



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

The Monroe Boys at Prospect Hill.

A correspondent, with the army, informs us that, on Saturday, the 12th inst., Company F, of the 4th Reg. Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. G. B. Keller, reconnoitered within the rebel lines, beyond Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Virginia, and arrived at a farm house, two miles beyond our pickets. Upon inquiry, the old lady of the house informed them that she was Mrs. Jackson, the mother of Jackson who shot Ellsworth, and that her son was buried on the farm. Capt. Keller immediately reported the above to Head Quarters, and at 4 o'clock next morning, Gen. McCall sent a body of Cavalry and Infantry and had Mrs. Jackson and her brother, Mr. Moore, arrested. A number of valuable letters and papers were also secured. We learn from a number of sources that Capt. Keller has one of the best drilled companies in the 4th Regiment.

Small Favors Thankfully Received.

The editor of the Monroe Democrat is jubilant over the election of George H. Rowland to the House of Representatives, from this district. Hitherto the nominees of the democratic party from Pike and Monroe have usually taken their seats in the Legislature without opposition; and when the race did happen to be contested the democratic majority in the district usually ranged at from 2000 to 2500, and in Monroe county, from 1200 to 1800. Rowland carries the district this fall by a majority, and Monroe county by 291 majority, a dwindling of democratic strength down to the little end of nothing, and yet for this the Squire demands "Sixteen Cheers for Monroe county—Glorious Democratic Monroe." Truly small favors are thankfully received in some quarters.

What became of the Soldiers Vote?

The last Monroe Democrat sets down Rowland's majority, in this county at 344. Now we would like to know what the Squire has done with the vote of our brave boys at Camp Crossman and at Tennyalltown? At the former place Westbrook received 14 votes and Rowland 5, and at the latter place Westbrook received 44 votes and Rowland none, giving 53 majority for Westbrook. The boys who thus voted were all residents of Monroe county prior to their enlistment in defence of the Union, and their votes should be placed to the credit of Monroe. Now if we deduct this majority of 53 from the Squire's stated majority of 344, it will leave him just 291 majority in Monroe to huzzah over. As the Squire's cheers seem to increase as the majority for his candidate decreases, we would like him to instruct us as to how many cheers we should give for "Gallant Democratic Monroe," and her majority of 291? What has become of the army vote?

The Representative Vote.

The following is the official vote for Representative in this district, composed of the counties of Monroe and Pike:

	Westbrook,	Rowland.
Monroe,	1152	1443
Pike,	788	506
	1940	1949
		1940

Rowland's majority in the District, 9

The Next Legislature.

From the Harrisburg papers we learn that the next Legislature will stand substantially as follows:

	Repub.	Dem.
Senate,	23	10
House of Representatives,	47	53
Totals,	70	63

Thus securing for the Republicans a majority of 7 on joint ballot.

Burglary.

The Store of Messrs. P. & J. Miller, in the upper end of our borough, was burglariously entered, on Monday night last, and robbed of Muslins, Cassimer, &c., to the estimated amount of \$30. The burglars effected an entrance into the cellar, and from thence worked their way into the store room above, and after having secured such articles as they wanted, sprang the bolt in the street door and departed. The desk and a number of drawers in the establishment were rummaged, but the money drawer, which contained one dollar and a half in pennies, was left untouched. Our merchants and citizens generally should keep a watch on their bolts and bars at this season, and especially during these hard times, or the notice of such occurrences may fall to our lot oftener than would be desirable to us, or profitable to the victims.

Our advertising columns will reveal the fact that we are to have a real meat market in our borough. Mr. John H. Connor has opened such an establishment in the Brick Block, third door above the Post Office, where our citizens can, at all times, find the best quality of Beef, Pork, Lamb, Poultry, Fish, Clams and Oysters, at prices within the reach of all. Such an establishment has long been needed in Stroudsburg, and its enterprising proprietor deserves a liberal support in his undertaking.

The Postmaster General has appointed G. G. Shaffer, Postmaster at White's Tannery, in this county vice Daniel Staples, who removed from the place.

Huffer's Improved Washing Machine.

