RICH AND RELIABLE FURS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION NOWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND AND MANUFACTURE. FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. Hudson's Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Sable Mink, Real Chinchilla, Dark Siberian Squirrel, In every Fashionable Style for

WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS. FURS MADE TO ORDER. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., HIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTOHINSON. No. 112 OHESTNUT STREET, TAS.R. CAMPBELL & CO., COMMISSION MESCHANTS

HILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. TLANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-BRIHTS!

FOR THE SALE OF

TINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS, and or made to order, of the most approved out, instranted to fit. GENTLEMAN'S WRAPPERS.

and best assortment in the city. TOEGOLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. A. HOFFMANN. 606 ABOH STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON. be found in perfection at Importer and Manufacturer of GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS! TIME FURNISHING GOODS, Nos. 1 & 3 N. SIXTH STREET. NEW & FASHIONABLE STYLES. FIRST STORE ABOVE MARKET ST. Our Garments in style, quality, and manufacture Are guarantied equal to any in the City. Ladies will please examine before purchasing. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) The well-known reputation of this establishment for with Fine Goods at Moderate Prices will be fully

? 8 -The celebrated IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRTS, SO sy popular, can be supplied at short notice. HANNEL & CLOTH OVERSHIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY. coll-if LEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. TIME SHIRT MANUFACTORY. I The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Thuis makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-POYELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,

CENTLEMEN'S FUBNISHING STORM,

No. 814 OHESTNUT STREET,

Four doors below the Continental.

SEWING MACHINES. TROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. Particular attention is called to the fact that, besides

te Machines making our colebrated stitch, we manukturs, in great variety of styles, superior FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES. The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully Nown and explained to purchasers, and they have the Stati advantage of being able to select from our stock the a Machine making the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, 67 000 making the

LOCK-STITCH, The oil valuable Sewing Machine Stitches in practical

PHICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS. Office 730 Chestnut St.

These are the cheapest Balmorals in the city.

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY VABIETY.

H. STEEL & SON, THE WILLOOX & GIBBS BEWING MACHINES in been greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS,

FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

\$28 OHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES. AMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS Looking Glasses. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS,

FIOTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET,

for Ladies' Cloaks,
Veivet Cloak Cloths,
Frosted Boavers,
Black Beaver Cloakings.
EYRE & LANDELL,
nol8-ti FOURTH and ARCH Streets. PRILADELPHIA. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. ELI HOLDEN, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES,

COLORS,

TOS MARKET Street. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

JOS. H. WATSON. No. 326 CHESTNUT street WATCHES, EWELRY, &c.

poll-tf FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMES PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER, Importers,

BhM-H 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, VERY & FANCY GOODS.

OIL OLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES VE. ABCHAMBAULT, N.E. corner ELEVENTH and MABKET Streets, will open this morning, from Auditon, Ingrain Carpets at 87, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Stair Carpets at 87, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Stair Carpets at 87, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Stair Carpets at 87, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cts.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 25 to 65 cts.; Eag, Yarn, and List Carpets, 25 to 45 cts.; Eloor, Oil Cloths, 37 to 62 cts.; Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, 62 cts. to \$150; Buff and Green Window Holland, 16 to 45 cts.; Muslins, 12% to \$25 cts.; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31 cts. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EM POR IUM,
No. 1085 WALNUT STREET,

VOL. 6.—NO. 102.

EYRE & LANDELL.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

E. & L.

FOURTH AND ARCH.

POPLINS FROM AUCTION.

BLUES, BROWNS, BLACKS,

BLUES, PURPLES, BROWNS

FINE SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,

Ladies, Misses, and Children.

PHILADELPHIA.

No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

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.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE ONLY GENUINE WATER-PROOFS IN THE

OUR NEW STYLES

ARM

These are beautiful and exquisite styles, and can only

23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS

IVENS & Co..

PARIS STORE.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

No. 137 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW

NOVELTIES.

1024 UHESTNUT STREAT.

"TEW MOURNING STORE,"

926 OHESTNUT STREET.

MOURNING WEAR.

MOURNING BONNETS,

READY AND TO ORDER.

M. & A. MYERS & Co..

TEW SHAWL AND CLOAK

Also, the newest and latest styles of FALL AND WINTER COVERINGS,

Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls

IMPORTERS.

We have just opened, next door to our Dry-goods

EHAWL AND CLOAK STORE,

Where there will always be found a complete assort

Of Water-proof, Melion, Black French Habit,
Black French Tricot, Black French Beaver.
Plain and Bibbed Frosted Beaver Cloths.
Coverings made to order at short notice.
BALMORAL SKIRTS! BAUMORAL SKIRTS!
BAUMORAL SKIRTS! BAUMORAL SKIRTS!

600 Full large-size, at \$3.00, worth \$3.50, 300 " " " \$3.50, " \$3.75, " \$3.75, " \$4.00, 500 " " \$4.50. " \$4.00, " \$4.50.

no22 Nos. 713 & 715 N. TENTH St., ab. Coates.

CHOICE DRY GOODS—Just re-

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH Street.

ceived.

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 line.

Figured Merinoss.
A full line of Plain Shawls.
A full line of Gay Shawls.
One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.
Bix lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.
A full line of Ossimares

SUBLIME QUALITY.
Johanny's Frosted Beavers
Medium priced Frosted Beavers.
Thick and fine French Beavers.
Tricot, Castor, and Union Beavers.
Mohair and Sealskin Cloakings.

Boys'—Extra heavy—Union—Melions, &c., &c. 6 4 Coatings and Overcoatings.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

Superfine Cassimeres, viz:

Nevelties in fancy Vestings
BALMORALS.
One hundred pieces 25 cent Del

Fine Merinces and Poplin Black Poplins, 87c, \$1, \$1 25.

tion lots fine Black Alpacas.

Black Poplins, 870, \$1, \$1 20.

Fine Blankets and Figurels.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Experienced Cutters, good Cloths, and
Good work—Garments made to order.

COOPER & CONARD,
no28 tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CEAL SKIN BEAVER CLOTHS,

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.
French Merinos,

Black Sliks, Fancy Sliks, Black Bombazine

Worsted Piatds, Cheap de Laines, French Chintzes,

Shirting Finnels,
Shirting Finnels,
Broche Shawis,
Fine Blankets,
Orib Blankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

LYONS CLOAK VELVETS,

Wide Velvets, \$13 per yard.
4.4 Velvets, \$5 and \$5, and \$10.
EVEN & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ABOH Streets.

Poult De Soies, Foulard Silks,

Blanket Shawis, Balmoral Skirts,

STORE, No. 715 North TENTH Street.

PRICES, to which additions are made of all

The Largest Assortment, Latest and Most Approved Dayles

At Exceedingly Low Prices.

LACES.

LINENS.

Every article for

THE CELEBRATED CASTILIAN,

THE LE GILET AND PRINCESS.

THE OSBOBNE,

OITY.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES.

4 4 LYONS VELVETS,

WOOLEN SHAWLS.

BROCHA SHAWLS,

GOOD BLANKETS.

VELVET CLOTHS,

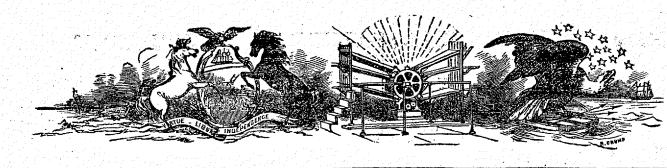
CLOAK CLOTHS.

WELSH FLANNELS.

PURPLE POPLINS.

GREEN POPLINS.

MODE MERINOES,



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

An Old Man's Story. My children, come gather around me, I've something of value to say; I'il tell how it is that your father Is such a poor cripple to day. They told me prepare for the summer They bade me arrange for the spring; They warned me of autumn and winter, Of snow and of tempest they bring.

My body was hardy and active,
I feared not the wind or the rain;
I slept and I ate with a gusto, Vith never an ache or a pain. Ah! ne'er did I dream that my chile Would look at such misery here.

