The Dally Telegraph is served to subscribers in the City at 8½ cents per week Yearly subscribers will be harged \$4 00. Weekly and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

The Telegraph is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates, viz:

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Seven " 12 00
Ten " 15 00

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS,

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspars from the office to which they are directed, they are re-possible until they have settled the bills and ordered hem discontinued.

m discontinued

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON LOCK HOSPITAL

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE. RELIES IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

No Mercary or Noxious Drugs. A CORR WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE, IN PROM ONE TO DAYS.

Weakness of the Eack or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physics Powers, Dyspopies, 1 Angpor, Low Spirits, Confusion of ideas, Fall itation of the Heart, Timidity, Tromblings, Dunness of Sight er Giddiness, Disease of the Bomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of Vouth—those decading and destructive meetings which Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind. s which YOUNG MEN.

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 talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise bave entranced listening Schates with the thunders of el-ancace, or waked to echasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MAPRIAGE MARRIAGE,

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately contait Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNES Immediately cured and full vigor restored

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

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.

***Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left band side going from Baltimore street, 7 loors from the corner. Bu particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for Ignorant, Trifting Quacks, with false names, or Paltry Humbing Certificates, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSTON.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the mest eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most as consisting cures that were ever known. Many trouble with ringing in the cars and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended cometimes with derange ment of mind were cured immediately. TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. hodresses all those who having lajured them selves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary abit which ruins both body and mind, untiting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy enterts produced by early habits of youth, viz. Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Paipltation of the Heart, Dyspopsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, 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 evil effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and omaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and sympoma of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, in dulyed in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are alghtly 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 hopes of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of muture, and indulging in a cortain secret habit. Such persons must, before contem-

MAKKLAGE,
effect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary
computed computed happiness. Indeed

requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect heurly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the nielancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR OR, GANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the ragans are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and doublitated whe had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriaga, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion or the most fearful kind, speedily cured. TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations porformed by Dr. J., whitessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and regronsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES 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-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery detors him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, sc. progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that hourse from whence so traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly noison. mercury, ruit the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

To Steamses.—The Doctor's fintomas hang in his office. DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE. - When the misguide

AT Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply.

Remedies sent by Mail.

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Also, Flags, Union Breast Pins, Eagles, Union Rings Also, Fings, Union Breast Pins, page 11 at 11 at 12 address at very low prices. Call at 80HEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

UR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is ansurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully nation acal.

81 Market street, two doors cast of Fourth street, south the



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS-NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XVI.

HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

NO. 33.

Miscellaneons THE

ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF Universal Confidence & Patronage

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMAN, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testily to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Resterative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A tew testimonials only can be here given; see circular of more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been recleved, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due.—
My ago is about 50 years; the color of my hair abourn,
and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head
to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form; you it. Each
of these disagreeabilities increased with lime, and about
four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair
falling off the top of my head and threatening to make
me bald.

In this purposers and the same of think and about

falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color exceptrom dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to induce the use of two bothes only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruf ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the idmiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

TO O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York
My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Proc. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC tis effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience.—

Believe it all!

WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern names you will get more patron-

Believe it all!

Yours truly,

WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronago south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile Mercury, a strong Southern paper.

W. H. Kenedy.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. jyl3-daweow

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APPLES, PEANS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRIOUTS, and NEUTARINES, andard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLE-NUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOUSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, OF CHOICEST KINDS ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock

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or street planting, and a general assortment of Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

LANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer tat prices to suit the times.

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DAILY A LINE! Between Philadelphia

HAVEN, JERREY SHORE, WILLIAMSPORT, MUNOY UNIOSTOWN, WATSONTOWN, MILTON, LEWISBURG, NOCHHUMBERLAND, SUKBURY, TREVORTON, GEORGITOWN, LYRENSTOWN, MILLER-BURG, HALIFAY, DAUPHIN,

AND HARRISBURG. The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located the rayage will be at the lowest rates. A Conductor goes The Philaderman Drayage will be at the lowest rates. A Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the benot of FREED, WARD & FREED, No. 811 Mark et Steet, Phila delphia, by 6 o'clock P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight (always) as low as by any other line.
Particular attention paid by this line to prompt and
peetly delivery of all Harrisburg Coods.
The undersigned thankful for past patrons as hopes

strict attention to business to merit a connectance of same. Philadelphia and Reading epon. Feot of Market Stree , Harrisburg. i÷16-d6m

FRESH ARRIVAL

HOMONT, SHAKER CORN,

SPLIT PRAS, BARLEY,

MARROW FAT BRANS,

WHOLE PRAS, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices

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NEAR MARKET. Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth. CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

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M. H. LEE,

M. H. LEE,

ANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLAS,

PARASOIS and walking canes, will furnish
goods at LOWER PRICES than can be bought in any of
the Enstern cities. Country merchants will do well to
call and examine prices and quality, and convince themselves of this fact. HARRISBURG, PA.

selves of this fact. TO FARMERS!

