Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22 1863. PRICE ONE CENT

THE TELEGRAPH.

IS PUBLISHED

MORNING AND EVENING,

By GEORGE BERGNER.

Office Third Street, near Walnut

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00 in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published weekly and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates:

Single copies, weekly.....$1.00
Ten copies, to one postoffice.....9.00
Twenty " " " 17.00

ADVERTISING RATES.—The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference.

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitutes a square.

FOR STANDING MATTER.

	Daily 1 time a week.	Daily 2 times a week.	Daily 3 times a week.	Daily 6 times a week.	Weekly 1 time a week.	Weekly 2 times a week.	Weekly 3 times a week.
One square (8 lines)	$ 50	$ 75	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00
One time	50	75	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 50	2 00
Two times	1 00	1 50	2 00	3 00	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three times	1 25	2 00	2 50	4 00	2 00	2 50	3 50
One week	2 00	3 00	3 50	5 00	2 50	3 50	5 00
Two weeks	3 50	5 00	6 00	8 00	3 50	5 00	6 00
Three weeks	4 50	6 50	7 50	10 00	4 50	6 00	7 50
One month	5 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	5 00	7 00	8 00
Two months	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	8 00	12 00	15 00
Three months	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	10 00	15 00	18 00
Six months	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
One year	20 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	20 00	30 00	35 00

(Transients one time a week.)

	Daily 3 times a week.	Daily 6 times a week.	Weekly 1 time a week.	Weekly 2 times a week.	Weekly 3 times a week.
One square (8 lines)	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00
One time	1 00	1 50	1 00	1 50	2 00
Two times	1 50	2 00	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three times	2 00	2 50	2 00	2 50	3 50
One week	3 00	3 50	2 50	3 50	5 00
Two weeks	5 00	6 00	3 50	5 00	6 00
Three weeks	6 50	7 50	4 50	6 00	7 50
One month	7 00	8 00	5 00	7 00	8 00
Two months	12 00	15 00	8 00	12 00	15 00
Three months	15 00	18 00	10 00	15 00	18 00
Six months	20 00	25 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
One year	30 00	35 00	20 00	30 00	35 00

Administration Notices, 1 time a week, six times	$2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Auditor's Notices	1 50
Funeral Notices one insertion	50

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

As an advertising medium the TELEGRAPH has no equal, its large circulation, among business men and families, in city and country, placing it beyond competition.

Hotels.

BUEHLER HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PA.

THIS old established House has undergone extensive improvements, and been thoroughly renovated and refitted.

It is pleasantly located in the heart of the city, in easy access to the State Capitol and Public grounds.

☞ *For the accommodation of our guests, we have recently commenced to run a Coach to and from the Railroad. In this manner unpleasant delay in leaving the depot for the Hotel will be avoided, and much more time afforded guests for meals when leaving the House.*

Intending that the BUEHLER HOUSE shall be *really* a home-like resort for the stranger and traveler, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

septl7 d3m GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor.

AVENUE HOUSE,

Corner 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has thoroughly refitted and refurnished this House, and that it is now one of the most complete and comfortable hotels in the National Capital. The location is the best and most central of any in the city. The chambers and suites of rooms are unequalled for their size, ventilation and elegance. Himself and all his attendants spare no pains to meet every want of his guests. His table is supplied daily with the best the markets of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia afford. He respectfully asks ladies and gentlemen visiting Washington to call and judge for themselves. [sept8 d3m] JNO. CASEY.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.

COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors.

THIS well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and the permanent boarder.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

jel1-dtf

JONES HOUSE,

CORNER OF

MARKET ST AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

JOSEPH F. McCLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.

(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and its patrons will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. se30-dtf

EXCELSIOR HAMS, Canvassed, in large or small quantities, very low, for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

je24 Cor. Front and Market sts.

FISH.—We are now offering very low, a lot of choice Mackerel, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits.

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

je8 Cor. Front and Market Streets.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

NO MERCURY OR NOXIOUS DRUGS.

A Cure Warranted, or No Charge, in from One to Two Days.

Weakness of the Back, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin. Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full vigor restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, a wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, decay and death.

OFFICE, No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left-hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, symptoms of consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage: the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an illtimed sense of shame or the dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment, or, by the use of the deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as affections of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, etc. progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whence no traveller returns.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the *Sun*, *Clipper*, and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Office No. 7 South Frederick St.

Daily Telegraph

EXPERIENCES IN CAPTIVITY.

How Our Captured Soldiers are Treated by the Rebels.