I heartily laughed at my neighbor, Who dressed for the "change of the year"— But once on a morn in December, *
While wearing my October clothes, I felt the rheumatics o'ertake me, And dart from my back to my toes. So if you would live to a hundred, While free from a medical call.

Prepare for the autumn and winter,
And Ber Buy at the famous OAK HALL, where the stock of Ready-made Clothing is fresh and full; comprising the most stylish as well as the platest styles, and each garment gotten up so as to be very serviceable. We also present an extra inducement for patronage, as we are enabled by our large and rapidly-increasing business to buy our goods of manufacturers and importers, and thus save a heavy per centage for the buyer. By all means try us, all who want good clothing cheap.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we seit at ONE DOLLAB EACH. The same goods are sold at ther places from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Ladies' Bets, new and beautiful styles.

Ladies' Sets, new and
Do. Pins,
De. Ear Rings,
Do. Sleeve Buttons,
Do. Guard Chain,
Do. Gold Thimbles,
Do. Finger Rings,
Do. Pencils,
Do. Pens with case,
Do. Bracelets, Bracelets, Medallions, Charms, Pearl Port Monnaies Morocco do. Wire do do. Purses, Card Cases. Infant's Armiets,
Do. Neck Chains.
Gents' Vest Chains different styles, vest Chains, dinerent styles
Bleeve Buttons, do. do.
Studs, do. do.
Pins, do. do.
Scarf Pins, do. do.
Scarf Bings, do. do.
Finger Bings, do. do.
Pen and Case,
Pen cl. rayolying. Penell, rovolving, Tooth Pick, de. Watch Keys, Chain Hooks, Ohsin Charms, Pocket Books, Bill Books, Port Monnaies, &c. SILVER PLATED WARE.

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR! Do. Tea do. Do. Forks, Pair Butter Knives, Do Napkin Bings,

Syrup Oups, Castors with Bottles,
Batt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR ONE DOLLAR. NOTIOE.—In order to meet the wants of our n NOTION—In order to meet the wants of our numer-ous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and all Gold Jowelry, together with an assertment of heavy plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph. Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention

aid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street. noll-2m NTO MORE APPROPRIATE PRE-SENT CAN BE MADE TO A SOLDIER than EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS. A PROTECTOR AGAINST CAMP SICKNESS.

DB. D. EVANS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER MEDICATED SAFE-GUARD,

with

"MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT, Is at once light, simple, cheap, comfortable, durable, and reliable, acting not only as a remedy for disease, but also as a preventive! It is endorsed by the highest authority in the land! Among the eminent practitioners who have examined and approved its medicinal properties are Surgeon-General Hammond, U.-S. A.; Surgeon-General Dele, of Massachusetts; Dr. Hall; of "Hall's Journal of Health;" Dr. John Ware, of Boston; Drs. Bellows and Mott, of New York; and all the medical faculty of Philadelphia, who have examined its merits.

The Safe-Guard is composed of Bed Flannel, medicated cotton being placed between two thicknesses of flannel, and quilted in small dismonds. The elastic fastenings and whalebone are arranged so as to prevent the Safe-Guard whalebone are arranged so as to prevent the Safe-Guard from wrinkling or rolling up, or getting out of place when the wearer is in motion. It does not take up room in the knapsack, as it is worn on the march, and gives strength The "MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT is made of fine water proof rubber cloth, stamped with a patriotic device, and affords a safe and convenient receptacle for the soldiers' bills and private papers.

Price according to size and finish; No. 1, \$1,50; No.

2, \$1.
Sent by mail or express on receipt of the price and serious if by mail—On No. 1, 20 cents; No. 2, 15 cents postage, if by mail—On No. 1, 20 cents; No. 2, 15 cents

**F None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Evans.

Descriptive Circulars mailed free.

Liberal commissions allowed agents and persons forming clubs. A few experienced Canvassers wanted. None G. G. EVANS & CO., Agents for the United States. No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. No. 212 BROADWAY, New York. No. 80 WASHINGTON Street, Boston. 18 WASHINGTON BUILDING, Washington

Also for sale at OAKF JRD'S, under the Contin tal Hotel; F. SROWN'S, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets; WARBURION'S, 430 Chestnut street; WIL-SON & CO.'S, 415 Chestnut street, and by Dealers in Military Furnishing Goods, and Druggists generally. PARTICULAR NOTICE .- GEORGE G. EVANS ntinues, as beretofore, to fill all orders for Books published in the United States, on receipt of the advertised

Send all Book orders to GEO. G. EVANS & CO.,

1020-if No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S

VIERY DESIRABLE

OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL; S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS. CPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

DINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. O. SOMERS & SON. No. 625 CHESTNUT STREET, UNDER JAYNE'S HALL, Have now made up for sale an entire new stock of FINE CLOTHING. Liso, a full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which they respectfully tayite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere. se27tde81

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS No. 1020 Chestnut Street. Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES-WRINGER. Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand-terchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very nuch less time.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

Delaware County.* A good county history is always a desideratum. Of Philadelphia there is none, as yet. In the fulness of time, perhaps, Mr. Thompson Westcott may be able to fulfil his promise. and give us the result of his labors of collection and composition. Delaware county, our next neighbor, is more fortunate. Its Institute of Science desired, many years ago, to collect and preserve all written, printed, or oral, that might illustrate its local history. As mostly happens, when many have to do a thing, what was all men's work was nobody's work, and very little was done. At last, Mr. Joseph Edwards, a member of the Institute devoted himself to the collection and collation of local facts, and was deputed to weave them into a County History. Considering his frail health, he devoted himself with great energy to this work, and, at the period of his death, had brought his narrative down to the commencement of William Penn's Government. The Institute then confided the task of, completing the work to Dr. George Smith, of Upper Darby, and the result is the volume before us. Dr. Smith found Mr. Edwards' manuscript voluminous, and not always quite as correct in facts as was desirable. To abridge it would have involved great labor. Dr. Smith commenced de novo, and, instead of a continuation, wrote the history from the beginning. The result has been this handsome volume of 588 pages octavo, illustrated with maps, woodcuts, lithographs, and autographs, and containing, besides the historical part, accounts of the geology, ornithology, climate, and

phical notices, in alphabetical order, of early settlers and eminent men of the county; also an appendix, with a copious index to the varied contents of the whole volume. In his preface, the characteristic of which is modesty, Dr. Smith mentions the sources whence much of his information is derived. He says: "It was soon found that the most interesting facts connected with the early history of the county were scattered through the voluminous manuscript records of the Society of Friends, the records of our early courts, and the records of the county, now in the office at West Chester, the records in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg, and in the several offices of the city of Philadelphia. These have been carefully examined, so far as they relate to early times: and, although their examination required the expenditure of much time and labor, the reward has been so ample that it may now be safely said that no history of the county would have been worthy of the name which did not embrace the numerous local facts de-

population of Delaware county; also biogra-

rived from these sources." Dr. Smith also examined, and thereby enthe State of Delaware. He adds: "The examination of these records made the author familiar with the early settlers embraced within the limits of our county; how they lived, where they lived, and from whence they came. This gave rise to the idea of the map that exhibits the county as it was at the time of its first settlement, or shortly afterwards."

Indeed, maps abound among the illustrations The map of the early settlements of Delaware county is on a large scale, nearly four inches to the mile. The map of the county as it is now is upon a still larger scale. The man of a part of Roggeveen's Map of New Netherland, (Authordam 1676) about the course of the Delaware from its junction with the Schuylkill, is very curious, and especially so is a colored Geological Map of Delaware County, drawn by Benjamin H. Smith and R. L. Barnes. Numerous diagrams are introduced, with views of public and private edifices of interest, past or present, and views

of Media, Upland, Kellyville, and other local places. There are several pages of fac-similes of the early settlers, and also Autograph letters from David Lloyd, Jacob Taylor, and Benjamin West, the painter, who was born at Springfield, then in Chester, but now in Delaware county. A neat view of the house in which he was born is also given. The drawings, we notice, are by C. P. Thaley; the lithographing by Bowen & Co; the maps by Messrs. Smith & Barnes. There is one engraving on steel, by John Sartain. Dr. Smith acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Thomas P. James, and to Mr. John Cassin, of Philadelphia, (both natives of Delaware county)-to the first for his catalogue of Mosses, to the other for the catalogue of the Quadrupeds and Birds.

