



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. RETAIL DRY GOODS. WM. M'KEE & CO., NEW MOURNING STORE. No. 240 CHESTNUT STREET, NEW MOURNING STORE. Offer for sale a full assertment of LINEN GOODS,

M. & A. MYERS, & Co., oct 2.61 4.4 SHIBTING and FRONTING LINENS. %. %, and 4.4 BLAY and BROWN DO. 10-4, 11-4. and 12-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS. % and 4 4 BBOWN, BL LOR & BLAY HOGGANDS. LIGEN HOKES, LAWNS, DAMASKS, &c. &c. Also, PAPER MUSLINS, all colors oct34-fm v6t

COMMISSION HOUSES Brne ARMY FLANNEL.

VOL. 6.—NO. 72.

Consisting of

GEO. GRIGG, No. 219 OHUROH Alley. ARMY GOODS!

Sky Blue Kerseys. Sky Blue Cassimeres (for Officers' Pants). Dark Blue Uniform Cloths.

Dark Blue Cap Cloths. Dark Blue Blouse Flannels. White Domet Flannels. Twilled Gray Mixed Flannels. U. S. Regulation Blankets.

10-ounce and 12 ounce Standard TENT DUCK. In store and for sale by

SLADE, SMITH, & Co., No. 39 LEZITIA, AND 40 SOUTH FRONT STS. PHILADELPHIA. an27.2m

MARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MEBCHANTS, No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA MF A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpets

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET, CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY ARMY WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS,

STANDARD QUALITY. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. COTTON YARN.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGBAM & WELLS.

ARMY BLANKETS.

GOVERNMENT STANDARD.

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

AGENTS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. **M**OODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS. 133 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of

tubs, buokets, churns, measures, brooms, WHISKS, FANCY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS, FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. this Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W.

Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows,

Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c.

PUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of se16-2m YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING! WADDING WADDING! WADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING.

COTTON YARNS. CABPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, IN STORE, and for sale, at manufacturers' prices, by A. H. FRANCISCUS.

So. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street. VARNS, BATTS, AND CARPET CHAIN.

The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn—Nos. from 5 te 20. 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 100,000 Sheets Black Wadding. 5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts. from 12 to 50 cts. per lb. 1,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton

and Linen.

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE, As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to sell the above goods lower than any other house in this city. R. T. WHITE.

TARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN 2.000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding. 800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain.

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-D. M. 5.

The best brand Silk-finished

YELVET BIBBONS.

Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,

16t DUANE Street, near Wort Broadway,

New York. ton Rope,
Also, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and
'all stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by A. H. FRANCISCUS. self-2m 433; MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

B. M. S.

MOURNING WEAR. Furchased by one of the firm in Eu-

" DEEP MOURNING SUITS" IN EIGHT HOURS' NOTICE,

AT THE "NEW MOUBNING STORE," 926 CHESTNUT STREET. M. & A. MYERS & CO.

TIP 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 & CONARD. S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Sta

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. DDWIN HALL & BROTHER, 26 Count SECOND Street, will open THIS MORN-ING enother case of ad-wool Poplins or Reps, in very ice shades French and Irish Peplins, all colors. Dress Goods in great variety.

N. B.—A large assortment of Balmoral Skirts.

DDWIN HALL & BROTHER, 26 South SECOND Street, will open THIS MORNone case of Plain Poult de Soie Silks, choice shades. New Fanoy Silks, brown figures. do.
Black Figured Silks from auction, cheap.
Heavy Black Corded Silk Plain Black Silk, rich lustres.

DIX LOTS OF CHAINE LAINE long BROCHE SHAWLS, from auction, that we intend selling at last year's prices. Also, Two lots of open centre long Broche Shawls. Strips Broche and Blanket Shawls. Open-cer tre Shawls, woven borders. Long and square Black Thibet Shawls. English resi water-proof Cloakings. Water proof Cloaks ready-made.

EDWIN HALL & BROTHER, 26 South SECOND Street. TELVET CLOTHS FOR LADIES! CLOAKS, Clocks mixed Velvet Cloths. Brown-mixed Velvet Cloths. Frosted Beavers, all grades,

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. CLOAKS AND CLOTHS FOR
OLOAKS.
Fine Black Cloth Cloaks.
6.4 Black Beavers for Cloaks.
EYRE & LANDELL,

0022 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES

> LACES. WHITE GOODS, LINENS.

PRICES, to which additions are made of all

EMBROIDERIES.

NOVELTIES. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LL WOOL BED BLANKETS. A full assortment of sizes—
9.4—10.4—11.4—12.4. All wool, medium and fine. Extra quality large size Blankets. Also Gray Army and Corse Blankets Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets. SHABPLES BRO HEBS. COLORED POULT DE SOIES.

A.full line of plain colored— Embracing all the rich, dark shades, Neat figures, single and double faced, right colored Onecks and Plaids.
SHABPLESS BROTHERS. CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. THOICE DRY GOODS-Just re-

Merinoes of all Shades. Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured. Jotton and Wool D'Laine A full line of Cassimeres, a rice ine.

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 Cassimeres.

MOOPER & CONARD are selling rapidly, from a fine stock, the following desirable Black Velour Rep, from 94 cts. to \$1.38. Black Yelour Lep, from 93 cts. to \$1.35.
Blues, Greens, Browns, and Purples at \$1.
Black French Merinoes, 75, 87%, 95, and \$1.25.
Black Alpacas, the cheapest stock in town.
Delaines. Paramattas, cheap Reps, &c, &c.
Blue Dress Stuffs. CHEAP AUCTION LOTS.

Stripe Broohe Shawls, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, and \$8.
Broche-bordered Shawls, black centres, \$3,50 to \$8.
CLOAK ROOM. Water proof and Winter Cloaks. Woollen Shawis, Misses Change Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. CLOAKING OLOTHS.

CHOARING ULUTIO.
Large lots Cassimers at 75 ets. to \$1 and upwards.
Fine Black Broadcloths.
Ribbed Cloths, heavy Tricots, fine Castor Beavers.
Overcoat Cloths, Undertakers' Cloths, &c., &c.,
OOOPER & CONARD, 0020 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET S H. STEEL & SON, No. 713 North TENTH St., above Coates, now open a choice assortment of FALL AND WINTER

Rich Fancy Silks. New Shades Plain Silks. Now Shades Plain Sliks.
Figured Black Silks.
Plain Black Silks at Low Prices.
Bich Figured and Plaid French Reps.
Plain French Reps, all shades.
Plain French Merinoes, all shades.
PIAIN ALPAOAS,
In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.
Poil De Chevres, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable Dres
Goods. Also, a large assortment of oods. Also, a large assortment of
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS, AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

MALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Fall Cloaks opened daily. Winter Cloaks in preparation. Striped all-wool Broche Shawls, \$8. Fall and Winter Woollen Shawls. Balmoral and Hoop Shirts.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Fine Ready-made Clothing for boys. Suits made to order.

