THE TELEGRAPH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,
BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6¼ cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged $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:

Single subscribers per year.....$2 00
Seven " " 12 00
Ten " " 15 00

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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 newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XVI. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 19, 1861. NO. 35.

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Half Square,	one day	$0 25
"	one week	1 00
"	one month	2 00
"	three months	3 00
"	six months	5 00
"	one year	8 00
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"	one week	2 00
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"	one year	15 00

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☞ Marriges and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy 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 or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

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

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

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 hand side going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for *Ignorant, Trifling Quacks*, with false names, or *Paltry Humbug 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. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most 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 astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head 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.

Dr. J. addresses all those who having injured themselves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

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, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.

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 emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

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 slightly 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 nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

effect 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

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of 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 performed by Dr. J., witnessed 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 responsibility*, 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 deters 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, &c., progressing on with *frightful* rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *deadly poison, mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

TO STRANGERS.—The Doctor's diplomas hang in his office.

☞ Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply.
☞ Remedies sent by Mail.
☞ No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.
apr17-dawly

All Work Promised in One Week

104.
PENNSYLVANIA
STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
104 *Market Street between 4th and 5th*,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

WHERE every description of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
DODGE & CO., Proprietors.
Nov3-dawly

SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE.
(NEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE.)
UNION ENVELOPES.

NOTE PAPER, of six different designs, printed in two colors, sold by the thousand and by the ream at City Cash prices.

Also, Flags, Union Breast Pins, Eagles, Union Rings and Badges at very low prices. Call at
may3 SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call.
KELLER'S
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, South side.

Miscellaneous.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
Universal Confidence & Patronage

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMAN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular or 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 received, 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 felt no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due.—My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn 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 upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, 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 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 except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff 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 admiration 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.

Alamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To PROF. 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 its 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! 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 patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong Southern paper.
W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion, and the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

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. 1y13-dawtw

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment!

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLE NUTS, &c., RASSBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, OF CHOICEST KINDS

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetry and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting, and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

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

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
sep25-2md

PEIFFER'S
DAILY LINE!
Between Philadelphia
LOCK HAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WILLIAMSPORT, MUNCY, UNIONTOWN, WATSONTOWN, MILTON, LEWISBURG, NORTHUMBERLAND, SUNBURY, TRENTON, GEORGETOWN, LYKENSTOWN, MILLERSBURG, HALIFAX, DAUPHIN,
AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located the 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 Depot of FREED, WARD & FREED, No. 811 Market Street, Philadelphia, by 5 o'clock P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight (always) as low as by any other line.

Particular attention paid by this line to prompt and speedy delivery of all Harrisburg goods.

The undersigned thankful for past patronage hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
T. PEIFFER,
Philadelphia and Reading Depot,
Foot of Market Sqre Harrisburg.
je16-d6m

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
HOMONY, BEANS,
SAMP, GRITTY,
HOMONY, SHAKER COORN,
SPLIT PEAS, BARLEY,
MARROW FAT BEANS,
WHITE PEAS, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES
feb16 WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

ALDERMAN.
HENRY PEFFER.
OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW,)
NEAR MARKET.
Residence, Chestnut street near Fourth.
CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.
my12 dtf

WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY!
No. 69, Market Street, below Third,
HARRISBURG, PA.

M. H. LEE,
MANUFACTURER OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS and WALKING CANES, will furnish goods at LOWER PRICES than can be bought in any of the Eastern cities. Country merchants will do well to call and examine prices and quality, and convince themselves of this fact.
aug22-dly.

TO FARMERS!

BUTTER (good, sweet and fresh) in one pound rolls, and fresh EGGS in large and small quantities taken at all times and cash paid or groceries given in exchange. Regular market rates always paid.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
Opposite the Court House.
aug19

SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!! It is not objectionable when from a CIGAR purchased at KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

Later from Harper's Ferry.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT BY THE REBELS.

THE ENEMY AGAIN REPULSED

The Captured Cannon doing Good Service.

BURNING OF THE MILL BY THE REBELS.

They take the Miller Prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

A gentleman direct from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, announces that the rebels again appeared on Louden and Bolivar Heights this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces, who are under the command of Major Gould and supported with artillery.

Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured from the rebels on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of Mr. A. G. Herr and took the miller prisoner, who they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the 12,000 bushels of wheat being brought there to grind.

The firing was in progress when our informant left. The women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore, in anticipation of the town being burned. Maj. Gould was throwing shot and shell from Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until his reinforcements could reach him.

Col. Geary's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of his leg, caused by the explosion of a shell.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The Rebels Intend Making Another Attempt to Cross the Potomac.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTERS EXPECTED.

Heavy Firing Heard in the Direction of Lewensville.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 17.

A gentleman from Berlin informs us that intelligence reached Point Rocks, to the effect that the enemy's forces which retreated back to the foot of the mountains of the Shenandoah Valley, on the approach of the sickly season along the river line, left their retreat, and are now pushing for the Potomac in large numbers.

It is stated that they had reached Charlestown, and would make their appearance at every ford or crossing on the upper Potomac. Should this intelligence be confirmed, and I place credit in the statement, it is not unlikely we may have serious encounters before the next week.

A ride from Great Falls to Edward's Ferry, yesterday, proves that all was quiet on that frontier. Heavy and continued firing was heard here yesterday morning and forenoon in the direction of Lewensville or Fairfax Court House.

Col. Webster, of the Massachusetts Twelfth, has returned to his regiment in improved health. His command is perhaps among the best drilled and disciplined of the whole army, and is noted with pride by every Massachusetts visitor.

Mr. Canterbury, on behalf of the state government, visited the regiment yesterday to look into their condition and wants.

Later From Washington.

THE REBELS STILL RETREATING.

The War Steamer Pensacola Goes Down the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

Quite an excitement prevailed in this city this morning on the report of scouts and others that the enemy are retiring still further into Virginia, having no pickets this side of Fairfax, about twenty miles from Washington. They have now entirely abandoned their late advanced lines, stretching from Fairfax Station to Vienna.

It has been generally supposed that the rebel batteries on the Potomac were chiefly designed to prevent the new war steamer Pensacola, lately fitted out at the Navy Yard here, from going out to sea. Yet the Pensacola has passed them untouched.

Brigadier-General Stevens, late Governor of Oregon, has just been assigned to an important appointment as a Military Governor, a post well suited to him.

Among the deaths in the hospitals here are the following Pennsylvania soldiers: John B. Young, of the Forty-seventh Regiment; G. W. Cooper, of the Eighth, and Theodore Shafer, of the First.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Cotton steady, and sales at 21¼@21½. Flour quiet. Sales of 22,000 bbls. at $5 20@$5 40 for State, $5 70@$5 90 for Ohio, and $6 10@$6 25 for Southern. Wheat steady. Sales of 218,000 bus. at $1 19@$1 21 for Chicago Spring, $1 20@$1 25 for Milwaukie Club, $1 30@$1 34 for Real Western, and $1 45@$1 47 for White Kentucky. Corn firm. Sales of 219,000 bus. at 59@62c. Pork firm. Whisky firm at 21½@22.

FROM KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Louisville Considered Safe from Attack.

IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.

Yesterday Gen. Sherman telegraphed an urgent demand for reinforcements, and in the evening, when Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville, dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. Sherman by special trains.

These troops are doubtless now well on their way, and apprehensions for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed. Everything indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the Central Kentucky column.

The *Gazette* of this city in an editorial makes the following statements:

"When the Secretary of War went to St. Louis, he carried an order from the President to General Fremont, removing him from the command of the western department, and instructing him to transfer to General Hunter. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of war.

"His visit to the western department convinced him that a change in command was positively required, and he presented the order to Gen. Fremont, who asked a delay for a few days in execution of an order, but his removal was decided to take place next week, and will probably be made on Tuesday.

"The Secretary of War also ordered that modifications should be made on Gen. Fremont's operations at St. Louis in respect to the fortifications, contracts and military appointments."

A CONTRADICTION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.

The *Republican* learns that the fortifications around the city have not been suspended, and that the guns will be mounted and everything completed within eight days. It also says, that $4,000,000 will arrive here next week to pay off the Government indebtedness.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

SKIRMISH AT PILOT KNOB.

The Rebels Repulsed with a Heavy Loss.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.