The history of Delaware county, from the first visit of Heisrich Hudson to the bay, in 1609, to the actual assumption of the government by William Penn, in 1682, occupies 138 pages; the continuation, down to our time, fills 240 more; and the notices of the particular townships or municipal districts into which the county has been divided are contained in 120 more. As the history has very much the character of Annals, the year-date is placed, all through, at the head of each page. The Dutch first had possession of the district, as part of New Netherland, of which Manhattan, now New York, was the capital. In 1688, a party of Swedish traders commenced a colony on the Delaware, on the land now occupied by Chester, then called Upland. In 1664, New Netherlands changed masters, being granted by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York, in whose name the province was then taken possession of. In 1680, Charles II., by patent, transferred part of these territories to William Penn, the Quaker, from whom the district, now the Keystone State, was called Pennsylvania. Col. William Markham arrived soon after, as Penn's Deputy-Governor of his province. At this time the entire population of what was then called Upland county was about 500, of which a third resided in what is now known as Delaware county. In October, 1862, Penn arrived from England, and immediately assumed supreme authority as proprietor of his province. Landing at Upland, he capriciously changed that Swedish name to Chester, from the English city where one of his friends was born. Immediately after, he planned and settled the city of Philadelphia. The rest is well known, and the general history of Delaware county

One feature in this County history is of some novelty and great importance. Instead of interrupting his narrative by introducing biographical notices of persons who figure in it, Dr. Smith gives these notices, in dictionary form, in a supplementary part of the volume. This occupies seventy-six pages, and conveys a great deal of personal and other information which could not otherwise have been introduced, but which adds to the value and interest of the work. The notices of John Evans and John Bartram, the botanists; of Thomas Ellis, the Welsh poet; of Dr. Jonathan Morris; of Samuel Sellers; of Thomas Spry, the first lawyer on the Delaware; and of Benjamin West, and his kinsmen, are particularly interesting. From this last we learn that, though West's father married a Quaker, soon after his arrival in 1714, he was not then a member of the soof interrupting his narrative by introducing 1714, he was not then a member of the society of Friends, nor was the marriage accomplished according to the mode of the

peds and Birds. Writen intent the the chicker of Science.

By George Smith, M. D. One volume: pp. 58'—vil.

octavo. Prioted by Henry B Ashmoad, and sold by all

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. ooksellers, Philadelphia. Brigadier General Commanding. Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

has been able to discover, are the likenesses of two children now in the possession of Mrs. Phœbe Worthington, of Westchester. They were the children of John and Elizabeth Marris, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Worthington." The girl was five or six, and the Illinois Troops "Still Marching On," &c. boy about three or four years old, at the time that the portraits were executed. West is supposed to have painted them about the year 752, when he was fourteen years old. Dr.

Smith says "They exhibit considerable proficiency in the art, and the picture of the boy is in a good state of preservation." We take leave of Dr. Smith and his local history with gratitude and respect. He has executed a most difficult work with industry and ability, and not the Delaware County Institute of Science alone, but the State gene-

rally is greatly indebted to him. A Card from General Tyler. HEADO'RS. TYLER'S BRIG., 3D DIV. 5TH ARMY CORPS,
Demp near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 24.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: My attention has just been called to a letter from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated at Bactorstown, Nov. 9, 1862, over the signature of "N," in your paper of the 13th inst., in which the writer, under the head of Pennsylvania Regiments, slindes to Gan Humphries' division, of which my brigade forms a part He says, "These two brigades in question were those of Briggs', commanded by Col. Aliabach, of the 131st Perney Ivania, and of Tyler. Allabach's command con sisted of the 123d, 181st, 183d, and 155th Pennsylvania That of Gen. Tyler included the 91st, 126th, 129th and 184th Pennsylvania. We passed but three farm houses adjoining the line of march, the kitchen gardens of which were overron with soldiers, while cabbage flew through the air in myriads, to be caught by comrades in the road. Officers offered no objections, and each farmer, in addition, was entirely stripped of his ponitry. smid a pandemonium of screams and flutterings," &c. The only inference to be drawn is that the whole command were engaged in wholegale robbery and yandalism and I pronounce the charge, so far as my brigade is im-

plicated, a base slander upon well-behaved and orderly men, and that the writer has intentionally, or ignorantly misrepresented the command. Again, "N." says Horses have been considerably taken on this route within the last few days. Near Mr. Macarthy's house I heard of nineteen being soized by officials in Tyler' brigade without receipts being given. Horses were also taken for Briggs' brigade, (Ool. Allebach commanding,) but the receipt was acknowledged." " N." heard this did he! I desire to inform him that he heard what was not true. Horses were seized (not by officials) by a company of my command detailed for that purpose, by crder of the commanding general, under the direction of the division quartermaster, and were, in all the cases that came under my observation, receipted for; and I saw most of them, as the company was in advance of my brigade. No others except the detail mentioned, had any authority to take or receipt for animals, and no others were taken by my command, as stated by "N.;" on the contrary, the taking was strictly forbidden, exon the contrary, the taking was strictly forbidden, except as above ordered.

That we have some bad men in the four regiments, as there is in every command, cannot be denied, and, when detected in any misdemeanor, they have been promptly punished; and to me, sir, these wholesale charges of N." appear very upint. I assert that there is not a more orderly and well behaved brigade in the army than the one in question. They have been under my command over three months, and in that time I have not seen an officer or soldier intextected; and, with a very few exceptions of petty misdemeanors, they have conducted.

ceptions of petty misdemeanors, they have conducted themselves as gentlemen intent on making good their mission, for which I am willing to vouch over my own Pennsylvania may well be proud of her sons in the 91:4, 126th, 126th, and 134th Infantry Regiments, and God ferbid that, while under my command, I should give countenance to any acts of theirs that would send them If there is anything I deepise in an officer or soldier it is drunkenness and marauding—orimes, in my estima-tion next, in the category to that of rebellion. I make the above statement, sir, trusting it may be made as public as the letter of "N." believing you are

riched his book, the unpublished records at Albany, N. Y., and those at New Castle, in the State of Delaware. He adds: "The ex-Yours, respectfully. E. B. TYLES, Brigadier General. To the People of East Tennessee-A Card from Parson Brownlow. Parson Brownlow has issued, through the columns of the Nashville Union, a card to the people of East Tennessee. We copy the following extracts:

The people of Tennessee, who have gone into this rebellion, can either lay aside their weapons of warfare, and sub nit to the Government of the United States, or they can continue to resist the national authority, and take the consequences, which, I assure them, will be utter ruin of their country, and their temporal prospects, for years to come. They may flatter themselves that they can't be subjugated, and that may be true; I can tell them what they will have to abide by in lieu of subjugation, and that seatermination. nessee. We copy the following extracts:

tell them what they will have to aside by in lieu of subjugation, and that is extermination.

I tell the people of Tenn'ssee, and of the whole Rents
not to flatter themselves the some in corrains. Northera
publicans, in the recents promises any aid and comrout to their charty tapes. I was in those States at the
time, and claim to have been familiar with the issues.
The Democratic candidates who were elected, pledged
themselves to a more progress prosecution of the war. themselves to a more pigorous prosecution of the war, and complained before the people of the inefficiency of the present Administration in prosecuting the war. This, together with the fact that most of the thousands in the together with the fact that most of the thousands in the army, from each of these States, were the friends of the Administration and of the war, enabled the new candidates to succeed. But one sentiment animates the bosoms of the great body of the people of the loyal States, and that is the putting down of the restriction, the restoration of the Union, and the causing of the stars and stripes again to float over every State now in rebellion. I have canvessed the North and Northwest for the last eight months, and I have made myself familiar with her resources. They are inextanuitible. There are no signs of the existence of war in the loyal States, only as one sees them in the newspapers and in the transportation of troop. The United States Govern states, only as one sees them in the newspapers and in the transportation of troopi. The United States Government has the money and credit, the men and munitions of war, the provisions and other army supplies, to an unlimited extent, and wil put down this informal rebellion, or exterminate the race of men in rebellion!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Gen. Meagher on Resignations—He Thinks More of Patriotism than Man-Worship—The Difference Between Duty and Disgrace, &c. HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, HANGOCK'S DIVISION, COUCH'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAO,
IN CAMP BEFORE FREDITICKSEURG, VA, NOV. 19, 1862.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 10.—The Brigadier General
considers it expedient officially to inform the brigade that,
some few officers of his command having recently sent
in their resignations, heflet it to be his duty respectfully
to withhold his approval of the same
Being most desirous of having his feelings and intentions in regard to the forfiads fully understood at this important moment of its career, the brigadier general departs, to a partial extent, from the usages of the service,
and, while he meintains ithat he is accountable for his COUCH'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, and, while he meintains that, he is accountable for his official acts and conduct to his superiors in rank alone he is influenced on this occasion by the friendless considerable considera ration for all those unler him, and of his free accord

renders an explanation of his action in relation to the resignations of the officer in question.