OLOTHS, OASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

OLUTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
Just opened, several large lots Cassimeres.
Boys' wear of every grade and style.
11,000 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to \$2.
6-4 Bine Fiannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Cloths.
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fail and Winter.
DRESS GOODS. Rep. Poplins, French Merinoes, Delaines, &c. ABMY BLANKETS.
OOOPER & CONARD,
S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CUTLERY. WORMAN & ELY,

No. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT CAST-STEEL

TABLE CUTLERY: Also, the BEST and CHEAPEST ARMY KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON IN THE MARKET.

CAST-STEEL FORKS. TERMETICALLY Sealed Goods, for Sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107 South

WATER Street, consisting of Fresh Peaches, "Tomatoes, Tresh Blackberries,
"Pine Apple,
Apple,
Apple,
Meats of all kinds,
Poultry "Soups "" Corn, Peas, Quinces, Pears, Plums, " Strawberries, Sardines.
Also, Orosse & Blackwell's Pickles, American Pickles and Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Fruit Syrups, French Mustards, English Mustards. MOTTON, WOOL, AND CARPET MANUFACTURERS, Hardware Merchantz, Lamp Manufacturers, Plumbers, &c., TAKE NOTIOE, that every description of Tin Work, Bress Castings, Stamping (including all military work), of superior manufacture, can be obtained on lorder, of JOSEPH LENNIG, Manufacturer, 1615, 1617, and 1619 FRANOIS Street and RIDGE Avenue.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN. From the Army of the Potomac.

HARPER'S FEERY, October 22. In my last I spoke of the grand advance now about to be made, and of the preparations made preparatory to a forward movement. In a recent visit to many of my friends, who behaved with gallantry on the Peninsula, at Bull Run, and in Maryland, I have seen and heard much which will satisfy the public that our commanding general has The Rebels Demand the Surrender of been at work incessanti, although preserving an outward dignity, reticence, and ease, which elicits alike the wonder and admiration of all who come in contact with him

In the first place, that great auxiliary of a great general, his personal staff, had been greatly reduced, and, if I may use the term, disorganized, and the great work of remodeling it has been gradually going on without the least detriment to the interests of the service or delay in the preparation for the future advance of our grand army. General McClellan's staff is not now as full or as perfect as it should be, for a general cannot manage an army like this with less than eighty aids, in addition to chiefs of the various arms of the service. Under the management of General Serry and Colonel Kingsbury, who operate generally with General Barnard, our artillery has been most thoroughly reorganized, and is now more efficient, and will consequently be more effective, than ever. The people would be really astounded if I were to tell of the batteries I have seen in this army, and their number. The guns are all of the most approved and destructive kind, with a preponderance | that he comprehends the true state of feeling, and of light piec s, which shows conclusively that when the army advances again, it will be with

The cavalry of this army is nominally in charge of Gen. Averill, an experienced dragoon officer, and one who will keep pace with his gallant counterpart and fellow-student, Gen. Gordon Granger, of the Western army. The cavalry arm of our army is far from being satisfactory in its organization, discipline, or caparison. "Can you expect our mechanics, mounted upon dray and cart-horses, (sold at double their value to Government,) with some very incompetent leaders, to match Southern practised horsemen, riding spirited saddle-horses? asked a distinguished cavalry officer the other day of Gen Stoneman. It is not because we have not enough of this arm. If what we have was good for hard and perilous service, there would be plenty. The rebels have not as much cavalry as we have, but it is in an excellent state of organization and discipline, and under leaders of undoubted genius and ability is used at every point where cavalry

can serve the wicked cause. Next to our artillery, the light infantry of our army is to be depended upon in the coming struggle, and it is here that we see the most extended work of reorganization and discipline Some of the old regiments, reduced by active service to sometimes 150 and 200 men, need to be consolidated; but how to do this without depriving some imbitious officers, many of whom could not be dis pensed with from political causes, was a problem anknown to the people perhaps, but very difficult of solution to General McClellan. "Where there is a will, there is a way," however, and only such regiments have been consolidated as were greatly reduced, and had lost their colonels by sickness, wounds, death, cowardice, or resignation, and in cases where one of the colonels could be appointed to the command of a brigade. Now, in this way

we find a number of regiments thus amalgamated, and forming splendid veteran corps. This work of organization is monotonous to the soldiers and the people, but, if properly applied during the coming month, will end the war; and, therefore, it is not good to dispense with it and risk too much. The people are earnestly asked to be patient yet a little while, and all will be well. In

warring with these rebels. Gen. McClellan thinks best to move onward doubly assured by every advantage which is in his grasp. Most of our generals lack genics and brilliancy, but we hope to make up for this in sturdy, deter mined courage, superiority of numbers, and improved implements of warfare. I hazard nothing, I think, when I say that the advance of the Army of the Potomac has com-

menced, for Gen McClellan is now engaged in making a series of reconnoissances, in every direction, which are giving him great advantages, and when these are finished, which will be during the coming week, I hope to be able to announce the rebels should determine to hold that position. against us, flanked as it is at already. Our troops are now rapidly moving into Virginia,

and in our outposts are gradually taking advanced But is it not written that the "First corps—the fighting corps of the Army of the Potomac'cannot advance to do battle until the "Magnificent Hooker"-" Fighting Joe"-"Little Mac's Right Bower"-is ready to lead the men on to victory? And then we must have the "Old War Horse" back again-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner is wanted-he of "4 company garrison" notoriety-he who, like

Hooker, Burnside, Sigel, and Heintzelman, has always done well. When these and other men vault into the saddle once more, you may look for bloody work, but not until then.

In the meantime, the preliminary work is being done. The advance to Lovettsville, in Loudoun county, by a reconnoitring party, yesterday, was s specimen of this work. There is no doubt that the stores of the enemy are in insecure positions at present, and that he may be greatly injured by these reconnoissances in force. In addition to this, raids projected by the enemy for Maryland and Pennsylvania will be thwarted in the future. No fears need be entertained concerning the ultimate success of the Army of the Potomac. The idea that it is invincible is a correct one, for after it may lose thousands and thousands of men, it will be heavy enough to destroy the enemy before.

it if any generals are left. The people demand an advance of this army in the strongest terms, and the commander in chief is about to bow to the will of the people. Perhaps I may stave off this tremendous pressure a little, by speaking of the immaturity of our grand plan.of pperations. Let us have "well-digested plans? hereafter, if possible. It is understood here that Gen. Halleck has submitted plans for the future conduct of the war to the Government, and these have been accepted and will soon be operated upon in all quarters. Gen. Halleck will probably take the field in a short time, and with the corps d'armée of Heintzelman, Sigel, and Sickles, (Banks') and perform the most important feat of the winter campaign by moving upon the enemy's communications, at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. Gen. Cox, with. his own and the divisions of Gens. Schenck, Milroy, Morgan, and Kelley, will soon be over the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and threatening Staunton before the first hard freeze, meeting and forming a junction with the Army of the Potomac and the "Army of Washington" in that vicinity. Major General Peck will move up the south bank of the James river to Petersburg, and in time to check the rebel retreat South, whilst it may be the good fortune of Generals Foster, Mitchell, and