The following dispatch has been received from an officer at Pilot Knob, dated 10 o'clock last night.

Maj. Gavitt, of the 1st Indiana cavalry, made an attack on the enemy this morning. When discovering the strength and position of the rebels, he fell back upon Col. Alexander's force of 600 infantry, of the 21st Illinois regiment, and one piece of artillery.

The enemy followed, fighting all the way.—Major Gavitt then got his gun in position, and concealing his infantry, caused a part of his command to retreat further, thus drawing the enemy into ambuscade, and forcing him to fall back with a heavy loss.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.

The rebel General, Hawthorne, of the Mississippi Brigade, now at Hopkinsville, has transferred the post office at that place to the charge of a rebel postmaster, and through him the towns of Southern Kentucky are regularly supplied with the Southern mails, under the authority of the rebel Postmaster-General.

It is reported that General Hardee is in command at Bowling Green, with ten thousand troops, including two thousand Texans, whom, from their wild appearance, the people there take to be Indians.

There is quite an accumulation of Southern bound travelers at our hotels, who find it impossible to get through our lines.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.—One thousand eight hundred men are the total number of persons employed in the Washington Navy Yard at this time. All the guns at this yard are being rifled. Several are in the lathes, and more ready to be put through the same process, a great many have been finished. At the ordnance foundry there are casting now nothing but brass pieces—twelve-pounders generally. During the past month only twelve guns were cast. Previous to this time they averaged about one a day. In this foundry they run about one ton of iron per day into shot and shell. Fifty-one is the total number of men employed in the foundry in question. Orders have been received to get out immediately as large an amount of projectiles as possible. At the iron foundry, where there are ninety men employed, they ran on Monday (night and day) about seventeen tons of iron into shot, shell, grape and canister. Of this amount four hundred were nine and ten-inch solid shot. During the last six weeks at this shop they have run about ten tons of iron per day into the projectiles specified above.—*National Intelligencer.*

WHEN a certain Oriental potentate wants to ruin one of his principal subjects, he makes him a present of a white elephant, which the poor man is obliged to keep, and by which, therefore, he is soon financially eaten up. In this country the fashionable mamma, who contrives to inveigle a soft young man into marriage with her expensive daughter, saddles him with an incumbrance corresponding exactly to the white elephant in every speedily reducing him to ruin, and, as it were, eating him out of house and home.

The Telegraph.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP PERRYPOINT, LANGLEY,
Fairfax Co., Va., Oct. 13, 1861.

Dear Telegraph:—Having been encamped at Camp Curtin for quite a length of time, we became very much attached to you. Thinking your numerous readers would perhaps be interested in hearing from the 6th Reserve and the Buck Tails, I pen the following. We have been encamped at Tennallytown for many weeks, and several times called out for marching, which resulted in disappointment, the boys having no show for a fight. However, on Monday morning, Sept. 30th, we were ordered to prepare for a march, having learned that the enemy were about attempting to cross the Potomac somewhere in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge. Accordingly every man buckled on his armor, and in a short time we were on the march. We went some three-quarters of a mile, joined the rest of the brigade, and halted in the road opposite the Pennsylvania 4th, where we waited something over two hours, when "Attention Battallion," was given, and the boys marched very indignantly back to camp, to eat their two days' rations in their tents on the old ground. Having been previously called out under similar circumstances, a great deal of chagrin seemed manifest at not meeting the enemy. The weather was very warm, and being somewhat excited we perspired freely. Things went on swimingly for several days, when on Monday following, we were ordered to move to the camp then occupied by the Pennsylvania 4th. We thought this a strange move, but obeyed without a murmur, knowing a soldier's first duty to be obedience. We finally pitched our tents, and had all nicely arranged about 4 p. m., when it commenced raining, and closed up with a terrific hail storm. The night was cold and wet, and the day following (Tuesday) very cold, making the great blue coats come good to the soldiers. During the day several from the Fifth regiment visited us. We witnessed some excitement and were considerably amused attending, for the first time, election in camp. The ballot boxes used in company I were two cigar boxes, one tin box, one soldiers' cap and a pair of Government shoes. Election day closed with a few brushes, caused by the "mischief maker *King Alcohol*. The weather continued cold and damp. On Wednesday a. m. notice was given that the Sixth were to go on picket duty; accordingly arrangements were made to go, the haversacks, canteens and blankets being laid out. Three o'clock p. m. was the time we were to start. About two o'clock an order came and we were commanded to be ready to march. Thinking it would result as it had previous done the boys made but little preparation. We started (after joining the rest of the brigade) down the road leading to the Chain Bridge, most of us thinking that would be the stopping place. We marched very fast, some of the time on double quick, reaching the Bridge in about half an hour. Soon we were crossing to the Virginia shore, and then, for the first time, did we think we would tread on Virginia soil. When we were convinced of the fact the Sixth commenced a tremendous cheering, followed by the "Buck Tails," who made the valley along the Potomac ring. We passed several encampments and squads of infantry and cavalry of Vermont volunteers. We marched some six miles in a northerly direction and were finally halted to bivouac in an open clover field. It was cloudy and dark when we stopped, and having no wood, and commanded to build no fires, all were soon down upon their blankets and knapsacks, having no other covering. I uncovered my face several times during the night, forgetting only as the cold reminded me, that instead of Uncle Sam's sheeting we could see the dark clouds standing over us, threatening to wet our covering, as had the damp grass and earth our under blankets. Early in the morning the boys began moving about, and many were getting potatoes and cabbage from a farmer who lived near by, who we think to be *secesh*. Soon we were on the march. We went about a mile and stopped in a clover field, where we now are, some of the boys without their tents, the baggage wagons only bringing a part. It commenced raining, and those without tents procured some rails and giving them a little slant and covering with hay, which we found close, good sleeping apartments were thus formed.