Proudly bearing in mind, as he shall ever do in life, the conduct of these offiers in not less than eight desperate engagements, the brightier general felt that he would be doing an injustee to them of a grievous characwonin be doing an injustee to them of a grisvous charac-ter were he to approve of a proceeding which, under pre-sent circumstances, would expose them to imputations affecting the reputation which their bravery and chivalry have achieved For the reason, in the first place, the brigadier seneral decline to approve and forward their brigadier seneral declind to approve and forward their resignations.

These resignations, the brigadier general has reason to believe, were, for the most part, prompted by the recall of Major General McChilan from the command of the Army of the Potomac. Unless he minunderstands them, they were intended as a signal expression of devotion to that trusted and belovel young general. But devotion to a general, however pipular and richly endowed with talents, and by nature mixically qualified to attract and bind soldiers to him ought not to be allowed to interrupt for a moment the loyal and intimate relations which should ever unite the addier to his flag, and the citizen to the State.

to the State.

Commanding a brigate composed principally of Irish soldiers, the brigadier general considers it not out of place to remind them that the great error of the Irish people, in their struggle for an independent national existence, has been their passionab and b'ind adherence to an indi-yidual, instead of to a principle or a cause. Thus, for generations, their herodefforts in the right direction have been feverish and spasmodic, when they should have been Deen reverse and appearance; when they should have been continuous; equable, and consistent.

The placing on the piblic records the resignations referred to would have rejewed in the history of this country, to the disparagement of our race, this faital error, of a nature which is at once so vehement and so weak, so faithful and yet so wayvard, so variable in great nuderthing und set so president in those lesser, ones which takings and yet so persistent in those lesser ones which merely concern a chief, a prince, or the favorite political leader of the day. For this reason, also, the brigadier general declined to approve and forward the resignations. In question. But there was another reason still. At this moment, when the Union army confronts the forces of the enemy, and a battle of the gravest consequence to the authority and gradeur of the American nation is close at hand, the brigadier general holds it to be the sacred duty of every officer of the brigade to appear at the head of this men, and with them generously and heartily share the forthing of the day.

Our loved and hongred comrades—those who carried mykets as well as those who carried swords—who died takings und yet so persistent in those less

and the general history of Delaware county merges into that of Pennsylvania. The details are related, without tediousness, by Dr. Smith. In 1789 an act of the Legislature divided Chester county, creating part of it into Delaware county.

One feature in this County history is of with all its fruits, of their homes, their lives, their very graves beside their kildred—welcoming and challenging, as they did, the death stroke in costances of disinterested-

officers of the brigade these latter remains of the conficers of the brigade these latter remains of the set they do not, have the slightest application. The few sluggards, imbeciles, and cowards who once held commissions in it, most happily for its well-being and good name, the slight statement the commissions and the slight statements. complished according to the mode of the Friends. Benjamin West, born in 1738, was twenty-one years old before his father (in 1759) was admitted into membership with the Friends. Dr. Smith states "The only early paintings of Benjamin West that the author #History of I claware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its Limits to the present time; with a notice of the Geology of the County, and Catalogues of its Miserels, Plants, Quadrapeds and Birds. Written under the direction and appointment of the Delaware County Institute of Science.

The state of the s

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. apture of Querillas-Pemberton's Order Dis. banding Partisan Rangers Disregarded — Loss of a Forage Train—Troops Want to Advance—Snuff mopping Among the Ten-nessee Ladies—A Lady Major at Lagrange—

LAGRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 24. CAPTURE OF FAULKNER'S GUERILLAS. To-day sixty of Faulkner's band of guerillas, whose exploits in West Tennessee during the last six months have given them some notoriety, were brought in prisoners. They were captured in Bipley, in Tippah county, ssippi, about thirty five miles south of here, by the cavalry force under Colonel Lee, consisting of three battalions, one each from the 7th Kansas, the 2d Iowa, and the 3d Michigan Gavalry. Faulkner's band—or regiment, as they call it—had dwindled down very much; many of the men had got tired of fighting and gone home. There was talk among the rebel authorities of conscripting them and placing them in the regular army, and a convention had been called at a place ten miles from Bipley, to decide whether they should not recognize and endeavor to carry on the same kind of warfare as they did last summer. Colonel Lee got wind of the convention the night before it was to take place, and, by making a very fatiguing march, succeeded in getting to Ripley in time to capture sixty of them, who had collected at Ripley preparatory to going on to the convention. cavalry force under Colonel Lee, consisting of tires bated at hipley preparatory to going on to the convention Seven of the officers were captured, among whom as Mejor Rogers and Lieutenant Colonel Hovis.

SHORT-LIVED LIBERTY. Major Bogers, who was among the prisoners, had been a prisoner for some months past; had been exchanged, and only five days ago got back South. CAPTURE OF FORAGE WAGONS. Yesterday a train of twelve wagons, which were out for forage from General Quimby's division, at Moscow, were contured by a band of guerillas, a few miles south

"ON TO ABBYVILLE !" Bumors have reached here through contrabands and others that the enemy is being heavily reinforced at Ab-byville and intend to make a decided stand at the Tallapyville and intend to make a decided stand at the Talla-hatchie, which is just this sidelor Abbywille; but, not-withstanding these rumors, their falling back wherever our army approaches seems to indicate that their policy for the war in the West is to be guided altogether by the course of events in Virginia. They are simply acting on the defensive, endeavoring only te hold us at bay while large numbers of their troops are drawn from the West to be concentrated in Virginia. Let us but gain one de-cided victory, then, and Gen. Grant's army will sweep Mississippi and encamp on the shores of the Gulf in less

FEMALE " SNUFF-MOPPERS" OF LAGRANGE. The female portion of the population of Lagrange has kept itself in nun-like sectuaion ever since the army entered the town. What few of them are occasionally visible to the naked ope convey the idea that the young and handsome part of their sex must have gone off with the nested army, or some place else. Among those that are left, and that are occasionally seen, are some who, if their personal charms do not attract much attention, manage to get themselves stared at by means of one habit to which they are addicted, and which, though not universal among Southern women, prevails to a disgusting extent. I mean the habit of "mona disgusting extent. I mean the habit of "mopping," as it is called. Not mopping the floors, that would be angelic compared to it, but "mopping smuff" which consists in smearing the gums on the outer side of the teeth with Scotch enuff. Those addicted to the disgusting habit carry a box of snuff and a smail mop, a stack of four or five inches inlength, on the end of which is fastuned a rag. From time to time—with about the same frequency that an inveterate snuff-taker pokes the same article up his nostrils—these moppers dip the mop in the box of snuff and smear it around their gums. It is, however, no more than fair to the character of Southern women to say that those who are addicted to the vite habit are chiefly old wemen.

