the true state of affairs by a hazardous reconnoissance, which, however, may prove partially successful. If the handful of rebels who were daring enough to attempt it can be and a shame to our generalship, may prove a blessing-a victory coming to our very doors, and actually thrusting itself into our astonished hands! Our later despatches are far from satisfactory. Wade Hampton, a brigadier general in the rebel army, commanding a brigade of cavalry known as must be defended.". This we submit to be the South Carolina Legion, has performed one of treason as rank as that contained in the resothe most wonderful coups de guerre known in the history of the cavalry service of any nation in the run is met in his attempts to obtain correct information of the enemy through his reconnoissances, his scouts, and his spies. Gen. Wade Hampton, executing the orders of a greater military genius, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, has opened up a new field for cavalry, and by his recent successful raid has inaugurated a perfect revolution in the use of that arm of the service. Obtaining his information as he defending State sovereignty in assailing the proceeded, and operating upon an admirably conceived plan, he has crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and made a most astonishing detour, destroying the railroads, and thus temporarily cutting off Mc- | charge we have made that the Democratic or-Ciclian's two lines of communication and supplies, passing thence through Urbana, and reaching the Potomse, which he crossed in safety in the face of our forces yesterday. Thus, without meeting in battle any of our troops, these rebels have successfully ridden around Gen. McC ellan's immense army, marching a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles in about forty-two hours, stopping at various points on the route long exough to obtain a large amount of money, supplies, horses, and very valuable information. Whether this movement could have been prevented, or whether any general can be justly blamed for permitting its successful consummation. we shall not now consider. It is sufficient for us to know that the misfortune has not been exaggera-

sion. These are the lessons taught, these the duned upon us by the raid of Stuart's cavalry-a raid which we hope the history of the war will never be called to repeat. Southern Kentucky, after having furnished so many good soldiers for the Union armies, has, we fear, temporarily fallen under the dominion of the rebels. We have the unwelcome intelligence from Southern Kentucky, that squads of their cavalry are scouring the counties of Green, Taylor, and Adair, foraging and subsisting on the Union citizens. But the destruction of property is not the only nor the chief mischievous result. The Union citizens are intimidated and disheartened, recruiting for the rebel army proceeds briskly, and the Secessionists are encouraged to defiance of the law. and intolerable insolence. Already have rebel raids become frequent, and unless some means can be found to check them, they will entail beggary and suffering on many Union citizens before the close of winter. We have so many battles of our own to fight here at home, that we are apt to forget the situation of our fellow citizens in the border States, and in the West, who have a claim upon the Government's protection.

henceforth that no raids take place in their

departments, whether in Virginia, Kentucky,

or Missouri, its advantages may compensate us

in part for what we have lost. Let us have

no more raids; let us at least be able to maintain

our lines of communication intact in a loyal State,

and let us for reputation's sake alone, if for no

better reason, defend our own territory from inva-

Lovaity.

Would it not be well for some of our citizens to challenge suspected sympathizers when they present themselves at the polls to vote? There can be no harm in making them take the oath of allegiance. We do not see why any person whose sympathies are with the South, should be permitted to vote without first declaring whether he will obey the laws and sustain the Constitution.

Our columns are so overburdened with political matters that we have scarcely room to advert to the current events of the day. We make no apology for having occupied so much of our readers' attention. with the engrossing issues involved in the election. The Press is not a party newspaper nor a political organ. It is simply, so far as our humble exertions can make it, the friend and champion of the Union. We see in the cause of the Administration the cause of the Union, and the cause of the Union is to us the cause of constitutional freedom. The fight is almost over, however, and in a day or two we shall resume our former position as a thorough newspaper.

The Raid of the Rebels and the Disappointment of the Sympathizers. The joy of the domestic enemies of the Republic, when the rebel cavalry dashed into Franklin county, on Friday last, was inspired chiefly by the hope that the Governor of Pennsylvania would be compelled to call thousands of loyal men from their homes, thus leaving to-morrow's election in their hands. The persistent course of such malignants as Hughes and Reed, who, for nearly two years, have advocated Secession and separation, leaves little doubt in the minds of patriotic men that the rebels entered Pennsylvania by invitation. For weeks past our Breckinridgers have been in the highest spirits. They have insisted that they would overwhelm the friends of the Government at the election. As their leaders are in regular correspondence with the traitors, it is clear that the great cause of their overconfidence and exultation was the foreborders was to be made previous to

knowledge that this attack upon our the election. They knew that the Union men, if called forth by the Governor, would rush to the border to save their State, leaving merely party duties behind them, thus giving to the enemies of the Government possession of the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania on election day. Every loyal man can point to instances in his own vicinity, proving that this expectation has been cherished by his leading political apponents. Now, however, that this wicked hope has been frustrated, now that the people have a new reason for supporting the Union ticket in the discovery of this base plot, and have a new proof of the cruelty of the rebels themselves, what man, pretending to be an American citizen, will hereafter oppose the Government policy of confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of the re. bels? Now that these rebels have invaded the State of Pennsylvania, and only needed a pretext to shed he blood of unarmed and unoffending people—now that they have robbed and desolated two of the most beautiful counties in our State, what is to be thought of the bitter partisan who perseveres in denouncing the Administration of Mr. Lincorn and the Congress of the United States for resorting to severe measures to punish these foes of human liberty and mankind? Are we

polls by the people of Pennsylvania? F. W. Hughes as a Military Lealer. TO THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA he telegraph informs us that we are invaded by armed thels. State, as well as Federal, sovereignty must be tral Committee, I am warranted to say, in their name, that of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, every man capable of bearing arms ought to fix to expel the invaders from our borders, and that at the call of the Governor we will march against the enemy 200,000 men.

Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Philadelphia, October 11, 1862. We give Mr. HUGHES the benefit of his last pronunciamiento. It is very like the passioncome to the solemn conclusion that tue State can only be saved by the Democratic party, and, in eager haste-at a late hour-"at an hour too late to convene the Central Committee," he rushes into print, to offer two hundred thousand men to the country, as an act of penitence for his hostility to the Union. But his figures, like his facts, are eccentric. Not many weeks ago, in a letter to Mr. SEWARD, evidently written in anticipation of the discovery of his treasonable resolutions of February, 1861, he assured that statesman that his Democratic (secession) address of 1862 "contained the sentiments of not less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania." Thus it will be seen that Hughes offers three hundred thousand men against the country, and but two hundred thousand men to defend it against the invader. We think it will be as difficult for him to supply either the major or the minor of his proposition.