We are pleased to learn that the manufacturer of this invaluable machine has determined to reduce the price of his machines to the war standard. As an aid to the housewife, Huffer's Washing Machine is pronounced far ahead of any other ever brought into market. It performs its work well with but little labor on the part of the operator, and with no perceptible wear to the fabric washed, and it will wash equally well the heaviest comfort or the finest caubric handkerchief. An inclosure of \$10 to the owner of the patent, Thomas W. Edgar, Esq., Columbia county, Pa., will be sure to bring you a machine, which you will consider well worth twice the money.

The Result and its Lessons.

The recent election in this Representative District has rather shaken the citadel of old fogeydom. Where the natural consequence of a nomination by a democratic convention has hitherto been an overwhelming majority in favor of the nominee, we this fall find Geo. H. Rowland, the candidate of the hitherto invincibles, slipping into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania by the mere skin of his teeth. How the glory has departed from the house of the leaders! What a rattling among the dry bones of the dictators! What a vanisher of hopes from the minds of the wire-pullers! A sudden crash from a unanimous vote down to a miserable majority of nine. Truly the scales have fallen from the eyes of the masses, and corrupt politicians have received notice to *vanish* from the ranch. Such a victory is but a single degree removed from a defeat; and a few more such successes cannot fail to place the head and shoulders of the "Old Tenth Legion"—Monroe and Pike—in the ranks with those counties of the State which move on with the grand army of progress. We regret that the district is to be represented by a person whose union sentiments are somewhat questionable, but we are encouraged with the hope that another year will find his place filled with another and a better man.

The election has given us its lessons which all may profit by. To the patent democracy it has imparted a knowledge of the fact that the rights of counties must be respected, and if they would command the votes of the people they must forgo political knavery, and act like honest men. The people having set up to think and act for themselves, political greenmending is quoted a drug in the market and of no sale. To the people it gives an assurance that they have the power in their own hands to wipe out corruption and corruptionists, and to fill their offices with honest men. Let them but act in concert and the days of political fogeydom will have gone by forever.

A step into friend Ruster's establishment, a day or two ago, satisfied us that the hard times had no terrors for Nicholas. The piles of new goods and of fashionable ready-made clothing on his shelves and counters, show that he acted under the philosophical conclusion that men must be clothed let come what will. In prices too, we found that he had kept pace with the times, and we came away impressed with the belief that any one, no matter what his station, or what the length of his purse, had but to call on Ruster and gratify his most ardent wish. Even if you have no money, a look at his goods will do you good. Drop in.

Gen. Fremont Superseded.

The report made by Adj. Gen. Thomas of his recent examination into the administration of the Department of the West by Maj. Gen. Fremont, was yesterday considered in full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which hesitates to injure a distinguished man, and to wound and disappoint his friends whom a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgments that the interests of Missouri and of the Union required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Maj. Gen. Hunter.

The official returns of Luzerne county show the election of the whole Union Ticket except the Prothonotary, and the successful candidate for that position had to repudiate his nomination by the democrats to secure his election.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Mr. Editor:—Please give the following lines a place in your columns:

Upon looking over the last Auditors' Settlement, of the County of Monroe, I notice that Robert Brown is charged with interest received on checks to the amount of thirty-one dollars and seventy cents. Upon inquiry of Mr. Brown, he states that all the interest he received during the last year, is eighteen dollars, and that was on money lent the County. He says he has not received any interest on checks for the last two years. Upon examination of the Check Roll I find Mr. Brown's statement to be correct. This error appears to be in favor of our County Treasurer.

TAX PAYER.

Confederate Treatment of Prisoners.

The editor of *The Wheeling News*, writing from Charles-town, Va., Oct. 15, says: "The prisoners recently released by the Confederates at Roanoke, and now here, narrate most disgusting details of the manner in which they were brutally treated by those who arrested and guarded them. They averaged two meals of rice coffee, half cooked corn, and cold cabbage and water, in six hours, and then fasting for the remaining eighteen hours out of the twenty-four hours. In several cases old and inoffensive men were knocked down and jumped upon. Almost everywhere that they went they were pre-advised as d—d blue-bellied Abolitionists and Yankee dogs, and the people invited out of their houses to look at them as beasts of show."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our only news from Washington, connected with the rebellion, has reference to the navigation of the Potomac. That river appears now, temporarily at least, to be completely closed. Some new batteries have been disclosed, and no vessels were able to pass up yesterday. The War Department has determined to re-assign newspaper correspondents in the use of the telegraph for the transmission of intelligence of warlike movements, and we are, therefore, in a measure cut off from our usual supply of news.