[This custom is in vogue throughout the South. In

This custom is in vogue throughout the South. It North Carolina nearly every female is addicted to the vice. They call it "anuff rubbing." Occasionally parties are given in the "Old North State," when the gentlemen retire to a room by themselves to drink whisky smoke corn cob pipes, and play poker, while the ladies in the parlor sit around a table upon which a large pot or box of mild-scented snuff is placed. Each lady furnishes herself with a twig of dogwood, which is very tench in its fibres They chew one end of the twig until the fibres are all separated and softened, and then din this brush into the snuff, afterwards rubbing it around the teeth and gums. This produces what they call "delightful sensation of drowsiness." The conversation induiged is little else than "yea" and "no," varied by an occasional tune on an old piano.—Ed. Press] A FEMALE MAJOR.

"There goes the Major! I suppose she's going out to the review," I heard some soldier in the crowd say, as I passed alorg the street yesterday. Wondering at the paradox, I turned to see what major in the army could be entitled to the brevet of she, and saw Mrs Major Bells Reynolds. The Major was mounted on a "spirited charger," as the reporters used to say, (a phrase, by the bye, which might be "Prentice d" to apply to the hotel krepers of this country,) which she managed with the readiness of a perfect horse-woman. Her entire costume was en militaire—a riding habit of Federal blue, tight fitting to the body, with sleeves like a coat. costume was en militaire—a riding habit of fiederal blue, tight fitting to the body, with sleeves like a coat, which were ornsmented with charming and capriciously interwound imitations of chevrons in gold braid. On her head she wore a riding cap of the exact shape of the military cap, but made of straw, or white horsahair, or more other of those mysterious and nameless fabrics known only to femininity. Over the cap was thrown a black lace well. MORE TO COME.

After review yesterday, as the troops were passing back through the town to their camps, one of the secent prisoners heard some one mention the 103d IInois "The 193d Illinois." eald the other, carelessly. o lick us."

"Oh, that's not all," said the soldier; "the 1331 Illinois is coming, and if it is necessary, they'll send the 200th.— Missouri Democrat.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Rebel Army in Tennessee-Where It is Encamped—Movements of the Rebel Generals—The Composition and Organization of Gen. Rosecrans' Army—When it will Move and What it will Do, &c. NASHVILLE, November 22. REBEL ARMY OPPOSED TO GEN. ROSECRANS. The rebel army of Bragg is known as the 'Army of the Missiasippi," "Department No. 2." It has been divided lately into two corps, commanded by Polk and Hardee. The army existed in Kentucky in three corps, but Gen. Smith's has been withdrawn, and is now in East Tennesco. The two remaining corps are now designated as right and lett, there being no centre corps. The following is nearly a correct list of the divisions composing this army:

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—General Braxton Bragg, commanding.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—General Braxton Bragg, commanding.

Right Wing—Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, commanding—First Division, Major General Simon B. Buckner—Brigadier General Chaimers' brigade and two others. Second Division, Major General Frank Cheather—Brigadier General Geo. W. Maney's brigade, Brigadier General Donelson's brigade, Brigadier General Stuart's brigade. Third Division, Major General John C. Breckinidge—General Maxey's, Hausm's, and Liedbetter's brigades. Fourth Division, Major General John C. Breckinidge—General Maxey's, Hausm's, and Liedbetter's brigades. Fourth Division, Major General Semuel Anderson—Omposed of Tennessee troops.

Left Wing—Lieutenant General William J. Hardee, commanding. First Division, Major General Withers—Three brigades.

General Bragg companis as the ranking officer, the rank of general being the highest known in the rebel army. Polk and Hardee are two of the new promotions. It is estimated that these eleven divisions, with the addition of the cavalry and artillery, will give a force af about forty-five thousand men, thirty-five housand being infantry, eight thousand men, thirty-five housand being infantry, eight thousand cavalry, and ten thousand artillery.

General Buckner's division has been for some days past on Duck river, at a point not theast of Tulishoma, where, until the 17th instant, it is reported to have been engaged in building winter quarters. At that date this work ceased, and it was anticipated that the division would move forward to Murfreesboro, but it has not done so.

At Tulishoma are the divisions of Cheetham, Withers, and D. W. Anderson, These are engaged in Contributing and the contribution of the contributio and R. W. Anderson. These are engaged in fortifying a position on Duck river. How far they have progressed

MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERALS. FOn the 17th Generals Bragg, Cheatham, and Brecking ridge were in Murfreesboro. On the same day an aid-de-camp of Polk's left Murfreesboro for Tuliahoma, and it is supposed Polk is there.
On November 14th, Hardee and staff left Shelbyville for Fa, etteville, estensibly to examine the country and study its advantages.

General Bragg assumed command of the army on his parriyl, November 13th, at Tullahoma.

POSITION OF THE FEDERAL ARMY. this command is at the Hermitage, seven miles from here, guarding the grave of Andrew Jackson Hickory, as Parson Brownlow calls him. I am told that he will move in a day or two, perhaps to morrow. Negley is also about o move out on the Franklin pike.

Gen. Sheridan's division moved to day to a new encampment on the Murfreesboro road, in the rear of Gen. Bill.

Rebels who had to leave the city by order of General Roscorens, write back that Roschille will soon be taken, and that Jeff Davis has required Gen. Bragg to fight for every inch of ground in Tennessee. This Bragg proceeded to do by falling back to Tullahoma — Cincinnati Gaz.

ALL ABOUT GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY. ALL ABOUT GEN. ROSECKANS AKMY.

All Bowling Green the "Armylof the Cumberland" was reorganized, Gen. Thomas superseding Gen. Gilbert in command of one of the corps d'armée, and the latter officer being detached for post and police duty at Bowling Green and along the line of the railroad.

At the principal towns between Louisville and Bowling Green are garrisoned by our troops, and a military mail is now running through from Louisville to Nashville.

Gen. McCook commands the right corps d'armee, and is at Nashville. Gen. Thomas commands the carte corns. is at Neshville. Gen. Thomas commands the centre corp d'armée, and is lu the neighborhood of Mitchellylle an Gallstin Gen. Crittenden commands the left corps d'armés, and is at and in the neighborhood of Lebanon, 1em. Gen Rouseau has a separate division, and is not far from Gallatin, and between that place and Nash-

not far firm Gallatin, and between that place and Nashville.

There will be no forward movement of the army until the repairs to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are completed. The samy depends upon this road for the frameportation of its supplies from Louisville to Nashville, which latter, place is to be made a depot for all kinds of army supplies.

The divisions of General Thomas and Crittenden have not, since the supersedure of General Buell, son's three weeks since, advanced but thirty and forty-five miles respectively. McCock's has done somewhat batter, but has not jet got beyond Nashville. Now that the fall rains have set in, and the roads are getting bad, a forward movement will necessarily be further retarded.

Meanwhile there is no doubt that the enemy are taking every soventage of this celey in our movements to move all their supplies, sick, and extra quipments to Chattacorgs, which place is being strengtheard in every possible manner, and with all possible rapidity. There is no large rebel force at Murfreesboro, nor has ithere been for the past five weeks. All the robel supplies have been removed that less to Chattancorga.

Gen. Rosecrans is impatient at the delay necessarily imposed upon bis movements, yot the delay is wholly un avoidable, instantion as the army cannot receive supplies, except from Louisville. It would, therefore, be the worst of generalship in General B. to move his army before his lines of communication are fully opened and established. It is hoped that the repairs to the Louis ville and Nashville Railroad will be completed, and the cars running through to Nashville, by the middle of next week. When these repairs are completed, the present week. When these repairs are completed, the road will be strongly gnarded to prevent any further damage to it by the rebels. be strongly guarded to prevent any further damage to 1t by the rebels.

The insufficiency and inefficiency of the cavalry force in the Army of the Cumberland is complained of by Ger. Reserrars. This branch of the service 1 not properly armed, and Gen. B. has issued orders for its augmentation and better configured by Gen. Rosecrans in reference to the aurrender of our men to the rebels for the purpose of being paroled and sent home. Gen. B. is determined to put a stop to this cowardly and digresoriul determined to put a stop to this cowardly and disgraoful practice, and hereafter all men so surrendering will be

practice, and nereatter all men so surremeering with the decorated with night caps, and required thus to march through their regiments; they will then be sent, thus adorred, through Nashville and Louisville, to Camp Chase, under guard. The quartermasters have already been ordered to procure a supply of night caps for this

TWO CENTS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

History of the Campaign on the Frontier—Gen Blunt and what He has Done—Affairs in Arkansas—Condition and Prospects of the Rebels—Union Reeling—General Hindman's Orders—Colonel Cloud's Operations—The "Old Nol" of the War—The "Marion of the Frontier," &c. HEADQUARTERS BLUNT'S ARMY, BENTONVILLE, Ark., Nov. 14.

