Evening Telegraph.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 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
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Twenty " " " 17.00

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

	1 time.	2 times.	3 times.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One inch	$0 75	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00
Two inches	1 25	1 75	2 25	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00
Three inches	1 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 50	5 50	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	2 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	25 00
One column	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
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One square	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00
Two squares	1 75	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 50	5 50	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
Three squares	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
Four squares	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	80 00
One column (contracting one square a week)				10 00	12 00	15 00					

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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.

Daily Telegraph

Letter from Carlisle Barracks.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA., Oct. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph:

The recent change in the weather has had a tendency to make the soldiers in these parts look about them for more comfortable quarters, and the consequence is boards and camp stoves are greatly in demand. The commandant of the post here is an old soldier, and knows the requirements of his men, consequently the prospects are that the men remaining here the coming winter will be as well provided with comfortable quarters as any in the service.

The barracks, which were burned by the rebels last summer, are being re-built, and one part of them will be ready for occupancy in a week or two. The buildings will be of a modern style, and when completed Carlisle Barracks will be a more beautiful place than prior to its destruction.

To-day a detachment of one hundred and fifty conscripts leave here for the Army of the Potomac, to join the 148th regiment P. V. They are as fine a lot of men as have yet left this camp and are mostly drafted. They represent Cambria, Franklin, Luzerne, Huntingdon, Montour and Northumberland counties.

Capt. Charles M'K. Leoser, 2nd United Stated Cavalry, has been relieved from his command of the drafted camp and ordered to join his regiment, now with the Army of the Potomac. During his command of the drafted camp, Capt. L. won the esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him, and his departure is much regretted by the whole command. Capt. E. P. Zinn, of the Seventh Reserves, has taken the command vacated by Capt. Looser. Capt. Zinn is an old resident of this county. He went into the service as a private soldier, and with an indomitable will, coupled with indisputable bravery, proven on many a hard fought field, he has attained the rank he now holds. Such men deserve, as I am sure they will receive, the public approbation of their promotion.

During the past month, out of over five hundred conscripts received at this post, not over six have deserted. This speaks very well for the class of men received here. B.

How our Prisoners at Richmond are Treated.

A letter written by a Rev. T. V. Moore, formerly a clergyman of Chambersburg, but now a rebel in Richmond, and in which it was stated that the Union prisoners in Richmond were kindly treated, has been extensively published This letter was noticed by the Rev. George H. Hammer, Chaplain of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, who has been a prisoner in Richmond for some four months, and he takes issue with Mr. Moore in rather unequivocal terms. In a letter to the *Newville Star*, dated at that place, he says: "I have just been shown a letter purporting to have been written by Rev. Thomas V. Moore, of Richmond, formerly of this place, in which the statement is broadly made, that the Union prisoners in the various prisons of Richmond are well treated, well fed, and every reasonable exertion made for their comfort; that the citizens of Pennsylvania confined there have everything done for their comfort and well being that the circumstances of their case will permit.

"Having but just returned from a four months' captivity in Libby prison, and being fully conversant with the condition of the Pennsylvania citizens, as well as that of the soldiers and officers confined there, I cannot express my surprise at such a statement so *false in fact and particulars* as the one alluded to. Rev. Moore, if he has visited the prisoners, (as he says he has done,) knows better, and states with deliberation a malicious falsehood. He knows that our prisoners there are treated like brutes, and not as human beings. He knows that our citizen prisoners are dirty, almost naked, their heads, bodies and clothes filled with vermin—that at no time since their capture have they received of the authorities sufficient food, even of very poor quality, to supply their physical wants. He knows they are confined along with deserters from both armies, and that their condition is deplorable beyond expression—all this he knows, must know, and were it not on a par with all other rebel statements, I should be surprised at its audacity and falsehood, as coming from a minister of the gospel. On the pretence of preaching to these citizens, I was upon one occasion allowed to visit them, while confined in Libby prison. I know whereof I affirm.

"The stench of the room was almost unsupportable, their inaction very great, many of them through sheer exhaustion, hardly able to stand upon their feet, and but for the slight glimmering of hope, which now and then enter their prison, their condition would be one of absolute despair. I, myself, would rather bare my breast to the bullet or ascend the scaffold for execution, than take the place of any one of them. Myself and others of the Union officers, after my visit to them, through holes in the floor, passed them bread and such other articles as we could obtain, to add to their comfort and soften the horrors which envelope them. When the prison authorities discovered this, the holes were nailed up, we warned to desist, on pain of being placed in a dungeon, and a few days afterwards, to insure their isolation from us, they were removed to Castle Thunder, and placed in what is known as the Lion's Den, a worse situation, by far, than the one from which they were taken.