We have from Missouri the news of a rather important battle which took place on Tuesday at Fredericktown, near Pilot Knob. Col Plummer, with detachments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, attacked and completely routed 5,000 Rebels under Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Lowe. The latter was killed, together with a large number of the enemy—now many it is not stated. The loss on our side was five killed, five severely wounded, and twenty slightly wounded. The National troops behaved splendidly, each detachment striving to excel the others in acts of bravery.

From Gen. Fremont's army at Warsaw no news has reached us. His pontoon bridge was finished, but the river was very high.

A fight of some magnitude has taken place within a day or two, at Camp Wild Cat in Kentucky, near Camp Dick Robinson, a point about 35 or 40 miles southwest of Lexington. It was between the Rebels under Zollicoffer, and Col. Garrao who commanded the National troops.—The former numbered from 6000 to 7000; the latter, 1200. Zollicoffer made three separate attacks, each time being repulsed with considerable loss. The loss on our side 4 killed, and 20 wounded.

A ship from Liverpool for Charleston, South Carolina, was on the 16th endeavoring to run the blockade of the latter port, when she was chased by the Flag Her crew ran ashore and deserted her.—The cargo, consisting of salt, flannel, and blankets was taken from her by our vessel, and she was then destroyed.

Lackawanna, October 12, 1861.

Dear Sir:—A sad accident happened in this Township on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst. Two sons of Charles Daniels were riding in a boat through the Narrows, when they entered the Narrows, the boat upset and the two boys were left without the boat in the Rapids. The youngest boy, 18 years old, was drowned, and the other was saved by getting ashore some piece below the Narrows, near Kibble Point, and up to 4 p. m. the body of the other has not been found.

Any information Mr. Daniels can get of the body of the deceased, if found, will be gratifying, and he will be happy to reward any person who may afford him any information. Truly yours, A SUBSCRIBER, *Milford Herald.*

Several stampedes of slaves have recently occurred in Worcester county, Maryland. The negroes begin to understand that they can make hay while the sun shines, and are running away as fast as their legs can carry them.

Dr. G. B. Windship, the strong man of Bolton, has developed his strength to such an enormous degree that the advertisement to lift, on a platform, twelve men weighing one hundred and forty pounds each.

Secession Vandalism.

The Frankfort Commonwealth has information from our south-eastern counties which shows that acts of unparalleled atrocity have been committed upon citizens in that region. In Barboursville, they took possession of the residence of G. M. Adams, tore up his carpets, destroyed his furniture, converted his house into a culinary establishment, and, ignoring the garb suited to their sex, arrayed themselves in the silk dresses of his daughters, and so habited, performed the usual duties of cooks, besmearing the silks, with the grease of the frying-pans, and cutting up such fantastic tricks as would shame a Vandal and lead the gentle sex to believe that all chivalry and true manhood had departed from the land. The finest private residences in Barboursville have been converted into stables for the horses of this thieving band, and the most wanton destruction of property has marked the progress of these invaders. In Laurel, they visited the farm of Jacob Ksekney, tore down his house, destroyed his fences, made his place a scene of desolation, deprived him of his winter clothing, and utterly ruined this poor, honest, and unoffending man. The same treatment was bestowed upon Thomas Moore, with the exception, perhaps, that they tore his children's clothing into shreds in the presence of his family. The leading citizens have been compelled to fly from home in order to save themselves and their loved ones from personal outrage. Our informant saw large numbers of these refugees who have been compelled to leave all and go to a place of safety. Some who did not get away in time were treated with great indignity. In one case, a principal officer was obliged to place a guard around a lady to preserve her inviolate from the fiendish designs of the grandest scoundrels the world has yet seen. These men, who appropriately call themselves "Hell Cats," are said to be pardoned thieves and murderers from the Nashville Penitentiary, and for compensation they stipulate only for the privilege of invading, robbing, and plundering the people of Kentucky.—*Louisville Journal.*

At the late show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, A. D. Webster, of West Needham, exhibited six cabbages produced from one seed, the aggregate weight of which was 695½ lbs.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM MISSOURI.