It would, of course, be impossible for Mr. Hughes to write even a ten-line proclamation without instructing the people, and he accordingly tells us what he considers to be " the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party," that "State as well as Federal sovereignty lutions at the head of our editorial columns. Where does Mr. Hughes obtain his ideas of State sovereignty? Why should he make the State sovereign "as well as" the United States? The philosophy of Secession is contained in this sentence. JEFFERSON DAVIS has declaimed it in his speeches a thousand times. It has been the source of all the pernicious heresies that have poisoned the public peace and demoralized political opinion. Jefferson Davis is merely Government, and the declaration of Mr. HUGHES that his heresy is a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party only confirms the ganization is in sympathy with treason, and that the legitimate result of its success will be in recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

to recognize a cardinal doctrine of the party. Mr. Hughes, this will never do! You have gone too far, and sinned too deeply to expect to be forgiven on such a forbidding and unsubstantial repentance. The record is clear, and it is against you. Not one of your sentiments breathes real devotion to the country. We have shown that in this cause you have no sympathy, and that you have taken no public action but to injure and assail the Government. We have shown that you were against the Union when you conspired against DougLas at Charleston-when you wrote resolutions favoring the secession of Pennsylvania—when you sought ted; and we cannot venture to predict to what to invite anarchy by endeavoring to incite mob serious results it may lead. If, however, it will violence; and never more clearly than we do serve as an admonition to our generals to see to day, when, in an address purporting to call the people to the aid of the State, you utter sentiments from which every loyal man revolts, and which would be more congenial to the atmosphere of Richmond than to that of

> Reflections for Intelligent Democrats. Among the curiosities of politics there is none so mysterious as the extreme malignity of the leaders of the Breckinridge party of the war. At no period of our political history has so much malevolence and hatred been shown against the heads of the Federal Administration as at this moment, when the Government is involved in a struggle for its existence. It would seem natural that the distresses of the nation should excite the sympathies of all her children. The reverse, so far as the leaders of the Breckioridge or Democratic party is concerned, is the painful fact. They canvass for votes with as much acrimony and activity as if, instead of desiring to ruin, they labored to save the nation. Their arguments, apart from their inconsistency and absurdity, are saturated with all manner of uncharitableness. A few instances will suffice. They allege that the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is weak and incompetent, forgetting that they refused to give that Administration their confidence before it was inaugurated, and before it put forth its strength against the rebellion. At no time since the 4th of March, 1861, have they shown the slightest disposition to give it countenance or assistance. But the most disreputable personal record against them is the manner in which they persecute Democrats brave and bold enough to take issue with them, and to prefer the country to party. The only offence of such men is their disinferested patriotism, yet they are mercilessly reviled, ridiculed, and calumniated. If they had committed the highest crime, they could

could not be more shamefully traduced. Let

us give another fact : No Breckinridge paper,

no organ of the men now assailing the Govern-

The state of the s

ment is ever graced with a compliment of such Democrats as Andrew Johnson, Benjamin F. BUTLER, JOSEPH HOLT, and DANIEL S. DICK-INSON. Why? Simply because these heretofore shining lights of the Democracy have taken unconditional ground in favor of the Administration and against the rebellion. On the other hand, the gods of the idolatry of the Breckinidgers are teachers like Francis W. HUGHES. WILLIAM B. REED, PETER McCALL, and CHARLES INGERSOLL. It is marvelous how the virus of treason has poisoned the hearts of these men. Scarcely one has subscribed a generous donation to the funds for the relief of our sick and wounded, or in aid of those who murch to the field of buttle against the common enemy. Nothing could be more significant than the

absence of the names of rich Breckinridgers from that noble list. It is patent, however. that they have subscribed immense sums to embarrass the Government by maintaining a reckless party organization, and in many cases secret contributions have been made to supply luxuries to rebel prisoners who have been sent here, wounded or otherwise. One instance is freely named, of a member of the family of a leading Breckinridger supplying comforts and delicacies to the privateers in Moyamensing prison. This spirit might be credited to the score of humanity, if any of these gentry had exhibited similar generosity to the Union soldiers. It is also worthy of note that, as they ask the votes of the people for their respective tickets, and attempt to fortify their professions of loyalty by pointing to Democrats in the army, thousands of these Democrats write home, and frequently publish their letters in the newspapers, denunciatory of these domestic sympathizers with treason. These are plain truths, which every intelligent Democrat

should bear in mind before he votes to morrow. The Last Words of Douglas. It must not be forgotten by the loyal Democrats who are charged with having left the Democratic party, that the men who now control that organization in this city are the same who revolted from the legitimate and fair decision of a large majority of the representatives of the Democratic party while at Charleston and Baltimore, in 1860, and so left the true organization to aid the false one then established and now existing. When accused of this offence against all the rules of Democracy they pretended repentence, and great adignation against BRECKINRIDGE. But how do they repent, and how do they oppose BRECKINEIDGE? They repent by assailing all Douglas men who do not follow the doctrine of BRECKINRIDGE inside the present organization. DougLAS is dead! The Union is attacked by armed rebels, and all Democrats who do not strike hands with the assassins of Dou-GLAS and the men in arms against the Government are to be branded as traitors to the Democratic party.

The men who persecuted Stephen A. Douglas to his grave are again at work misrepresenting that great statesman, and quoting him in favor of a dishonorable peace. We now reprint, before the great contest which is to be decided to-morrow, the last public words he spoke on earth, and there is not a traitor in arms, or a sympathizer with treason, here or elsewhere, who will not find in his solemn farewell counsels a rebuke to himself, and to all other enemies of the country. This language looks like inspired prophecy at this hour, especially when it is contrasted with the unceasing inflammatory appeals to the people to divide, in order that the common enemy may

surprise and destroy us: This is not a time to go into a discussion of the causes that have produced these results. The conto all. Armies are being raised and war levied t accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controvery. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. * * * * There can be none but patriots and traitors.

Thank God! Illinois will not be divided on that question. I know that they have expected to resent a united South against a divided North. The conspirators have been led to hope that, in the Northern States, it would be a party question, producing civil war between Democrats and Re publicans, and the South being united, could ste in with their legions and help one to destroy the ther, and then conquer the victor. Taeir schome every Northern State! There is one way to prevent it—united action on the part of Illinois; closing up the ranks, renders it impossible that wa

I repeat that, as long as it was possible to settle this question by peaceable means, I was willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for that purpose; but transferred from the cotton fields of the South t the corn fields of Illinois, I choose to say that the further off the war the better. party organizations and platforms on the alte of his country does not deserve the support an countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the minds of men of all parties, so as to present a united fro in support of our country? We must cease dis cussing party issues, make no allusion to old party tests, have no criminations and recrimi

nations, indulge in no taunts one against an other, as to who has been the cause of these trou Mr. Cassidy's Record.

Mr. LEWIS C. CASSIDY is the nominee of the Breckinridge Democratic party for District Attorney. He has fully identified himself with that organization by accepting the political association of such men as Mr. RANDALL, Mr. BIDDLE, and Mr. REED; by addressing meetings in company with the Representative from the Second district; by denouncing the President, and assailing the present contest for the supremacy of the Union as a war for emancipation. All this is for the purpose of securing the influence of that organization. He is now an office-seeker, and must accordingly obey those whom he has agreed to serve. It is suggestive and humiliating to compare his opinions now with what they were when he took ground at the opening of the rebellion. Then, the ambition which has made him the servant of men he loathed had not possessed him. Then he he was anxious to serve his country, and the party whose interests were those of the Administration. In company with Judge Kel-LEY he delivered Union addresses, and threw ail his power and eloquence into the cause of his country. We have a report of one of these speeches as delivered on Monday, September , 1861, at Doylestown, which we extract from a local newspaper.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, who delivered a soul-stirring Union appeal, and by the Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia. In the course of his speech, Mr. Cassidy referred in ardent language to the memory of Senator Dou glas, whom a wise Providence had called from glas amongst us at the beginning of this struggle, and denounced in unmeasured terms the traitors who had refused to give him their support, and who party organization, throwing embarrassments in the way of every step of the Administration. He said, "we must fight through the struggle without their aid. Let those of us who can fight, enroll under the flag, and march forward to music such as can be heard only on this side of the Potomac. There is no peace. The war has begun, and there should be no peace. The traitors are in arms, and peace is cowardice and disgrace. There should be no peace to Southern rebels, nor to Northern trait ors who either offer sympathy to the South of withhold from the Administration their unquals fied support. I am for war! for bloody war and when a conquest is achieved, then, and not till then, I am for peace. Let these people go unpunished, and rebellion will be the fixed order of things. No stand by this Administration as it

stands by you."

