DRY GOODS JOBBERS. nawson, branson, & Co., N. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FIFTH STREETS.

juvite the attention of Cash Buyers to their entire New Stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC. WL. HALLOWELL & Co.,

No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOOK,) lers just opened an

ENTIRE NEW STOOK MANUY SILKS, from Auction, BESS GOODS in great variety, BAWLS, GLOVES, albbons, Trimmings, &c., &c.,

PUBLICASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, alphi be sold at OHEAP PRIORS. talluction of city and country buyers is invited.

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RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

HO, 47 HOBTH THIRD STREET, PRILADELYHIA.

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

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS. 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

1862. FALL. OHNES, BERRY, & Co.,

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co., ti MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS IMPORTARS AND JOBBERS OF SILK

FANOY DRY GOODS. Visites as bened was stake MIN AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK. IN

MELISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

is, I fall assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., File the offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and wis his attention of the Trade.

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

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FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND PANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

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ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-SILK AND DRESS GOODS.

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CUTLERY. WORMAN & ELY.

80. 130 PEGG STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY: also, the BEST and OHEAPEST

ARMY KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON

IN THE HARKET. UAST-STEEL FORKS.

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LOORING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, PINE ENGRAVINGE, FICTURE AND POBTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRILADELPHIA DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

that Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO UNDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MARUFACTURES OF TIE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. ACENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

VOL. 6.-NO. 78.

(Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.)

PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

SHAWLS.

A complete assortment of

Of the following well-known makes:

MIDDLESEX. WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET,

PEACE DALE, &c.

BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE;

STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE,

To which we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-

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WOLFE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpets

NO. 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

CONTRACT FOR THE DELIVERY

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WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS,

STANDARD QUALITY.

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HUTCHINSON,

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FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

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A. H. FRANCISCUS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Always on hand, a full Stock of

TUBS, BUCKETS, 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,

Paper Bags, Incigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows,

Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c.

All Goods sold at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION.

Strangers visiting the city are invited to look through

this Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W.

PUTNAM'S OLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING! WADDING

WADDING!

COTTON YARNS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

IN STORE,

And FOR SALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

No. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

CARPET CHAIN.

50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Lin-

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5

10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.

5.000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts,

from 12 to 50 cts. per lb.

1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton

And a general assortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-TON, EOPES, &c., at the

LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

No. 242 NOBTH THIBD STREET, (Corner of New St.)
As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared t

sell the above goods lower than any other house in this city.

VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN

2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades.

20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

Also, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and tall stock of Goods in the above line, for sale by

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1616-2m 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM H. YEATON & CO.

V No. 201 South FRONT Street, Agents for the sile of the Original Heideleck & O. Champagne, offer that desirable wine to the trade. Also, 1,000 cases fine and medium grade Bordeaux Cla-

rets.

100 cases "Brandenberg Freres" Cognac Brandy, vin-tage 1849, bettled in France.

50 cases finest Tuscan Oil, in flasks, 2 dozen in case.

20 bbls. finest quality Monongahela Whisky.

50,000 Havana Segars, extra fine.

Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial "Green Seal"

Chandaga.

nampagns.

Together with a fine assortment of Madeira, Sherry
ort. &c.

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MERRA COTTA MANUFACTORY

Hanging Vases.
Fancy Flower Pots.
Orange Pots.
Fern Vases.
Ivy Vases.
Garden Vases.
Jasmin Coupes.
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Cassoletts Louis XVI. Lava Vases Antique.

Consols and Unit.

Parian Busts.

Marble Pedestals.

Marble Pedestals.

S. A. HARRISON,

1010 CHESTNUT Street.

COTTON, WOOL, AND CARPET

MANUFAUTURES, Hardware Merchants, Lamp
Manufacturers, Plumbers, &c., TAKE NOTIOE, that
every description of Tin Work, Brass Castings, Stamping (including all military work), of superior manufacture, can be obtained on lorder, of 'JOEPH LENNIG,
Manufacturer, 1615, 1617, and 1619 FRANCIS Street
and RIDGE Avenue.

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-

1.000 Bales of Black Wadding.

800 Bales of Wicking. 1,000 Bales of Cotton Twine.

Carpet Chain.

ton Rope.

2.000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.

R.T. WHITE.

The anheoriber is prepared to sell when wanted

en, and Woolen.

100.000 Sheets Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales all grades Wick.

and Linen.

to 20.

TARNS, BATTS, AND

CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c.

TWINES, WICKING.

WADDING, BATTS,

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COTTON YARN.

Welling, coffin, & co.,

MARPETINGS.

always in Store.

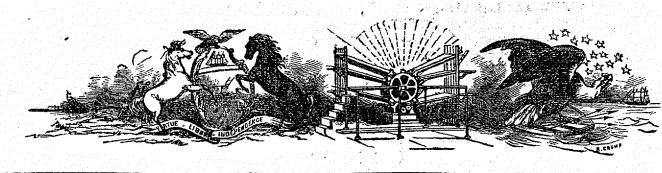
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WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,



RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LADIES, VID MISSES, Groves

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE

OUR NEW STYLES

These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only

IVENS & Co.,

NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES

Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture
Are guarantied equal to any in the City,
Ladies will please examine before purchasing.

PARIS STORE.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Latest and Most Approved Styles,

No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET

WE WILL SELL, for CASH ONLY

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

VELOUR REPS,

LADIES' CLOAKS,

WOOLEN SHAWLS,

BOYS' CLOTHING.

COOPER & CONARD,

oc28-tf S. E. COR. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

TEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.-

2,000 yards heavy Linen Huckaback,
200 dozen Ladies' beavy English Cotton Hose,
500 rich Tamboured and Applique Lace Curtains.
750 yards rich Tamboured Drapery Muslin.
150 Merseilles Quilts—11, 12, 13, and 14-4.
Also, a large assortment of Table Linens, Table Cloths,
Napèins, Doylies, Towelings, Linen Sheetings, heavy
Cotton Éheetings, Pillow-Case and Shirting Muslins,
Flannels, Blankets, &c. at the lowest cash prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
Importers of House-furnishing Dry Goods.

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, magnificen

SILKS, SHAWLS, & DRESS GOODS

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

carce and desirable Silks.

A great variety of Fancy Silks, at low prices.