Our location is a pleasant one, with farm houses short distance apart, which are now left desolate, the owners being secessionists. The neatest one was owned by a man by the name of W. S. Muse, who was captain in the U. S. N., but is now an officer in the Confederate army. A quantity of furniture was left in the house. The building was taken for hospital use in the 6th, and finally the house converted in a hospital. On Friday, the 11th, a party of us went and called on the "Buck-tails" and several Vermont regiments, all in fine spirits, the former in particular being well drilled and desirous of a brush. All the Pennsylvania Reserve corps are encamped nearly together and awaiting marching orders. We are constantly drilling, and shall continue so to do until an advance movement is made, and with the thousands that surround Washington, and Gen. McClellan to lead them *we must conquer*.

Respectfully, J. G. C.,
Company I, Sixth regiment.

Encouraging News from Southwest Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 15.]

The news from the southwest is altogether very encouraging. Price's army are making their escape from Gen. Fremont, but the retreat is having a more disastrous effect upon them than the loss of a battle could possibly have. At every step of his march his army is decreasing, and becoming more and more demoralized.

We have it from thoroughly reliable sources, that large numbers are deserting from him every day. That the greatest discontent and distress prevails among them, and the whole army of state troops is only kept from falling to pieces and deserting *en masse* by the terror held over them that whenever they go they will be remorselessly hunted down by the Union troops, and indiscriminately butchered or hung as traitors.

Price, no doubt, thoroughly understands how little reliance is to be placed upon these men, and being unable to restore confidence by making a stand and giving Fremont battle, is hastening to fall back into Arkansas upon reinforcements from the more thoroughly disaffected States. It is well known now that he will take up his winter quarters in Arkansas, but whether our army will suffer him to remain there quietly remains to be seen.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Operations of the Rebel Forces.

The Louisville papers of Monday and Tuesday, received to-day, contain several items concerning the progress of the campaign in Kentucky. The *Journal* has the following news from the rebel headquarters:

"A gentleman direct from Bowling Green says that when he left there John C. Breckinridge was just getting up to make a speech. He states also that Col. Hardee, lately in command in Arkansas and Missouri, had joined Buckner with his troops, and that Buckner's numbers were now from twenty-five to thirty thousand. Another gentleman just from Bowling Green estimates Buckner's force at twenty-five thousand.

"It is very difficult to decide what should be believed. If troops from Missouri are pouring into Kentucky, the fact would seem to indicate that the Confederates intend for the present to give Missouri up to Fremont. Supposing the statements we have received to be correct, the enemy has now nearly eighty thousand men on Kentucky soil, and the number will now, no doubt, be soon increased, unless Gen. Fremont shall speedily depart on his great expedition down the Mississippi.