THE DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

Thomas Taft, a sergeant in the 124th New York Volunteers, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and has but recently been released from prison in Richmond, furnishes an interesting account of his experiences while in captivity, from which we extract the following, using his own language:

THE MARCH TO RICHMOND.

"We left the field of Gettysburg on the 4th of July, starting on foot for Staunton, two hundred miles distant. We reached Williamsport on the Potomac, on the 5th of July.—Here we had an opportunity of seeing the means employed by the enemy in bringing across supplies to their army. The only thing they had to cross with was an old ferry boat that was forced across the river by the current. This boat would carry about sixty men at a time. They were all one day and nearly all night taking us over—about three thousand in number. The rebels had laid a pontoon bridge across the river two or three miles below Williamsport, but our cavalry had destroyed it a few days before we reached the river. Between Hagerstown and Williamsport we passed over ground that but a few hours before had been the scene of a bloody engagement between Stuart's cavalry and a small force of our cavalry under Kilpatrick. The 5th New York were in this engagement. The dead men and horses were still lying on the field where they fell; all of the officers and nearly all the privates had been stripped of their clothing by the rebels, and then left unburied.

HOW THE PRISONERS WERE FED.

"When we reached the river we had marched over forty miles, and in going that distance our captors had given us one pint of flour, half pound of fresh meat, and a little salt. We mixed the flour on a piece of a barrel head and baked on a flat stone in front of the fire.

A PATRIOTIC TOWN.

"The next day, after crossing the river, we marched fifteen miles, passing through Martinsburg, which is, without exception, the most patriotic place I ever saw; Philadelphia is nothing when compared with it. The people told us to keep up good courage, for the Stars and Stripes were coming and not far in the rear.—I was surprised to hear this from people living in Virginia. There was a whole brigade of rebels encamped in and around the town at the time, and by their showing us sympathy, the people were not only endangering their property but their very lives. The ladies had cut and buttered whole baskets of bread, and had set them along the sidewalk to be handed out as we passed.

"Before we reached the town the guards had received orders to bayonet the first man who stepped out of the ranks to get anything from the citizens, and the cavalry guard who were outside of the infantry were ordered to shoot down any citizens who attempted to give us anything to eat. In spite of this, there were two or three cases where young ladies walked right between the cavalry guard (who had their sabres drawn ready to strike) and gave prisoners bread. There was man enough left in the ragamuffins not to strike a woman.

ARRIVE AT STAUNTON.

"From the time we crossed the river it was three days before they gave us anything to eat again. The second day after we left Martinsburg we arrived at Winchester, thirty-four miles from the Potomac, where we halted for one day. Here they gave us one quart of flour and a half pound of fresh beef for two days.—The next day we started for Staunton, ninety-two miles distant, which we reached in five days, arriving there on the 18th of July.

THEIR TREATMENT AND SUFFERING.

"We were then taken two miles south of the town, where we were marched in single file up to a pair of bars; here we found two officers, surrounded by guards, to search us; they took all arms, large knives, tents, rubber blankets and canteens, then turned us into the field like a lot of cattle. Here we were exposed to a Virginia sun, for there was but one small tree in the field of about two acres. For five successive days we had a heavy shower in the afternoon; each time I was wet to the skin, and had to remain so until the sun rose the next morning and dried my wet clothes. The nights were so cold that we could not sleep on the wet ground without blankets, so we were obliged to walk all night to keep warm. They gave us one pint of flour and a piece of bacon about one and a half inches square, all covered with vermin, which, with a little salt, constituted our daily rations. We suffered in this manner till the fourth of August, when they searched us for "greenbacks," and took all the money they could find about us. Then we were shipped for Richmond on some dirt cart, with an old cattle-box of an engine to haul us.

IN PRISON AT RICHMOND.

"We arrived at Richmond on the morning of August 5th; we were marched through the city to the tobacco warehouses, where we were stowed away, about three hundred men on a floor, with four small windows at each end to let in the light and air, and were kindly told by the guard that the first man who put his head out of the window would be shot We were kept here two days and a night, when we were taken to Bell Isle, about half a mile from the city. Here they had an earthwork thrown up, about as large as that formed by a rifle pit; this enclosed about an acre and a half, and in this small place they had over four thousand prisoners. They had tents for about three thousand; the remainder had to lie on the ground between the tents. Here, at ten o'clock, A. M., they gave us a quarter of a loaf of bread; the loaves weighing twenty ounces. This gave each man five ounces of bread. Then they gave fifteen pounds of meat, bones and all, for one hundred men; this, when divided, gave each man about two ounces of meat, making in all seven ounces. This was our breakfast and dinner together. At four o'clock, P. M., we received five ounces more of bread, and one pint of soup, beans and rice alternately. The best that I ever had of either did not have in it three spoonfuls of rice, or beans, and the soup was so thin that if you blew the scum from the top you could see the beans or rice at the bottom.