Blich figured Black Silks, from \$1 to \$2.

Yard-wide Plain Black Silks, at \$1.

PLAIN IRISH POPLINS.

Bilk and wool and all-wool French Poplins.

A choice lot of new Plaid Alpacas.

RICH PRINTED MERINOES.

BICH PRINTED MAGENTA CLOTH.

Bich printed all-wool Delaines, at 62% c. worth 87c.

SHAWLES, SUARPS; AND, OLOAKS.

Broche and Plaid Blanket Shawls.

Rich Chaine Laine Broche Shawls.

Striped Shawls of every variety.

Merino Scarls, Broche and Chaine Laine Borders.

Habit and Water proof Oloth Clastica wills, at \$4.25,

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

TELVET CLOTHS FOR LADIES'

llack mixed water proof Cloths.
EYBE & LANDELL

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

1024 CHESTNOT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

WHITE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

9.4—10.4—11.4—12.4.
All wool, medium and fine.
Extra quality large size Blankets.
Also Gray Army and Forse Blankets.
Knee Wrappers, Travelling Blankets.
tf. SHABPLESS BROTHERS.

Neat figures, single and double faced,
Bright colored Ohecks and Plaids.
SHABPLESS BROTHERS,
OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ABOH Street.

General Agents,

415 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LL WOOL BED BLANKETS.

COLORED POULT DE SOLES.

Embracing all the rich, dark shade

CHOICE DRY GOODS-Just re-

The well-earned reputation of

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Has induced the makers of imperfect balances too fis-them as "FAIRBANES' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in-many instances, been subjected to

tured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-

BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the

business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

aplo-if MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

BENOVED FROM

432 TO 415 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.

Have removed their Guns, Pistols, Bifles, Fishing

Tackie, Skates, Oricket and Base Ball Implements, Cadet

DARLOR SKATES .- Superior Par-

lor Skates, of improved pattern, nest and light, for sale by PHILIP WILSON & CO., occ8-1m 415 CHESNUT St., opposite Custom House.

BAY RUM—In Puncheons and Wine Barrels, for sale by OHABLES S. OABSTAUS, 0029 CHABLES S. WALNUT Street.

THE BIG GUN"

Muskets and Equipments to

0020 lm

fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manu

A full line of plain colored-

Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured. Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width. Merinoes of all Shades.

Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured. Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice l

One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.

A full line of Plain Shawis. A full line of Gay Shawis.

A full line of Cassimeres.

A full line of Vesting.

CAUTION.

Figured Meri

PRICES, to which additions are made of all

NOVELTIES.

A full assortment of sizes— 9.4—10.4—11.4—12.4.

Black-mixed Velvet Cloths. Brown-mixed Velvet Cloths.

Frosted Beavers, all grades.

LACES.

LINENS,

713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

EDWIN HALL & BROTHER.

26 South SECOND Street

Black Silks, all widths and qualities, at VERY LOW PRICES.

Rich shades, Brown, Blue and Green.
PLAIN IRISH POPLINS.

received, from New York, a few choice lots of FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS.

ines of

BALMORALS,_

BLANKETS,

FINE CASSIMERES,

FROSTED BEAVERS,

The Largest Assortment.

At Exceedingly Low Prices.

23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

CLOAKS

THE OELEBRATED CASTILIAN,

THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS.

No. 818 ARCH STREET.
Will open on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,

NEW CLOAK STORE.

THE OSBORNE,

found in perfection at

MLOAK8!

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

COMMISSION HOUSES CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS. BUSH & KURTZ,

ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL FORMERLY BUNN, RAIGUEL, & CO. CLOTH HOUSE, No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET. No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and No. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, Having just received a complete assortment of TRUE BLUES,

 Obinchilias
 2.75
 to 6.50

 Velvet Beavers
 3.00
 to 6.00

 Esquimaux Beavers
 3.75
 to 8.00

 Tricot Beavers
 2.00
 to 5.00

 Fanoy Coatings
 1.75
 to 6.00

OLOTHS, all colors and prices. Also, a heavy stool splended CASSIMERES, PLAIN and FANCY VEL GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET. FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) The well-known reputation of this establishment for selling Fine Goods at MODERATE PRICES will be fully sustained. P. S.—The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, s

IN GREAT VARIETY. coll-tf GEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STRRET.

FLANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS

ustly popular, can be supplied at short notice.

LINS, which is one of the LARGEST in Philadelphia, at prices much LES3 than they can now be bought; Good Bleached, 12½ cents, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, &c.; Good Unbleached, 12½ cents, 14, 16½, 18; 19, 20, 21, 22, 25. &c. We have every width and almost every make made. Oanton Flannel, 23 cents; Good Ratra Heavy Wide Colored Canton Flannel, 25 cents; Goods extra Heavy Wide Colored Canton Flannel, 25 cents; Calicoes, very good, 15 cents. A Large Lot of Slightly Damaged BLANKETS, much under regular prices; As Goods are rising in price very fast, we think the above prices offer very strong inducements for Storekeepers and Families to lay in a supply.

B. D. & W. H. PENNELL, oc 30 6t 1021 MARKET St., below ELEVENTH. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIBTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

tr Four deers below the Continent

MILITARY GOODS. MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, SWORD BELTS, SASHES

OFFICERS' CANTEENS, PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

PASSANTS, EPAULETTES. MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS IN GENERAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EVANS & HASSALL, No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. co 31-12tfp TO MERCHANTS NEW GOODS AT OLD PRIOES!!! Bonnet Bibbons, Flowers, Laces, Velvet Ribbons, Bon net Pins. Stiff Nets, Joined Blonds, &c. o31-2:* A. C. McOURDY, No. 11 N. THIRD St. 133 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,

THE ARMY! SWORDS, RIFLES.

PISTOLS, SASHES, BELTS, &c.

No. 18 NORTH SIXTH STREET. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-OLDDEN & RICKNER.

BOUTH SIDE, are now receiving their FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles, which they are offering at LOW PRIOES FOR CASH.

GLEN ECHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN. PA.

McCALLUM & CO. 509 OHESTNUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall,)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

OARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c., Have now on hand an extensive stock of parpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD, NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. SEWING MACHINES.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES

have been greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS, -adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPOBIUM,
No. 1085 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW RLEVENTE, PHILADEI CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO.

CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SUPERIOR FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-J LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are ow manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES. Ind have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, thich are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuscturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout he Union, who are familiar with the character of their nork. an28-0m

F. I. G. ** ZINC, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS, The best in the world for finish and durability. B. M. S. The best brand Silk-finished
VELVET BIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
185 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,
Elew York.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862. LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

Men and Things in Ireland.

Correspondence of The Press.] GRESHAM'S HOTEL, Dublin, October 10, 1862. DEAR PRESS: The condition of Ireland, changed as it has been within late years by the Encumbered Estates Act and other legislation, is well worth the attention of philosophers, of the practical class, in the United States. More especially as, with the strongest predilection for the United States, the starving population of Iroland is now on the wing for New South Wales and New Zealand, the main expense of emigration to these Colonies being paid by the British Government. To go from an Irish port-Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Londonderry, or Belfast-to New York or Philadelphia, the principal American termini of Irish emigration, costs only a fourth of what it costs the British Government to take an Irish emigrant to New South Wales or New Zealand. The Irish would greatly prefer going to America, where the form of Government is very much to their taste,

are not sufficiently "posted up!" as regards the United States, and they are the dupes of misrepresentations in favor of the British Colonies, cunningly made with the consent and by the agents of the British Government. The rapid declension in the population of Ireland has attracted the attention of political economists. The Census Return shows it as follows: In 1821 Ireland had 6,801,827 inhabitants; 7,784,536 in 1831; 8,175,124 in 1841; 6,515,794 in 1851; and 5,792,025 in 1861. Thus, contrary to all known examples in modern times, Ireland had a million

besides the voyage being so much shorter, but they

more inhabitants forty years ago than it has at pre-This is explained, statisticians say, by the great famine and pestilence of 1847, which swept away vast numbers of the people, and certainly impelled many of the survivors to emigrate, as soon as they could scrape together the passage-money. Starvation, sickness, and emigration have reduced the population of Ireland to its present low ebb. But emigration has been steady for the last half century, until the breaking out of the rebellion which has caused your present war. Then it received a check, and then the British Government stepped in with its inducements to emigrate to the British Colonies, the premium being free passage and the promise of small patches of land, at prices small in

comparison with what they are at home. The transfer of Irish property, by auction, under order of the new Encumbered Estates' Court, and the wholesale ejection of numerous small tenants who paid little or no rent, and exhausted the land by perpetually growing potatoes upon it, without using any manure to restore to the soil what its produce took from it, has deprived thousands and tens of thousands of food. These poor people must remain and starve, or emigrate and live. The law of population is, that people increase more rapidly than the means of subsistence can increase. Population doubles in twenty or twenty-five years, as a general rule, but subsistence very rarely increases in anything like this ratio. In Ireland, since 1845, when the potato crop first failed, subsistence has so much diminished that emigration has been had recourse to, as a necessity for prolonging or maintaining life. The question is, whither shall that destination be directed. The

Colonial Secretary says to New South Wales and New Zealand, (as Canada is in disgrace, on account of presumed American tendencies,) but poor Paddy would himself say to America, the great receptacle of his race, the great refuge of the poor, the great home of the homeless, the great field for the adventurous. He is too poor to go to America at his own cost, and is now being deported to New South Wales and New Zealand at the public cost. You see, then, one cause why emigration to the United States has been checked of late. The present war STEEL & SON HAVE JUST Wide fancy Silks, very rich styles.

Rich figured Brown Silks, a great variety of these very scarce and desirable Silks.

is another—of that I shall speak by and bye. In a paper, read before the British Association by Mr. Herman Merriale, he proves that every sixth child born in England and Wales has been provided for by emigration. This is shown by the fact that, in the last ten years, 100,000 persons have annually emigrated from England and Wales alone. In the same time, a like number (a million in all) has emigrated to the United States from Germany.

In the same ten years Ireland has sent 2,000,000 people to the United States. In the thirty years from 1825 to 1855, 1,500,000 British subjects wen to the Colonies from the United Kingdom, while 2.500.000 went to the United States, of whom fourfifths were Irish. It cost England at least \$100. non non-talled har million and a half in Australia and Canada, but the placing of half in Australia lion and a half of hardy emigrants in the United States cost not one shilling to John Bull, who lost, or

Uncle Sam who received them. England wants, especially wants, to get rid of her surplus Irish population just now. Since the war commenced, the great safety-valve of emigration to America has been nearly closed. In England, it provided for one child in six; in Ireland, for one child in three. Besides, since the Irish exodus to America has stopped, a lowering and discontented humor has broken out, on the surface, in a large portion of the Irish population. Agrarian disturbances have recommenced-shooting landlords and stewards, burning houses and threatening tenants, have become common-and, to crown all the old bad feeling between Catholic and Protestant has been renewed, displaying itself in riots in Tralee and Belfast. It has become a necessity for England, under such an aspect of affairs, to carry away; at a national cost, the surplus population of Ireland.

They are leaving in thousands, but they would pre-

fer going to America.

It is obvious that the United States cannot compete with England, by pecuniary means, in a case like this. But it is a pity that at least one hundred and fifty thousand able-bodied Irish who want to go the United States, and would go within the next six months, if they could pay for their passage, must either remain to starve or yield to the temptation of being carried for nothing to the British Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand. I am as certain as that I sit and write in this room, with the hubbub and noise of Sackville street faintly sounding in my ears, that, with little management, as many as 200,000 able bodied Irish emigrants may be induced to make America their home between January and August, 1863. This is always assuming that they are required, or would be received there with the old hospitality. In the first place, the voyage is short; next, the Irish are republican, and generally in favor of the principle of

Government which has so long prevailed in the

its survey. As for the difference in food, clothing, six or eight years, and are sure he is willing, at any time, and lodging, I presume I need not say a word. Now, these are advantages which the Irish, best suited to emigrate, know only vaguely, seeing them in a glass darkly. If there were an office of information, say at each consul's, whence full information on these matters might be communicated to the public-real, reliable facts-Emigration to the United States from Ireland would speedily be resumed. Publication in the most popular journals here would, perhaps, be the better plan. To show you what the ignorance is, I shall add that a few days ago one of the waiters at this hotel, an active, "likely boy" as ever struck with

blackthorn at a fair or pattern, asked me whether, during the present war, every Irishman who landed in America was not immediately "listed" and marched off to join the army? He was much surprised at my answer in the negative, and more so when I added that none but a naturalized citizen. which it took five years to convert an emigrant into, was even liable to be drafted or ballotted for, when a large increase to the army was immediately

In conclusion, I say, there are a couple of hundred thousand hardy Irishmen, discontented with hard fortune at home, who will probably be seduced into going to the British Colonies, and who would greatly prefer emigrating to the United States. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. THE MEANEST ACT OF THE WAR. The mean

deaths is two or three a day.