Battle at Lynn Creek.—Over 200 Rebels Captured.—Large quantity of stolen goods retaken.—Price Re Enforced by Ben McCollough.—Oceola fortified to give battle.—Re-Capture of Lexington.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20, 1861.

It is reported that setting Brigadier-General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about 2,500 men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of Rebels, killing a considerable number, taking over 200 prisoners, and capturing eighteen loads of goods, belonging to McClurg & Co., whom the Rebels had robbed.

Advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock of Friday night. He is still at Warsaw.

The pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished Saturday.

Gen. Sigel's Division had crossed the river.

It was reported that Gen. Price had been largely re-enforced by Ben McCollough. They combined their forces at Osceola, and fortified the town, where they intend to give Fremont battle.

Rolla, Mo., Oct. 20, 1861.

The capture of Lynn Creek is confirmed. The place was surrounded on the 14th by Major Wright's cavalry, the same that routed the rebels near Lebanon, and a company of rebels under Capt. Robbins and a number of other prisoners taken, including the Sheriff of the County. A rebel captain and lieutenant were killed in the affair near Lebanon and Lieut. Col Somers taken prisoner.—All the prisoners taken at both places, 74 in number, have arrived here.

Jefferson City, Oct. 20, 1861.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat:

Major Milne of the 1st Missouri scout arrived here to-day on the steamer Sioux City, and reports that on the 16th 150 of his regiment, under Major White, surprised the Rebel garrison at Lexington and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles which the Rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon which were in the fort were also captured.

The Sioux City brought down about 160 of our sick and wounded, among them Cols. White and Groter, who are slowly recovering.

The rebel garrison numbered 300.—The condition of Lexington is represented as deplorable.

Portions of the town have been stripped of everything, and many of the inhabitants are suffering for the necessities of life.

The pickets at Osage Bridge were fired on last night.

Matters were somewhat unsettled in Calloway County.

A Rebel company is being recruited in St. Aubert.

Rolla, Mo., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

The correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following:

"A scout has just come in from the West and reports that Gen. Price has made a stand at Carthage, 60 miles from Springfield. The Legislature is to be called together on the 4th of November." The Rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion of them going home and the remainder to join Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Johnston has been placed in command of all the Rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transporting of any more property, meaning slaves, from the State. It is not stated whether Gen. Johnston superseded Gen. Price.

St. Louis, Sat., Oct. 19, 1861.

The Rebels who burned the Big River Bridge the other day were marauding bands from St. Genevieve and St. Francois County, numbering about 600.

Jeff Thompson has not been in that region for some weeks.

Capt. Lippincott with 50 men of the 38th Illinois Regiment met this force two miles below Big River, and cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of seven killed and a considerable number wounded. Seven of his men were taken prisoners and several wounded but none killed.

In the engagement below Ironton on the 17th the Rebel loss is known to be 36 killed and wounded, and is believed to be many more, as quite a number were carried off the field. The Federal loss was 10 wounded, 1 mortally. The Rebel force is about 2,000, and believed to be the advanced guard of a much larger body who are some distance below.

The officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas regiments among them. Citizens were fleeing from the vicinity yesterday, and the troops were under arms, expecting an attack.

The State Convention adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature to be elected in 1862.

St. Louis, Oct. 20, 1861.

Work on the fortifications has not been suspended, and no order to that effect was ever issued.

Fight near Lebanon—Brilliant Exploit of Federal Cavalry—Sixty Rebels killed, wounded and missing, and thirty taken Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat

Rolla, Oct. 15, 1861.

The ambulances looked for from Springfield came in to-day, bringing 31 of the men wounded in the Wilson Creek fight. Mr. Burns of Springfield and two ladies also came along in company with ambulances.

