

THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS—SINGLE: FORTNIGHTLY... THE TELEGRAPH is published twice a week during the session of the Legislature...

Pennsylvania Telegraph

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS - NEUTRAL IN NONE"

VOL XVIII HARRISBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 1, 1862 NO 28.

Miscellaneous

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS...

RESPECTIVELY invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of Groceries...

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Medical

DR. JOHNSON'S 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, Abolutions of the Menses and Headier, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Langor, Liver Spasms, Confusion of Ideas, Paralysis of the Heart, Trembling, Dizziness, Loss of Sight or Sightless, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrific disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—these and every practical malady to which the human system is liable, the most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

Young Men—Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Habits, and find their health and spirits declining, and who are afflicted with a uniformly grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have embraced illustrious careers with the thunders of eloquence or rank to ennoble the living life, may call with full confidence.

Marriage—Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, debilitation, &c., or of any disease, which may place himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

Organic Weakness—Immediately Cured, and full vigor restored. This distressing Affection—which renders life miserable, and which is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to say that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and distressing diseases to which the body and mind are liable. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Paralysis of the Heart, Indigestion, Constipation, Debility, a Weakness of the Frame, Gough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street. Let him side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner of Second and Third streets, and a few doors from the corner of Second and Third streets.

A Cure Warranted in Two Days. No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

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

Take Particular Notice—Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence in sexual habits, themselves both body and mind, uniting them for either business, study, or recreation, and the melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Trembling, Dizziness, Headaches, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Metallurgy—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Duplication of Spirits, Evil Forbodings, Avers on to Society, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Trillidity, &c., are some of the evil products.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, nervous and dissipated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

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

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

Marriage—reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote marital happiness. In marriage, without these, the journey through life becomes a wearisome pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Disease of Imprudence—When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it is too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who are best qualified to cure him, and he is obliged to neglect his health, delay till the constitutional symptoms of the disease have become general, and he is obliged to resort to a course of medicine, which is attended with great expense, and often with fatal consequences.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant quacks, who by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the rest of life miserable.

Strangers—Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlicensed and unqualified Prescribers, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who cry Dr. Johnson's advertisements, or style themselves in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians incapable of curing, they keep you trifling months after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnson is the only Physician, always in his office. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and he is the only one in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world.

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

Skin Diseases speedily Cured—Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSON, M. D. Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Our newly replenished stock of Toilet Soap and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and is of the highest quality, and of the most elegant and useful designs. It is sold by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW Orleans Sugars, white and brown, just received and for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Corner Front and Market Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

TOBACCO and cigars of all kinds, for sale by

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The Telegraph

[DEFERRED CORRESPONDENCE] The 18th Regiment Pa. Militia

IN CAMP NEAR GREENCASTLE, Sept. 24. This has been a high day for this regiment.

Organized on the 18th inst., it started at once on its destination, Col. Ralph L. Macloy commanding. After vexatious and most annoying delays it reached Chambersburg about 8 o'clock next morning, having been in the camp nineteen hours, including the whole night. At Chambersburg the regiment was ordered to proceed to Hagerstown, which it did without disembarking. Swiftly as the train ran this part of the journey, though through a fine country and enlivened by almost constant cheers along the line, was still tedious. Thence it marched somewhat more than a mile out the road to Williamsport, within short supporting distance of the extreme advance lines of the Penn'a. Militia.

The ordinary afternoon orders were received to return our duties there being ended. Obediently, though reluctantly, the 18th took up the line of march to Greencastle. Here, with admirable and soldier-like patience, it awaited transportation from Sunday morning till Thursday evening. On Wednesday, however, it became obvious that it would soon move. After a most delightful and refreshing prayer meeting, conducted by Major John Crawford Brown, notice was given of a meeting of the regiment at headquarters. Almost every one out on duty was quickly assembled.

The meeting was organized by appointing the following officers: President—Shick Benthly, Company G, of Washington, Pa.

Vice Presidents—J. J. Zercher, Company A; H. J. Reno, Company B; Freeman Jones, Company C; Daniel Gremberlin, Company D; Samuel Heil, Company E; Albert Thompson, Company F; O. O. Haus, Company G; Wm. Linn, Company H; James Irwin, Company I; Jerome Thompson, Company K.

Secretaries—Wm. J. Thompson, Company F; E. T. Kohback, Company F; John Templeton, Company H.