He discussed the freedom of the press, and the He discussed the freedom of the press, and the abuse of it by public enemies. He said a large portion of the press in the North was against their homes and their country, and ought to be suppressed. The necessities of the times required a censorship. He was in favor of suppressing the newspapers that have any information that might have the analysts he would number them as be of use to the enemy; he would punish them as be of use to the enemy; he would punish them as he would one that sets fire to his house. He said this was not "Lincoln's war," and demanded to know if Mr. Lincoln had ever shown any party feeling. The Democrats say, "Mr. Lincoln is making a Black Republican war;" but has he not appointed General Butler, who was a leading Democrat? George B McClellan was also a Democrat, and was known to be such by Mr. Lincoln when he appointed him. He said that those coin when he appointed bim. He said that those who sustained party under such circumstances were little better than traitors, and that the only way to make the support of the Administration in crushing out this unholy and accursed rebellion effective was by wiping out all party lines.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq. Among the many interesting appeals to the true-bearted Democracy of the State, we have made a few extracts from the great speech of DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., at Pottsville, ten

days ago. Mr. DOUGHERTY speaks to his De-

mocratic friends, and especially to those who

followed the fortunes of the lamented

DOUGLAS.

A Query. FRANK HUGHES calls for two hundred thouand Democrats to come forth and drive STUART's cavalry from Franklin county. "He may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, &c:-Mr. Herkness announces a large sale of horses, &c., to take place on Wednesday morning, at the Bazzar. We are requested to say that the sale will positively take place on the above day, without regard to the weather. This is one of the most important sales ever held in this city: The entire lot will be sold peremptorily, and may be seen e rly on the mornipg of the sa'e. See advertisement, in another column. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, October 12. Whenever the rebels intend a great movement against the armies of the Republic in the district composed of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, including Washington, their friends here are kindly told that it is coming. Thus they knew of the intention of Jackson to attack our forces at Front Royal and attempt to capture General Banks with his country. small force; they knew of the second attack LATEST FROM THE BORDER. 150 at Bull Run; they knew of the advance of Gen. Lee into Maryland; and two days before

Our sympathizers with treason are the friends, and in many cases the relatives and connections, of your sympathizers with treason in Philadelphia. It is an easy process for a traitor here to correspond with a traitor in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, because their letters are never opened, and because they have many ways by which to conceal their identity. The means of communication between Washington and the rebels that have hung like dark clouds upon the borders of Pennsylvania are so available, that it requires only a few hours to interchange opinions. Hence, it is generally believed here that the cavalry raid of Friday last into the border counties of your State was first communicated to the traitors in Washington, and by them communicated to the sympathizers with treason in Philadelphia. More than this, that this raid was advised and called for by the leaders of the Breckinridge party in Pennsylvania. This theory is not a forced or an unnatural one, in view of all that has gone before, and of all that is known of the enemies of the Government here and in Baltimore. If Gov. Curtin had been panic stricken, as he was not-if he had regarded the raid as a formal invasion into your State, he would have telegraphed to your authorities in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and called to the border the hosts of gallant men who rushed there several weeks ago, and then your important elections would have been committed to the tender mercies of those who insist that it is the duty of Pennsylvania to unite herself with the Southern States. Greatly to the credit of your Chief Magistrate, he was not frightened into sudden telegraphic despatches, but calmly bided his time.

fall on Monday, the 15th of September.

THE RAID ON PENNSYLVANIA GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. Military Stores and Ammunition destroyed THE STORES CAPTURED FROM LONGSTREET'S TRAIN RETAKEN.

RAILROAD CARS AND BUILDINGS BURNED. GREAT QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION BLOWN UP The Rebels 2,000 Strong, with 8 Cannon.

THEY LEAVE FOR FREDERICK MD Shippenseure, Oct. 11 -Before leaving Chambers burg this morning, which they did about seven o'clock, the rebels set fire to all the buildings connected with the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroads, including Wunderlich & Nead's warehouse, amounting in value to upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. The military stores captured by our cavalry who out their way out of Harper's Ferry, before its surrender by not being able to carry them away, blew them up ! Tho

concussion of the explosion was terrific, and was heard or miles around. Whether any lives were lost by the tremendous burst ing of the shells and the firing of the ammunition cannot now be ascertained." All is confusion here. Colonel Sull, the superintendent of the road, had all his household furniture destroyed, and has lost hundreds of dollars thereby. Three engines and a large number of cars, which had been left in the railroad buildings, were burned. The rebels took with them on their departure some five

hundred horses, which they took from citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity. Colonel McClure had nine equines taken from him. I did not hear that any of the owners were recompensed, even in rebel'shinplasters, for their loss. The revers, numbering about two thousand, and with eight nisces of cannon, left in the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Brinn, on impudent Secesh, had

command of the forces while they occupied the town, and was in fact provost marshal; but the entire force was under the command of General Stuart, whose headquarters were about a mile from the town. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the country, and preparations were being made to resist the further invasion of the State. E. W. C. FROM HARRISBURG AND THE BORDER.

BARRISBURG, October 11 -Our latest official advices from the southern border are to the effect that 3,000 rebel cavalry, with eix pieces of artillery, under command of Generals Stuart and Hampton, took possession of Mer cereburg and Chambersburg last evening. Chambersburg was captured at about 8 P. M.

This morning, the rebels destroyed the machine shops, railway, and rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, which were at Chambersburg, and burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles east of Chambersburg.

They have seized about 500 horses. They have also taken a large amount of Government lothing, which they at once exchanged for their own dilapidated garments. A portion of their force moved, about 10 o'clock this norning, in the direction of Gettysburg. It is impossible to learn fully their intention Means are being devised to capture their entire party.

It has been ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring early yesterday morning, and entered Pennsylvania by Blair's Valley. CARLISLE, October 11.—The passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley Bailroad, from Harrisburg, have been stopped here. All the rolling stock of the railroad, except four loconotives, has been brought here. The Anderson Cavalry, that has lately been encamped near this place, and a train of regular cavalry, have gone

up towards Chambersburg, under command of Capt. D. THE REBELS GO TO GETTYSBURG. HARRISBURG, October 11, 10 O'GLOCK P. M _Depatches are being constautly received at headquarters. of the proceedings of Stuart's Cavalry since they left All reports agree that they respected private property. The only exception was the entering of a store in Cham-

bersburg and carrying off about \$200 worth of boots and After leaving Chambersburg they proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg. About five miles from Gettysburg, the farmers throughout the country assembled in considerable numbers and made a bold stand. They succeeded in capturing one of the number of the advance guard, who was taken into Gettysburg, and is now on his way, in charge of a guard, to Harrisburg. The reilroad to hisgerstown is now in running order, the bridge on the Cumberland Valley Bailroad at Scotland not having been destroyed as previously re-

ported.

McClellan's head quarters.