THE MEANEST ACT OF THE WAR.—The meanest act of the whole war occurred at Chaplin. Hills. When the battle was over, and the night had covered the dead and the wounded under the dark trees, the Bishop-General Polk stationed himself, with a small and secret force, under the shadow of the forest, by the side of the dead, byena-like, and, when a benevolent and Christian heart came to look for his dead or wounded friend, he would take him prisoner, march him off, and strip him. DESTITUTE CONTRABANDS—About one thou-sand contrabands at Cairo, chiefly women and children; are in a most miserable condition from sickness and want of clothing. They are nearly all sick, and the average of

From the Army of the Potomac. THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

Special Correspondence of The Press. I HARPER'S FERRY, October 30, 1862. At present we are much in the dark as to the probable rogress our army is to make in a southerly direction luring the coming month. "All signs of May fail in iry weather," but certainly the signs of an advance of his army at no very distant period are unmistakable It would seem an impossibility to allow this vast Army of he Potomac to go into winter quarters, without a loss from sickness and exposure, here at the foot of the mountains, which would set in the shade the mortality caused by a score of battles and as many wearisome marches. The troops are now in admirable condition, and I have It from officers of the most enlarged experience that the organization is generally as good as can be hoped for under existing circumstances, and must be far superior

o that present among the rebels. Various causes are suggested for all of this delay, of which the people complain so much, and I find that the mpression is prevalent, among that class who are coninually raking up proofs that this has been a useless war, and without any design except for its prolongation that our army will go into winter quarters about Washington, whilst large portions of the best corps will be organized into expeditions to operate at various points

It cannot be possible, however, that the fine army now here will be wasted thus, when we have the enemy's whole force now fairly within our grasp, and daring us

Is not the secret of our slow movements evident in the recent operations of the enemy? By the excellent strategy displayed by Lee, his line of communica tion has been made secure while his while army was retreating to a more promising base of operations. While Jackson, Loring, Stuart, and Imboden were making their sallies in different directions, the commarding general of the rabel army was withdrawing his stores and ammunition trains to Staunton and Gordonsville. Now, I can assure you that the rebels have a position from which they can operate defensively in the nost successful manner against either avenue of advance our army may take. Should we advance up the Yalley toward Staunton, he will immediately concentrate his entire forces at or near that point to repel the advance whilst he will hope to flank us from Charlottesville. Should our main army be transferred to Manassas, and move via Cuiperer again upen Gordonsville, we would necessarily have to fight the decisive battle of the war near Gordonsville, in which, should we be successful, the rebel army would be easily and quickly destroyed, Richmond would fall, the war would be ended, and the peace which would then reign would be made by ourselves. Such a consummation is devoutly to be hoped for early in the year 1863. Our troops are ready, our generals prepared, the people willing, and the world demarding it—why not give the order?

The rebels will avoid another battle. Their forces have to be husbanded. Their losses in the conflicts of the past year have been very heavy, and their army is greatly reduced, whilst ours is larger, and more efficient than ever before, and is receiving heavy additions of men nitions of war every day. The rebel leaders desire to have our army go into winter quarters, and remain inactive for a few months, so that they could retake all the positions we now hold on the Atlantic, in the Gulf. and throughout the Southwest. In all this they will be folled, I am confident, for every movement made in this army, every arrangement completed, and every order given indicates a desire on the part of our generals and of our Government to have but one more campaign, and that a grand one, and one as successful as it is ponderou Whatever reports may be circulated to the contrary, this army will remain with its present organization until it is either disbanded by the Government, or annihilated by

The Army of the Potomac will in future consist of three grand armies, nine corps, thirty divisions, seventy brigades. The first grand army will consist of the corps d'armée of Major Generals Seynolds (late Hocker), Fitzjohn Porter, and W. B. Franklin, and will be commanded by the sentor Major General, Joseph Hooker. The second army will consist of the corps d'armés of Major General Couch (late Sumner), O. G. Wilcox (late Burn side), Slocum (late Banks), and will be commanded by senior Major General Ambrose Everett Burnside. The third grand army will consist of the corps d'armée of Ma ior General Cox and two others now organized, and to whom permanent commanders have not yet been assigned by the President. This army will be commanded by se-

nior Major General Edwin V. Sumner. Scouts coming in to-day report that there is no enemy n force within thirty miles of our present position, and that, from what information they could gather, they were falling fack as rapidly as possible, taking with them all the wheat, corn, salt, stock, and horses they could find The rebels are reported to be very busy, and preparing for active operations. The rebel army in Northern Virginia is composed of two grand armies, under Lieut.

Generals Jackson and Longstreet, consisting of four corps d'armée, of twelve brigades each, with artillery. The rebel cavalry arm forms a division, under comman of Major General Stuart, who makes any detail for, or executes any order from, General Lee, and is entirely under the control of the commanding general, his cavalry being an independent organization.

Politics in Delaware.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETINGS BEING HELD THROUGHOUT THE STATE-COL. PHILIP S. WHITE OF PHILADELPHIA-THE GOOD WORK GAINING MILFORD, Del., Oct. 29, 1862. Of course you are not ignorant of the positions parties have assumed in this State, and the issues that have been forced upon us. So glaring and repeated have been their acts, so outspoken and deflant have been their words, that no true Union-loving citizen of our State can fall to know and understand that the so-called Democracy of Delaware, to-day, is nothing more or less than a clique in league with and working for the benefit of the traitorous hordes now in arms against the Government. They are constantly harping on the inhumanity and cruelty of imprisoning Northern traitors, but never say a word against Southern ones thrusting our own citizens into the filthy dens of the South; crying out against " Lincoln's violations of the Constitution," but not one word against the treason of the Southern rebels; but we believe they are destined to be undeceived on Tuesday next; and we opine that the Union party, in favor of crushing rebellion and traitors wherever found, will roll up a majority for its candidates that will astonish the people of your State. Enthusiastic Union demonstrations are being made all over the State. Among the speakers, your fellow citizen. Col. Philip S. White, has been with us for more than s week past, addressing large and enthusiastic crowds o our citizens in Kent and Sussex counties, in his usual. telling style. He appeared before a large audience in this place on Saturday last, and was received very enthusiastically by the people. He has, also, spoken at Lewes, Milton, Harrington, Baltimore Hundred, and varions other places.