The President, with his peculiar earnestness, brevity, perspicuity and power, at once awakened the deepest interest in the regiment, in the objects of the meeting.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Company G, read the following: "The act which the Governor of Pennsylvania made for the organization of the militia of this State, has accomplished its purpose. The State has not been invaded, the vile hosts have been defeated by the Union army in a desperate battle on ground chosen by themselves; and the soil of Maryland is not now polluted by a single armed traitor; therefore,

Resolved, That as we responded cheerfully to the call for defence, we as willingly lay down our arms and return to our peaceful pursuits, overthrowing the associations here formed under such important circumstances as among the most interesting of our lives.

Resolved, That the superior and subordinate officers of this regiment are entitled to our hearty thanks for their gentlemanly and soldierlike bearing to us all, and we tender them our congratulations in the separation.

Resolved, That the prompt action of Gov. Curtin in calling for aid in defending the State from invasion meets our hearty approval.

On motion of C. B. Miller, Company D, from Snyder county, these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In response to the 2nd resolution, short addresses were made by the following officers: Col. B. Macloy, modest, straightforward, brief and soldierly; Maj. S. C. Brown, clear, refined, touching and eloquent; Capt. Simpson, Company D, earnest, strong, broad and lofty; Capt. Morton, Company B, enthusiastic, powerful, humorous and, upon two of the biggest, finest, heartiest, strongest men of his company (and the only ones in the whole regiment) who skedaddled because the regiment was ordered to Maryland, most withering; Capt. Kendig, Company A, direct, earnest and manly; Capt. Hutchison, Company C, vigorous, golly and zealous; Capt. Alexander, brusque, sturdy and martial. Further responses were also made by Lieut. S. C. Swallow, Company E, and Wm. Anvil of Company D.

Major Brown offered a resolution—unanimously adopted by the officers, commending the men for their cheerful alacrity in obeying, patience in enduring, cheerfulness in marching, attention in drilling, and especially both in general and in particular, for noble, manly and christian conduct.

The National song "America" was then sung. The President's proclamation was then read by Major J. C. Brown. The President then read the following: "Resolved, That the proclamation of the President, this day published, declaring it to be his purpose to proclaim emancipation to the slaves in every state, or part of state, where rebellion shall exist on the 1st of January, 1863, meets our hearty approval, and we hail it as the prelude of early and substantial peace, by removing the cause and the powerful auxiliary of rebellion.

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence was loudly and eagerly called for. He spoke with perhaps more than his usual fervor and zeal. His ready, fluent tongue could not give full expression to his burning thoughts. After speaking a few minutes on the officers and the Seventh Regiment, he spoke directly of the resolution and with such convincing power and persuasive eloquence, that when he closed, no one was found in all the regiment to say a single word on the other side, though called for from the chair. His remarks were followed by loud cheering.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously, and followed by the heartiest cheers for Governor Curtin, for the State of Pennsylvania, for the proclamation, for President Lincoln, and for the Union. Henry K. Ritter, as soon as silence could be restored, made a short address, congratulating the yeoman militia on the state of the country, and the unanimity with which the Eighteenth Regiment adopted the last resolution.

Resolved, That the report of this meeting be published in the Harrisburg TELEGRAPH, with the request that the county papers of the several counties represented in the Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, copy the same.

After a very few pithy, pungent and most stirring words from the President, the meeting adjourned.

Next day, 25th inst., the Eighteenth Regiment, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and took cars for Harrisburg, where they arrived about 4 o'clock, A. M., to be sent home.

S. T. THOMPSON, of Milroy, Pa.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

[From the Miner's Journal, Sept. 27, 1862.]

The Democratic State Central Committee having authorized their chairman, Francis W. Hughes, to place before the people of the State of Pennsylvania such matter as that committee think the people ought to reflect upon at this time, and Hughes having undertaken to do so, it is the duty of such persons as know Hughes well, to give the people such facts as will enable them to determine for themselves, whether Hughes is laboring to serve the North or the South, whether he is trying to have the Union restored or to have the Southern Confederacy established, and a Southern Confederacy established. To enable the people to judge for themselves and act as they think right, I give the evidence following. C. LOESER.

Pottsville, 24th September, 1862.

At a public political meeting, held in the court house in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, in February, 1861, John T. Werner, who was sheriff of Schuylkill county from 1846 to 1849, was present, and he heard Francis W. Hughes say, when speaking about the amount of cotton that was exported from the United States, "Cotton is king, and I thank God for it."

Mr. Werner read the above this morning and says it is correct. C. LOESER.