"As to the statement that our Government has refused to exchange them or accede to propositions made for their release, there may be some truth in it, but he, like others of the accursed rebellious crew, takes good care not to state that the demands of the rebel authorities are so unreasonable that our Government cannot, in self-respect and honor, accede to them. They claim, as the condition of their release, that our Government release all political prisoners now held by us—many of them the most dangerous men and rebels in the whole land, and capable of damaging the interests of the Union to an untold extent. Long since would they have been released could the United States Government have honorably effected it. On the heads of rebels and traitors rests the responsibility. Persons desiring information can address me as above for twenty days."

INDIAN REMAINS.—Two skeletons were unearthed by some laborers last week at Hartford. The bones were only about two feet below the surface, and just outside a cellar wall. They were undoubtedly the remains of Indians, for a number of Indian skeletons have been dug up in that vicinity, which was probably an old burying ground. The teeth were all in the jaw, and yet the person (in one case at least) must have been very old; for the teeth are worn down (not decayed) to the line where gums were.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

Conclusions Arrived at by the President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The following is a copy of the conclusions of the President, endorsed upon the report of the Judge Advocate General, in the case of Major General Milroy. It will be observed that they are substantially in accordance with our statement of their probable character, some days since.

In June last, a division was substantially lost at and near Winchester, Va. At the time it was under Gen. Milroy, as immediate commander in the field; Gen. Schenck, as Department commander at Baltimore; and Gen. Halleck, as General-in-Chief at Washington.

Gen. Milroy, as immediate commander, was put under arrest, and subsequently a Court of Inquiry examined chiefly with reference to disobedience of orders, and reported the evidence. The foregoing is a synoptical statement of the evidence together with the Judge Advocate General's conclusions. The disaster, when it came, was a surprise to all. It was very well known to Gen. Schenck and Gen. Milroy, for some time before, that Gen. Halleck thought the division was in general danger of a surprise at Winchester; that it was of no service there commensurate with the risk it incurred, and it ought to be withdrawn. But, although he more than once advised its withdrawal, he never positively ordered it.

Gen. Schenck on the contrary, believed the service of the force at Winchester was worth the hazard, and so did not positively order its withdrawal until it was so late that the enemy cut the wire and prevented the order reaching Gen. Milroy. General Milsoy seems to have concurred with Gen. Schenck in the opinion that the force should be kept as Winchester, at least till the approach of danger; but he disobeyed no order upon the subject. Some question can be made whether some of General Halleck's dispatches to Gen. Schenck should not have been construed to be orders to withdraw the force and obeyed accordingly; but no such question can be made against General Milroy.

In fact, the last order he received was to be prepared to withdraw, but not to actually withdraw till further order—which further order never reached him. Serious blame is not necessarily due to every serious disaster, and I cannot say that in this case either of these officers is deserving of serious blame. No court marshal is deemed necessary or proper in the case. A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Milroy, having received twenty days leave of absence, started for his home in Indiana, which he has not visited for twenty-seven months.—*Tribune.*

By Telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

BUFORD'S CAVALRY ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

Meade's Army not Falling Back on Washington.

Our Position Highly Favorable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Information from the Army of the Potomac says that Gen. Buford's cavalry division was attacked by the enemy's infantry, near Bealton Station, on Thursday, at noon, and was forced to fall back upon our infantry, within one mile of Germantown.

There were but few casualties on either side.

The skirmishing continued for several hours.

It is not true, as reported, that Gen. Meade's army is retreating. His headquarters had been moved, but not toward Washington.

Gentlemen in military circles here view our present position as highly favorable in the event of Lee venturing a general attack.

FROM EUROPE.

Further Details by the Steamer Canada.

Speeches in England on American Affairs—Henry Ward Beecher.

HALIFAX, Oct. 28.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning and sailed again for Boston. Her advices have been anticipated via Cape Race.

The Canada has one hundred and ten passengers. She makes the following report: On the 17th passed ship Symoda going into Liverpool, and on the 20th passed the steamship City of Manchester, and on the 23d the steamship City of London, both bound to Liverpool.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his promised lecture on America, at the Philharmonic Hall, in Liverpool, on the 16th inst. He had a densely crowded audience, and was enthusiastically received, although a party of Secession sympathizers made several attempts to break up the meeting by creating scenes of disorder, and interrupting the delivery of the address at almost every step. They were, however, in a great minority, and, on the whole, Beecher's reception, from first to last, was enthusiastic. He was frequently interrupted by disgraceful outcries, but he showed great calmness and tact, and could not be put down by the clamor raised against him.