Thus is the good work progressing in Delaware, and we trust that the honor of the "glorious old Stars and Stripes" will be fully sustained by the triumphant election of the Union candidates on Tuesday next.

Rev. I. J. Stine. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Some statements in The Press of the 27th inst. in relation to Bey. Stine, we, of Perry county, know to be wholly unfounded. Without saying arything about his doings in connection with Capt. Palmer, or the ridiculous story about his attempted plot to secure the capture of Governor Curtin by the rebels at Hagerstown, we are certain that all that relates to his "arriving at Chambersburg in advance of the rebels " is untrue. Ever since the battle of Antietam Rev. Stine was at his mother-Government which has so long prevailed in the United States; then their best wishes are with the Union; and, last, though not least, they look upon America as the promised land, in which they are to excharge want for plenty, and poverty for wealth.

The misfortune is that Paddy has only vague ideas of the details. What is wanted, and perhaps the U.S. Consuls might do it, is this—to let Irishmen know the nature of the advantages which they must gain by going to the United States. Constant work for those who will labor. Wages greatly better than what they have ever received at home. Free education for their children. Free institutions. Unbiassed administration of equal laws, and full epjoyment of equal political rights. Above all, under the Homestead Bill, which the South have always resisted, which Mr. Buchanan bluffed off, which Congress lately passed, every Irishman who lands there, and declares his intention of citizenship, is entitled to land at the mere cost of its survey. As for the difference in food, clothing, in the party county. The rebel raid on Chambers in-law's, in Perry county. The rebel raid on Chambers in-law's, in Perry county. The rebel raid on Chambers in-law's, in Perry county. Pa, from the 7th to the 10th inst., selling religious books in the court house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the court house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt house of the 10th inst., selling religious books in the curt have a Newport, his residence, on a visit to his wife. When he left New Bloomfield, Perry county, the curt have a Newport, his residence, on a visit to relations, in Jackson township, where the pract of the in-law's, in Perry county. The rebel raid on Chambers and to vindicate an innocent and truly loyal man and minister of the gospel, we feel constrained to make these statements. We know him, and can bear testimony to his irreproachable character as a citizen and minister, as well as to his unfeigned loyalty to the Union. Our impression here is, that a mistake was made—that the wrong man was arrested.

Partor of Christ's Lutheran Church.

Pastor of Christ's Lutheran Church.
KEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., October 27, 1862. Hon. James H. Campbell.

Hon. James H. Campbell.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The friends of the Union in the Lebanon Congressional district are east down at the defeat of the Hon. James H. Campbell, and loyal men all through the loyal States cannot but feel the injury our holy cause has received by his exclusion from the councils of the nation, when whole-couled and able men are required to sustain the beleaguered fortunes of the Republic. Perhaps no statesman, of Mr. Campbell's age, in this country has achieved a more substantial reputation, and if it had nothing to rest upon but the bill he originated to construct the great railroad to the Pacific, his fame would be accomplished and enduring.

Such men as James H. Campbell cannot, in these terrible times of treason and distrust, be spared from the service of the Government; and, if President Lincoln desires to render a deserved tribute to an accomplished attesman and a sterling man, he could do so in no more befitting way, than by tendering him the mission to Bussia, about to be vacated by the Hon. Eimon Cameron. Whether Mr. Campbell's services are remembered or not by those in power, certain it is that he never will be forgotten by the loyal portion of the people.

Lebanon, Oct. 30, 1862.

Lebanon.

A DEMOURATIO MEETING—CHEERS FOR JEFF A DEMOUNTIO MEETING—UHEERS FOR JEFF DAVIS.—On Saturday, the 11th instant, a Democratic meeting was held, at Mapletown, this county. The meeting was quite large, and, in a certain sense, enthusistic. We are informed that a delegation from Dunkard township, whilst in procession, on the way to the meeting, cheered loudly for Jeff Davis, and threstened violence to any one who should niter a syllable in favor of ing, cheered loudly for Jeff Davis, and threatened violence to any one who should utter a syllable in favor of
the Government, and actually halted to chastise a
woman who had the courage and patriotiem to express
her preference for Abraham Linceln. They decorated
themeelves with paw-paw bushes, in imitetion of the
Southern palmetto. Another feature, in this implement
procession is worthy of notice. It is said it had, a rag
at its head bearing the novel device, "A white hutbond
or none!" This motto is certainly original, but is somewhat mystical—Greene County Republican. TWO CENTS

The Gunboat Attack on Galveston, Texas. The Richmond Dispatch of October 25 contains the The Federal fiest off Galvaston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th inst. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Fort Point unfer a heavy fire, and laid to at the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. CAUSE OF THE DELAY. the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. The troops in Galveston left and went to the same point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which time they would shell the place if it was not surrendered. The cause of the attack, or rather the initiation of the assault, was the firing into the steamer Harriet Lane by the guns at Fort Point. The Harriet Lane steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far, and was fired into. The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th inet, and speaking of the movements of the Federals, says:

is dated the 6th inst., and speaking of the movements of
the Federals, says:
They landed yesterday again at the point, but have not
permanently occupied it, having a wholesome fear of a
cavalry dash. There are a sufficient number of troops
on the faland to repel any landing. While the enemy
occupy their present position Col. Cook is engaged, under
orders from Col. DeBray, in removing such machinery
and foundry works as can be got off, and it is not probable
the enemy will find much on the island of value.

Orders have also been issued to inform the people that,
should our troops leave the island, communication will at
once be out off, and those who remain will be compalled cruers have also been issued to inform the people that, should our troops leave the island, communication will at once be cut off, and those who remain will be compelled to depend on their own means of subsistence, as no supplies will be allowed to enter the city.

Measures are stready on foot for a rigid police of the bay, and an active cavalry force will continually scour the mainland opposite the island and the country along Buffelo Bayon, the Trinity, Neches, and Sabine.

