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By GEORGE BERGNER.

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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. XVIIII. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4, 1862 NO 57.

The Telegraph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OIL TRADE.—The last month has witnessed a great revival in the oil market. Crude oil at the wells has gone up 40 and 50 cents to $1 75 and $2 00 per barrel, and a corresponding increase has been experienced in refined oil. Two months since, the latter was a drug in the Pittsburg market at 18 and 20 cents—it now is in demand at 40 and 45; and at Philadelphia brings 50 and 55, and even higher prices in New York. The refineries on Oil creek—of which there are between forty and fifty, with ten or twelve more scattered through Crawford and Venango counties—are running in full blast; and shippers from the east are running to and fro among them, and buying their products at prices that pay good profits to the operators. At present the demand is merely for exportation to different parts of Europe, where this new light appears to be as welcome as at home; and it no doubt pays the importers well, as in the matter of exchange, if nothing is realized on the oil, they will make a profit of 40 per cent. As the winter season is approaching, the demand will still increase, and we may look for prices running up to a still higher figure than rules at present. We may safely estimate the demand as double what it was one year ago, and the supply of crude oil we may safely estimate at not more than one-half what it was a year since. Drilling has commenced again, however, in good earnest, and we may soon expect to hear of more monster wells being struck.

A number of new refineries are going up at different points along and adjacent to the creek, and in some cases companies who have been refining at points hundreds of miles distant, have torn down their works and are removing them to where the crude material is produced. We believe that others will find this step necessary, in order to compete with those located there, and that before another year rolls round, the refineries will, with rare exceptions, be located near the wells.—*Mercer Dispatch, Oct. 31.*

GATHERING AND KEEPING APPLES.—In order to secure soundness and preservation, it is indispensably necessary that the fruit should be gathered by hand. For winter fruit, the gathering is delayed as long as possible, avoiding severe frosts, and the most successful practise with our most extensive orchardists is to place the good fruit directly, in a careful manner, in new, tight flour barrels, as soon as gathered from the tree. These barrels should be gently shaken while filling, and the head closely pressed in; they are then placed in a cool, shady exposure, under a shed open to the air, or on the north side of a building, protected by a covering of boards over the top, where they remain for a fortnight, or until the cold becomes too severe, when they are carefully transferred to a cool, dry cellar, in which the air can be admitted occasionally in brisk weather. A cellar for this purpose should be dug in dry, gravelly or sandy soil; with, if possible, a slope to the north, or, at any rate, with openings on the north side for the admission of air very rarely in weather not excessively cold. Here barrels should be placed on tiers on their sides, and the cellar should be kept as dark as possible. In such a cellar, one of the largest apple growers in Dutchess county is able to keep the Greening apple, which in the fruit room usually decays in January, until the first of April, in the freshest and finest condition. Some persons place a layer of clean rye straw between the layers of apples, when packing them in barrels.

A SHARPER recently succeeded in swindling the Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and Bellefonte banks to the amount of nearly nine thousand dollars. He also tried the game at the West Branch Bank, says the Lycoming *Gazette* of this week, but did not succeed. His mode of operations was about as follows: He procured elsewhere, from responsible parties, sight drafts, for a few dollars, on New York. By some chemical or other process he removed the lines naming the small amounts and left the drafts blank, to be filled to any amount he might choose. On coming into this section of country he represented himself as an extensive fur and hide merchant, with stores in Chicago and New York, and set a number of men to work procuring furs and hides for him. To pay for these, as he represented, he filled his drafts, drew the money from the banks, and then skedaddled, leaving banks and hide and fur gatherers to gather wisdom from their experience. The scamp conducted operations on an extensive scale, and was thoroughly conversant with everything he undertook—talked business and per centage like a Girard or an Astor, and drove everything like a locomotive.

INTERESTING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—During the week of battles in front of Washington, Gen. Bayard went forward, under a flag of truce, to meet and confer with his old comrade in arms, the now famous J. E. B. Stuart, of the rebel cavalry. Less than two years ago, Jeb. was first lieutenant and Bayard second lieutenant in the same company; but Jeb. is now a major general and Bayard a brigadier. During the interview, a wounded Union soldier lying near, was groaning and asked for water. "Here Jeb." said Bayard—old time recollections making him familiar—as he tossed his bridle to the rebel officer, "hold my horse a minute, will you, till I fetch that poor fellow some water." Jeb. held the bridle. Bayard went to a stream and brought the wounded man some water. As Bayard mounted his horse, Jeb. remarked that he had not for some time "played orderly to a Union general." The business upon which they met was soon arranged, and the old friends parted—a fight, which had ceased while they were engaged talking, recommenced with great fury on both sides the moment each got back to his own ranks.