Butler to give the "devils the last toss upon the pitchfork.' This is but a rough outline of the plan, and as it develops itself day by day, the people will behold the greatest treason that ever existed tottering, crumbling, pulverizing away. At last we are about to go to work in earnest, and make an honest to crush the rebellion. If the people will only be patient a little while they will see the honesty and determination of our Government, which has been wrongfully abused, in many ways. It has been trying to work out its salvation heretofore. amid a den of political thieves, but in this it has failed. It has now kicked most of the thieves out. of the den, and in consequence will not be harassed to such an extent as before. I think the people ought to take this army as an exemplar. With itslavery is dead, and the "nigger" question is scarcely ever broached. "Politics are played out," and religion, too, for that matter. Nothing is thought of now but ending the war quickly, and conquering honorable peace and prosperity. Then the soldiers say they are coming home to assist the

their trickery, and dishonesty have well-nigh ruined the country forever. But we must not neglect the enemy, from whom I have heard interesting reports to day from deserters, who, by the way, are continually coming in, and some of our generals think they render Union spies almost useless. The stories of these deserters are often greatly exaggerated, and "thought up" for the occasion. The stories of the contrabands are always more simple, and, if not more correct, can be better put to practical use, but the age of the contraband is nearly over. They are killing the poor blacks by hundreds in the South, for insubordination, and driving them into the interior, where scores of them are dying from starvation and neglect. Our pickets, too, seem to think it is no harm to kill a negro, and the Irish troops, especially, delight in this sport. Every ne gro that is seen at night, or wandering in the woods in the day time, is shot by our outpost guards, and

people to cast out the politicians, who, through

many who come into our camps are shot "by ac-Carolina troops has died of wounds received at Sharniburg. Colonel F. M. Parker, of the 30th North Uarolina troops was mortally wounded at the battle of Sharniburg by a Minie ball in the head,

way, for the coming great conflict. Their army in Northern Virginia will not number one-third of ours, but it has some advantages. It is veteran to

a man; it is desperate; it has its own ground to

fight upon, and some earthworks, thrown by General

Banks' corps long ago; it has able and daring gene-

rals. It will scarcely await our attack, but General

Lee will seek an opportunity to launch his whole

concentrated army against one of our wings. It, is

reported by deserters that he is preparing for this

now, but he will be thwarted, yes, and defeated

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

the City.

GENERAL NEGLEY REPUSES TO COMPLY.

OUR PICKETS FIRED UPON.

in seventeen minutes two brigades were in line-of-

battle with Gen. Negley in command. The Ge-

neral, accompanied by his staff, rode out to the

picket line, the vedettes informing him that, al-

though they had been fired upon, nothing and oc-

ourred which would suggest that a military de-

monstration was probable. After remaining in line

for two hours, the troops were dismissed with cau-

The Union people are better satisfied with Gen.

Negley than with any officer who has ever been in

command of the post. It is universally admitted

is capable of exercising good judgment in all cases

never be surprised. He is strenuously vigilant,

and enforces strict military discipline. An efficient

auxiliary is Colonel Von Strader, an old European

soldier, who superintends the placing of the pickets

and vedettes, and is deserving of this small notice.

Col. Miller, an efficient officer, went out on the

A "FORLORN HOPE."

A SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

THE POPULARITY OF GEN. NEGLEY.

Saturday night our pickets were fired upon about

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1862.

(Special Correspondence of The Press )

tions for increased vigilance.

and half a dozen guerillas.

of beer and four of whisky on board.

GREATLY EXCITED.

But more anon from your ever-vigilant

hereafter, upon every field.

Un Only Conquer Pence—Sluvery Dead—What Effect the Emancipation Proclamation Will Have. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Jackson, Tenn., October 20, 1862. I have just returned from a very interesting visit three miles from the city on the Franklin road, and and at all times. One thing I am sure of, he will

treason, and that he risked both life and property. Harding pike, on Saturday morning, with a foraging party of one hundred and fifty wagons, pro-He took the chances, and is willing to stand the tected by four regiments of infantry, four hundred cavalry, and two guns. From reliable reports, the general learned that a rebel force, variously estimated at from twelve to fourteen hundred, were encamped upon this road, and deemed it unsafe to despatch so many teams without a large escort. Col. Miller, however, did not succeed in surprising the enemy, as they had shifted position a few hours before our forces came up. The colonel did succeed, though, in returning with his wagons is based on his cool judgment and a terrible ex-

well filled-fifty-five beeves, several fine horses, As all kinds of legitimate means of transportation are obsolete in these parts, various modes are resorted to by persons desirous of going North. The tion;" which accounts for the starting of a jolly crowd for Louisville, upon a flat boat, on Saturday morning. About forty people were on board the raft-among the party two ex-Congressmen and three ladies. The raft was christened "Forlorn Hope." I noticed, in the way of stores, ten barrels SKIRMISH WITH REBEL CAVALRY-THE CITY SEPTEMBER 29—EVENING.—The city is in a state

of excitement to night—skirmishing has been going on upon the Charlotte, Harding, and Franklin pikes. On the Charlotte pike our cavalry were fired upon and returned the fire. We lost one man killed and two wounded. After an hour's brisk work the enemy retreated, and about forty of our men dashed in pursuit. They have not returned, however, and it is believed they were decoyed and captured. On the Harding pike quite a large squad of the enemy, clothed in United States uniforms, entered our picket lines and took our vedettes prisoners. Some of them broke and run, and gave information to our inner pickets, fifty in number. who repulsed the rebel cavalry, killing one and wounding twelve. This occurred only half a mile from the city. But the principal incident of the day took place upon the Franklin turnpike. Late

in the evening a flag continue came into our lines, the following being the message borne: A. DEHAND FOR THE SURBENDER OF THE PLACE. LAYERGNE, September 29. BRIG. GEN. NEGLEY: I have completely invested Nashville, and have a large force well distributed upon all the southern and eastern roads.

I, therefore, demand an unconditional and im-S. R. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Commanding. T. M. PAUL, A. A. G.

GEN. NEGLEY'S REPLY. Gen. Negley was disposed, at first, to treat the matter as a joke, but subsequently despatched as NASHVILLE, September 29. GEN. ANDERSON: I am fully prepared for any demergency.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

mediate surrender!

JAS. B. LAURIE, Capt. and A. A. G. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2. THE "FORLORN HOPE" SEIZED BY BEBELS. I am at a loss to know whether you received the letter which I sent by the flatboat " Forlorn Hope." At any rate, the craft itself was seized by a crowd of guerillas, and every one robbed on board. One person had fort; thousand dollars in gold, and many were in possession of large sums in treasury notes.

A SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION. The foraging train which came in this evening was the largest and most successful one I ever saw. It consisted of one hundred and forty-six wagons, well filled with every commodity suitable for man and beast. The boys captured over one hundred horses, the same number of mules, two hundred fine beeves, a large herd of sheep, and fowls of every description in large quantities. Enough corn was captured to last all our troops two weeks. You. have no idea how incensed the rebels get upon the arrivals of such trains, and, of course, those who

own farms about here are much scared.

A NEW COMPANY OF GUERILLAS DISPERSED. For a long time there have been organizing at Goodlettsville a crowd of guerillas, under the lead of a man named Bennet, who figures as colonel. Yesterday morning, as this crowd have been getting rather courageous of late, it was deemed advisable to reduce them, and Colonel Stokes was appointed to. look after them. Hereupon, the colonel, with four hundred of his cavalry, started out, and succeeded in pouncing down upon them, killing the colonel, wounding fifteen man, and taking forty prisoners. Among the prisoners were Major Bennet, a brother of the colonel, and Capt. Barksdale, both members of the bogus Legislature, well known for their zeal in engineering the State out of the Union. Several of the crowd were paroled men, and two of the bandits had the cath of allegiance in their possession. Another of the band was a notorious character, known as Dr. Kirkpatrick, captain of an independent crowd, who was once member of the Legislature, and the man who presented a bill to make slaves out of all the negroes who were entitled to and possessed free papers. It was a successful

capture of bad men, mest of them having held State offices at one time or another. A NOTORIOUS GUERILLA KILLED. Among the many persons who were politely called upon to assist in the support of the wives and families of soldiers in the rebel army, was a man named William Bass. He was a physician by profession, and notoriously rebellions. He was as A short time after he paid it he left a note for Mr. East, Secretary of State, wherein he stated that he should go into the guerilla wazfare out of spite, and that he fervently hoped that an opportunity would offer of shooting him shortly. Yesterday some of Stokes' cavalry, who were out upon a foraging expedition, went into a house for water, when, to their surprise, a man jumped out of the window. They immediately started in pursuit, and, after ordering him to halt, and receiving no attention, fired, and mortally wounded him. The man who killed him (for he lived but a few moments) belongs to this city, and recognized him as the arrogant Mr. Bass. It is believed that a large Secesh funeral will take place to morrow.

SEIZURE OF QUININE, &c .- Three large boxe SEIZURE OF QUININE, &c.—Three large boxes filled with quinine, and one box containing morphine, were saized at Pigash Church, in Charles county, Md., a few days since, and brought to Washington and tureed over to the Medical Purveyor. The property belonged to a man named Benjamin F. Howles, and was intended for transportation to Bichmond. Pigash Church is known to be a general read zyous for smugglers of contraband goods and rebel spies. Bowles was sent to the Old Capital prison in Washington. Had the owner succeeded in getting his drugs to Richmond, they would have netted him a profit of about \$4,000.

A SKIBMISH IN KENTUCKY—It is said that in the fight at Lexington, on Friday evening, there were two hundred and twenty five rebels and two hundred Federalsengaged, in which from five to trn rebels were killed, fifteen wounded, and one hundred and eighty taken prisoners. The Federal loss was but four killed and seven or eight wounded. Among the rebels who were mortally wounded was Sam. M. rgan, late of Nashville, John Morgan's nephew The rebels were subsequently heavily reinforced, and took possession of the place.—Louisville Journal

NORTH CAROLINA OFFICERS KILLED IN ANTIETAM BATTLE—Colonel William L. DeBosset, of Wilmington, commander of the 8d Begiment North

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

LETTER FROM JACKSON, TENN. A Visit to an Old College Friend—His Opinion of the Present Rebellion—The north Sick and Tired of the War—Northern Endurance and Perseverance Beginning to Tell—The Present Condition of the South—McClelian and Halleck Had One Time the Destinies of the Nation in Their Hands—How the North Can Only Conquer Peace—Sinyery Dead—

to an old college friend who has lived in Tennessee for the last ten years, and I think the substance of the information I obtained from him will, considering its source, be interesting to your readers, for this gentleman is no ordinary man. He is a native of Maine, came to this State immediately after he graduated, and has achieved for himself a very leading and influential position among the lawyers and the politicians of the State. He is a man of ardent feelings and strong prejudices, but of a singularly clear and logical mind, and has had an experience which few men have passed through. He married a lady who had some slave property, and, three years ago, when I saw him at the North, said that if he was not certain that the limits of slavery would be coextensive with the limits of the n tional domain, he would not allow his wife and children to remain in a slave State another hour; and, as he said yesterday, then was the time he ought to have sold out. Influenced partly by his personal friendships, which were always very strong, and partly by entangling political alliances, he joined the Southern Confederacy. He believed neither in the "fire in the rear" nor in "foreign intervention," but he thought the North would quietly agree to the separation; that the Southern Confederacy would achieve its independence in three months, and then, in less than a year, would fall to pieces, and his State at least be asking for readmission. He says most positively that the people of the South were never in favor of the Confederacy until after the war had fairly begun, and their blood was up. After Tennessee had voted to go out he went with her, and became a lieutenant in a battery. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and during the investment of Corinth came home sick, and remained until after the evacuation. He says that if the United Scates takes all his property he shall not complain. He knew when he went into the rebellion that it was

His opinions, I think, are worth listening to. He has seen the rebellion from the inside. He is a changed and subdued man. He feels and acknowledges that he has committed a great blunder and a fault. From being a warm Secessionist he has become a strong Union man, and has taken the oath of allegiance. Whereas his former status was based on his prejudices and his feelings, his present perience-truly an ordeal of fire.

He says that the South are, and long have been. sick and tired of the war. Except the hot-heads and the office-holders, whose only and desperate hope of salvation depends upon the success of the Confederacy, the people of the South, at 1-ast of stage coach business is of very little account, faw the Border States, would accept peace on almost relishing the payment of thirty-five dollars to any terms. They would willingly free their slaves, Louisville, without visible means of reaching their and lay down their arms. When they first went success. Ever since they have come fairly to appreciate the determination of the North, they have been discouraged, and the last uprising in response to the last calls has completely appalled them. Northern endurance and perseverance is beginning to tell. So far are they from their ancient boasts of superiority, that their common expression now, after every victory and defeat, is, that "at least we have fought them into a respect for us." Not long ago, I believe, that was our phrase. They find, to their bitter shame and mortification, that they were mistaken in their estimate, both of the character and the resources of the North. Their country is ruined. Peace can make it no worse. War cannot improve it. The blockade, though not perfect, is very rigorous. They look forward to a winter of such desolation and suffering as to strike horror to the most thoughtless observer. In the army they must die by thousands. In the city and the country they must starve. Their negroes are of no use to them except to raise corn and potatoes, and where the army has been they are of little use. My friend says that he knows of many men, colonels of regiments, and colonels commanding brigades, who, if Halleck had marched into Corinth, as he might easily have done any day after the battle of Shiloh.

would have gladly surrendered and come over to our lines. Whole regiments of men would have done the same. This he knows, for he was in a position to know the most secret thoughts of many prominent men, as they knew his. The same, he says, is the case now, and this seems to be confirmed by the conduct of many of the prisoners taken at Corin h, who gave themselves up, and when exchanged were very reluctant to go back. The fact is the South is tired of the war; weary, exhausted, hopeless of success.