"It was no uncommon sight to see two men holding up a comrade, he being too weak to walk alone. A number died while I was there. Some of the men would pick up the bones that lay in the streets, pound them up with a stone, and then suck the pieces to get what little nourishment there was left in them.

THE DELIVERANCE.

"We remained here till the 28th of August, when we were taken in to Richmond and placed in the tobacco houses again, where we remained until morning, when we were put in the cars for City Point, which we reached at twelve o'clock. Here we saw the transport New York lying at the dock, with the Stars and Stripes floating at her mast head, causing the boys to shout for joy. As soon as we were taken on board we all received a half-loaf of bread and a piece of boiled pork; the most of them ate his at once, being too hungry to wait and eat a little at a time.

PRICES IN RICHMOND.

"The rebel soldiers have no faith whatever in their Government; they told us that their pay was not worth the snap of their finger, and they would give *eight* dollars of their money for *one* of ours. A pair of boots in Richmond are worth from forty-five to fifty dollars; shoes from fifteen to twenty dollars; a pound of coffee, half rye, five dollars; sugar, three dollars; a pair of coarse pantaloons, forty dollars; and everything else in proportion. They have "bread riots" nearly every day; robberies and murders are committed almost every night, and you can see armed men stationed at the corner of every street, and all over the city to keep the peace."

Union Meetings.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

NORRISTOWN—Gov. Curtin, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, David Paul Brown, Esq.

WAYNESBURG, Greene county—Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence.

LEWISBURG, Union county—Hon. A. K. M'Clure, Hon. John C. Kunkel.

OXFORD, Chester county—General Butler, Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; Morton M'Michael, Esq., Rev. Dr. Junkin.

DANVILLE, Montour county—Hon. Greene Adams, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming county—Hon. John C. Knox, Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., Clinton Lloyd, Esq.

YORK—Colonel F. Montgomery and A. H. Chase, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

WEST CHESTER—Gov. Curtin, Col. John W. Forney, Morton M'Michael, Esq.

SUNBURY, Northumberland county—Hon. Greene Adams, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

JERSEY SHORE, Lycoming county—Hon. John C. Knox, Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., Chas. W. Winzard, Esq.

DILLSBURG, York county—Col. F. Montgomery and A. H. Chase, Esq.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

WHITE HALL, Montgomery county—Isaac Hazelhurst, Esq., Charles W. Jay, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovel.

BLOODY RUN, Bedford county—Hon. Henry D. Moore, John Scott, Esq., Hon. Samuel Calvin, Hon. S. S. Blair.

LOCKHAVEN, Clinton county—Hon. John C. Knox, William H. Armstrong, Esq., James Chatham, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA—Concert Hall.

HANOVER, York county—Col. F. Montgomery and A. H. Chase, Esq.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

BEAVER—Governor Curtin, Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Hon Geo. Landon.

SCHELLSBURG, Bedford county — Hon. Henry D. Moore, John Scott, Esq., Hon. Samuel Calvin, Hon. S. S. Blair.

BELLEFONTE, Centre county—Hon. John C. Knox, W. H. Armstrong, Esq., Edmund Blanchard, Esq.

GETSELLVILLE, York county—Colonel F. Montgomery and A. H. Chase, Esq.

[Editors of the loyal papers throughout the State are requested to publish notices of the above meetings.]

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1863.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLY, at the invitation of the State Central Committee, will speak in behalf of the Union, at the times and places named in the annexed schedule. Our friends are earnestly desired to have a full attendance of voters at these meetings:

DANVILLE, Montour county—Tuesday, September 22.

SUNBURY, Northumberland county—Wednesday, September 23.

WASHINGTON, Washington county—Saturday, September 26.

INDIANA, Indiana county—Monday, September 28.

LOCK HAVEN, Clinton county—Thursday, October 1.

TOWANDA, Bradford county—Saturday, October 3.

MONTROSE, Susquehanna county—Wednesday, October 7.

POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county—Friday, October 9.