The determination of the military authorities seems to be to confine the enemy to the bay cantiguous to the island. The force before the city, while not very formidable as a fleet, is yet sufficient to indicate the future movements of the enemy on our coast, and wann the people residing near the coast of the dancar, should the

movements of the enemy on our coast, and warn the people residing near the coast of the danger, should the bays and rivers beleft unguarded. THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE. The Richmond Dispatch contains the following telegram, dated Mobile, October 24:

The Mobile Advertiser and Register has a despatch dated Holly Springs, October 23. The troops at that point had that day been reviewed by Gen. Price and presented an admirable display of military discipline.

Reliable intelligence had been received that fresh Federal levies are arriving at Memphis in considerable GEN. LORING'S COMMAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA ORDERED TO REPORT TO GEN. JACKSON. QRDERED TO REPORT TO GEN. JACKSON.

The Bichmond Whig of 26th says:

The Lynchburg Republican learns that some time ago General Loring was ordered to report to General Jackson with his command at a certain point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and by a certain route. Instead of reperting thus, he contermarched his command back to the Red Sulphur Springs, intending to take a circuit by Lewisburg. At these springs he was met by an order directing him to turn his command over to General Echols and report in person to Bichmond.

This conduct of General Loring is said to have produced great consternation among the people in the Kanawha velley, causing hundreds of them to fice from their homes rather than fall sgain under the rule of Lincoln. It also turned back all the wagons going after

coin. It also turned back all the wagons going after sait. General Echols has been ordered to return with his command to the valley, and commenced his march on Saturday last. He has issued a proclamation for all persons to go and obtain sait who may desire to do so. There seems to be a general feeling that General Echols should continue in command, and that General Loring should be sent somewhere else. WHAT JACKSON'S ARMY IS DOING. The Bichmond Enquirer, October 25th, says:
WINGHESTER, October 21.—There is not much of interest from the army of Northern Virginia to record. The rest from the army of Northern Virginia to record. The enemy has crossed the river, and engaged in skirmshes and artillery duels with no important consequences. General Jackson's division is destroying the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as rapidly and effectually as possible. Colonel Imboden has advanced to Moorefield, Hardy county, and the evolutions of the enemy in that direction are carefully observed.

Every precaution is used to prevent the progress of smallpox in this army, a few cases only having appeared. Proper provision for sick, disabled, and convalescent seldiers on the Staunton valley turnile, to and from the eldiers on the Staunton valley turnpike, to and from the army, is said not to have been made. This complaint re-

troeps, who are in fine life and spirits.

It seems to me the negroes on this border should be appropriated, as a military necessity, and removed to the ior. " with just componsation to their owners." As The Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania.

The Instructions of General Lee to Stuart-Official Report of the Latter's Exploits. The following official instructions of General Lee to General Stuart, and the latter's official report of his raid around McCiellan's army, are published in the Richmond GENERAL LEE TO THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. October 18, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: In forwarding the report of Major General Stuart, of his expedition into Pennsylvania, I take occasion to express to the Department my sense of the boldness; judgment, and prudence he displayed in its execution, and cordially join with him in his commendations of the conduct and endurance of the brave men he commanded. To his still and their fortifieds, where the nanded. To his skill and their fortitude, under the guldance of an overruling Providence, is their successine. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your bedient servant,

B. E. LEE, General. GENERAL LEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

GENERAL LEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF NORTHERN VIRGIN:A,

CAMP NEAR WINDIESTER, Va., October 8, 1862.

Moj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Commanding Cavalry, de.:

GENERAL: An expedition into Maryland with a detachment of cavalry, if it can be successfully executed, is at this time desirable. You will, therefore, form a detachment of from twelve to fifteen hundred well mounted men, suitable for such an expedition, and should the information from your scouts lead you to suppose that your movement can be concealed from bodies of the enemy that would be able to resist it, you are desired to cross the Palamea above Williamsport, leave Hagerstown and movement can be concealed from bodies of the enemy that would be able to resist it, you are desired to cross the Patamac above Williamsport, leave Hagerstown and Chambersburg, and endeavor we were the pranch of the Concocheague.

Any other damage that you can indict upon the enemy or his means of transportation you will also execute. You are desired to gain all information of the position, force and probable intention of the enemy which you can, and and probable intention of the enemy which you can, and in your progress into Pennsylvania you will take measures to inform yourself of the various routes that you may take on your return to Virginia.

To keep your movement secret it will be necessary for you to arrest all citizens that may give information to the enemy; and should you meet with citizens of Pennsylvania holding State or Government offices, it will be desirable, if convenient, to bring them with you, that they may be need as hostsary, or the usans of exchange they may be used as hostages, or the means of exchange for our own citizens that have been carried off by the enemy. Such persons will, of course, be treated with all the respect and consideration that circumstances will

Should it be in your power to supply yourself with should it be in your power to supply yourself with horses, or other necessary articles on the list of legal capture, you are authorized to do so.

Having accomplished your errand you will rejoin this army as soon as practicable. Bellance is placed upon your skill and judgment in the successful execution of this plan, and it is not intended or desired that you should isopardize the safety of your command, or of farther then this plan, and it is not intended of desired that you should jeopardize the safety of your command, or go farther than your good judgment and prudence may dictate.]

Colonel Imboden has been desired to attract the attention of the enemy towards Cumberland, so that the river between that point and where you may recross may beless gnarded. You will, of course, keep out your scouts to give you information, and take every other precantion to secure the success and safety of the expedition.

Should you be led so far east as to make it better, in your opinion, to continue around to the Potomac, you will have to cross the river in the vicinity of Leesburg. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.
Official: R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.

STUART'S APPEAL TO HIS SOLDIERS. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 9, 1862. Soldiers: You are about to engage in an enterprise which, to insure success, imperatively demands at your hands coolness, decision, and bravery; implicit obedience to orders, without question or cavil, and the strictest order and sobriety on the march and in bivouac.

The destination and extent of this expedition had better be kept to myself than known to you. Suffice it to say that, with the hearty co-operation of officers and men. I have not a doubt of its success—a success which will reflect credit in the highest degree upon your arms.

The orders which are hereby published for your government are absolutely necessary, and must be rigidly enforced.