Large numbers of troops have been freely offered to Gov. Curtin throughout the State, but, as yet, none have been accepted, as a sufficient force had already been sent General Wool is now in Harrisburg in command of all the forces in Pennsylvania. It is supposed that the rebels are making direct for Gen. Brooks is in command at Hagerstown, where

Telegraph communication is also open direct to General

ever) thing is quiet. The opinion seems to prevail in official quarters that the whole force will be captured. CHAMBERSBURG, October 11.-11% P. M .- All 1

HOPES OF CAPTURING THE REBELS. [From the Washington Star of Faturday evening.] Our forces are so disposed that we entertain strong hopes that Stuart's marauding party will be cut off. Gen. Cox's division must by this time be very near Hancock while Fitz John Porter, Couch, and Hooker's old force were yesterday in positions favorable to aid in intercept

had much to do with encouraging the rebels to essay this venture. Our cavalry is well nigh afoot for the time beit g; while too much of what should be transportation is transportation but in name, as army wagons cannot be moved without horses. We learn, further, that there is a great want of clothing for our men of all arms there. If these daring rebel cavalry are not caught, the public will perceive all the responsibility, for it should not be showered on the army in the field. It is noto-iously true that in the battle of Antietam so pressing was the need of more effective horses that the train of the headquarters was stripped of them to supply different batteries in actusi engagement. HARRISBURG, October 11.—Information has been re ceived in official quarters here, that the rebels, under Gens. Stuart and Hampton, were still in Chambersburg,

at seven o'clock this morning.

They showed a disposition to move towards Gottys. Chambersburg was surrendered, as resistance would have been useless. No violence was offered to the

We were pushing forward troops during the night, and are sending them on still as fast as possible.

We have nothing of a force between Chambersburg and Hancock. CARLISLE, October 11 .- The passenger trains on th Jumberland Valley Railroad, from Harrisburg, have been stopped here. Much excitement prevalls, as the rebels are in conderable force at Chambersburg, with cavalry and ar-

WOUNDED OFFICERS AT CHAMBERSBURG PROBA-BLY MADE PRISONERS. From the Washington Star] By the surrender of Chambersburg it is probable that number of officers, who were wounded in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, have been made prisoners, as they had been removed to Chambersburg from Hagerstown. Among them is Lieutenant Charles Tucker, of the 1st California Regiment, a native of Washington, who was severely wounded in the battle of

Gen. Wool at Harrisburg. HARRISBURG, October 11 .- General Wool, in company with his staff arrived here this morning in a special

TO THE SHARE STATE OF

REBELS ADVANCING ON CARLISLE. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY AND TEN-Departure of Troops from Camp Curtin

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12,-The rebels encamped at En The operator at Carlisle telegraphs that scouts report the rebels as moving on that place. The utmost excite ment now provails at Carlisle, and the excitement here i also very great. Trains are leaving for Carlisic loaded with troops from Camp Curtin and the surrounding

The Rebels have Left Gettysburg-Retreating the surrender of Harper's Ferry was officially to the Potomac-Our Cavalry in Pursuit. known here, wagers were offered that it would HARRISBURG, October 12, P. M.—The enemy left Gettysburg in the night, and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad at New Market. They destroyed the railroad track and telegraph, and then struck for the Potomac east of the Menocacy. Our cavalry is in pursuit, bu probably too late to capture them.

FREDERICK, Md., October 12-8 o'clock P. M _Th

When the intelligence was received here of the cro

following is a special despatch to the American:

ing of Stuart's Cavalry into Pennsylvania it was generelly anticipated that they would endeavor to make their exit from this State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and General McClellar mmediately ordered a movement of troops to intercept them on the roads leading in that direction On Saturday ofternoon we had intelligence of the aving reached Emmetaburg by way of the Fairdeld coad, where they halted for some hours, and it is said, out not generally believed, that a force was sent from there to Getty burg, which is about ten miles farther north. The rapidity with which they are known to have moved after leaving Chambersburg clearly shows that they did not visit Gettysburg. During Saturday after doon and evening large bodies of Federal troops, con sisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated to be the purpose of the rebels to destroy these as well, as the railroad bridge a Monocacy station. Other troops were also sent out or the different roads leading from the Pennsylvania lines,

Mintelligence was received on Saturday night, at 12 clock, that the enemy was moving towards Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro, which is about eight miles cortheast of the city, they having diverged from the lirect road from Emmetaburg so as to be able to choose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, f it should be necessary for their safety. On reaching Woodsboro, General Stuart ascertain rom his scouts that a large Federal force was stationed

covered his movement eastward in time to afford ample

and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be

ntercepted and captured.

protection to the Government property at Frederick and its vicinity. This made it necessary that he should move rapidly to avoid capture before reaching the Po-Feur additional regiments had arrived by railroad during the evening from Harper's Ferry, with additional rtillery to reinforce the troops already here, which fact it has been since ascertained was reported to the enemy at Woodsboro. On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and the Monacacy Junction were sale, consisting, besides the bridge, of twelve locomotives, 200 loaded cars, and great quantities

of hospital and army stores and wagons, they started off in an easterly direction by the Liberty to an road to New Market, on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac, of ten or fifteen miles. making it necessary to push for the fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy. ESCAPE OF THE REBELS

Artillery Fight at Nolan's Ferry.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 12-11 P. M - [Special to the altimore American]-All the information here indicates that the rebels accomplished their raid with impurity, passing from above the right of our army, along its re r, and recrossing into Virginia in the vicinity of Coprad's Ferry. They numbered 2,500 cavalry and four pieces of light artillery, but no baggage train, except a lew ambulances. From Chambersburg they passed through Emmetsburg, Woodsboro, and New Market, and crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Mon rovia early this morning. At the latter place they cut the telegraph line and tore up a few rails.

From Monrovia they moved towards Nolan's Ferry, IID Of the Monocacy. At the ford the 2d and 4th Maine Regiments, with a battery of artillery, were stationed. The rebels were severely shelled, and replied with vigor, but not much damage was done on either Having no cavalry there, our forces could not rursue the rebels, who finally moved down the river in the direction of Edwards' and Conrad's Ferries, where it is believed they crossed over this afternoon. General Pleasonton with his cavalry was in pursuit, but was two hours behind. It is the opinion of some that a portion f the rebel force has not yet recrossed. Bull's cave ry and Eush's Lancers, who were sent out peeterday in the direction of Gettysburg, have brought in seven stragglers from the rebels. One of them, with whom I talked, says their column was five thousand strong. They crossed the Potomac at Dam No. 5, early on Friday morning. General Stuart was in command, and their principal object was to get horses, which oight hundred to one thousand. These were selzed invania. The men supplied themselves with shoss and

clothing from the stores in Chambersburg. Beyond the destruction of the depot there, I do not learn that they did any damage. They moved through the country to gether, and seemed perfectly acquainted with the dispo There are reports that the movement of our troops from below had cut them off from Conrad's Ferry, but as there has been no firing since noon, I have no doubt that they are over the river beyond pursuit.

The statement that they went in the direction of Get tysburg is altogether false. From Chambersburg they bbout seven miles north of Frederick. Escape of the Rebels Across the

Potomac. PURSUIT BY GENERAL PLEASONTON.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12 .- 10 o'clock P. M .- A del patch received this evening states that the rebels from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, passed through Woodsboro, Li erty, New Market, and Urbana, and then made for the Polomec river. They advanced from the direction of Getty-burg, destroying a small portion of the railroad Gen. Pleasonton, with about 2 500 cavalry, passed through Frederick, Md., this morning in pursuit.