AFFAIR AT "OLD FORT WAYNE." The full value of the late affair at "Old Fort Wayne" was not appreciated when Gen. Blunt's report was written. The effect of it has been to rid the entire Indian country north of the Arkansas river of the enemy. Their defeat and rout on that occasion seems literally to have "stricken terror to their souls." Intelligent and reliable parties, who have arrived here recently from Fort Gibson (two nephews of "Chief" John Ross, a Mr. Ganther—a partner of theirs in the mercantile business there and others), assure us that the advance of Ocoper's and Standwaite's forces, in their hasty flight, reached Fort Gibson at twelve o'clock at night, within fifteen nours ofter the termination of the fight at "Old Fort Wayne"-the distance being seventy miles-and that some of the horses fell dead when the riders dismounted from them! They were utterly paulo stricken, and scat-tered in every direction. DESERTERS FROM THE ENEMY.

But this is not the only fruit reaped and to be reaped But this is not the only fruit reaped and to be reaped from the brilliant affeir referred to. Accompanying the persons above ramed from Fort Gibson were some seventy or eighty others, who have come to unite themselves to this command, and on yesterday the greater portion of them were mustered into the United States service as a new company in one of the regiments of Irdian Home Guerds. They confidently assert that the power and spirit of the enemy in the Indian country is entirely broken, and that, with the approach of our forces to the Arkaneas river, hundreds of those who have been hitherto acting with the enemy will desert from them and join our ranks. join our ranks.

Nor is this proceeding confined by any means to the Indians or Uherokees. Only yesterday no less than fourteen citizens of Arkaneas came in one batch as deserters from the rebels, and voluntarily offered to enlist with ur, which, I presume, they will be allowed to do.

UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS. UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS.

This county, (Benton) as you may remember, was strongly in favor of adhering to the Union, and cast a vote of four to one—one thousand to two hundred and fifty—against secciting, at the election held to decide that question, a year ago in April last. That, although many of her citizens have since been forced in the rebel ranks, under the operation of their conscription acts, a strong Union sentiment continues to prevail here, no better evidence need be required than that, within an hur past, not less than fifty families of white persons have started, in company with one of our trains, for Fort Scott—the first one sent out since we encamped at this point, ten days ago—to seek new homes in the North.

oint, ten days age—to seek new homes in the North. HARASSING THE ENEMY. Detachments of this army are frequently sent out to scour the country, ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy, and harass him wherever found. One of these expeditions returned two nights ago, which had been down to within eighteen miles of Van Buren, on the Arkunas river, and done excellent service. It was under the command of that dashing and untiring officer, Col. Cloud, of the 2d Kansas regiment (now commanding the 3d brigade of this division), who is rapidly acquiring for himself the reputation of "The Marion of the Frontier."

His blows upon the enemy—unexpected and vigorous as they usually are—seen to astonish them. As the writer

they usually are—seem to astonish them. As the writer ever heard a private soldier express himself, rather emphatically than elegantly, on yesterday, "Whenever little Cloud gets a lick at the d—d rascals, they are sure to be sent h—l- wards ! A RRILLYANT APPAYD. A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

On Thursday night last, Gen. Blunt ordered out an expedition of the sort referred to, under Col. Cloud, which started at 3 c'clock the following morning, some 400 or 500 strong (cavalry), with two little mountain howitzers. At Cane Hill, some miles south of Fayette-ville (but this side of the Boston Mountains), they came across a force of the enemy, under the lead of Emmett McDonald, formerly of your city. Cloud dashed at them, and McDonald dashed into the mountains, and through them. with our people is hot pursuit. The chass through them, with our people is not pursuit. The chase continued, as above stated, to within eighteen miles of Van Buren, on the Arkaness river; and its fruits were, the capture by Clcud of three thousand rounds of fixed the capture by Cloud of three thousand rounds of have ammunition, six wagons, (their contents mostly burned by the enemy,) a stand of rebel colors, their bearer having been shot through the head and killed; and a lot of clothes and other articles, with which Cloud returned the

skin of his teeth, and by first-rate running.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN ON THE FRONTIER. To realize fully the extent and value of the services of General Blunt since he took command in person, of the first division of the army of the frontier, in the field, on the first day of October—just six weeks ago to-day—the condition of the Indian country then should be contrasted with that which it now presents, as above stated. Some time in June last, General Blunt, then in command of the Department of Kansas, sent an expedition into the Indian country, under the command of Colonel Weer; the next to him in rank being Colonel Salomon, of the 9th Wisconsin Regiment. Weer advanced to near Fort Gibson, where he attacked the enemy, beat him, and captured Colonel Clarkson, the commander of his forces. The forward movement oid not seem altogether to sait Colonel Salemon, who fell out with Weer, managed, acmehow to have him put under arrest, and then with that which it now presents, as above stated. Some semehow to have him put under arrest, and then fell back towards Fort Scott with the command, where, in due time, it arrived safety! This was in the latter period July, and the beginning of August. The withdrawal of Colonel (since created a Brigadler) Salomon, the method of the same than the sam drawal of Colonel (since created a Brigadier) Salomon, from the Ludian contary—or his "retreat," as it is familiarly known are now ready to testify. No sooner was it abandoned by our forces than the enemy recognised it, and commenced his work of devastation and ruin. Hundreds upon hundreds of women were compelled to leave it, and seek protection in Kansas. The brothers Ross, "Chief." John and Lewis, with their highly intelligent

and refined families, and a score or more of other near relatives, were among those who immediately left, and whose fine property, and splendidly furnished mansions, ed to the mercy of their ruthless enemie of course to suffer almost irreparable damage—and so with hundreds of other formerly happy homes. GENERAL BLUNT ASSUMES COMMAND. Such was still the condition of the Indian country, when General Blunt, on the first of October, left Fort Ecott to take command in person of the Kansas division, at Sercorie. Starting at 9 °Colock P. M., and riding all night, he reached Sarcoxie at about the same hour the night, he reached Sercoxie at about the same hour the next night—seventy-five miles in twenty hours. Oon-sulting the next day with Generals Sohofiel and Totten, an attack on Newtonia was determined on for the following morning at the dawn of day; and, accordingly, the different commands left camp at ten or eleven o'clock at night, the distance to march to Newtonia being some nineteen or twenty miles. Blunt's division to go around by Granby, and come into Newtonia on the northwest, or west, and Totten's (accompanied, as I understand, by Gen. Schofield,) by the way of Jolification, on the northeast; while Ool. Cloud was to go, and did go, with a small force, on the direct and shortest road to the place to endeavor to create, if possible, the impression that the entire Federal army was coming that way.