These people report that a sharp engagement took place on Sunday morning between two companies of cavalry belonging to Major Wright's battalion, attached to Wyman's expedition, and about 300 mounted Rebels, in which 60 of the latter

were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

The fight occurred on the New road, near the Wet Glaze, some eighteen miles this side of Lebanon. It was one of the most brilliant little exploits of the present campaign. Curious enough, the wounded from Springfield happened to be present and eye-witnesses of the battle.—It is from their point of view that the following account of the affair is given.—The ambulances started on their route early Sunday morning, but the occupants had warning of trouble ahead. They were informed that there were about 1,000 of the Confederate soldiers hunting up a fight with the Federals, and that the pickets of the former extended some twenty five miles out. The party had traveled about two miles when they were met by a party of Rebels at a point where a ravine crossed the road and ordered to halt. "If you move a wheel," roared one, "we'll kill the last man of you." "We'll soon give you another load of wounded to take along," shouted a voice. The last remark, as the result turned out, proved to be more ludicrous than brutal.

It was observed that mounted men were gathering on the side of a hill beyond the ravine, and to the right of the road, toward the east, from the locality where the Springfield people were detained. The Rebel force soon amounted to about 300, as near as could be estimated, and they formed in line of battle parallel with and facing the road. In front of this force, and on the opposite side of the road, was a corn field on a low bottom. It appeared that they were expecting an attack from this quarter, and all eyes were on the lookout for the approach of an enemy.—An hour and a half was passed in the above condition of things, when suddenly two companies of Federal cavalry, under command of Capt. Montgomery and Switzer, led by Maj. Wright, advanced over the brow of the hill, in the rear of the Rebels, and plunging forward to within 100 paces, delivered a murderous volley, which scattered the Rebels like chaff before the wind. They fled precipitately up the ravine toward Lebanon, tearing through the brush in a perfect rout.

A number of saddles were emptied, and horses were galloping riderless about the field. They were taken so completely by surprise, that they had hardly time to return a few straggling shots. A voice was heard bellowing forth in the brush, "Why the hell don't you stand and fight!" The action was over in five minutes—it was a dash; a gleam of fire on the Federal side, and a wild scamper for life on the other side. The latter were last seen running over a hill half a mile distant. Mr. Burns and some of the drivers then ascended an eminence, and discovering the Federal cavalry, threw up their hats and shouted for the latter to come up. The troops gave a return shout and came up. All were mutually surprised and elated by the result. Three rousing cheers were given with a will that made the welkin ring, for the glorious stars and stripes. Even the cripples participated in the demonstration, and tears of joy filled their eyes, in view of their fortunate deliverance from further perils.

Our men had taken thirty prisoners.—It was supposed that from twenty to twenty five of the enemy were killed, but as our informant had to move forward, they could not ascertain the facts more definitely. Major Wright informed Mr. Burns that he saw sixteen dead bodies near one place, and several more were lying around. Our camp was four miles from the scene of battle. It was learned that a skirmish had taken place between the pickets Saturday night, and at break of day an expedition, consisting of four companies of cavalry and four of infantry, to act as a support to the former, were sent out to hunt up the enemy. Two companies came on him as above related, while the infantry and remaining cavalry, although advancing from different points, did not come in time to take part in the fight—nor was it necessary. The Springfield men moved forward, accompanied some distance on the way by the cavalry. A truck broke down a mile this side of the battle-ground, and while repairing, they were overtaken and passed by Gen. Wyman and the four companies of infantry, en route for their camp.

Our loss was one killed—Henry Tucker of Springfield, belonging to Wood's Kansas Rangers. He and one other belonging to Capt. Wood's company were present.

Some of the men say there was one man wounded, but others think this is not so.

BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

Engagement with a Superior Force—Our Troops Repulsed.—Death of Col. Baker.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

The following telegram from Gen. Stone's command has been received at headquarters here: "Edward's Ferry, Oct. 21, 1861. "This morning at 1 o'clock five companies of the 15th Massachusetts crossed the river at Harrison's Island. At daybreak they had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg without meeting the enemy. They still held on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the 20th.

