

# Evening Telegraph

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## THE TELEGRAPH.

IS PUBLISHED  
MORNING AND EVENING,  
By GEORGE BERGNER.  
Office Third Street, near Walnut.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
SINGULAR 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.

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 constitute a square.

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

Day	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Month	Three Months	Six Months	Year
1st	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
2nd	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
3rd	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
4th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
5th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
6th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
7th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
8th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
9th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
10th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
11th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
12th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
13th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
14th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
15th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
16th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
17th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
18th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
19th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
20th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
21st	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
22nd	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
23rd	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
24th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
25th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
26th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
27th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
28th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
29th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
30th	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360
31st	10	10	10	10	35	100	190	360

## 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, we can avoid delay in leaving the depot for the Hotel, and can also avoid the expense of waiting for a stage to take us to the Hotel.  
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.  
sept 17-3m 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 entire of rooms are furnished for their size, ventilation and elegance. Kind self and all his attendants spare no pains to meet every want of his guests. His table is supplied daily with the best of the market of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia afford. He respectfully asks ladies and gentlemen visiting Washington to call and judge for themselves. [sept 18-3m] 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 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 Pittsburgh. 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. Jell-att

## JONES HOUSE.

CORNER OF MARKET AND MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA.  
JOSEPH F. MCKELLEN, PROPRIETOR.  
(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY W. S. COVERLY.)  
This is a First Class Hotel, and is 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. 1863-1864

## ELAIN OF MARROW.

THE pure expressed oil of Beef Bone-Marrow for beautifying and strengthening the hair. Perfumed with flowers. Prepared and sold by S. A. KUNKEL, Apothecary, Harrisburg.

## MOHRE'S SUGAR OUBED.

Uncovered Ham. Fresh Invoices. Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

## Medical.

### DR. JOHNSON'S LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world for DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Weakness of the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, and Bladder, Involuntary discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, 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 sons of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting the 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 an untold number of talented and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entered listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or walked 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 cure.

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.

Correct, 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, with 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. &c. MARRIAGE. The fearful effects on the mind are such 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 course of indulgence, when alone, and taken 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 brought down 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 conjugal 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 their 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 ill-defined sense of shame or the dread of discovery deter him from applying to those who, from wealth and respectability, can alone perfect him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, fling his pecuniary substance, keep him trudging 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 traveler 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, give his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to all afflicted persons.

## SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Office No. 7, South Frederick St.

## Medical.

### LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.  
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.  
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.  
ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.  
ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS  
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS  
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

THE ONLY FLUID PREPARATION  
THE ONLY FLUID PREPARATION  
THE ONLY FLUID PREPARATION

ever brought before the public, and as a diuretic and specific for irregularities, challenges the world to produce an equal; they are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!  
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!  
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!

AND CANNOT DO HARM.  
AND CANNOT DO HARM.  
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

IF THE DIRECTIONS ARE ADHERED TO!  
IF THE DIRECTIONS ARE ADHERED TO!  
IF THE DIRECTIONS ARE ADHERED TO!

SAFE AT ALL TIMES!  
SAFE AT ALL TIMES!  
SAFE AT ALL TIMES!

except when expressly forbidden in the directions which are wrapped around each bottle, and have the written signature of DR. JNO. L. LYON upon them.

NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE!  
NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE!  
NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!  
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!  
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

They cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach.

USE NO OTHER!  
USE NO OTHER!  
USE NO OTHER!

For my Drops stand before the world as the *salus ultra* of all remedies, for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, Leucorrhoea, Prolapsus, and the mild, but positive correction of all irregularities.

Do not be imposed upon!  
Do not be imposed upon!  
Do not be imposed upon!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops, and who recommend their own nostrums, thus appropriating to themselves the constant demand for my Periodical Drops, as a medium for selling something which is worthless and inefficient. But when the Druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or write him, and he will send you a bottle of the cure, would furnish us with her sworn certificate of their efficacy. It takes but one Dollar to make the experiment, and I appeal to those of your sex who are suffering, will you waste away when a single Dollar will give you instant relief.

Prepared solely by Dr. Jno. L. Lyon, Practicing Physician.  
Price \$1 per bottle.

## G. G. CLARK & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,  
New Haven, Conn.  
General agents for United States and Canada.