WASHING WOOLENS.—If you do not wish to have white woolens shrink when washed, make a good suds of hard soap, and wash the flannels in it. Do not rub woolens like cotton cloth, but simply squeeze them between the hands, or slightly pound them with a clothes pounder. The suds used should be strong, and the woolens should be rinsed in warm water. By rubbing flannels on a board and ringing them in cold water, they soon become very thick.

KEEPING WINTER SQUASHES.—There is just one single rule for keeping winter squashes. Put them in a dry, warm place, and they will not rot. It is a warm, damp atmosphere, like that in most cellars, that causes decay. A dry stove room, or furnace heated room, which never gets cool enough to freeze, are good places to winter squashes and pumpkins. They should be stored singly—never in piles—when you wish to keep them long.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army

MOVEMENTS OF OUR FORCES.

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Richardson's division has passed Snicker's Gap to Paris, a small town on the road leading from Leesburg, and running through Ashby's Gap. Hancock's division took the lead, with the 81st Pennsylvania in the advance, followed by Caldwell's brigade, consisting of the 5th New Hampshire, Col. Cross, the 71st, 61st and 64th New York, under Col. Schenck, Lieut. Col. Miles, Lieut. Col. Brooks, and the 145th, under Col. Brown—Meagher's brigade following.

Nearly all the troops have moved off from Loudon and Maryland Heights. For the present, Gen. Geary's command is to remain on Bolivar Heights. Maryland Heights are also well protected. Gen. Slocum's command is to garrison the Ferry.

Heavy reconnoitering parties left here yesterday in the direction of Charlestown and Shepherdstown to feel the enemy, whom they found in large force at the former place.

A reconnoissance made by the 8th Pennsylvania, from Purcelsville, discovered the enemy in force near Paris and Upperville, under Longstreet. Gen. Lee is said to be ill at Winchester, while the main body of his army is east of the Blue Mountains.

Snicker's Gap is strongly defended by the enemy. Several rebel prisoners were taken there yesterday, including the chief officer of their signal corps.

Gen. Burnside is still steadily moving on, and the impression is that the enemy's flank is turned, and that a battle is imminent.

Our position here is admirably defended, and if the enemy attempt to cross a great battle must at once ensue. Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Winchester and Shepherdstown.

The permanent railroad bridge at this point is commenced and wil soon be finished.

The Potomac is lowered to its former depth. No finer weather could be desired for army operations.

The troops moved off in fine spirits, singing as they crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

Yesterday our pickets, four miles hence, saw the rebel pickets from Charlestown. None were seen north of Hillsboro. Below that place and in Charlestown, the rebels were supposed to be in great numbers.

Jackson was in Berryville night before last. Longstreet is in force at Upperville, near Paris, east of the Blue Mountains, covering Ashby's Gap. He is, no doubt, occupying both sides of Blue Mountain, from Winchester to Aldie.

Two thousand rebel infantry are at Warrenton—with cavalry and artillery.

Our whole army is in fine spirits and condition. The weather is splendid, the roads in good order.

Yesterday four rebels were seen watching our movements four miles from here. Gen. Geary caught one, belonging to the 5th Alabama regiment. The other three escaped in the mountains.

REBEL FORCES IN OUR FRONT.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel's headquarters confirm the belief that the enemy is in full retreat southward.

A scout who arrived at General Sigel's headquarters last evening from Dumfries and Stafford Springs, reports no enemy there—neither at Brentsville or Bristow Station. The inhabitants around the latter place, however, expected the arrival of a train there this afternoon with a company of cavalry at Brentsville to protect it.

There is a rebel picket of sixty men stationed at Buckland Mills, with sentinels three miles and a half south of Gainesville. A regiment of rebel cavalry was at New Baltimore yesterday.