On the other hand, he said, they receive a good deal of encouragement. Every defeat is a victory, and they believe their newspapers implicitly; that is, all but the better-informed people. It was curious to hear him complain of the tardiness of our Government. He said, when Halleck was before Corinth, when McClellan was before Richmond. each had the destinies of the nation in his hands. An overwhelming defeat of either of their great armies would have brought them to terms. To take Richmond, or to open the Mississippi river, would have ended the rebellion; but, by the long respite of the last summer, the rebellion has a new lease of life. A new army, one of the finest and best armed in the world, has been collected in the Southwest. "Why don't McClellan move straight down to Richmond?" said he. "Why don't they reinforce Grant, move him down to Columbus, and then to Vicksburg, and thus open the Mississippi river? Why don't they do something? Why do they lie still and allow the Confederacy every advantage they could possibly ask for? When I see the resources and the determination of the North, I cannot see how it can help triumphing, but when I watch its pusillanimous and timid policy, its haltings and delays, its uncertain and wavering movements of the vast forces at its command, it seems not improbable that the brilliancy and rapidity of the South will ultimately prevail, and achieve some sort of a separation." It was curious—it was almost a new revelation—to hear a Southern man (for he is still somewhat Southern in his prejudices and sympathies—a man's judgment cannot always rule him), a man who has an actual per sonal inside acquaintance with, and an experimental knewledge of, this rebellion, its causes and resources, talk precisely as those at the North do who want the rebellion crushed. He has been all his life a Democrat. I asked him if he should vote with the Republican party if he resided in a Northern State, and he said he should not only do that, but should join the army. He said, or rather I said, and he assented to it,

that the only safety for the country was in national unity, and the only hope for national unity was for the North to prevail in this war. No compromise or arrangement was possible—the country must be conquered; Southern ideas must be overruled; Democratic institutions had never had fair play in the South; a muzzled press and an aristoeracy were never elements of a true Democracy. The North must colonize and enlighten the coun try. The quicker the South makes up its mind to succumb, the better it will fare; for while at the beginning of this war the North still felt kindly towards the South, there was a passion of hatred growing up there which would be as much more enduring and inexorable than Southern hatred of the North, as the Northern nation is more stable and persistent. Separated, we should be eternally uarrelling; there could be no peace between us; like the Kilkenny cais, there would soon be noth. ing left of us but a few struggling tails; we should fall an easy prey to some strong and grasping fo. zeign Power, which, fresh from long repose, should fall upon us, exhausted and panting with the conflict of years. But what will be the value of conquest or enmity, he said, if both parties prolong this war to a point of exhaustion? Our salvation is not only in crushing the rebellion, but in crush-

ing it immediately. Slavery must go, has gone, indeed. Slave property will never be of any value again. He told his constituents long ago that the only guardian of their slave property was the Constitution of the United States. If they spurned that, they kicked away the only support on which it rested. The whole world was against the system, and it was only the reverence of the North for the Constitution and laws that prevented them from joining in the universal crusade of Christendom against

He thinks Halleck an able man, but slow. He

slavery.

thinks he made a great mistake in not marching directly on Corinth after the battle of Shiloh. He does not know, as I do, that there were reasons which, when known, will be at least a partial justification of Halleck's course on that occasion. He thinks that the last battle of Grant's, at Corinth and the Hatchie, was the finest thing of the war, and he says they are all afraid of Grant, because they know he is a fighting man. He thinks that Antietam was a great victory, and that McClellan is a great general, but hardly a match for Lee. He said, what I have often thought, that our generals, on both sides, look on this war more as a tournament at arms, among old college classmates, than as a war in earnest; and that they are actuated not so much by earnest patriotism as by a a spirit of personal rivalry. He thinks, as I do. that the people on either side are worthy of both

leaders. I suggested to him that the people, both North and South, but especially South, had so long suffered themselves to be ruled by mere partisans, by corrupt, mean, self-seeking demagogues, that they had not only sullied their own purity and blunted their sense of justice, but had lowered the standard of political virtue, until, at last, it had become an utter impossibility for them to command the highest abilities in their service. The virtue of the people is like that of a woman; the moment she suffers herself to be trifled with she becomes a harlot, and it only requires a little patience and dexterity to make her the scorn of the upright, and put her at the mercy of the highest bidder. In our day, as well as in every other, a successful politi-

TWO CENTS.

cian must almost necessarily have about him some admixture of baseness He said that the policy of our Government in allowing citizens to buy cotton, and thus distribute gold through the South, was perfectly incomprebensible to him. It supplied the Confederacy with that which they most want-money. All the cotton, he thought, ought to have been seized by the Government. If it had not been for the block-Confederate Government.

ade, it would long ago have been taken by the I asked him if the President's proclamation would have any effect to change any existing Union sentiment in the South, and he answered unnesitatingly, "Not a particle." It has long been expected. It only gives form of law to what is practically going on every day, wherever our army dvances. Those farther South who are against 18 will not be any more so for the proclamation. He don't think Thaddeus Stevens' speech "excited the South against us more than ever." Mr. Buchanan. I believe, does.

This is the substance of the conversation I had with my friend. I do not think I have misrepresented him. It seems to me that he is proof of the proposition that was often made at the North at the commencement of this war, that the South had lashed herself into a frenzy; that she was simply insane on the subject of Secession, slavery, and cotton; that no arguments, entreaties, or offers of compremise, could induce her to forego her settled purpose; and that nothing but actual force would open her eyes to the truth; nothing but bitter conflict would show her the error of her ways; in no way, but by war, cauld she be made to comprehend the power of the North, and her own impotence. Had we still the old fraternal affection for the South, instead of the bitter hatred which is growing up among us, it would nevertheless dictate the most energetic and thorough prosecution of this war to the achievement of its ultimate object and design. Farther South, beyond our army lines, the mass of the people are still exasperated, and continually fed by newspaper accounts of Southern v ctories and Northern exhaustion, to which our snail like progress gives too much color of truth. But, wherever we have obtained a permanent foothold, I think the ideas expressed by my friend prevail pretty extensively; and even South, among well-inrmed men, not personally committed to the cause, they also obtain. It does not prove that we have got no fighting to do, but it does prove that after we shall have conquered the Southern armies, and occupied the important points, submission will follow much more quickly and much more generally, than those who intend to "die in the last ditch" would have us suppose

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA. The Present Situation-What Shall

with the Indians? [From the St. Paul (Minn ) Press, 15th ]
Lieut. Shelley has arrived from Gen. Sibley's camp, with despatches for Gen. Pope. Later in the day Paymesters Smith, Alchison, and Height, also arrived, having left camp twelve hours later than Lieut shelley.