For sale at Wholesale by  
D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.  
GEO. O. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

For sale by D. W. Gross & Co., and all Druggists,  
and all dealers in New York.

Wholesale agents, Johnson, Halloway & Bowden, 28 North 6th Street, Philadelphia.

## Daily Telegraph

### From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 26th, 1863.  
If the Napoleonic strategy of Rosecrans forced Bragg to evacuate this mountain stronghold, the fierce battles of the 19th, 20th and 21st proved that nothing but the Spartan bravery of the troops could hold it against the overwhelming numbers hurled upon them from all portions of the bogus confederacy by its desperate leaders.

Bragg's precipitate flight from Chattanooga, has now become a problem of easy solution to the most casual observer of military movements. The strong reinforcements expected by him, consisting of Longstreet's corps from Lee's army, with forces from Charleston, and detachments from minor points in the rebel States, failed to arrive before the flank movement of Rosecrans threatened his communication with Atlanta. This road alone remained open, and by this alone could he receive his succor. Here Bragg was compelled to succumb to northern strategy; his only hope was to fall back to Atlanta, and he fled for this point of safety with that celerity for which he is noted. But fortune will sometimes smile on rogues. The corps of Longstreet, with the forces from Charleston and other points reached him at Pigeon Valley, 20 miles south of Chattanooga, on the evening of the 10th, and on the 11th, Negley's with a portion of Rousseau's division, commanded in the latter absence by Brigadier General Baird, which formed the vanguard, encountered the enemy's advance, consisting of A. P. Hill's corps in dug Gaps, a brisk skirmish ensued in which the A. A. G. of Brigadier General Stewart was killed. There being no immediate support for our sling line, the General (Negley) rather than bring on a regular engagement, wisely withdrew his forces to Stephen's Gap.

On the following day they were joined by several divisions of the same, (14th Corps), and on the 13th, General Thomas established his headquarters in the Gap, where he was visited by General Rosecrans.

Rebels, which had been detailed to guard the N. and C. railroad from Tullahoma, a station among the Cumberland Mountains; to Bridgeport on the Tennessee river, crossed Lookout Mountain, and encamped in Cooper's Gap on the night of the 14th. On the morning of the 15th they entered Stephens, and encamped in a dense wood on the edge of the Great Smoky Mountains. The curiosity of the valley, its entrance, like the Herculean labor of the Aetnaean Cyclops, forms a large square hall or portico, from whose dark grey calcareous ceiling, the gaggled fragments of rotten stucco hang like the fanciful ornaments of some old gothic cornice. By irregular steps or rough rocks, you descend to the main cave, from which issues a cool, clear stream; whose noise, murmur and echo, fills the damp aisles and dark archways. For more than a mile I penetrated its subterranean passages by the bright flame of a pine knot. But alas! the scientific would gain nothing from my ascendency. I found no fossilized remains of the ancient Flora and Fauna; added no new hypothesis of central fire to Geology; no new form to Hugh Miller's Medals of Creation.

My guide, who was a native, informing me that I could add eight miles more to my explorations, suddenly caused me to retrace my steps, resolving not to extend my geological researches in Salt-petre Cave, until I had divested myself of regimentals, and ceased to be a military man.

This cave, during the reign of treason, in the part of Georgia, was worked by conspirators from the mountains.

The enemy confronting our left was, for a short time, in possession of a division, and, in penetrating the regular tangled foot, for the purpose of securing their courage to the fighting point. During the night of the 16th they extended their Bacchanalian revels until the "wee short hours," and wound up by making a bold dash on Crittenden's lines with a body of drunken cavalry. But these mad exploits of the (Devil) still met with an unhealthy reception, and lost their empire of their devotion. This evidently grieved them more seriously than the death of Jeff. would have done, for a large number of the rum blossoms have deserted, hoping to linger a few hours longer in its sacred shadow.

On the morning of the 17th Gen. Thomas' corps moved northeast from Stephens' Gap, which was immediately occupied by Gen. McCook, whose advance, two days previous, was within a short distance of Rome, and was expected in forty-eight hours to be thundering at this place of classic name, or, unrelated, enter to find that Pompey the Great had stamped in vain upon the ground for his aimed legions to discover the south saviors fled from the temples, the forum deserted by its sage counsel, and the capital vacated by its throng of grave Senators. Fractions of high official dignitaries.