"A Mississippi officer at Bowling Green says that the Confederates have at no time had any other thought than to make Kentucky the main theatre of the war. Well, it shall go hard, but they find her the hottest theatre they ever set foot in—too hot, we trust, to hold them long."

ZOLLICOFFER'S POSITION.

General Zollicoffer, though said to have retreated, is yet at Cumberland Ford with his main force, while his advance is in Laurel county, at Loudon and in that vicinity, ravaging the country and driving the people from their homes. We are informed on good authority, says the *Journae*, that he has not more than from four to six thousand men.

BUCKNER DISAPPOINTED.

It is reported that General Buckner has found himself, in his invasion of Kentucky, deeply disappointed. His friends in Louisville and throughout the state, gave him the strongest assurances, that, if he would come to Louisville or even to Bowling Green at the head of a force capable of maintaining its position for a short time, reinforcements would immediately pour in by thousands, rendering his army too powerful to be resisted.

Unquestionably he came with the full conviction that these assurances would be verified, but he finds them all falsified. There is good reason to believe, that, at the utmost, not more than a thousand men have joined him since his his arrival in the state, and that scarcely any are joining him now. In a late speech to soldiers and citizens, he gave utterance to his disappointed feelings in strong terms.

REBEL VANDALISM.

The Frankford *Commonwealth* has information from the southeastern counties which shows that acts of unparalleled atrocity have been committed upon citizens in that region. In Barboursville they took possession of the residence of G. M. Adams, tore up his carpets, destroyed his furniture, and converted his house into a culinary establishment.

The finest private residences in Barboursville have been converted into stables for the horses of this thieving band, and the most wanton destruction of property has marked the progress of these invaders. In Laurel they visited the farm of Jacob Hackney, tore down his house, destroyed his fences, made his place a scene of desolation, deprived him of his winter clothing, and utterly ruined this poor, honest and unoffending man. The leading citizens have been compelled to fly from home in order to save themselves from personal outrage.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GREEN RIVER BRIDGE.

A high officer from the camp at Nolin brings intelligence that the rebels have at length done what they have for some time been threatening—destroyed the noble railroad bridge across the Green River. The demolition of this grand structure clearly indicates that the rebels, in spite of their vaunted strength at Bowling Green, are afraid of the advance of Rousseau's troops.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO WASHINGTON.—The master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has published a notice which is important to parties forwarding packages of goods to Washington, to the address of either soldiers or civilians, as freight over the Washington Branch Railroad. On and after to-day the company will require prepayment in Baltimore on all freight shipped for Washington, to be delivered at the earliest possible hour. None will be received after 8 P. M. No initials or signs will be regarded as a direction, and all packages so marked will be refused. The full name of the party for whom the package is intended, or his consignee, must be legibly marked on every package and parcel so forwarded. The company has found the enactment and enforcement of these rules necessary in consequence of the great increase in the shipment of miscellaneous packages to the capital, and their accumulation at the depot there by the consignees' want of promptness in removing them.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HOLLINS.—The rebel commodore, who is reported to have sunk the sloop-of-war Preble, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and who brags that he "peppered" the whole blockading fleet (of course he did not *salt* them, for rebeldom practices close economy in such matters just now,) is the same illustrious hero who bombarded Greytown during Pierce's Administration. The gallant manner in which he threw shot and shell into a few negro huts on that memorable occasion, while the darkeys had no guns to return the fire, leads to the belief that he might now attempt equally magnificent enterprises; and when the facts concerning the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi are known, it is probable they will quite equal the Grey town bombardment, and add new glories to the name of "Hollins."

HOW LOUISVILLE ESCAPED.—It is stated as a fact, by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Gen. Buckner, with 8,000 men, was proceeding to Louisville by railroad, while the people of that city were unconscious of their peril. At Green river a young man became aware of Buckner's purpose, and ran forward to a switch a short distance beyond Green river, pried it open, and so allowed the train to plow its way into the earth. This detained the rebels twenty-four hours, and meanwhile the people of Louisville became aware of their danger and prepared for it—Buckner remaining at Green river instead of going forward to the city.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has advertised its annual meeting to be held at West Chester on the 24th instant. William Loyd Garrison is among the invited speakers.