BLUNT'S EARLY MOVEMENTS. Blunt's division was detained unavoidably upon the Blunt's division was detained unavoidably upon the ronte—twice by encountering a vigorous fire from the enemy's pickets, once by having to ford Shoal creek in utter darkness, and again by a heavy rain, that set in an hour before day, and lasted for two hours or more. Apprehensions were caused thereby that it might be the last to reach the ground. Instead of that it was the first. Arriving upon the high ridge of prairie west and northwest of Newtonia, the signal guns that had been agreed upon were immediately fired, and the Kansas division was soon in line along the ridge with its twenty-four pieces of artillery playing upon the devoted town. This pieces of artillery playing upon the devoted town. This work had been going on probably half or three-quarters of an hour, and the enemy had commenced retreating from the town, when the smoke from Totten's division was first seen three fourths of a mile or so to the norther of the town.

was first seen three three three three three cast of the town, where it was in position with its twelve pieces of ordnance. But the enemy were already on the wing. The Ninth Kansas cavalry, and Babb's Indiana battery—also embraced in the Kansas division—followed down to the woods, some two or three miles south of Newtonia, but "the bird had flown". If the division could have made this purent while that of General Pinnt was attacking the town, the flight might, purchas, Binnt was attacking the town, the flight might, perhaps, have been cut off. But that, it seems, was not to be and thus ended the affair at Newtonia. Some of the cditorial articles in the St. Louis papers. I regret to see, treated it elmost as if there had been no Kansas division there. The facts in regard to it were, I have reason to EXPEDITION TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The army marched to Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, where, satisfactory advices coming to hand that the enemy had divided his forces, ours were also divided, to meet the emergency; General Blunt, with the first division, going west to Marsville, and into the Indian country, to overtake and thrash Cooper and Standwaite, with their united forces, at "Old Fort Wayne," and to take from them their artillery. The wearlsome night marches made to their arillery. The wearlsome night marches made to accomplish this, by the Kansas division, two nights in succession, and the glorious result of that action, have been fully told by General Blunt in his official report. It been fully told by General Blunt in his official report. It is these vigorous night marches, and the manner in which he pushes them, with the unlooked for attacks at early dawn, in which he seems to delight, that has already made the name of Blunt one of terror to the foe on this whole frontier; nor will they ever forget his sixdays' chase after them from Lone Jack in August, when he drove them out of Missourt before. Left to his own volitien, and not called back, he would undoubtedly have been ten days ago in possession of Fort Smith, within five miles of which his scouts have been, and report no considerable force of the enemy there.

"OLD NOL." OF THE WAR. With an iron constitution and the energy of a steam ergine, General Blunt is a man of action, as well as of brains; with a strong touch of the spirit of old Oromwell, and "that madman," Charles XII in his composition. Permitted to have his own way, my word for it, none of the shilly shally operations that have distinguished the the smilly-spain operations that have distinguished the movements of some of our commanders east of the Mississippi will ever characterize his. It is with him "a word and a blow"—with the blow quite as likely as the word to come first "Where it may fall the enemy will not know until he receives it—full in the face. RICH ORDER FROM HINDMAN.

Among the articles captured by Colonel Cloud while upon the trail of the flying Emmeit McDonald, was a handbill, printed upon both sides, under the caption, "Orders of Major General Hindman, organizing the Provert Marshal's Department."

Some of these "orders" are of an extraordinary character. I give you a copy of one, and the first, as a specimen. It will be seen that this miscreant, Hindman, makes it the "duty" of his guerills and bushwacking bands "to cut off Federal pickets, scouts; loraging parties and trains, and to kill pilots and others on guabonts and trains, and to kill pilots and others on guabonts and trains, and to kill pilots and others on guabonts and greatest vigor in their movements." But here is this "order," of the bandir, Hindman, in full Let it "speak for itself." Among the articles captured by Colonel Cloud while

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISS DISTRICT, LITTLE BOCK, Ark, June 17, 1882. GENERAL OBDERS, No. 17. I. For the more effectual annorance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods, all citizens of this district, who are not subject to conscription, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men, or infantry, as they prefer, arm. called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men, or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

II. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose, they may organize by electing a ceptain, one sergeant, and a corporal, and will at once commence operations against the enemy, without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Rederal pickets, ecouts, foraging parties and transports, attacking them day and night, and using the greatest vigor in their never cats. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law, it will proceed to elect the other offipers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and ferrage for the time actually in the field, as established by the sfindavits of their captains.

III. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

Preserved of Major General Hindman: ime to time.

By command of Major General Hindman:

R. C. NEWTON, A. A. General.

The Our beriand liver is reported rising rapidly, and this will expedite army movements from Nashville, as it will expedite army movements from Nashville, as it will organ another source of supply to the army — Now seems in a time one of them chances to come within the reach of those whom he seeks to make the victims of his villations against in — Missouri Democrat. Basassination. - Missouri Democrat. Participal Registry (Aminoscopio principal)

Advertisements inserted at the usual raiss. lines onstitute a square.

00 bles 2720.

THE WAR PEESS.

A Rebel Scheme for the Reconstruction of the Union. The Grenada Appeal, now published at the town of Grenada, Mississippi, was formerly the Memphis Appeal. and is at present sustained by a sort of transient and military patronage in the "wild woods" of Mississippi Articles upon the campaigns in the Southwest, by the rebel military leaders, often appear in this paper, and it is reported that the following is from the pen of Lieut. Gen. I: C. Pemberton, commanding the rebel army of the Mississippi, a native of New York, and formerly an ardent political and personal friend of Horatio Seymour and others now prominently before the country. Hear what the General says: A recent issue of a New York paper speaks in very sanguine terms of the expedition now preparing under Gen. McClernand to open the Mississippi river. It re-

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

mail (per annum in advance) at.....\$2.08

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100

For a Olub of Twenty-one or over, we will send as

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

..... 6.00

.....12.00

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

ognizes the importance of this work as a great duty to the Northwestern States. Gen. McOlernaud, it says, "is a Western man, fully grasping the greatness of the Mis-sissippi valley, sympathizing thoroughly with the anxiety of the population of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, for the requestion of the Mississiphi, view. Fach indiaof the population of inclusis, immons, anisouri, and lows, for the reopening of the Mississipsi river. Bach individual member of the expedition will feel a personal interest in its success, because, to a certain-extent, the peomistry prosperity of every one of them will be found dependent on the unobstructed navigation of the Mississipsi river.³³ pendent on the unobstructed navigation of the Mississips river."

This expedition is at this time brought conspicuously before the Northwestern States to countervail the arguments of Gen. Bragg's proclamation and to quiet the discontents which have begun to find their carnest and significant utterance. The Times characterizes it as the most "philosophic" expedition that has yet been sot on foot. In one sense the word has been well chosen, for, unless all political philosophy is at fault, the alliance between the Northwestern and the New England States cannot be much longer maintained, except by continuing to humbug the fermer with such delusive hopes as to rest upon the success of any plan for restoring by arms the commercial use of the Mississippi to the States lying on its upper waters. That alliance is unnatural incongrueus, and fatally prejudicial to the Northwestern States.

In war or peace, the policy that suits the New England States must always be that most unfavorable to those of the Northwest. The reasons are well explained by the Knoxville Register, in a late issue. It happens, as that journal says, that all the vast manufacturing establishments in the East were only required by the change in the condition of the country, to change the mode rather than the extent and character of their employment and industry. The shoemaker of Lynn and North Dasvers to day finds a greater demand for the products of his skill than in time of peace; the only change is the lightness and fineness of his manufactures. to day finds a greater demand for the products of his skill than in time of peace; the only change is the lightness and fineness of his manufactures. So, too, with the spinners and weavers, and blenket makers, and with all artizans. The workshops of the North, of every conceivable description, have only changed the direction of their labors, and such is the destructiveness of armies, that, without the trade of the South, the demand for the products of New England's industry is perhaps greater than at any former period in the history of the continent.

We can, therefore, understand why it is that the agricultural States evince symptoms of disastifaction with the course of political events, while New England, urged by fanaticism and its profitableness, still cries out for blood, and still demands the extinction of the South. The West begins to think of peace, while the East, not raticised with all the bloodshed of the peat, demands other victimes to be searificed on the alter of selfshness, and to satisfy an insatists leve of power and gold. New and to satisfy an insatiate love of power and gold. New England is enriched while the Northwest is impoverished by the war.

The agricultural exports from New Esgland are undiminished by the pending hestilities. Weathersfield ships minished by the pending heat means smiled and wielded her minished by the pending hestilities. Weathersheld ships as many casions as when peace smiled and wielded her sceptre over the land. Local armies in New England demand all the surplus agricultural products. Iron-mongers must build ships and locumotives, and create all the weapons of war. In truth, New England, in her industrial pursuits and condition, would be benefited by the indefinite protraction of pending hostilities.

dustrial pursuits and condition, would be benefited by
the indefinite protraction of pending hostilities.