During the forenoon of the 17th firing continued along the line, which grew less at noon and at 3 o'clock, p. m. entirely ceased. At 4 o'clock we passed the headquarters of General Crittenden, and bivouaced on Chickamauga creek. During the night, camp prevailed along our line in front, all, however, were ready to spring to arms at the first alarm, but scarce a sound broke the stillness of that mountain valley, which the night before rang with the wild shout of the infuriated rebel, and sharp echo of the Federal rifle. The columns of Crittenden moved rapidly to the left; but in the deep night, the quick tread of the Infantry and noisy rumble of the artillery was so muffled that they could scarce be heard at three hundred yards distant.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 18th, the divisions again were put in motion, moving almost ceaselessly while the trains were sent north to Chattanooga, 16 miles distant. Near all that night the troops of Rosecrans' division moved in columns among the gaps and gorges of the mountain. The morning of the 19th dawned chill and autumnal, our new line of skirmishers had been deployed but a short time, when they exchanged shots in rapid succession, with the enemy's pickets, and we soon discovered that he had extended his lines to the north point of Pigeon valley, holding the crest of the mountains, which form an arc, thus protecting their flanks and only approachable by three gaps.

The division deployed in a single line drove the enemy rapidly before them until 9 o'clock, when they appeared in triple lines, and the battle opened with great fury. The heavy and continued volleys of musketry and showers of rifle balls, have never been equaled in any of the battles of this war, those who have been participants in the hard fought battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Stone River, freely attest to the truth of this assertion. The natural features of the ground, the dense wood

and thick, low underbrush rendered the artillery almost useless at any distance.

At 10 o'clock the enemy appeared in strong force on our flank. The first line, after firing, prostrated themselves on the ground, the second line advancing over them, delivered a volley, and the third did likewise. Suddenly our forces were compelled to give way before superior numbers. Loomis' battery, when a great portion of its men and horses were killed and wounded, lost four pieces. The 4th Indiana battery, after a gallant defence, was taken at a great cost to the enemy. Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery, thundered loud and fast with their bright 12-pounders, making great gaps in the advancing lines of the enemy, but filling up the chasms of death with fresh troops, they pressed on to the capture of the month. Two-thirds of the men and horses belonging to the battery were killed or wounded, while two of the Lieutenants were killed, the third wounded. It is said that a brave sergeant, who fell the next instant, placed by a score of bayonets.

A bold bayonet charge by our (regular) brigade, and the fighting 9th Ohio, drove the enemy from the lost guns in less than thirty minutes after its capture had cut down the gunners.

During the day our troops were forced back a half a mile, but at evening rallied, and in turn drove the enemy the same distance to his old position.

Through the long night the hissing sound and roar of the burning bomb, echoed from cliff to cliff and rang through the deep valleys and dark gorges of the mountain; their broken flashes and glaring flames breaking for a moment the gloom, and their volumes of sulphurous smoke, sweeping in single clouds through the lowlands, or hanging in their wreaths around the moon-lit peaks above.

With daylight came a renewal of the conflict, the enemy's forces in front seemed to have grown stronger, regiments and brigades on both sides seemed to melt away before the terrible fire. But out-numbered—not out-generaled—our thinned ranks were forced gradually, and reluctantly to fall back five miles. A few hours before sun set a portion of the reserve corps, commanded by Gen. Granger, arrived, and attacking the enemy with renewed vigor, we drove them back, retook the lost ground, and captured artillery and prisoners.

All looked confidently for Burnside to appear on the morrow. Morning dawned, the battle raged with the same fury as the day previous, and again our forces were compelled to fall back five miles; evening was at hand, but Burnside was still unaided. The long, loud volleys of musketry, and the deep boom of artillery died away with the evening twilight, but on the "chill and night air" rose the low, muffled and pitiful cries of the wounded and dying; the pale light of the autumn moon revealed to view the awful scene of that day's carnage. Arms and legs lay scattered on every side, here a headless body, and there a mangled form. Yonder upon a crimsoned knoll, where the enemies Infantry had charged on our thundering batteries, lay a huge heap of rebel dead, their ghastly faces upturned, their eyes staring and glassy, and the whole expression too horrible to portray. Aside from his Union comrades, the pale and boyish features of a youthful soldier greet the eye, perhaps some mother's pet, his lips half smiling as if dreaming of home, and his small hands firmly clasping his trusty fire lock. Even a Spartan mother would have been proud of such a boy.