PHILADELPHIA—Saturday, October 10.

se18 WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

JEFF THOMPSON, ONCE MORE.—We were told the following joke last evening, which was vouched for as reliable:—When Jeff Thompson and his Adjutant, Captain Kay, left the Provost Marshal's office to go to the boat for transfer to Alton, Thursday, on nearing a restaurant the General asked permission of the guard to go in and get his dinner, which was granted. The guard and the Adjutant were invited to dine.—They all dined, they all wined. They ate largely of the viands set before them. In fact it is thought that the party had not enjoyed such a repast for many a day. When they had completed their dinner and were ready to start, a bill of some forty dollars was presented to Gen. Thompson, who, with the most delightful *sang froid*, remarked to the waiter: "My dear sir, I am Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson, of the Confederate army; I am a prisoner in the hands of the federal military; they have to feed me; please present your bill to the military, and I have no doubt it will be paid." And they all skedadled.—*St. Louis Rep.*

GEN. LEE'S ESTATE.—A cotemporary states that some writers have erred in speaking of the Arlington estate, near Washington city, as having once belonged to Gen. Washington. It was the property of the Custis family, and when Washington married the widow Custis he had charge of it in trust for her son, and afterward for her grandson, the late G. W. P. Custis, to whom it reverted. Mr. Custis married a daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, (who had married a Miss Randolph,) and they left one child, a daughter, who married Robert E. Lee, now at the head of the Confederate army in Virginia.

THERE is a grocer who is said to be so mean that he was seen to catch a fly off his counter, hold him up by the hind legs, and look in the cracks of his feet to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his best sugar.

General Gillmore's Napoleonic General Order.

The following is a general order issued by Gen. Gillmore to the troops in the department, a copy of which is to be placed in the hands of each officer and soldier who has participated in the glorious campaign just closed. It has the true ring, and will pass current anywhere. The General is quite as eloquent and effective with his pen as he has proved successful and persuasive with his sword. Beauregard will give confirmatory evidence on this point, if he can ever be found in an amiable and cheerful mood again. He has felt the points of both weapons, and ought to be a good witness in the matter. But to the general order:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C. Sept. 15.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the Brigadier General commanding is enabled to congratulate this army upon the signal success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor you have made the theatre of one of its proudest triumphs.

The fort has been in the possession of the enemy for more than two years, has been his pride and boast, has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbled to ruins, its formidable batteries are silenced, and, though a hostile flag floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck.

Forts Wagner and Gregg—works rendered memorable by their protracted resistance, and the sacrifice of life they have cost—have also been wrested from the enemy by your persevering energy and skill, and the graves of your fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely.

You now hold in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston now lie at the mercy of your artillery from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag and the rebellion was inaugurated.

To you—the officers and soldiers of this command—and to the gallant navy which has cooperated with you, are due the thanks of your commander and your country. You were called upon to encounter untold privations and dangers—to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors—to sustain severe and disheartening reverses. How nobly your patriotism and zeal have responded to the call the results of the campaign will show, and your commanding general gratefully bears witness.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

The Main Buffalo Herd in Kansas.

To dwellers in those portions of the West where the Buffalo disappeared more than a generation ago, the reports of the immense herds still giving life to the plains beyond, seem almost fabulous. Several Eastern artists of note are now on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and under the head of "Letters from Sundown," one of the party is contributing to the New York *Post*. He thus writes of the main Buffalo herd of Kansas:—"The sight I saw there no money could buy from my memory. I always thought the Buffalo stories which we hear at the East, and the pictures which we see, must be greatly exaggerated.—In truth, they are underdrawn. For two miles on the table-land before me, and stretching sideways twice as far, the earth was overwhelmed with deluge of stampeding buffaloes. It is literally accurate to assert that one could not see the ground between them. I could think of nothing but a black sea, with humps for billows, and the thunder of a shaking prairie for the music of its surge.

Out of every gully, from each side of me, poured in exhaustless streams the laggards of the herd. The Falstaff bulls, who carried years and abdomen; the yearlings, much like their cotemporaries among our own cattle in look and size; the cows now galloping, now coming with an ungainly trot, followed by their little new-dropped calves—these rushed by, scarcely sheering as they saw me, mad to reach the main herd. I raised my field glass, and far beyond the stampede saw the broad plateaus towards the White Rock Creek covered with quietly feeding bisons, as thick as on the prairie right before me. Flies on the head of a leaking molasses barrel, ants on a hill, ducks on a Florida lagoon, all familiar symbols of multitude, give hopelessly out before the task of representing that herd of buffaloes. I should like to have been accompanied by a man at home in Gunther, that I might have gained some faint expression for the number of millions between me and the horizon."