"A gallant reconnaissance was made early this morning by Major Mix of the Van Alen Cavalry, Capt. Stewart, Assistant Adjutant General, from Edward's Ferry toward Leesburg, with 30 cavalry. They came on the 14th Mississippi Regiment, received their fire at 30 yards, and returned it with their pistols, when they fell back in order, bringing in one prisoner. We have possession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry."

Additional accounts say up to 3 o'clock to-day Gen. Stone had held his own satisfactorily there, though his comparatively small force upon the island are engaged with some 4,000 of the enemy.

A subsequent dispatch, received late this afternoon, says Gen. Evans has four

fold pieces, three pieces masked, and about 4,000 men.

A prisoner who was taken mentions that he has 4,000 Rebel troops and expects re-enforcement.

Gen. Stone at that time believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day, and hold it. The dispatch was dated Edward's Ferry.

Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and the other at Harrison's Islands.

Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and part of Gen. Stone's command as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without much effect until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when large re-enforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker.

The Union forces engaged were about 1,500, and were attacked by a force supposed to be 5,000 to 10,000. At this juncture Col. Baker, fell at the head of his brigade while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell he dispatched Maj. Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person toward the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker the right wing sustained a repulse, with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports the left wing retired in good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto. Strong re-enforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night.

The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

EXCELLENT BEHAVIOUR OF OUR TROOPS.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

The Washington Star of this evening publishes the following additional facts of the affair at Edward's Ferry:

The Star says it is a mistake to suppose that Gen. Stone was repulsed. He was eminently successful, having effected his object, although at some loss to his right wing.

Gen. Banks is in person on the Virginia side and has assumed chief command.

Col. Cogwell, commanding the New York Tammany Regiment, is among the missing. He was formerly captain in the 8th Regiment Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Ward of the Massachusetts 15th was wounded in the leg.

Gen. Baker's command consisted of portions of three regiments, namely the California Regiment, Massachusetts 15th, and the New York Tammany, numbering in all about 1,800 men.

Gen. McCall's division remains in about the same position. The main body was held in reserve for some days past, with which he may operate effectively in any direction. Its presence higher up the river, to support an important movement of Gen. Stone and Banks, has not been necessary, as the result shows.

The Star's description of the fight says both wings were attacked as early as 9 a. m., but the enemy was repulsed whenever he appeared. At about 5 p. m., the right wing found itself confronted by near 4,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Evans, with artillery.

Gen. Baker gallantly essayed the charge in which he was killed. The officer left in command immediately ordered the men to fall back near the river bank, where they could be supported by Gen. Stone, and the portions of the army that had at the time effected a crossing. The men obeyed in good order, carrying off all the dead and wounded.

On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, though under fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, when it ceased.

Throughout the night the remainder of Gen. Stone's force crossed the river, and threw up temporary works that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of Gen. Banks, to be essayed this morning.

The object of Gen. Stone's movement was to enable his command, with Gen. Bank's division to be safely transferred to Virginia. Evans attacked Col. Baker in front and on both flanks.

Col. Cogwell was probably taken prisoner. Our information so far this forenoon is that Gen. Bank's army duly arrived at Maryland Landing's, Edward's Ferry, last night, and has been crossing the river securely since daylight.

Information received here by private letter, estimate the loss killed and wounded at 175.

Pennsylvania's Quota Filled.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—In consequence of the recent requisition made upon Pennsylvania by the National Government, the impression seems to have gone abroad, that a large number of regiments are still required, and Gov. Curtin is beset with applications to accept new regiments.

This is an error. Pennsylvania has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all the requisitions made upon her by the National Government, and equipped as rapidly as could be desired. Gov. Curtin, therefore, has no power to accept any new regiments at this time.

Sorghum.

We learn that many of the farmers in the western part of Chester county, have raised parcels of the Chinese Sugar Cane, the present season. The crop has yielded well. Mr. James Cloud, near Cochranville, is manufacturing the molasses by steam, and his mill is running day and night. A sugars have raised in price the crop will be profitable.—*Village Record.*