THE LATEST. HARRISBURG, October 12-11 P. M -Official de spatches, just received, state that the rebels have succteded in escaping. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of ninety miles in twenty four hours. General Pleasonton's forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result. His forces marched seventy eight miles during the last

twenty four hours. CARLISLE, Oct. 12, noon -[Special to the New York Times]- Capt. Hastings' scouts, who cover all the roads from Chambersburg to Getty; burg, report the rebels at Monrovia and General Pleasonton at Frederick, in pursuit of them. There are still some of the rebels between Gettysburg and Emmettsburg, and they are evidently trying to get across the Potomac. The Union forces are posted in various localities, so that there is scarcely a possibility of the escape of all the rebel cavalry. Accounts from Washington.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, October 12, 11.45 P. M. Several pri vate despatches have been received here relative to ftuart's raid. According to one of them, Stuart passed through Emmetaburg and New Market yesterday, tore up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia (thirty miles from Baltimore), then out the telegraph wires, and vanished in a western direction No mention is made of any fighting, or of the destruction Another version is, that Stuart, with about twenty-

five hundred picked men, crossed the Potomac nes Point of Rocks! I would not advise you to believe this. Stuart made a complete circuit of our army. General Hooker says his cavalry was no better than our own The efficers were incompetent, the men so filthy and ragged that all trace of uniforms was lost, and the horses. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Not

Damaged by the Rebels. BALTIMORE, October 12.—The train left this afternoon for Freserick, and intelligence of its safe arrival there has been received by telegraph. The reported danage to the track and telegraph wires by the rebels is,

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI

THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY Gen. Resecrans Recalled from Pursuit.

CINCINNATI, October 12 -A special despatch to the Commercial, from Corinnh, says that General Grant recalled General Bosecrans from the pursuit of the rebels on the 9th inst; He returned on the 10th, and reports the enemy dispersed and so demoralized as to be incapa-ble of further mischief. General Rosecrans had intended following them up to prevent another concentration believing that now is the time to restroy them. The rebels abandoned and spiked eleven gons, three alssons were destroyed, and most of their ammunition and baggage trains captured Our victory is incontestably one of the clearest of the war. The enthusiasm the army for Bosectans is boundless. Altogether we have 2,000 prisoners, including nearly 100 officers; besides the wounded about 1 000 rebels were killed. Our loss was 350 killed and 1,200 wounded. Accurate reports cannot be given until the victorious army returns Ohio had seven regiments and two batteries in the

General Oglesby's wound is better, but still dangerous. Colonels Smith and Gilbert are improving.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebels Driven into Arkansas. Sr. Louis, October 12 -Advices received at headquarters from Gen. Schofield, state that his advance ander Gen. Brown; had driven the rebels out of Perryville, and that they had fled hastily across the border into Arkansas. He says there are no rebel forces now in that portion of Missouri. The following despatch from General Halleck has been received at headquarters : To Major General Curlis: "You will consider Colorado Territory as in your de-

artment. A formal order will be issued and sent you."

Fight with Guerillas. KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 8 -About 3 P. M , yesterday, a skirmish ensued between a company of 80 men of the Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. David, and a guerilla. band of 180 men, under Quantrell and Childs, near Sibley Landing, resulting in the defeat of the guerillas Our loss is one killed and one dangerously wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. We captured the rebel Colonel Childs, who is severely wounded. (Captain David is still train from Baltimore, on business with Governor Curtin. in pursuit of the guerillas. The same of the sa

NESSEE.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL BUELL. PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT. OUR FORCES HARD PRESSED AND LOSSES HEAVY. CAPTURE OF REBEL ARTILLERY AND PRISONERS. Details of the Battle at Perryville.

Louisville, Oct. 12.—Squads of General Dumont's men, under Colonel Miller, captured two pieces of artillery and one hundred and fifty rebels yesterday, at

A portion of General Dumont's command drove the nemy on Saturday night from Lawrenceburg towards Nicholasville, wounding several and capturing sixteen prisoners. The Federal loss was nothing. The Maysville Eagle says that a despatch was received by John C. Breckinridge's wife to meet him on Monday last at Danville. Further particulars of Wednesday's fight at Perryville state that the Federal forces were 16,000, and the rebel force sixty-two regiments, the aggregate being unknown. The Federal loss was from 500 to 600 killed and 2,300 wounded, and 440 prisoners. The latter were pa-

rolled by the rebel General Buckner.

ville and Harrodanne

General Dumont is at Frankfort.

This number of killed is admitted by the rebel medical director of Gen. Oheatham's division. A despatch from a member of the 1st Wisconsin says that regiment lost 58 killed and 124 wounded. Among the woulded are Major Mitchell and Capt. Green. Despatches received at headquarters state that Colonel Lytle's wound is very slight. He has been paroled, and will arrive to-morrow. This evening it is reported that Woolford's cavalry captured over one hundred rebel wagons, one thousand prisoners, and one batter), on Friday, between Perry

The rebel loss was 1,300 killed, including one general,

name unknown, and 14 colonels and keutenant colonels.

Marshall, it is said, left Lexington on Sunday last, with his whole force of two thousand infantry and four hundred and fifty cavalry. It is believed that Marshall and the rebels driven from Versailles are at Nicholasville. Dr. Head, the Medical Director here, has been required to prepare for the reception of 3,000 of the wounded at Perryville. Kirby Smith left Lawrenceburg with his whole cor

mand on Friday, and effected a junction with Bragg on Friday afternoon. Our forces were massed on Friday, between Perryville and Harrodsburg. They are reported to have formed in line of battle about six miles from Per-

Captain Watson, of Company G, 18th Indiana, wounded somewhat seriously, has arrived here. He left Perryville on Saturday, and was overtaken by a messenger who left Perryville two hours later. The messenger reported that the rebel force was about 75,000 strong. They heard heavy and constant firing for many hours after they left. Rumors prevail that a severe engagement between the whole of the two armies was progress ing yesterday, on the Harrodsburg road, wherein General Buell drove the rebels towards Camp Dick Robinson. The parolled prisoners say that the rebels are making or that camp.

At Perryville the rebels, were so crippled on Wednesday that they could not carry away seven pieces of artiilery they had caputred, with one hundred and six thousand rounds of their own ammunition. They buried their dead, and the wounded were cared for. In a shirmish, on Thursday, near Lawrenceburg, be tween the 19th Regulars and the 1st Onto Cavalry, against Colonel Scott's rebel cavalry, Colonel Scott was wounded, and is now a prisoner at Bardstown. One hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, including ten lieutenants arrived to-night.

ANOTHER BATTLE. Capture of Rebel Wagons and 1,000 Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, October 12.—special to the New York Herald]-Despatches from Lebanon say that a great battle was fought yesterday between Harrodsburg and Danville, and that it was heavier than that of Wednes-The Union troops have captured 160 rebel wagons and The rebels are retreating to Camp Dick Robinson. Doubtful rumors say that Bragg and Cheatham were

killed in Wednesday's battle. To Mojor General Halleck, General in-Chief: I have already advised you of the army movement under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle

at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th inst., driving out the enemy's rear-guard of cavairy and The main body retired towards Springfield, whither he jusuit was continued. The centre corps, under General Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Spring-field to Perra ville, and arrived on the 7th instant within wo miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under General McCook, came

9th inst. It was ordered irro position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed. At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. McCook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Beinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre. Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen.

non the Nashville road, about 10 o'clock yesterday, the

brittenden, which was advancing by, the Lebinon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any ecisive result. The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were ever, where repulsed, but not without some momentary dvantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night, nd moved to the attack at six o'clock this morning. ome skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard The enemy had fallen back in the direction of Harrods burg. I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are among D. C. BUELL, M Bior General Commanding

Generals Buell and Bragg-Retreat of the Rebeis toward Harrodsburg. Louisville, October 10-Midnight - A despatch from dstown, to Governor Robinson, says that General Orittenden's force was not engaged in Wadnesday's fight, and Gen. Wood's but temporarily, not having arrived in season. At night the rebels retreated toward Harrodsburg, but were hemmed in, Kirby Smith's detachment having been separated from the other rebel forces on Dick river. On Thursday morning our troops occupied an advantageous position on all sides of the snemy, and were in high spirits and confident of victory. Our loss in killed and wounded on Wednesday is estimated at 1,500, while that of the enemy is considered to

be much lerger. The reports of a severe battle near Perryville, o Thursday, are incorrect, coming from persons who left at seven o'clock in the morning, when skirmishing had commenced with slight cannonading. Other persons, leaving the battle-field at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, say that the firing ceased before eight o'clock in the morning, and the remainder of the rebels were then making their way towards Harrodaburg pursued by the Union army.