Pottsville, 17th Sept. 1862.

Donaldson, Schuylkill county, Pa., September 13, 1862.

C. Tower, Esq., Pottsville, Pa. In the winter of 1861 I was in the cars, going to Philadelphia, and while between Pottsville and Reading, I was sitting on the left-hand side of the car, and Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, was in the same car, sitting on the right hand side of the car, and two seats ahead of me. I think there was not anybody sitting on the same seat of the car with him; I know there was not with me. He was conversing with a gentleman, who sat right opposite him, and the second seat ahead of me, on the same side with me. I heard Francis W. Hughes, then and there, say to that gentleman, "I am a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, and I am going over to attend the Convention, and when there, I intend offering a resolution before that Convention, that Pennsylvania secede from the Union, and join herself with the South, and leave Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and them d-d little petty States, to subsist on their codfish and Plymouth rock."

You are at liberty to make any use of this statement you may think proper, and I shall be ready to verify it by my oath, at any time, when required to do so.

Very respectfully, DAVID LOMISON.

POTTSTVILLE, Sept. 8, 1862.

C. Tower, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have duly considered the substance of your inquiry relative to my personal knowledge of the attempt made some eighteen months ago by F. W. Hughes, Esq., to "switch" the State of Pennsylvania out of the Union, in nearly the same manner, and by the same unholy means that were employed to carry Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, and other States out; and in compliance with your request, will endeavor to give a plain, unvarnished statement of such facts as may be possessed of, confining myself as strictly as possible to the precise language used at the time.

A day or two prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, in February, 1861, I was invited to that Convention by Mr. Hughes, (who was a delegate to that Convention,) designed to introduce into that body a resolution, the object of which was to carry Pennsylvania out of the Union, and to join the so-called Southern Confederacy.

The report notwithstanding my knowledge of Mr. Hughes' sympathy for the South, (he having previously told me in conversation with him, that the only mistake in Mr. Buchanan's Administration was that "he did not receive Messrs. Rhett & Co., of South Carolina, as Commissioners, instead of 'distinguished citizens,' and treat with them upon the subject of their mission?") the report, I say, struck me as being so manifestly absurd as to be scarcely worth notice.

On the evening of the day of the Convention, (I think the 22d of the month,) while on my way home, I fell in company with, in perhaps, John Hughes, Esq., (law partner of F. W. Hughes,) and as we walked a considerable distance in the same direction, I took occasion to mention to him the reports I had heard in regard to Frank's secession resolution. He replied, "Yes I think that Frank is doing wrong in that matter." I asked him if it were really true then, that he designed to offer such a resolution with him—I read it myself several times, and advised him not to offer it. I need scarcely say, that what I was disposed to regard before as an idle rumor had now become a stern reality. On my return from tea, I stopped to see the Judge Higgins, and communicated what John Hughes told me. The Judge smiled and said: "Why, Frank showed me that resolution before he left, and asked my opinion of it. I advised him for God's sake, not to offer it, as it would kill him politically forever." I anxiously awaited the published proceedings of the Convention, and was gratified to see that the resolution in question was not among them. Thus matters rested until some time, I think, in April or May following, when, on the way to my place of business, I met Mr. James Gowan, of Harrisburg, an old friend and acquaintance. The war having been actually commenced, our conversation naturally turned upon that subject. Some pretty severe strictures were made by myself on what I considered the mistakes of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and as being in my opinion the direct cause of all our troubles. My friend, on the other hand, defended Mr. Buchanan's policy. While thus engaged, we were joined by Gen. J. Y. James, of Warren, a mutual friend and acquaintance of both of us. Mr. James sustained my views on the question, and the "talk" became somewhat animated, in the course of which I mentioned the effort attempted to be made by Mr. Hughes in the late Democratic State Convention to "switch" Pennsylvania out of the Union, when I was interrupted by Mr. James, who said: "Why, wasn't I in that Convention, and on the committee to draft resolutions?" And didn't Mr. Hughes come to me in the committee room and ask me to support his d-d secession resolution?" He continued: "After I had read it I got so indignant that I shook my fist and swore that if he attempted to offer that resolution, either in committee or Convention, that I would pitch him and his resolution head foremost out of the window." "I don't know," continued the General, "whether it was my threat or what, but I neither heard nor saw anything more of that resolution." The material points of Mr. James' statement were subsequently admitted by him to Mr. L. F. Whitney, of this borough, in my presence.