Of the Indians tried before the military commission, twenty-one have been found guitry. Others are yet to be tried. The number of Indians who have surrendered the needed to the selvest of Gen. sibley, and sent down to the Agency, was 1,507. About fifty lodges are yet with Gen. Sibley. The Indians sent down are in charge of Capt. Whitney, commanding a battalion of two companies—his own and Capt. Kenneny's. They are employed in digging and taking care of the large potato crop at the Agency. Major Gelbraith was at the Agency, looking after the remains of the Government property. Just before Major thith and party left Gen. Sibley's camp, a rumor was current that haif-preed scouts had brought in news that 500 lodges of Yantonais were on the march to attack Gen. Sibley, and that they were then but a few miles from his camp. Not much oredence, however, was attached to the report.

The same paper discusses the policy of the future. [From the St. Paul (Minn ) Press, 15th ]

from his camp. Not much oredence, however, was attached to the report.

The same paper discusses the policy of the future treatment of the Indiane within the borders of the State at some length. It is decidedly in favor of disarming or removing all the Indian tribes of the State beyond our borders, whose presence in or near the populous districts creates any apprehension, and quotes Governor Ramsey's messege, and affirms that the opinious of General Popand of our Congressional delegation are in favor of that believe. It is very well known that Gen. Pope, who is now vir-

tually entrusted with the entire military jurisdiction over the Indian tribes of the Northwest, entertains the most cecided views in the same general direction, and that his plan of operations against the Indians contemplates the pish of operations against the Indians contemplates the most comprehensive and energetic measures for the punishment of the offending tribes, and the expatriation of complete disarming of all savages in our neighborhood. He regards them as wild beasts, or maniacs, whem the public security and public policy require should not be allowed for run at large, or even to live, except upon conditions which afford a complete security against the capricious impulses of their innate ferceity.

With the State, Congressional and entitiess and their ditions which afford a complete security against the caprictone impulses of their innate ferocity.

With the State, Congressional, and military authorities acting in entire concert gupon the subject, backed by the unanimous sentiment of the people: the fear that our State is to be curse of in future with this horde of sawages may be entirely dismissed from the public mind.

That the policy of removal will be insisted upon by the people of the State, does not admit of a doubt. The apprehensions of the people, the interests of the State, aided by the individual interests or desires of those who are anxious to enter upon the rich lands of the Indian Reservation, will all unite in demanding this measure. To merely disarm the Indians would lead to as great disastisfaction as at present exists. It would practically atisfaction as at present exists. It would practically deprive them of their means of subsistence—hunting—and lead to prowling and depredations upon the settlers to avoid starvation. The question is attended with difficulties, and will require time for its solution in a manner which shall be sanctioned by the dictates of humanity. To move them abruptly to the sterile plains west of us, without unusual provisions for their subsistence are recorded.

little better than to massere them, of all ages and sexes at once. The question will demand and receive early and serious consideration of both the State and national The Rebets in Missourt.

ithout unusual provisions for their aubated

From the St. Louis Republican, October 21st.]

A gentleman who has been a prisoner in the camp of General Rains, and who escaped at the time of the fight at Newtonia, gives an intresting account of the condition of the rebels on our southwest border. The solciers say that McBride and Parsons had eight or ten thousand men; Bains fifteen thousand, ten thousand of whom only were effective; Cooper eight thou and Coffey and Shelly four to five thousand. Besides there, Standwatic had fifteen hundred Indians, and there were other small scattering forces. were other small scattering forces.

The general plan of the invasion of Missouri, as canvassed in the camps, was that the Confederates would vassed in the camps, was that the Confederates would march in three columns, Cooper to have the left, Parsons the right, and Bains the centre. The first objective points were to be Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Rolla. There was an idea that there were only about eight thousand Federal troops in the State, and that the capture of Jefferson City and St. Lionis would be a very easy matter. Hindman made a speech on the way, in which he promised that the "stars and bars" would float all along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers before Christmas. It is altogether probable that plans and opinions have both been changed since then.

The rebel army is in a frightful condition. Only about three fourths of the men are armed at all, and many that are armed are only provided with shot-guns, squirrel-

are armed are only provided with shot guns, squirzel-rifles, etc., great numbers of which are out of repair. There is a camp of Bains' command, embracing about five thousand conscripts, among whom there are only enough guns to kill the beef they eat. Dozens of regiments have no tents. The lack of clothing and blankets is generally telt. Hundreds of the men are barefooted, bareheaded, and ragged. Our informant has seen not a few without shirts. He was amused at scores of the cavalry, who had their enormous. Mexican spurs buckled on to their bare heels. Provisions were scarce among them. Bread and water, with an occasional "relich" of them. Bread and waser, with an occasional "reliah" of beef without sait, was their principal if not only diet. There was no discipline or order with these portions of the rebel army. Half of them were drunk when whisky was to be had, and for blasphemy and general immoral conduct their equals were never known. Among the Misrouri troops Claib Jackson was unanimously cursed as a coward and a humbug.

The Attack on Island No. 10. THE REBELS REPULSED. About three ecook on Friday morning last, a rebel cavelry force of three hundred, in command of Colones W. W. Fauther, made an attack upon the small Federal garrison stationed on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10. This garrison is in command of Major MoNei), of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, who, immediately upon information of the attack upon his pickets, formed his men in line of battle, and advanced upon the enemy. Not finding him, (for he had "retired" after, a dash upon our pickets), he laid upon his arms until daylight, when a detachment under Captain Moore renewed the pursuit with great spirit; and in an hour or two, came upon the retreating rebels twelve miles back from came upon the retreating rebels twelve miles back from the river. They were at breakfast, the colonel and se-veral of his officers being at a farm house for that purpois.

The first thing they knew, Ceptain Moore was upon

The first thing they knew, Captain Moore was upon them, and as once captured most of the party at the house, namely: Ool .W. W. Faulkner E. H. Johnson, captain and acting adjutant; Capt. B. M. Marryweather, Capt. H. B. Blaktmore, twelve privates, and about thirty horses, shot game, and a number of fevolvers. Among the revolvers was a very fine gold and silver mounted pistol belonging to Colonel Faulkner, a present to him, and said to be worth .\$690. Captain Merryweather, one of the prisoners, has a farm on Island No. 10—indeed owns the whole island. He has a brother in Pike country in this State. owns the whole island. He has a brother in Pike county in this State.