Major General Commanding. Soldiers: You are about to engage in an enterprise Major General Commanding. STUART'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

ORDER NO. 13.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 9, 1862.
During the expedition into the enemy's country, on thich this command is about to engage, brigade committee of the command of the committee which this command is about to engage, brigade commanders will make arrangements for seizing horses, the property of citizens of the United States, and all other property subject to legal capture, provided that in no case will any species of property be taken except by authority given in person or in writing of the commander of brigade, regiment, or captain of a company, in the absence of his superior officers. In all cases a simple receipt will be given, to the effect that the article is seized for the use of the Confederate States, giving place, date, and name of owners, in order to enable the individual to have recourse upon his Government for damage. amage. Individual plunder for private use is positively fer-Individual plunder for rrivate use is positively forbidden, and every instance must be punished in the severest manner, for an army of plunderers consummates its own destruction. The capture of anything will not give the captor any individual claim, and all horses and equipments will be kept to be apportioned, upon the return of the expedition, through the entire division. Brigade commanders will arrange to have one-third of their respective commands engaged in leading horses, provided enough can be procured, each man linking so as to lead three horses; the led horses being habitually in the centre of the brigade, and the remaining two-thirds will keep, at all times, prepared for action.

The attack, when made, must be vigorous and overwhelming, giving the enemy no time to reconnoitre or consider anything, except his best means of flight. All persons found in transit must be detained, subject to the orders of the division provost marrhal, to prevent information reaching the enemy. As a measure of instice to our many good clitzens who, without crime, have been taken from their homes and kept by the enemy in prison, all public functionaries—such as magistrates, posturas. taken from their homes and keylty the emaily in places, all public functionaries—such as magnistrates, postmasters, sheriffs, &c—will be seized as prisoners. They will be kindly treated, and kept as hostages for our own. No straggling from the route of march or bivourse for the purpose of obtaining provisions, &c., will be permitted in any case, the sommissaries and quartermasters being required to obtain and furnish all such supplies in bulk as may be necessary. msy be necessary.

So much of this order as authorizes seizures of persons and property will not take effect until the command

crosses the Penns; Ivania line.

The utmost activity is erjoined upon the detachments procuring horses, and unceasing vigilance upon the enire command.

Major J. P. W. Hairston is hereby appointed Division Provost Marshal. By command of
Major General J. E. B. STUART.
B. CHANNING PRICE, First Lieutenant and A. D. C. HEADQUARTERS CAVALEY DIVISION, Oct. 14, 1862. COLONEL: I have the honor to report, that on the 9th instant, in compliance with instructions from the commanding general Army Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Ponnsylvania, with a cavalry force of eighteen hundred men and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brigadier General Hampton and Colonels W. H. F. Liee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darksville, at 12 M, and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgeville, where it camped for the night. At daylight next morning, October 10, I crossed the Potomac at McCoy's, between Williamsport and Hancock, with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here, by citizens, that a large force had camped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be en route to Cumberland. We proceeded northward, until we reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, known as the Maticnal road. Here was a signal station on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were supprised and captured, and also eight on ten prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from dittens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an nour shead of the found, and were enough, and consisted of ear regiments of Ohio, thoops, and two batteries under General Cox, and were en route, via Cumberland, for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the commanding general. Striking directly across the National road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercers. ginia: COLONEL: I have the honor to report, that on the 9th

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Chambersburg. I did not reach this point till after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found as military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens, who met the officer, were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance was made the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brigadier General Wade Hampton's command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him Military Governor of the city. No incident co-curred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials ell fied the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sickend wounded in hospitals were paroled. During the day a large number of krees of citizens were seized and-brought along. The wires were cut, and railroads were obstructed. Next morning it was accertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad amount of a military could not be easily brought away were destreyed, consisting of about five thousand new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammunition; also, a large assoriment of army clothing. The extensive machine shops and depot buildings of the railroad, and several trains of loaded cars, were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburg I decided, after mature consideration, to atrike for the vicinity of Leesburg, as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my route and object. I started directly towards Gettysburg, bathaving passed the Blue Ridge, turned back towards Hazuriand object. I started directly towards Gettysburg bathaving passed the Blue Ridge, turned bac having passed the Biue Ridge, turned back towards Hagerstown for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettaburg, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just crossed towards Gettyaburg, and I regret exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road towards Frederick, we intercepted despatches from Col. Bush (lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

Before reaching Frederick, I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty. New Market, Monrovia, on the Baltimore and Ohis Baliroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached, at daylight, Hyattatown, on McClellan's line of wagon communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on te Barnesville, which we found just vacated by the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated, what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords: I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point, avoided it by marching through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Gnarding well my fishks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squafron (Irving's of Lee's brigade, which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were drivon. Quick as thought Lee's sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmithers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Felham dreve back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, betw

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus

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purg, Pa., which point was reached about noon. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of my approach, and the proximity of his forces, would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned towards Chambersburg. I did not reach this point till after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of we-

burg, Pa., which point was reached about noon

...... F:8#

18.05

THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers

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TER WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square.

position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Pooleaville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank, only to receive a thundering salutation, with ovident effect, from our guns on this side. I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. samy, is said not to have been made. This compliant to quires early and particular attention.

Large supplies of clothing &c., to meet the necessities of our army, arrive continuously. The weather is very fine, and God, as usual, favors our cause. The news from the battle of Kentucky is very encouraging to our trees, who are in fine life and spirits.

**Real not to have been made. This compliant to the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known; but Pelham's one gume three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command, and their behavior towards the inhabitants, is worthy the highest trees. praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in praise; a rew individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brigadier General Hampton and Colonels Lee, Jones, Wickham, and Butler, and the officers and men under their commands, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provision on the march. We selzed and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States.

The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance as to the distribution of the enemy's force was communicated orally to the commanding general, and need not be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a meral and political point of view, can naridly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars ation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Captain B. S. White, (C. S. cavelry), and to Mr. — and Mr. —, whose skilfur guidence was of immense service to me. My staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge

of their duties.