This is substantially all I have to say in relation to your queries, and is given in reality, if not precisely, the same language used at the time. It has been hastily drawn up, and you are at liberty to make whatever use of it you may think proper. Very respectfully, JEROME E. BOYER.

If necessary, I will verify the above on oath or affirmation.

At the time of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, in February, 1861, Francis W. Hughes was a delegate from Schuylkill county to that Convention. In a conversation with the Hon. Charles W. Higgins, late Sheriff of Schuylkill county, who was present at that Convention in favor of Pennsylvania joining the Southern Confederacy, Higgins said he gave him a hell of a scolding.

Mr. Pett read the above this morning, and says it is correct. C. LOESER.

Pottsville, 9th September, 1862.

In the latter part of the year 1860, or fall of 1861, Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, came into the office of William H. Wells, an attorney-at-law of the same place, who had been from the year 1850 to the year 1860, the law partner of Hughes' Railroad map, showing the State was hanging against the "whiff" in the morning. Hughes pointed to the map, and explained to Wells what he thought would be the result of this rebellion, that the Western States would eventually join the South, as their interests lay with them; that the New England States, together with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and he may have included Ohio. Ohio would be all that would remain of these United States, and that they would have to bear all the expenses or burden of this war; and that would be, as he thought, the result of this rebellion, and the disgrace of repudiation would finally be the result; that he (Hughes) did not want to be in such a country. He said if he could fix his matters to suit him, or languish to that effect—he would go to some other country or place; Wells did not remember which. Wells then asked Hughes where he would go. He replied, "to Sandy Bottom, as Natty Mills used to say." Wells said, "Hughes, you come to these conclusions upon the basis that this rebellion cannot be put down." Hughes replied, "Yes." Wells then asked him what conclusion he would come to, upon the supposition that this rebellion could and would be put down.— He said, "Of course, then, I should come to a quite different conclusion;" but said, at the same time, that he believed it could not be put down. Wells reiterated that he firmly believed that it could and would be put down. Hughes to this replied, that he wished he could see or believe as Wells did; but he could not or would not.

The foregoing was read by Wells, and he says it is correct. He says Hughes gave reasons for his belief, the chief of which was the bad feeling between the North and South, relating to the negro. Hughes justifies holding the negro in slavery. C. LOESER.

POTTSTVILLE, Sept. 8, 1862.

In July last, about two weeks after the funeral of the Hon. Charles W. Higgins, which was on the 4th of July, John P. Hobart, late Sheriff of Schuylkill county, and his wife, were at Sunbury, and while there called upon Mrs. Donnell, the widow of the late Judge Donnell, of Sunbury, and the sister of Judge Higgins, on a visit of friendship. In the course of conversation Mrs. Donnell said, "Mr. Hobart, you know my brother was a patriot in every sense of the word, and for some time before his death the state of his country troubled him very much. A short time before his death he called me to his bed, and said overtures had been made to him by a prominent politician of your place, of Schuylkill county (I mention no names), to join with them, which he declined doing. And he then said, the course the Democratic party were now pursuing was the greatest fraud ever practiced upon the country." Mrs. Donnell then said, "I authorize you to tell this in Pottsville."

By Mrs. Donnell's statement, Mr. Hobart and his wife were both satisfied that Judge Higgins had named to his sister the prominent politician of Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart read the above this morning, and say it is correct.

Pottsville, Sept. 9, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dismissal of Major John J. Key from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. The dismissal by the President of Major John J. Key, additional aid-de-camp, attached to Gen. Halleck's staff for the utterance of disrespectful sentiments, is regarded as an excellent example in high quarters and hope is expressed that it may be followed up until the army shall be thoroughly purged of those officers who so frequently offend.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

THE HOSPITALS IN RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29. The steamer Canonicus arrived here this morning, bringing the 148th New York regiment, a fine body of men.

Three hundred patients left the Chesapeake Hospital to-day for New York from Aiken's Landing to-day without the Union prisoners expected there. Some 300 were on their way thither when she left, and 700 more are at Richmond ready to come forward as soon as the required documents are presented.

The Charleston Mercury of the 25th, says that there are grounds for believing that the Union are sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad river. Pickney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

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 of one constituent one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square. Half square, one day... one week... one month... one year...

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

The Richmond Examiner of the 28th says: "Bragg with 10,000 men is at Glasgow Junction, and Roseau has gone to meet him."

Surgeon General Moore, of the rebel government, reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organization at \$9,508. Of this number 4,744 had been discharged, 2,341 have been disabled, 7,008 have died.

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