The Roman has spoken in eulogy of the deeds of Horatio, Cincinnatus, and the Greek, phrased in rhyme and prose the heroism of Leonidas, but there has been deeds of daring, and acts of valor performed on this crimsoned valley and bloody heights of Pigeon Mountains, as great as those of Homer's verse, or Attic song, which will never be chronicled by historian or sang by poet.

At twelve o'clock on the night of the 21st, the wheels of the artillery on the eminences were muffled, and the army of the Cumberland fell back in good order to Chattanooga.

The loss sustained by our brigade (regular) in the three days battle is 1063. We confronted the enemy on the morning of the 19th, 1600 strong, and all that now remain to answer to their name, is 447. It is impossible to give the accurate loss sustained by this army. It is estimated by several of our Generals at from 10,000 to 12,000. The enemies far exceeded this, and can be safely put down at 20,000. We took 3,000 prisoners, the enemy the same.

Our position is now a strong one, both flanks resting on the river. Common earthworks, the masonry, redoubts, &c., are being added to the Star-forts, constructed by the rebels with great rapidity. The position of our right wing under McCook, on a high prominence of Lookout Mountain, is a perfect Gibraltar. On the summit of this mountain is White Side or Summer-ville, one day a beautiful summer resort for the chivalry, but at present, used by Northern maddles as a signal station.

A large rolling mill and laundry in the suburbs of Chattanooga, with all the buildings for three miles in front were burned by order of the general commanding, on the morning the army fell back to its present position.

Those who intend to visit Chattanooga, need not expect to find a place of palatial beauty. In the South it is termed a city, in the Northeast it would be considered a common town. Its buildings are low, common and antiquated in appearance, and the only modern looking structure it can boast of is the depot.

It is said to have contained in the days of rebel rule, 4,000 inhabitants. This doubtless included the Southern chivalry of African descent. The only representatives of its natives remaining, are a portion of the latter with a few of that class, termed river rats, that hang around the rotten hulks of the old steamers.

The boys from Harrisburg, belonging to the 18th United States Infantry came through the battle safely, and are in good health and excellent spirits.

The enemy threaten Bridgeport, but will be taken care of. They appear to dislike the position of McCook, and frequent dashes are made at his lines. On the night of the 24th, they assailed his stronghold, but after a benefit of three hours cannonading retired.

The rebels number, according to the statement of rebel officers captured, 110,000, but if they could not defeat and crush our army of 60,000 in the open field, they cannot take Chattanooga with five times that number. Rumors are afloat that Burnside has arrived. These are false. Up to this date he has not joined us.

## Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.

Subscription agent reports the sale of one million two hundred ninety-five thousand six hundred and fifty-five five-twenties to-day. Deliveries of bonds being made to October 3d.

## By Telegraph.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Skirmishes with the Rebel Cavalry.  
THE ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.  
The New Flag Ship of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.  
A detachment of Col. Baker's rangers, who left here a week ago, returned last evening. They report that they had, during their absence, several brushes with Moseby and White's guerrillas, and that they succeeded in putting them to flight in every instance.

One of these engagements was at Snicker's Gap, and another at Smith's farm near Middleburg.

Our forces in the latter instance were aware that the enemy out-numbered them, but being determined that they would test the fighting ability of the rebels, they divided themselves into two detachments, and made a sudden dash upon them, and put them to flight in a very short time.

On one occasion, Moseby, having stopped at a house near Middleburg, to get breakfast, an effort was made to capture him, but unfortunately, he escaped.

In all our brushes with the rebel only one of our men was killed.

The loss of the rebels is not known.

The new gunboat, Commodore Read, left the Navy Yard, yesterday and entered upon active duty, as the flag ship of the Potomac flotilla. Commander Samuel Magraw will transfer his flag to her.

## Racing at Patterson, N. J.

PATTERSON, N. J., Oct. 7.  
The attendance at the races here to-day was very large.

The first race for sweepstakes for 2 year olds. A mile dash was won by Mr. Clay's Kentucky, beating Minnie Menor Eagle; time 1.48.

In the second race, mile heats, B. N. West beat Rebecca Price and Hillsborough. Time, 1.50 and 1.55.

In the third race for