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.—There is a romantic story told of a pious old Quaker lady who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged in this habit until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pipe a large protion of the day, but frequently sat up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died, and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied upon returning, that he could not find it.—"Oh," she said, "do look again! it must be there." He examined again, but returned with a sorrowful face, saying, "it is not there!", "Oh," said she, in agony, "it must be there; I have the assurance it is there! Do look again." The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "We have found it, but it last so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it!" The woman upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

GAME.—We give below several sections of the law relating to the killing of birds and rabbits. Especial attention is directed to the 1st section, which makes it unlawful to kill an insectiverous bird at any season of the year.—This embraces most of the birds common to our country:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue bird, swallow, martin, or other insectiverous bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

SEC. 2 No person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September; or any woodcock between the 1st day of January and the 4th day of July; or any partridge or rabbit between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter; under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

By Telegraph.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of the Guerrilla White.

HIS TRAIL DISCOVERED

THREE OF HIS MEN CAPTURED,

White and Moseby Ordered Nearer to the Main Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Reliable information has reached Washington that at noon on Friday last, Col. Lowell, in command of the 2d Massachusetts and a detachment of the 13th and 16th New York cavalry, started out in pursuit of the rebel guerrilla White.

He found White had crossed Goose creek at Cochelford, and traversed the country in nearly a straight line towards Mount Gilead and Hughville, passing near Ball's Mills at 11 o'clock on that day.

The trail was discovered early on the morning of the 19th, and was followed to a point near Mount Gilead.

Satisfactory evidence appearing that White was back on the Snickersville road, Col. Lowell returned through Dover and Hedie to camp.

As the result of the expedition, three of White's men were captured and one killed.

Four citizens on horseback were also arrested under suspicious circumstances.

In some of the places visited, Colonel Lowell was informed that White had notified citizens that they had been conscripted, but no steps, it appears, had been taken to force them into the service.

It was currently reported at Aldie that both White and Moseby had received orders to leave Loudon county and move nearer the main army.

Nearly all of these guerrillas that have been recently home have gone west within a day or two.

Affairs at Easton.

EASTON, Sept. 21.

The draft for the 11th Congressional district of Pennsylvania was commenced here this morning with Easton, and passed off quietly. Throughout the day a large concourse of people were in attendance, and the best of feeling prevailed.

The conscripts generally adopted the red ribbon badge, and enjoyed themselves considerably.

Gov. Curtin arrived here about noon, and spoke to a large assemblage of people in the public square. He was followed by Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, and others.

The Democratic Convention, to nominate a county ticket, was also convened here to-day.

Judge Woodward was here on Saturday, and spoke at the Democratic club room in the evening.

To-night Judge Campbell, of Schuylkill county, will address the Republicans, and Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, the Democrats.

To-morrow the Annual Fair of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute will be opened.

Miscellaneous News—By Telegraph.

The following items were received by telegraph late last night:

Private advices from Virginia City, Nevada Territory, say that additional subscriptions to the amount of $9,000 had been made there for the Sanitary Commission, and the money is to be forwarded in silver bricks of about $1,000 each.

This serves as an evidence of the mineral resources of that Territory, as well as the liberality of its citizens.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night states that as many as seven substitutes, who had deserted, were shot, in the several corps, towards the close of last week.

Prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders without the hope of pardon.

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.

Owing to a heavy break in the canal at Hoffman's Ferry, boats will not be able to pass before Wednesday morning.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

Flour dull and unchanged—sales of 2,000 bbls. at $5 00 for fresh ground super, $5 25 for extra, and $5 75@6 25 for extra family. Supplies come forward slowly. Rye flour steady at $4 87½@5 25; corn meal at $4 00@4 25. Wheat more active—5,000 bus. sold at $1 27@1 45 for ordinary Penna. red and $1 60 for choice Ky. white. Rye strong at 95c for new and $1 00 for old. Corn active—sales of 10,000 bus. yellow at 83c@85c for mixed. Oats active and higher—sales of new at 70c, old at 72c. Cloverseed, if here, would command $5 75@6 00. Timothy dull at $2 75@3 00. Sales of flaxseed at $2 35@2 40. No change in provisions. Crude petroleum steady at 37c; refined at 56½@57c in bond and 65@67 for free. Whisky steady at 52c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Flour advanced 15@25c, sales of 1,650 bbls. at $4 60@5 20 for State, $5 60@5 69 for Ohio, and $5 60@6 65 for Southern. Wheat advanced 3@5c.; sales of Chicago spring at $1 04@1 15, and $1 08@1 25 for Milwaukie club, and $1 26@1 32 for red western. Beef firm. Lard firm at 10½@11. Whisky firm at 50@50½. Receipts of flour, 21,468 bbls.; wheat, 65,854 bush.; corn, 195,800 bush.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Cumberland coal, 30¾; Illinois Central, 139; Reading, 117⅞; Milwaukie and Mississippi, 38½; Gold, 139; California 7s, 120; Treasury 7 3 10, 107.

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