DUTTER (good, sweet and fresh) in one pound rolls, and fresh EGGS in large and small quantities taken at all times and cash pai or groories given in exchange. "Regular market rates always paid WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. aug19

Opposite the Court House

TRE-PUBLISHED BY REQUEST. Decisions of Hon. John J. Pearson.

The following legal decisions of Hon. John Pearson, are deemed of sufficient importance to be published for the benefit of the community at large. It will be observed that they are distinguished for the legal acumen and impartialcounty, and writs of fieri facias were directed in each case to the sheriff of that county, who made a return that they were stayed by the implication." order of C. D. Eldred, an Associate Judge of that county, on the ground that the defendants were entitled to a stay of execution, pursuant to the act of the 21st of May, 1861; they having sufficient freeholds within the county to satisfy deht, interest, costs, &c.

Mr. Meredith, Attorney General, moved for an attachment against the Sheriff for failing to execute his writ according to law, and making an insufficient return thereto. Mr. Rawn, as attorney for the defendants, in the execution and in behalf of the Sheriff, opposed the mo-

BY THE COURT.

The suits in these cases were commenced and judgments obtained pursuant to the 12th Sect. of the act of 16th April, 1845, relative to de-faulting public officers, and its various supplements. On the judgments entered in Dauphin county writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponi can be issued to any county of the common wealth, and to more than one at the same time if deemed necessary, and the Sheriff of the county to which they are sent is to execute and make return thereof, as is required in cases of testatum writs. That is, he must have the writs entered, make his levy, and return it by mail to this county. In case of a sale on a writ of venditioni exponts, the deed must be acknowledged as required on writs of testatum. For every pur pose the judgment remains in this county, and the execution process is in the form of an original, not a testatum writ. This court alone has nal, not a testatum writ. This court alone has jurisdiction over the process, which extends to every part of the State, the judgment itself need not be, and is not entered elsewhere. The first section of the act of 21st of May, 1861, gives jurisdiction to the Court in which the judgment is entered, or a judge thereof in vacation, to order a stay of execution for one year from the 21st of May, 1861, o judgments previously entered, or for one year on those obtained subsequently, provided the defendant is the owner of real estate in the county in which the same is entered, or to which it has been transferred, worth sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt over worth sufficient to pay and satisfy the debt over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempt by law from execution. When a judgnent is transferred to another county than that in which it was originally obtained the execuion issues directly from the judgment so entered, and it is treated for almost every purpose as a judgment of that Court; of course, the stay of execution would be there ordered. The judge of a distant county has no authority over testation writs sent to the sheriff thereof, but if there is error or irregularity in the writ, or judgment on which it is issued, application must be made to the Court or a judge of the county in which the judgment was entered to correct or control the process. There is even less plausibility in the Court or a judge in a distant county attempting to control original writs issued on judgments entered in this Court, than in cases of testation writs: the whole pro-cess is under the control of this Court or the judges thereof, for every purpose. The judge in Lycoming county had no jurisdiction or power to order a stay of execution which must be done by those having jurisdiction over the judgment, and his order to the sheriff was a mere nullity. That officer might as well attempt to shelter himself under a decree of the town constable of Williamsport as under that of the judge of Lycoming county. He should have treated the order as a nullity and paid no attention to it, but have executed his writ unti stayed by a judge or the Court of this county. For failing to do this, and making an illegal re turn, he is in contempt, and an attachment must be awarded against him to be directed to

the coroner of Lycoming county, returnable to next term.