The prisoners and horses scorred, the sursuit was continued after the main body, who, notwithstanding their superior numbers, and pretended anxiety for a fair standup fight, subuscaded Captain Moore's men; fired upon them from the jungle, killing three and wounding four others, and then sought safety in their heels. Among the killed was private Wilson, who wore as a krophy Colonel Faulkner's fine pistol, which, of course, was retaken by the rebels. On the evening of the same day a portion of Major MoNeill's command at Saland No. 10, aided by a cavalry force from New Madrid, and two pieces of artillery, in command of Captain De Golyer, renewed the pursuit—with what success, we have not jet learned.—St. Louis Republican, 21st inst.

learned .- St. Louis Republican, 21st inst. ANOTHER OF THE BRIGHT FAMILY, - George ANOTHER CF THE BRIGHT FAMILY.—Scorge Bright, a brother of the expelled Indiana Senator, is a resident of Shelbyville, Ky. When the rebals made their first raid into the town, the Union forces and a trap to catch a regiment of their cavalary. Bright, who has been an avowed traitor since the hanguration of the rebellion, revealed the plot, and houstrated the designs of the Federals; as the people of Shelbyville say, at least. When the rebels left he accompanied them. He returned home a few days ago. In Confederate neighborheods they usually shoot spies but My. Bright was assured previous to his return, that he would not be molested—Cincinnati Commercial.

POLITICAL AGREST AND SUIT FOR FALSE IMPBISON MENT.—Some time since, an account was sublished of the arrest of William G. Whiteley, a member of Congress of Delaware, for alleged treasonable language used in the railroad cars near Wilmington. The individuals at whose instance Mr. Whiteley was arrested.—Essar. Bever, Churchman, and Graeff, residents of Pennsylvania—have been sued in the court of New Carlo county, Delaware, by Mr. Whiteley for false impresonment and assault and battery. The trial will take duace on the 17th of November.

GEN. FREMONT AND A NEW DEPARTMENT. GEN. FLEENUST AND A NEW DECADERANT.

The report that General Fremont has been assigned to
be command of a new department in the Southwest is
orchably premature, although such a disposition of him
s not unlikely.

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THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

## THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The draft in Pennsylvania naving gone toto operations

we are glad to aunonuce that, with a single exception,

THE WAR PERSO.

inos constitute a equare.

the proceedings have pused off harmonioust, and the commission appointed to carry it into effect have metwith no resistance. This speaks well for the fair tame of our State, for it was generally given out while the enrollment was going on, that serious obstacles would inmany instances be thrown in the way by these whose sympathies have been constantly with the rebels Sut discretion was soon found to be the better part of value, and wiser counsels prevailed. We now see in all the counties, both rich and poor, loyal and disloyal, have been drafted, and they all take it with the best grace, onsidering the circumstances under which they labor. The General Order regulating the draft of militia provides that when the men are assembed at the county town, either in person or by a sufficient substitute, transportation will be furnished them to the place of rendezyous. It is the duty of the commissioner to send a list of the names drafted to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize them into companics of one hundred and one men cach, and regiments of ten companies each, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous. When this received, the company officers will be elected by the men thereof, and commissioned by the Governor. Assoon as the officers are elected, the companies will be rustered into the service of the United States. Until the drafted men are delivered over to the comnandant of the rendezvous, they will be subject to the control of the commissioner. It is his duty to provide sufficient food and transportation. When the men assemble the commissioner will appoint a ten porary corporat for every eight men, and a temporary sergeant for

every sixteen men, to act until other non commissioned officers are selected. The commissioner will accompany the men to the camp, and make needful arrangements for the transportation of a reasonable amount of bag-THE DRAFT IN BUCKS COUNTY. The Bucks county Intelligencer thus details how the operation was performed in that county:

In accordance with the instructions issued by the War I spartment and by the State authorities of Pennsylvania, Commissioner Joseph S. Ely proceeded on Thursda) isst to draft the requisite number of men from the envolved militia force to make up the full quote of Backs county. This quote, according to the calculations of the military attichorities, amounted to 3,753 msn. Of these, 2114 men have voluntarily entered the service tearing 1,639 as the number to be raised by draft. The gross number was apportioned among the townships and boroughs of the county in quotas proportioned to the number of persons fit for service enrolled by the deputy marchalis. Oreoit was given to each district for the men already furnish d, and thus the burden was distributed so as to bear equally upon all rections of the county. But as the German townships had nearly all faited to reise any thing like their just proportion by volunteering, the number drafted in many of them is apparently very large. With one or two exceptions, this is the case in all the D-mecratic district—a fact which shows conclusively of what material our army is made.

Having finished up all preliminary dusiness. Commissioner En; commenced operations in the court house on Thurday, about half pest eleven o'clock. About one but drd persons were present in the court room. A reviving wheel of this, to haid and mix the ballots, fixed been prepared for the occasion. Each name enrolled had been written on a small piace of paper, and folded up tight. The bellots for each township had been put into a large envelope, carefully sealed up and placed in the koeping of the sheriff. They were brought into the room by that official in a large carpet-beg, and taken out as they were required. Those who had been appointed to assist in the Gratting were duly quantied by the commissioner, the sheriff, and one or two others; took their places on the juoge's platform, with the wheel of face on th The Bucks county Intelligencer thus details how the operation was performed in that county :

regarded with intense interest, and in perfect slience by the people in the room. The first name was read off by the commissioner—it was Francis Krail, of Bensaem. The name was recorded by the clerks, and another ballor INCIDENTS. The Daylestown Democrat relates the following incidents: The draft in this county presented some strange freaks of fortune and misfortune. A gentleman from Springfield informs us that for a mile from his place nearly every man has been drafted, while other portions of the township have escaped. Several men who were in the service as volunteers, and some of whom have been there

service as volunteers, and some or whom have been there for a year, are among the drafted. Dr. Ritchen has been appointed a surgeon in the volunteer service, but has been drafted; one man who cannot see two paces, and another who is to deaf that he can scarcely heer the report of a gan, are among the number. In Middletown, where but seven men were warted, Samuel Ribbs, who had already seven men were warted, Samuel Bibbs, who had already one brother in the army and one who returned home on account of physical disability, was drawn, while there are many around him who could be better spared, and have done nothing to aid the cause of the country, who escaped. In Springfield, four sons of Mr. Barron have been drafted. In at least one instance the name of a man who has finished his term of service, paid the tast debt of nature, and been drafted to another world, was drawn as a militia man. AN INCIDENT IN LEBANON COUNTY. Among all those connected with Cornwall Furnace,

Among all those connected with Cernwall Furnace, Lebanon cenuty, Pa, the only man drafted was the proprietor, Mr. Robert Coleman. Not being able to go binself, he assembled his workmen, and asked whether any of them would be willing to go in lieu of himself, providing he was liberally paid. One of the men present informed Mr. Coleman that he was willing to go as a substitute. The man was closely questioned and fully informed of the danger to which he subjected nimself, but he frankly declared that he was willing to go, on which Mr. Coleman presented him with a check for \$3.000, and guarantied further, that in the absence of the substitute, his family was to receive a sum each week equal to that which he earned as a laborer. In addition to this sum, Mr. Coleman supulated to pay to the wife of the man thus acting as: a substitute the sum of \$3,000; incase he should be killed in battle or die by any of the diseases incident to the camp.