The 10th Ohio Regiment lost 282 killed and wounded in the battle of Wednesday. Company B, Capt. Forman, of Col. Pope's Begiment, (who are mostly citizens of Louisville,) lost in killed and wounded all except twelve. The wounds received by Gen. Rosseau and Col. Pope were very slight. There are conflicting stories about the death of Gen Lytte. Some report him wounded and a prisoner. The remains of Jackson, Terrill, and Webster have arrived here. The Sanitary Committee has made every preparation for the relief of the wounded. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is on the way hither with surgeons

Nashville Surrounded by Rebels. LOUISVILLE, Oct: 11 .- The Democrat learns that Capt. Bowles' quartermaster's train was attacked, on the morning of the 8th, by a party of rebels, whom Mejor Bradferd held in check, near Frankfort; when Kirby Smith's whole force appeared on the opposite side of the river, and necessitated a surrender of seventeen wagons. The enemy captured 550 stragglers of our army, whom they sent back to the train. Among the Unionists captured were Major Bradford, Lient, Cassell. of the 77th Pennsy lyania; Capt. Bowles, quartermaster: Lieut. Bailey, of the 30th Indiana, and Lieut. Goldemith, of the 39th Ohio. The Journal save Graveon was taken by the rehals on

all sort of depredations. The Union troops there are on half rations. Provisions are held at very high prices. The rebels captured forty Union foraging wagon week, nine miles south of Nashville. Col Bennett, a guerilla chief, was routed on the first. when half way between Gallatin and Nashville. He is

Cheatham and Pike, of the robel army, were killed, and that the rebel loss at the battle of Perryville exceeded Advices from Bardstown state that there has been no ourier from General Buell's army to-day. General Sill has joined Buell. There was no fighting on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday. A battle is expected to take place on Sunday. A denniation of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission

HIL is reported by intelligent army officers, that Generals

left at 6 o'clock this afternoon, in a special train, with ambulance wagons, containing supplies for the wounded at the battle of Perryville. They will have a Govern ment escort from Bardstown to Perryville. The remains of Gen. Terrill and Col. Webster, were ent to Cincinnati by the mail boat at 2 o'clock, this af-Gen. James S. Jackson was buried from Christ Church to-day, his remains being escorted by the 25th Michigan Regiment, and Captain Miller's battery. Rev. Mr. Talbott officiated. The remains were temporarily deposited

in the Cave Hill Cemetery. Cannonading was heard near Lawrenceburg, Ky., today. Gen. Dumont has sent reinforcements thither. On the day of the inauguration of Dick Haines, at Frankfert, Gen. Bragg was dining at the same table with the Misses Preston, when he was interrupted by a messenger. After refusing several times to see him, he consented at last to receive the message; whereupon Brage. Haines, and others finished their dinners in the hotel kitchen, and left just in time to escape the Union forces. All is quiet at Louisville, although the move Kirby Smith cause some uneasiness.

Review of the Militia of St. Louis. Review of the Militia of St. Louis.

St. Louis, October II.—Business of all kinds was entirely suspended at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of giving an opportunity for the entile enrolled militia of St. Louis district to turn out for review and in-pection. Over 18,000 soldiers were in line, and made a fine appearance. They were reviewed by Governor Gamble, Major General Ouris, Brigadier General Ouris, Brigadier General Ouris, on, and Brigadier General Gray, before a large concourse of citizers. Markets.

Cincinnati, October 11 — Flour busyant and held at \$4.75 Wheat firmer. Whisky firm at 320. Mass Pork held at \$10.25 of 10.50. Bulk Shoulders held at 4xc. Silver 21 W cent. Demand Notes 22 W cent.; Exchange the cont. Demand Notes 22 W cent.; Exchange the cont.

steady at par.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 12, 1862. Encouragement of Enlistments in the Reguiar Army.

The army order has just been issued by the Secretary of War, which provides for the appointment by the comnanding officer of each regiment, battalion, and battery of the regular army in the field, of one or more recruiting officers who are authorized to enlist, with their own onsent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers to fill up the ranks of the command to the legal standard. The enlistments will be made in the usual mode and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which the volunteer has yet to serve, if he The recruiting efficers will furnish to the commanding officers of companies, to which volunteers whom they

may enlist belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the dates of enlistment of each in the regular service. All the men upon such lists will be reported as honorably discharged on the day previous to the date of their enlistment on the first subsequent muster-roll of their company. As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the regular army, it will be remembered that promotion to commissions therein is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers, and that many have already been promoted. The War in Florida-The Attack on St. John's Bluff. Among the despatches received at the Navy Depart-

ment to day, is one from Commodore Godon, dated on the 5th, briefly giving an account of an attack made upon our gunboats employed on the inside blockade of St. John's river. Fia, and the success attending the continued attack made by the naval force under Commander STEDMAN, and the military led by Gen. BRANNON upon the St. John's Bluff, a powerful battery, which was effectually silenced, the garrison put to flight, and heavy guns and valuable army supplies captured. "The success," the despatch adds, "has been without loss on our side." We retain possession of St. John's river as far as Jacksonville.

Burning of a Schooner on the Potomac. The schooner which was reported to have been destreyed by fire on Tuesday night is believed to have been the Elizabeth Elenera, Capt. B. DANK, of New York. She was a first-class vessel and had a large cargo of hay and cats on board, which belonged to private parties. She was lying near the Virginia shore, between Matthias and Bluff Points. The Exchange of Prisoners.

The War Department has just published another Ge-

ieral Order, containing a list of officers of the United itates who have been exchanged as prisoners of war for risoners taken in arms against the United States. Also, a statement, showing that there were delivered to Lieut. Col. Luntow, at Aikens' Landing, James Biver, Sept. 7th, 746; and to the same officer, at the same place, on the 21st of September, 334. In Texas, in exchange for he 1st, 3d, and 8th United States Infantry, 527. In New Mexico in exchange 557. Shiloh prisoners 2,000 Isinesville prisoners, delivered to Major Livingston Sept. 1st, 1,310. Gainesville prisoners, delivered to Lieut. MICKLE, August 30th, 271. The total number of exchanges to be offset by delivery f Confederate prisoners at Vicksburg is now 10,368. The officers exchanged according to this order embrace colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 7 majors, 73 captains

8 first lieutenants, 68 second lieutenants; 11 naval and other officers were exchanged but no specific conivalen General Martindale. The commission to try the charges against this General as not yet brought its labors t : a termination. Its in-

structions at first were to investigate the matter and make a report, but their powers have since been enarged, authorizing them to give an opinion of their jus-Dr. James King.