JNO. J. Prasson,

Pres't Judge. next term. On this decision being made, Mr. Rawn for the defendants moved for a rule to show cause why a stay of execution should not be ordered by this court under the act of the 21st of May intervention for the overthrow of the Govern 1861, which was opposed by Mr. Meredith, Attorney General, on the ground that the Commonwealth was not embraced by the act of Assembly. After consideration the following opinion was delivered by Pearson, President Judge:

The act of Assembly is broad and general in its expressions. It says "that upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, &c.," and the question is, does the stay apply to judgments entered in favor of the State, which it has obtained on account of money coming to itself in its sovereign capacity? The words embrace these judgments, but according to the established rules for interpreting electrics change these judgments, but according to the estab-lished rules for interpreting statutes should they be applied to those held by the socyreign which here is the State of Pennsylvania? It is laid down as a rudimental principle of the En-glish law that "the king shall not be restrained of a liberty or right he had before by the gen-eral words of an act of Parliament, if the king be not named in the act."—Dwarries on the statutes 523. Again, when the king has any prerogative, estate, right, title or interest, by the general words of an act of Parliament he shall not be barred of them.—Idem p 524.

There are some exceptions to these general put in a condition of complete defense, but they are for purposes and chiecks not. For any mation may be said to wol-There are some exceptions to these general put in a condition of complete defense. Put they are for purposes and objects not within our present inquiry. The general principle of immunity from the operation of statutes when not expressly named, or clearly embraced by implication from the new real edition of provided and when it falls it shows that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might by implication from the nature and objects of possibly come. The measures which the executive law, has been claimed by the sovereign tive can adopt in this emergency are such only States of this Union and by none more so than our own. It was held in Johnson v. Irvine, 3 provided. The President is putting forth the S. & R. 292, and Bogly v. Wallace 16 S. & R. most diligent efforts to execute these mess-245, that the State is not embraced in the stat- ures and we have the great satisfaction of

given that being a sovereign State, like the during its recent extra session with these mea-king, it is not bound unless named. The United States and the several States were not wished for the fortification of our sea and lake named in the bankrupt law, and are therefore not bound by it, although the expressions as to plied themselves by independent and separate the discharge of the bankrupt from liability are action to the support and aid of the federal Govquite as broad and general as those of the act exament in its arduous responsibility. The inder consideration.

It is said in the State vs. Garland 7 Iredel, North Carolina rep. 48 that general statutes do not bind the sovereign unless expressly named in them. In the State of Maryland it is decided "as a general rule in the interpretation of legislative acts they will not be construed tinguished for the legal acumen and impartiality which have made Judge Pearson so eminent unless the State is expressly named, or is intended by necessary implication."—The State is Milburn. 9 Gill. 105. Such is the doctrine wealth obtained judgments in three several of the courts of Illinois. 4 Gilm. 20; also of cases against the sureties of a defaulting public dississippi. 28 Miss. rep. 159. It is decided in officer. The defendants all resided in Lycoming the United States vs. Thomas. Crabbs R. 207. "General words in a statute do not include or bind the United States as a sovereign power It is bound only by express terms or necessary

We thus perceive that the immunity of the sovereign from the binding effect of its own laws, when not named therein, is as clearly settled in this country as in England, and although we might consider it more consonant with jus tice for the legislature to tie up the hands of the State from the collection of its debts than those of private individuals, as they are the di-rect representatives of the one, and have no right to interfere with the contracts of the other, yet we are constrained to say that not being named, nor refered to in the act of as-sembly, the State process cannot be stayed in its effect, and its debtor cannot demand

The motion for a stay of execution is refused and the rules dismissed JOHN J. PEARSON

From our Morning Edition. From Washington.

the Steamer Saranac. Safety of THE RETURN OF SECRETARY CAMERON

Illness of the Assistant Secretary of War IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO THE SEABOARD

STATES. New Rebel Batteries on the Potomac. FEDERAL STEAMERS FIRED INTO. Twenty or Thirty Shots Fired at the

Pawnee. NO INJURY DONE TO HER.

Leesburg. DYCHANCE OF DDISONER ANTICIPATED.

Washington, Oct. 16. The Navy Department is satisfied, from the official information in its possession, that the steamer Saranac is at San Francisco undergoing repairs. It is, therefore, untrue that she was recently lost off the mouth of the Mississippi in

storm Secretary Cameron has telegraphed that h will return to Washington by to-morrow morn

Assistant Secretary of War Thomas A. Scott is confined at home by sickness. The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan of New York, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Oct. 14, 1861. To His Excellency, the Governor of the State New York :

Six :- The present insurrection had not ever revealed itself in arms, when disloyal citizens hastened to a foreign country to involve their ment and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeal to some of the more important States with out success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain contented with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are undoubtedly endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and by indirection, taking advantage of the embarrassments of ag-riculture, manufactures and commerce in foreigh countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and

friendship.