I enclose a map of the expedition, drawn by Capt W. Blackford, to accompany this report. Also, a copy of orders enforced during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested. in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedi-ent servant,

Alajor General Commanding cavalry.

trated at Holly Springs—Helena to be Attacked—Joe Johnston Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department. we the Memnhis Evening Bulletin, Oct. 24.]
cavalry under Colonel Ballentine, numbering at least one thousand, made their appearance on the State-line road, near White's Station, on the Memphis and Chirleston Railroad, about nine miles from Memphis, at daylight this morning. Our informant could not state whether the cavalry was alone or was accompanied by infantry and artillery, but it was a larger force than the people in that section had been in the habit of seeing. They took possession of the road, and would permit no one to pass until they had been taken to their headquarters, which was situated in the vicinity of Pearson's Mill, and near Konconnah.

There were a good many farmers on the road, bringing in their cotton to Memphis, and, while some succeeded in hidding it, others undoubtedly lost theirs

It is not known what is the precise object of this force, but it was so large as to excite apprehension in the neighborhood that it was only the advance-guard of a large force to menace our city, the object of the Confederates being to harass and annoy on all sides, and simultaneously. This is the plan foreshadowed in the Grenada Anneal, wherein it asks the good offices of the neone is

The Confederates have of late become very particular as to all their movements. They affect great confidence, and shrug their shoulders very knowingly, intimating that developments will soon be forthcoming which will strike terror to every loyal heart. But, notwithstanding all this, we are assured that it is the intention of the Confederates to concentrate an army of seventy thousand at Holly Springs, with a view to offensive operations. Already have ten to fifteen thousand troops from Texas and other points reached Holly Springs since the Corinth fight, and a perfect stream is pouring in additionally every day.

REPORTS FROM HELENA. The steamboat Ed. Walsh passed up from Helena this The steamboat Ed. Walsh passed up from Helena this morning. Intelligence by passengers on board her confirms news before received, showing that an attempt to capture Helena by the Confederates will very probably be made at an early day, or it may have commenced by the time that we write this, if the expectations that are generally held about Helena are well founded. We have reported that the last three or four arrivals from below brought news of continued skirmishes with forces back of Helena, and the contra viton of the line of Federal pickets. At the same time parties of guerilles have been trouble-Helena, and the contraytion of the line of Federal pickets. At the same time parties of guerillas have been trouble-some on the Mississippi shore opposite. It is reported in Helena that forty thousand troops are threatening the place, and the statement of a Federal prisoner arrived on parole from Little Rock, which we published this morning, sustains the probability of a considerable tebel force being destined for that service. It has been confidently stated that a number of army wagons—the lowest number mentioned is sixty—had not arrived at their destination, and a number of cavalry sent to ascertain what had become of them had not been heard from as late as jesterday. We give these accounts for what they may be worth, only observing that these sort of assertions have been current in Helena from day to day; they have considerable consistence about them, and all point in the same direction—that is the belief that an attack on Helena is contemplated by the enemy. tack on Helena is contemplated by the enemy. REPORTS FROM LITTLE ROCK.

Some months ago a member of the 13th Illinois Infantry went out on a cotton expedition from Clarendon, and was taken a prisoner by the Confederates. He was con-fined in a narrow, mean cell in the State prison at Little Rock. He wrote several times to General Holmes to be paroled, but for a long time his appeals were disregarded. Finally his request was granted, and while awaiting the necessary formalities at Little Rock, he overheard a conversation between the efficers, to the effect that they had already about seventy thousand men that they could bring against Helena. He saw Gen. Joe Johnson arrive with twenty-four new regiments, and he thinks that their next movement will probably be for Helena. It may be possible that the talk about 70,000 men, among the offi-cers, was all for effect; but there can be no doubt about the arrival of the twenty-four new regiments. It is now very certain, we believe, that, unless there is a battle at or near Helena, there will be none for a long time to come in General Curtis' department.

A Charleston Steamer with Cotton Reaches
There—The Rebel Maury a Passenger.

which, under the gallant Pelham, dreve back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Moncoacy, between which and cur solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece, to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid stride for White's Ford, to make my way across before the enemy at Poelesville and Moncoacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by about two hundred infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and the river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance, and placed in position on the Loudoun side, another piece on the Maryland height, while Pelham continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other, withdrawing from position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poelesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland

Important from the Southwest. Seventy Thousand Rebels to be Concen-

Appeal, wherein it asks the good offices of the people in behalf of the expatriated families, and avows that, as soon as they have got out of the way, they can then inflict proper and merited punishment upon the people

Corinth fight, and a perfect stream is pouring in additionally every day.

It is also said that the entire militia of Mississippi and Alabama have again been called out, and once again the Southwest is to overrun with the largest army they can possibly raise. Mempnis, which has so magnanimously fed all West I ennessee and North Mississippi, has tally become a special object of aversion, and intimations are given that they never mean to rest until it is again in their nossession or in ruins.

Important from Bermuda.

By the British brig Lady of the Lake, Captain Hill, arrived at this port to-day from Bermada in five days, we learn that the Confederate steamer Herald had just arrived from Charleston, with a cargo of six hundred bales of cotton and a number of passengers, among whom is Professor Main't bales of cotton and a minder of paragraph from a Bichis Professor Maury.

A few days ago, we copied a paragraph from a Bichmond paper, stating that Professor Maury was about to
start for Europe, accredited to one of the courts there,
from Jeff Davis, and this news from Bermuda shows that
the promise so ostentationally made had been kept. Once
at Bermuda, of course there is no difficulty in proceeding to Europe on board any of the English mail ing to Europe on Board any of the English man steamers.

Six hundred bales of cotton, at present prices in Liverpool, must be worth at least \$120,000, and to that extent the rebel Government will be benefited by the successful venture of the Herald.

Bermuda is getting to be almost as much of a." Socsah" port as Nassau; yet the Britishers there have considered it a gross insuit that an Américan admiral (Wilkes) should be occasionally emising in the vicinity. N. F. Express, 30.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY. More hard work is now performed at the National Observatory than it any former period. The officers now simployed are bringing up the work which was neglected by Liquitenant Maury for at least ten years. Indeed, it is now ascertained that, during his whole connection with the Observatory, he expended his zeal upon matters not at all allied to his legitimate duties. Owing to the limited purpose of Government vessels, which are now sent; to inferior and other than the distribution of charts is not as extensive as formerly, but the Business of supplying chiconometers and other nastical instruments is on the increase. "STEAMERS TO BE CALLED INTO SERVICE."
The Portland (Me.) Press says it is rumored that Government is about to call into service again the steamers from that port which were lately under charter.