The draft in Beaver county was made on the day to-which it had been postponed by the Governor, viz: Thursday, the 16th instant, in peace and quiet, and without an unpleasant occurrence. We are informed by the Commissioner, that in all his travels through the county, and with all his large and crowded meetings, not a shedew of a disrespectful word was offered against any of the officers of the Government. Two hundred names have been drawn, messengers have been sent with notices to the persons drawn in all the townships, which have been served, and all goes on quietly and orderly. The Commissioner has had a very trying task and duty to perform. He has devoted all his power of mind and body day and night in the discharge of his duty. He has not only superintended, but he has done the responsible part of the work himself, as we learn, except the actual disaying.

EANGASTER COUNTY.

Says the Lancaster Express: The wheel used in making the draft plays some curious pranks. Not the least notable of these was the drawing, this merning, of Colonel Nathaniel Burt, of the 1420 Regiment, which Colonel B. labored so carnestly to raise in this county. He not only gave his time and energies to the unsuccessful effort, but acted most honorably and liberally inpaying all expenses incurred by those co-operating with him. It is singular that one so anxious to go as a volunteer and to save the country from a draft, should himself be drafted. But it looks as if that wheel had sagacity enough to supply the new regiments with officers as city enough to supply the new regiments with officers as well as men. THE DRAFT IN ERIE.

The draft in Eric was completed on Thursday, the 18th instant. No spirit of resistance was manifested, and the work proceeded quietly and speedily. The following prominent citizens are among the drafted-elect: Hon. Wm. A. Galbratth, Judge Marvin, ex. Mayor Alfred-King, Jos S. M. Young, editor of the Dispatin, Wm. Benson, Jones Gunnison, and Geo. W. DeUamp, Esqs. Two hundred and ninety were drafted in the city. CHESTER. Geo. C. Franciscus, superintendent of the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Bailroad, has been drafted

frou Tredyfrin, Chester county, where he was boarding a pertion of the summer. This not having been the permanent residence of Mr. Franciscus, the result will probably be deemed null and void. ADAMS COUNTY. The following gentlemen, among others, were drafted in Adams county: Dr. Shorb, Dr. Seiss, Dr. Peffer, Dr. Hendrix, Dr. White, Dr. Shue, and Br. Pierson. Wm. McSherry, Esq., elected to the Senate, and H. J. Myers, Esq., elected to the House, have also been drafted; but, as they are chosen to State offices, they will take their seats when the session opens.

YORK SOUNTY. At Wrightsville, York county, Daniel Budy, John Philby, Jr., Joseph R. Barnes, Jacob H. Rreed, Lawrence Wayland, and Christian Woods were drafted; and a Hanover, same county, the following shared a similar fate: Wm. Shulez. Henry J. Carr., John G. Wagner, John S. Wagner, John R. Wagner seph Deiner, Alfred McGinney, George W. Bange Jas. R. Fmith, Abner W. Forney, Jereminh Kohler, Henry B. Beard, Jacob E Bender, Wm. Flickinger, Michael Herman, David Greve, Jos. A. Beynolds, Wm. Croll,

The New York Book Trade Sale-The Sales on Wednesday. From the New York Tribune yesterday.] The regular list of the day was headed by John Wiley, whose catalogue opened with his standard works on architecture, angineoring, and agriculture. The wholeseries of Rueshin's works told well, and over 100 copies of Mrs. Tuthile's Bauties of Buskin were taken. Of the Mrs Tuthil's B auties of Buskin were taken. Of the remaining loss the favorites were Carlyle's Heroos and Hero Worship, Professor Alexander's Isalah Illustrated and Explained, and Downing's Ernits of America—which latter, however, did not rell so well as in former years.

No marked interest was excited by the invoices of Chase & Nichols, of Boston; Morse & Co., Philadelphia; Biskernan & Mason, New York; Hammersley, of Hartford, or Oliver Bl'sworth, of Boston, as they were small, and contained few, if any, new books. The lines offered were disposed of, but there was little duplication. Ohas. Dealiver sold nearly a hundred conies of Glark's Commonstation on the New Testament, and did well with its line of military books. Crocker & Brewster, of Boston, who publish Andrews & Stoddard's Latin series, sold over line of military books. Crocker & Brewster, of Boston, who publish Andrews & Stoddard's Latin series, cold over sight hundred volumes at full duplicating prices.

The great feature of the catalogue was Professor Davies' maxematical series, of which they publish no less than twenty two volumes. When the hundrer fell on the last lot tea was announced, and the crowd adjourned up stairs. less than is enty-two volumes. When the hammer fell on the less tot tes was adnounced, and the crowd adjourned up stair.

After supper tame a period of real excitement, for Carleton's invoice opened with the series of Hugo's Mistrables. I very one seemed eager to bid and buy, at d the direct confusion reigned. Names and quantities, were should from all parts of the room; men rose in their places and held up their hands, or shock catalogues, while the bewildered selesman stood ashast at the storm he had raised. He commenced with lots of five and ten copies, but soon ren into twenty-fives, fifties, and even bundreds. Fanine, Genete, Marius, St. Denis, went, off well enough, but when "Joe," the salesman, called Jean Valjean "Jawvolzus," a roar of laughter came from all parts of the room, and the orders passed in thick and fast. Amid the boisterous mirth, Doolady's voice, was heard chouding, in foreign accent, a bid for one thousand sets (of the five volumes).

This is one of the largest lots ever bid for at the Trade. Sales, and shows the remarkable popularity of this work. In all, Mr. Carleton sold over 12,000 volumes of Les. Miserables on this occasion

Dick and Fitzgerald, for some reason, withdrew their invoices of novels, so the day's sale closed with the catalogue of W. J. Widdleton processor to T. B. Badfild.

Misrables on this occasion

Dick and Fitzgerald, for some reason; withdrew their
invoice of novels, so the day's sale closed with the catalogue of W. J. Wideleton, successor to J. S. Bedfield,
which comprised many valuable works. A new edition
of Naplar's Peninsular War, in five volumes, on fine,
paper, with a complete index and fine steel portraits,
and in gord binding, which he sells at £10 the set, was,
much admired.

The great feature of this year's sale is the invoice of
s'ercotype plates, steel and wood cuts, and copyright belenging to the late firms of Mason Brothers, Phillips,
Sampson, & Co., and Derby & Jackson, which will be,
offered at auction on Friday.

The invoice of Derby & Jackson embraces the fine
edition of British Classics, in \$4 volumes, which cost to
stereotype more than \$20,000; Frank Goodrich's Illustrated Court of Napoleon, which cost \$15,000; Thomas
Jefferson's works, in 9 volumes; Bandall's Life of Jefferson, which cost \$13,000; and Marryan's works, in 12
volumes, which cost \$13,000 and Marryan's works, in 12
volumes, which cost \$5,000—in all some 150 lots. Among
Phillips, Sampson, & Co 's books are their octave edition
of the poets, in 11 volumes, which cost them \$23,000,
and the great historians—Hume, Gibbon, and Macullay
—in 18 volumes, costing \$9,000 to stereotype. The original cost of the works in Friday's catalegue in not much