Dr. JAMES KING, the division surgeon of the Pennylvania Beserve Corps, was to-day relieved to enable bim to assume the position of Surgeon General of Penn-

sylvania, to which he has been appointed by Gov. Our rise in place of Dr. SMITH, resigned. The long, faithful, and efficient services of Dr. King, so amply testified to by the army, and particularly by Surgeon General HAMMOND, entitle him to the thank of the country, and his selec tion by Gov. CURTIN for the important office of Surgeon General of Pennsylvania is a just tribute to one of the ablest and brightest ornaments of the profession General McCall.

I MCUALL is still bere ende loyal men, who think it strange that a general officer should seek a command in the Union army, while he alows himself to be the tool of those whose wishes are to embarrass the Government, and prevent the prosecution of the war. There is very little chance of General McCall's obtaining a command. The Pittsburg Arsenal Explosion.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel George Andrews, Major A. Campesell Graham, and Major W. J. NEWTON, U. S. Army, is ordered to convene at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, on the 15th inst. to inestigate the circumstances attending the recent exploto report the facts, and give an opinion in the matter. General Birney. General D B. BIRNEY, who commands a Pennsylvania brigade, is stationed at the seminary, opposite the Long

ington to day. Extensive Robbery. Central Market was extensively robbed at a late hou st night. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has transpired. The police are vigilant and active, and the sufferers by the "raid" hope to have their property

General Garrield is stopping here for a short time. His visit, I believe, is solely upon official business. General McClellan. incement in THE PRESS of Saturday, that

Beneral MCULELLAN had endorsed the emancipation preclamation, gave great satisfaction here, and especially to his friends, who also strenuously on-The Elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio -Triumph Foretold. Prominent officials say there is no doubt of the success

of the Union cause in the elections of your State and as a cloak for their nefarious schemes any longer. A gentleman assures me, from his own knowledge, that FRANK HUGHES and the Breckinridge committee have dissuaded Democrats from enlisting under the last call, for lear it might less en their chances of success in th

Bright Skies in the West. Special Despatch to The Press. PITTSBURG, October 12 .- All doubt about the result has vanished. The masses are for the Government of the United States and Lincoln; against JEFF DAVIS' Governnent and the Hughes Democracy.

Attempted Raid of Jim Lane's Negro Brigade upon the People of Missouri. KANSAS CITY (Mo.), October 8,-Last night, a detach nent of Gen. Jim Lane's free negro brigade attempted to ross the river from Wyandotte, Kausas, it is thought, for the purpose of making a raid upon the citizens of Clay county, Missouri, when they were met on the Missouri bank, by a company of the Missouri State militia, and driven back. Several shots were fired, but little emage was done to either party.

Capture of U S. Army Wagons. LANCASTER, October 12.—A despatch to the Lancast Express, from Louisville, states that a train of the second division headquarters' teams of Gen. Buell's army was coptured by the rebels on the 10th instant, near Law enceburg, Ky. Also, a train of sutler's wagons. Major bradford, Quartermaster Cassell, of Mount Joy, with seventy-five privates of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Stambaugh, are among the prisoners.

Late from New Orleans-Trouble Among the Negroes. New Orleans papers of the lat just, have been received. by the arrival of the steamer Parkersburg, at New York. The city continues in remarkably good health. Brigadier General Arnold, by order of General Butler, New Orleans and Algiers. The Picayune, of the 28th ult , says : " Bumors of an

unpleasant character reach us from the negroes on the The Picayune, of the 1st inst., says: "The rumore rising of three hundred negroes on the plantations below the city was not attended by all the anticipated circumstances of atrocity. A few white men were attacked and beaten, but we did not learn that any of them were killed. Most of the runaways got up to the city." The steamer Iberville had been fired into while passing s plantation, three miles below Bayon Zoula, from a battery of four rifled cannon. Some fifty shots were fired. killing one man and a horse on board, but the boat es-Arrived at New Orleans, on the lat Inst., brig Andres

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The steamship Angle-Saxon selled from Quebec for Liverpool at half past 11 o'clock this morning. She takes 31 cabin and 80 stee The Ship Cincinnatus Burnt at Sea

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound

Co., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be con tinued the greater part of the day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234

AUCTION NOTICE-LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND

Market street.

THE CITY FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTE PAR

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF PERL ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF PRIMARY Jno. E. Cope, Wm. S. Stuart & Co., Wm. S. Stuart & Co., Wm. Newell, Yaid, Gillmore, & Co. B G. Godfrey & Co. Tingley, English, & Co. Robert K. Neff,

Sami. Barron & O.,
Davis Pearson & O.,
Benj. S. Janner, Jr.,
McCutcheon & Colin
Grove & Brotner,
Jose oh Oat & Son,
W Morris,
Hense Hamilton,
Thos. P. Stetesbury,
Samuel C. Co-berts & Macathon
Riegel, Wiest, & Err
Thomas Wobster,
H. L. Carson & Son,
Baudolph & Jenks,
Chas. Dougehus,
Cruit Mercutches Joseph B Myers, Samuel Wright, H. Geiger & Co., Friehm uth & Co., Reynolds, Howell, & Reiff,
Reynolds, Howell, & Reiff,
Ramuel S. Mcon,
Samuel Leonard,
Joshua Spering,

Kin Mark Wm. H. Yeaton & Co.,

ARRIVALS AT THE BROAD AND PRINT STREETS HOSPITAL—We append the following in of sick and wounded now at the hospital at the corner Broad and Prime streets:

S. Aumich, B, 12th Pennsylvania.

W. Alexander, E, 46th Pennsylvania Boserves.

J. Baden, B, 56th Pennsylvania.

J. Buger, L, 53d Pennsylvania. J. Barton, E., 4th Penns; Ivania Boserves.

J. J. Buden, B., 25th Penns; Ivania Govalry.
B. F. Clark, C., 53d Penns; Ivania.
W. F. Clark, C., 25th Penns; Ivania.
W. F. Clark, C., 25th Penns; Ivania.
G. C. Clothiers. L. 8th Penns; Ivania.
P. D. Hasee, D., 45th Penns; Ivania.
P. D. Hasee, D., 45th Penns; Ivania.
J. Donnelly, A. 8th Penns; Ivania.
G. G. Graman, B. 45th Penns; Ivania.
O. Garman, B. 45th Penns; Ivania.
M. Gilbert, P., 28th Penns; Ivania.
G. F. Hill, C., 29th Penns; Ivania.
J. Hazitt, G., 99th Penns; Ivania.
G. F. Hill, C., 25th Penns; Ivania.
J. Hazitt, G., 99th Penns; Ivania.
J. Hazitt, G., 95th Penns; Ivania.
W. MoColley, D., 4th Penns; Ivania.
W. Mackey, G., 51st Penns; Ivania.
W. J. MoBride, G., 23d Penns; Ivania.
J. Mors, B., 125th Penns; Ivania.
J. New, B., 9th Penns; Ivania.
J. New, B., 9th Penns; Ivania.
J. New, B., 9th Penns; Ivania.
S. Riley, D., 22d Penns; Ivania.
P. Sulitvan, B., 105th Penns; Ivania.
P. Sulitvan, B.