How different the condition of the Northwestern
States! These have no new demand for their agricultural products. The great market which their resources
supplied has been closed. The Mississippi river is as
truly a mare clausum as when we held-Columbus,
Island 10, and New Orleans. The railways which connect
the West with the atlantic coast belong to Eastern capitalists, and by these such enormous rates of freight are
imposed upon the products of Indiana and Illinois, that
corn, wheat, and becon are not worth the cost of transportation. The West, having lost the Southern market,
has no excess of production for which there is sale, and
the people are in want in the midst of a superabundance
of the prime necessaries of life.

Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that
the West is now clamorous for the destruction of Vicksburg. The St. Louis Republican would have its readers
believe that if Vicksburg were razed to the ground, and
our troops expelled, then trade with New Orleans would
revive, and the suffering Northwest be relieved.

We have known from the beginning that it signified We have known from the beginning that it signified nothing to the Northwest whether Vicksburg was captured or not. It is only valuable to us by furnishing an open route to Texas and Arkansas. Its possession by the Abolitionists will not affect the commercial condition of the Northwestern States. the Abolitionists will not affect the commercial condition of the Northwestern States. Even then nothing but gunboats can navigate "the great inland sea." Until Lincoln can line both shores of the Mississippi, from Oairo to New Orleans, with armed men, no trading vessel can pavigate its waters.

Were Vicksburg captured, the Northwest would soon be satisfied of the utter inutility of further participation in a struggle for our subjugation. The Democrats of the West tal, us that they fight for the Hoton but, with in a struggle for our subjugation. The Democrats of the West tell us that they fight for the Union, but, with them, this signifies nothing more than free trade on the Mississippi. They denounce, as bitterly as we of the South, the Abolition proclivities of the Federal Administration. They have no sympathy with New England, further than New England may said the West in opening the great river to the commerce of the West.

Such are the opinions betrayed by the press of St. Louis and Chicago, and such the declarations of Western officers and soldiers who have been held as prisoners is officers and soldiers who have been held as prisoners in the South. Twelve months ago a gentleman proposed to the Confederate authorities to go to the Northwest, and quietly and through the press, to urge the necessity of an alliance between these Stater readers that we would

an alliance between those of the readers that we would soon put an end to this struggle, and the Northwest, under the supposition that we sought to deprive them of their mest valued commercial rights, has continued to furnish the Federal Government with the bravest and best troops in the ranks of the Northern armies. Of late this subject has again attracted attention, and if we are not ill-informed, cur Government has been induced to give it serious attention.

We are not advised that direct negotiations with Northwestern men have been opened, but in the North and at the Bouth the necessity for a segregation of States from the old Federal Union is already felt and acknowledged. The Bouth has only inaugurated a revolution which will not end until the whole great imperial valley of the Mississippi is forever freed from the social and political influence of New England Puritanism.

PERSONAL. - Gen. Morris is expected to be relieved from duty on the Porter court-martial, en the ground that a regular officer cannot legally be detailed to try volunteers. Gen. McClellan will be summoned to testify in this case, and Gen. Pope is daily expected to arrive in Washington.

- Hon. Thomas H. Campbell, an old and well known citizen of Illinois, died at his residence, in Springfield, on Saturday. Mr. Campbell held the position of auditor of the State for eleven years. He was selected by the present State authorities to adjust, with the General Government, the vast and complicated accounts of the State, growing out of the II inois war expenditures, and for nearly a year past he has been engaged in this service, but was compelled to leave it and return home, because of his increasing illhealth. - Major General J. B. McPherson, of Gen. Grant's

army, was lately presented, at a review of Gen. Logan's brigade, with a splendid horse, saddle, bridle, and all the ther equipments. The horse cost \$1,000, and the equipments \$500 more. On one of the pistol holsters is a silver plate bearing the inscription, " To Major General J. B. McPherson, from his many railroad friends." Not a man can be found in the army more deserving of such a present than the General. - Gen. J. J. Beynolds left Lafayette, Indiana, on

Monday, for Lexington, Kentucky, being ordered to report there for immediate service. - Col J. W Revere has been appointed general o the brigade originally commanded by General Frank Patterson. His military service is known, but it may be traied, as a matter of particular interest at this time that he is an excellent disciplinarian.

- The wife of George Both, an old citizen of Chicago, and reputed to be worth \$100,000, has applied to the Superior Court in that city for a divorce from him, on the - General Schofield arrived in St. Louis Sunday night by the Pacific Bailroad from Springfield. He was acompanied by the following staff officers: Lieut. Col. March, A. A. G.; Major Cole, chief of artillery; Major Wherry, A. D. C.: Major Allen, A. D. C.: Major Sheldon, A. A. G. General Schofield's health is rapidly im-

_ Mejor Andrew Washburne, 14th Massachusetta Volunteers, some time since dismissed the service by a court martial, has been reappointed by Gov. Andrew the charges against him having been disproved. - George W. Lane, brother of Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed by the Presiden Director of the Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado Territory. - Col. McMurty, late of the 1021 Illinois, has resigned and come home, and Lieut. Col. Smith has been prometed

to the colonelcy. — Venerable Yale College presents this session a total of 617 students, 460 in the academical department, and 157 in the departments of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and the arts. The senior class is the largest, consisting of 122 pupils. The faculty and staff of instruction comprises 38 members, including the president, proessors, librarian, and special teachers.

HOW FLOYD WAS PREVENTED, FROM SEND-HOW PROTE WHEN THE HEAVE THE SOUTH.—A Fort Delaware correspondent furnishes the Pittsburg Dispatch with the following little bit of history: A day or two patch with the following little bit of history: A day or two since, I obtained some particulars in relation to Floyd's attempted shipment of heavy artillery from Pittsburg, which, in the absence of individual names, might, nevertheless, be of some interest. These pieces, ostensibly ordered for Ship Island, near New Orleans, were really intended for Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The platforms were constructed at Watervliet; but, as the engineer foreasy treason in the Secretary of War. The platforms were constructed at Watervilet; but, as the engineer foresaw treason in the Secretary of War, they were purposely made three laches too short, with other defects which rendered them useless for Fort Morgan, but quite suitable for a new work at the opening of New York harbor. Other platforms were then ordered. The glacis, or outside work prepared for their reception at Fort Morgan was pushed to completion. Floyd had all things ready for the great guis at Pittsburg, when events were precipitated by the rash treason of the South Carclinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms. Gardinians, and the rebels lost both guns and platforms.

REBEL PRISONEBS.—Some eight or ten rebel prisoners, with a Lieut. Woiner at their head, arrived last evening from Cumberland, and were placed in the Atheracum. They were captured about four miles from Wischester, on the Romney road, last Bonday. There was a mounted picket of about ferty at the point indicated. A body of the Lincoln Cavalry, from New Oreek, n ade a charge upon them, but all escaped except those of whom we are speaking.—Wheeling Intalligencer, Thursday.

Thursday.

THE TREASON CASES IN INDIANA—The case of Andrew J. Houston, of Newburg, Ind, under indictment for treason, closed for the present in the United States Court at Indianapolis on Saturday, the jury failing to agree, eight being for conviction and four for acquittal. Houston is charged with having accompanied a party of rebel guerillas to Newburg last summer, and added in robling a Covernment hospital there EXCHANGING GUEBILLAS.—The expediency of FXOHANGING GUEBLILAS.—The expediency of shipping about 1,000 of the rebel prisoners now confined in the Gratict street prison, St. Louis, to Vicksburg is seriourly considered. These are chiefly guerillas who have surrendered themselves, or have been arrated after they have abandoned their rebel occupation. The Oonfederates do not recognize them on an equality with their own toldiers, and hence they are not available as exchangeable prisoners of war. SUFFERING IN NASHVILLE -The Nashvilla

By command of Major General Himman.

R. C. NEWTON, A. A. General.

The *italics* in the above "order" are those of its authority for. In this atrocious document, behold the authority for, and encouragement of, the organization of the band of assassins and Thugs, who "in our impountsins and voods," waylay and shoot down the pickets, and in the most contemptible manner, from beneath the cover of some bush or rock, every day or two, fire upon the trains is an infemous sort of warfare, but two, it is said, can play at every game; and, woe unto these Thugs, every then two hundred miles.

THE DBAFT in Iowa will commence on the 28th THE DBAFT in Iowa will commence on the 28th.