Mr. Beecher showed by favorable arguments how much England was interested in the triumph of the North. He asserted that slavery was the root and branch of the American trouble, and maintained that the North fought for the Union, because it believed that the Union would ultimately secure the emancipation of the slaves of the South.

Mr. Beecher believed that under the influence of Earl Rustel's speech at Blairgowrie and the seizure of the suspected rams in the Mersey, the hostility of the North towards England would disappear.

Mr. Beecher concluded by pointing out that, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs throughout the world, kindred nations, like England and America, should not be estranged, for united they would be a match for the world.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was carried with great cheering, but not unmixed with hisses and groans.

On the same day an address was delivered before the Liverpool Southern Club, by Mr. Beresford Hope, who reiterated his oft-expressed ultra views in favor of the South.

The Club afterwards entertained Mr. Hope at a banquet, where Southern sentiments were, of course, the order of the day.

Sir Boundell Palmer, Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length on American affairs. He showed that England could not recognize the south until her independence was fully settled. He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates, and strongly demonstrated the obligation resting upon England for continued neutrality.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on that part of Mr. Palmer's speech which shows that there is no doubt about the spirit and design of the laws respecting the iron clads seized in the Mersey, says: "The Ministers have not been doubting whether these steamers were designed for the same service as the Alabama, nor whether they could be lawfully despatched, but whether their suspected destination can be conclusively proved against them. The intent of the law is, however, to make the case perfectly clear. Few will be found to deny there is suspicion enough to justify the resolution on the part of the Government to reserve the case for trial. The doubts that arise are principally from the difficulty of obtaining conclusive evidence, the case admitting of infinite evasions."

The Attorney General tells us that the Americans have done as much for others as they are now expecting will be done for them; that they never showed unwillingness to act when urged; but that they found difficulties in the way of such proceedings. The *Times* says, in conclusion, if this is the state of the law, it is unsatisfactory in the extreme; and as both countries have found the utmost difficulty in bringing the law to bear, the sooner the machinery is improved the better.

The Russians were constructing gunboats in the Black Sea.

INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The troubles in India, and the outbreaks and war in New Zealand, had attracted considerable attention.

It is stated that the Punjaub had been invaded by seven thousand men, headed by the sons of Dost Mohammed, who are thought to be merely the vanguard of a large force.—British troops have been sent against them, and other precautions taken to insure their overthrow.

The war in New Zealand is termed "A War of Races." Energetic measures were being taken by the troops and white colonists for a decisive victory over the natives.

All the British troops in Australia have gone over to New Zealand, and volunteers would follow, to put the native insurrectionists down.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon would receive the Mexican deputation on the 17th inst.

There were some doubts as to whether M. Rouher or M. Baroche would succed M. Billault as Minister of State.

POLAND.

Russia had commenced detaching certain parts of Poland from Poland.

A Russian imperial decree detaches the Government of Augustow and the District of Lorenza from Poland, and incorporates them in the Russian Empire.

It is reported that the Poles have offered an offensive and defensive alliance to Turkey, to reconquer all that has been lost of the Ottoman Empire.

It is also said that Russia has notified the Porte that any recognition of the Poles as belligerents, will be looked upon as a declaration of war.

The English Cabinet have postponed their decision in regard to the demand of the Poles to be considered belligerents.

DENMARK.

The Danish Government have ordered a large body of troops to be massed on the southern frontier of Schleswig.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was again in active demand on the 16th, but rates were unchanged.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—Evening.—Col. Lamar, of the rebel army, has been speaking at an agricultural banquet, presided over by Hon. W. S. Lindsay. He drew a picture between the present position of the North and that of the South, of course much to the disparagement of the former. He defended Southern institutions, and bespoke for the South the sympathy of England.

The Brazil mail has been telegraphed via Lisbon.

The dates from Rio de Janeiro are to September 24th Coffee is quoted at 7|200 for good firsts. The stock was 140,000 bags. Exchange on London was at 27½@27⅝d.

Union Triumph in West Virginia.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.

West Virginia follows Pennsylvania and Ohio and elects by large majorities Blair, Brown and Whaley, unconditional Union men, to the next Congress.