I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. nevertheless, necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible augin market rates always paid given in exchange. Regular market rates always paid given in exchange. Regular market rates always paid wm. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Opposite the Court House several other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. In the Court the favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor, aid and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor are favor and and support of loyal passeveral other cases in our books. The favor are favor and and support of loyal passeveral oth

law of the United States, and the reason is efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed coasts. In previous wars loyal States have apernment in its arduous responsibility. The

same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying on the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the people of the loyal States, the Presi-dent has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and the perfection of the defenses of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means and the expenditure ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defense there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do and provide for its reimbursement. Should these suggestions be accepted the Presi dent: will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you and to su perintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

It has been ascertained that the rebels have withdrawn part of the force they had at Acquia Creek, and placed it in new batteries, which vesterday fired on some of our steamers. They have mounted thirty-two pound guns in the batteries, which occupy commanding points on the river for a distance of six miles. During last night they fired on and sunk a small

pungy. ping point just before daybreak this morning, and unmolested passed the rebel battery, but the Pawnee following in short time thereafter was fired on, between twenty and thirty shots bethis afternoon from the lower Potomac, it is ascertained that both vessels had safely passed beyond all reach of danger from the rebel bat-

George Eustis, late member of Congress from besides those who suffer for treason and other Louisana, and nephew of Mr. Corcoran, the crimes. During the reign of the Stuarts, and banker of this city, has gone to England as the rebel Secretary of Legation.

A new Union paper has been started at Rockville, Md. Despatches received this morning from Gen.

Banks' command represent all quiet. Rumors prevail that the rebels are retreat ing from Leesburg. General Anderson did not reach here to-day, greatly to the disappointment of the Philadel-

Department. Rumored Retreat of the Rebels from Sir James Ferguson, Bart., and Hon. Mr. Burke, M. P., of England, arrived here to-day,

> der a flag of truce. It is believed here that the order just issued relative to an exchange of prisoners, will

hoth sides. It will be some days before we can receive official accounts of the affairs at Santa Rosa and alting the character of the people. in the Mississippi. But it is generally believed in both cases, it will turn out that the rebels were worsted.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

Return of a Prisoner Captured by the Rebels. MUTINY AMONG THE REBEL REGIMENTS.

Their Army Greatly Demoralized WAR AGAINST THE LIQUOR DEALERS. ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC.

Payment of the Pennsylvania Troops

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 14. One of the soldiers of the New York 34th. captured with others two weeks ago while on a miles, the day before. scout opposite Col. Le Dew's encampment, returned yesterday. He was taken to Fairfax Court House from whence he escaped. He reports that there are no large bodies of rebel troops between Great Falls and Leesburg.

Two of the six or eight rebel regiments which paid our troops their respects at Great Falls three weeks ago have mutinied and left the

It is stated that the remainder of the force are scattered between Winchester, Martinsburg Sheppardstown and Hancock. There is a full regiment at the latter place, which from the fact of it being the only post where salt could be obtained it was thought of sufficient importance to protect by a superior force. This accounts for the sudden disappearance from this quarter of the rebel army.

War against liquor and liquor dealers is being successfully carried on. Thousands of dol-

already. drunken tract of 960 acres, with sheep, niggers, hogs, and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. a citizen but one of their own number. The

Some regiments have not been fully supplied with their outfit of winter clothing and have been seriously reminded of the fact by the past

Steam Printing Office.

id to execute JOB and BOOK done at any other mentin the country.

Marriges and Deaths to be charged as regular ad-All was quiet along the Potomac vesterday and to-day from Great Falls to the mouth of the Seneca.

The individual who sold the liquor to the Connecticut Fifth was arrested by Provost guard and is now in charge of the Marshal.

Letters directed to the Connecticut Fifth should now be directed to Williamsport. Md.

Jack Cross, the noted secessionist, whose residence was within the lines of the pickets of the New York Thirty-fourth, socretly returned home this week. On receipt of information to this effect he was arrested and sent to Pooleville for trial.

The Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth received two month's payment yesterday. Two month's more pay and allowances will be due on the first of next month.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO. THE CITIZENS AND INDIANS LOYAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. The Indian agent for New Mexico, Mr. Steck, has just arrived here, direct from that Territory. Previous to his departure, all the principal men of the Navajoe Indians came to Santa Fe and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of those of Arizona, where a small force of Texans have possession

through the treachery of Col. Loring. All is quiet in the Territory. The Federal force therein, under Col. Canby, who commands that milltary department, is from twelve to fifteen hundred, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. Steck repre-The steamer Mount Vernon reached the ship- sents the people as loyal to a man. The object of the rebels is represented as being to seize the Government stores rather than to endeavor to conquer the country. There were no disturbances on the Plains, and when the stock was ing thrown toward her. The Pawnee accord- passing over them, the Indians were in the best ing to orders made no response. By an arrival possible humor, from the fact of receiving their presents and annuities.

> CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND .- During the reign of Henry VIII, no less than 72,000 persons were executed for theft alone, in England, creased to 220, and men and women were hanged for stealing a sixpence, or a yard of cotton cloth. At length inquiring mind began, at the commencement of the century, to find out that the severity of the punishment did not restrain from crime, which seemed to be regulated by other laws—including poverty and ignorance.
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> When Sir S. Romilly, in 1810, passed a bill through the House of Commons, repealing the

law making it a capital offence to steal the value of five shillings, the Lords threw it out, and six greatly to the disappointment of the Philadel phia Committee appointed to present a sword to him. Some of them have gone home.

Walton J. Smith, son of the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed Chief Clerk of that could not sleep safely in their beds if the capital offence of stealing forty shillings should be re-pealed." Lord Ellenborough declared he "did from Manassas and Bichmond, via Norfolk, un-and Lord Eldon was piteous in his complaints. At present the punishment of death is only inflicted in cases of murder and treason, and experience shows that the employment of the hangman as a moral teacher has utterly failed. speedily lead to an exchange of nearly all on and that the influence of well-paid employment, cheap food and improved sanitary conditions is far more effective in diminishing crime, and ex-

> THERE are certain relics of barbarism still standing in England, which the tide of Christian civilization in every other country boasting life and light has been able to sweep utterly away. One of the most deeply imbedded of all these disgraceful remains is that heterogenious monstrosity, the clerical justice of the peace. One of these rustic monsters in Southeastern England, Rev. T. J. Marsham, who preaches protherly love to the coequal children of one Father on Sunday, and on Monday sentences his starving inferiors to jail, condemned a poor hungry hop-picker with a baby in her arms, to pay a line of seven shillings and two pence (a dollar and three-quarters—nearly one week's wages) or be committed to the work-house for wages) or be committed to the work-house for seven days' hard labor. Why? Had she been guilty of aggravated assault and battery? No. In passing through a farmer's field she had picked up two wilted and partly worm-eaten turnips, already pulled from the ground-eaten one of them raw, and taken the other home to boil for the baby. When she was sentenced by this Draco Parson, she and the baby had already been kept in the slation-house twenty-four hours. She had walked from London, with the child on her back, a distance of thirty

A CUBAN PHYSICIAN having been robbed to a serious extent in his tobacco works, discovered the thief by the following ingenious artifree the their by the following ingenious arti-fice. Having called his negro slaves together, he addressed them thus:—"My friends, the Great Spirit appeared to me during the night, and told me that the person who stole my money should, at this instant—this very instant— have a parrot's feather at the point of his nose." On this announcement, the thief, anxfous to find out if his guilt had declared itself, put his finger up to his nose. "Man," cried put his finger up to his nose. "Man," cried the master instantly, "tis thou who hast rob-bed me; the Great Spirit has just told me so!"

SEQUESTRATION OF THE MONTICELLO ESTATE. A petition has been filed for the sequestration of "Monticello," the former home of Jefferson, now owned by Uriah P. Levy, a captain in the Lincoln Navy, and occupied by his brother, who is alleged to be disaffected towards the Confederate Government. The estate comprises 360 acres of land in Albemarle county, assessed lars worth have been destroyed and confiscated at \$20 per acre, together with improvements valued at \$2,800; besides this there is another

A vicious practice has grown up of giving perpetrators of the riotous act are under arrest the officers of the army their pay at the expiration of the month, if they choose to ask for and are to be tried by court martial.

A violous practice has given by their pay at the expiration of the month, if they choose to ask for a tried by the payment been fully supplied it, while the soldiers were obliged to wait till the two months had elapsed. The Paymaster General has decided that colonel and private which officers are paid more frequently than soldiers will henceforth be ratified by him.