VISIT OF COUNCILMEN. -The follow

SMOTHERED TO DEATH. - COTONA

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. On Salar day morning, upon motion of John B. Gest, Eq. t. Cooper Shapley, Jr., was admitted to practice sign attorney, in the District Court and Court of Compa Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Shapley is a young man of goodus and talent, and we undoubtedly make his mark in the legal profession.

SALE SET ASIDE -On motion of D

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1862 The gold market was rather weaker to-day, notwithtanding the unexpected news from Harrisburg this morning concerning the rebel raid into Uhamtersburg. 129 was bid for it at the Board, but 125% was the ruling rate on the street for large offers. 124 was paid for old demands, in which a very active trade was noted. Go. vernment securities were not quite so firm. The Falls action, no matter from what reason, is creating a distrust. People whose ideas of the power of the North are perfectly correct cannot understand why there should be a delay of a whole month to permit the rebels to recruit their armies. Want of ammunition was the word a week

Northern army wait until the Southern mui controls in movementa? The stock market, however, was more steady than could be expected. The price of almost everything on the books is down slightly. Government sixes, 1861, 6 clined &; the seven this ties were firmer, selling at 76 terday's figure; certificates of indebtedness rose Kar cent. Pennsylvania fives declined %. City sixes say firm. Philadelphia and Erie sixes rose 3. Resim sixes, 1880, were firm; 1870's rose %; 1886's rose %. Schuj ikili Navigation sixes, 1882, were firm at an alvance on yesterday's figure Pennsylvania Bailroif, is mortgages, were steady; the 2d do sold firm'y, at la Sunbury and Eric sevens rose K. Philadelphia and lin sixes sold at 101%. Elmira sevens declined 💥 ; the dat tel tens sold at 45. Reading Bailroad shares opened set wesh, at a decline of & on yesterday's figure, but wil Railroad declined to 53, selling afterwards up to 53%, the same as the closing figure of vesterday. Little Schooled was firm at 21. Catawissa declined %; the preferred soli down to 14, but closed at 14%. Beaver Measow declined l. Elmira common and preferred was firm. Minebill decited 16 Long Island was steady at 22, Harrisburg at 5 1/2. Lebigh Nav. Ecrip was steady at 31; the shares declared Morris Canal declined %; the preferred also must rially declined. Schuylkill Nav , common and profested, were dull. In Surquebanna Canal nothing was done. Pu-

Drexel & Co. quete: New York exchange..... parsi-10 di Country tunds There is nothing new to note in the aspect of money

senger Railways were firm than otherwise, no change

About \$83,000 in bonds, and 1,800 shares, were 50

As the Revenue Stamps for checks and sight drafts can now be procured in this city, the banks will require tamps to be placed on all checks and sight drafts drafts Due notice will be given when the other stamps cap be The New York Evening Post of to-day says The stock market is dull and unsettled, though prices on the whole, are better than yesternay. The feeling is the close, however, is uneasy again, with more dealer sell at a reduction of * ox P cent. from the best price

inces of 1881 are steady at 104201043/.
Money is in quick demand at 52554 \$\psi\$ cent. on call the hear of considerable business at the extremes—10 cent. Gold is firm at 128. Sales were made at 127% ad 128%, Closing after the Board at: 198.

Duffable demand notes are also higher, selling at 134.

Duffable demand notes are also higher, selling at 134.

Duffable demand notes are also higher, selling at 134.

Quoted firm at 99% 2099%.

The foreign exchange market is steady to-day, with more deing. First-class bills on London have been at 141@41%; on Paria 400. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. I [Reported by S. R. SLAYMARER, Phila Exchange SALES BEFORE BOARD.

| SALES BEFUER BOARD. | 100 Reading R ... s5. 31 \(\) 100 do ... 37 \(\) 100 Reading R ... s5. 31 \(\) 100 do ... 550 do ... 550 do ... 550 37 \(\) 100 Reading R ... 37 3-16 100 do ... 55 37 \(\) 50 do ... 530 31 \(\) 100 do ... 537 \(\) 100 do ... 537 \(\) 100 do ... 37 \(\) 1066 American Gold... 129 20 Elmi s. B. Prei b 250........... 128 2 1000 Delaware B moi 39 Little Schuy R. 21 11 Green & Coates

The Ship Cincinnatus Burnt at Sea

New York, October 12—The ship Cincinnatus, of
Boston, was burnt at sea Sept. 7th, bound from England
to China. The captain and crew were sayed.

From Cape Race.

OAFE BACE, October 12—The steamship City of New
York was not seen off this point. She probably passed
during Thursday night.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.
—The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment of
French, German, India, and British dry goods,
embracing 625 lots of desirable articles in silk dress
goods, shawls, velvet and bonnet ribbons, kid and
liale gloves and gauntlets, embroideries, jewelry,

&c., &c., including a full line of shawls and bombazines of the importation of Riessrs. L. Maillard d

Co., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, com
1000 Lettle Schuy R. 21
11 Green & Coates B 35%
12 Co.

11 Green & Coates B 35%
12 Co.

13 Co.

14 Commercial Br. 64
12 Co.

1300 Eliwire B MOARDS.

14 Commercial Br. 64
13 Co.

14 Commercial Br. 64
14 Commercial Br. 64
14 Commercial Br. 64
1600 UB 7.30 TN bik105 ½ 200 do.

18 Co.

1

AUCTION NOTICE—LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes brogans, gaiters, Balmorais, &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'cloak precisely, by Philip Ford & Co, auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market street:

A Card from Mr. Hirst:

No. 211 South Sixth Samer,
October 11, 1862.

To the Editor of the Press:
Fir: I was surprised to read in The Press of this morning that I was a vice president of a Secession meeting held at National Hall, January 18, 1861, which meeting pessed resolutions favoring the secession of Pennsylvania."

Allow me the use of your columns to say that, I was not consulted by consumer in regard to it.

Bespecifully. Was Likirst.

Reading R. 374 100 do.

375 100 do.

377 100 do.

378 100 do.

377 100 do.

378 100 do.

3 ation with

ing soutlemen, members of the Boston City Joseph yesterday arrived in this city, viz: E. H. Edward, peterday arrived in this city, viz: E. H. Edward, Edwards, E.-q., Norris Fitch, Esq. 0. H. Bpurr, Erq. Their tour of observation through the dy will be as gratifying to the officials who conduct the

Conrad was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of a child, two years old, at rear of Ro. 705 0 spen street. The family, named O'Brian, was ansocated by the gas from a coke fire. All of the family were to low; one child dead, another dying.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WABD—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of this ward was held at Chestaut Hill on Naturals, evening. The meeting was addressed by John France, F. C. Brightly, Henry D. Moore, and William f. Smith. Mr. Brightly informed the meeting that the present owner of Charley Carrigan was witting to sell out in interest in him very cheap, but there was no bidder.

trict Attorney Coffey, the sale of the wize stamp Enifhas been set aside on account of the inadequacy of the rice. She will soon be exposed to public sale spa.

The Government has declined to take the vessel, have

THE MONEY MARKET.

Bridge. He is an efficient officer, and enjoys the confiafter the battles in Maryland, which a week should have fully supplied. People very properly ask, who should the

posed of at the regular board, the market closing quite etesdy.

of the morning.

The feature of the list of State stocks is the firmness in The feature of the ust of State spocks is the human lllincis State bonds. The war loan rose to 1040105, the coupon sixes of 1879 1040104%.

The Government list is without much change, excepting 7 30 notes, which fell off * # cent. Ine coupar