A cavalry reconnoitering party sent on Wednesday to Thoroughfare Gap has returned, and reports a great many rebel stragglers in the neighborhood of the Gap. The rebels have a picket at the Gap, which was driven in by our party, and a skirmish ensued, but finding the enemy too strong retired.

Another dispatch, received later from Gen. Sigel, says:

"Two intelligent contrabands, direct from Upperville, sent in by Col. Wyndham, report Gen. Walker, with eleven thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, to have been at Upperville on Tuesday at 3 A. M. The negroes left there yesterday at 3 P. M., when our cavalry had advanced thus far. They say that Walker was fearful that they were advancing on him in too strong numbers.

Gen. Bayard's Cavalry was at Aldie on Thursday morning.

A party of observation was sent out on Thursday to Bull Run Mountain, but up to 5 o'clock had not returned to headquarters.

The last rebel patrol was at Brentsville on Sunday.

GEN M'CLELLAN ON DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

A court martial, of which Brig. Gen. Hancock was President, has just found Col. Owen, of the 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court sentenced him (Col. Owen) to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Gen. McClellan in his order says:

The finding and sentance of the court are fully supported by the testimony, and are approved by the Major General Commanding.

It appears that on the 4th of October, 1862, the regiment of the accused was encamped near Harper's Ferry; that the forenoon of the day was passed by the accused at the headquarters of his brigade, in attendance upon a Court of Inquiry on the question of rank between himself and another officer; that he was then very much intoxicated; that at half-past twelve o'clock he left the headquarters to get his dinner, the accused claiming to have received a general permission from his commanding officer to dine at a house near the camp; that instead of returning to his regiment he was found late in the afternoon in the streets of Harper's Ferry very drunk, and engaged in a scandalous quarrel and collision with the Lieutenant Colonel of his own regiment, by whom he was pulled from his horse and thrown violently upon the ground; that after dark he was arrested by the provost guard for being absent from his camp without a permit, and was held in custody until next morning. In the meantime, at 8 o'clock P. M., his regiment had been ordered and proceeded upon a tour of picket duty.

No comment of the General Commanding can add any force to the above recital of facts.

All the members of the court present at the finding and sentence recommend a revision of the sentence, "in consideration of the previous good character of Col. Owen and his distinguished services in the present war." This recommendation is supported by testimony of the highest character adduced upon the trial, showing that the accused has been a zealous and obedient officer, and has displayed great gallantry and good conduct on the field of battle.

The sentence of the court is remitted.

The General Commanding trusts that the deep humiliation which the events themselves and the publicity of these proceedings must cause the accused, will prevent the leniency here extended from producing injurious influence in the service.

Col. Joshua T. Owen, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is released from arrest and will return to duty.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4.

The flag of truce boat South America left here this afternoon for Aiken's Landing, taking up about thirty rebel prisoners.

Cannonading was heard about ten o'clock last evening up James River. Cause not ascertained.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Marion arrived this morning, with New Orleans dates of the 24th, Key West of the 27th and Havana of the 29th ult.

Vera Cruz dates of the 19th ult., state that most of the French troops had arrived and gone to Orizaba.

The United States gunboat Santiago was at Havana on the 29th ult., coaling.

The ship Nonpareil, from Key West, was also at Havana.

TERRIFIC GALE AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.

Terrific gale here. The schooners Onteugo with wheat, the Farmer in ballast, were blown ashore, and are a total loss. The crews were saved. The schooner Elora Watson, wheat laden, was sunk by collision in Sachett's Harbor. The schooner Gazette is ashore.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN AFRICA.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

A letter from Accra, Africa, says an earthquake occurred there on July 10th, destroying three forts and nearly every house in town.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Cotton dull at 58½@60c. Flour declined 10c; sales of 9,500 bbls. at $5 60@5 60 for State, $6 50@6 75 for Ohio, and $6 30@6 65 for Southern. Wheat declined 2@3c; sales of 80,000 bus. at $1 11@1 21 for Chicago Spring, $1 20@1 26 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 32@1 36 for red Western. Corn declined 1c; sales of 70,000 bus. at 66@78c. Pork heavy at $13. Lard dull at 9¾@10¾c. Whisky steady at 37c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.

Flour quiet, Ohio extra at $7 50@7 62½. Wheat steady. Corn declined 4c.; sales of white at 75@78c.; yellow at 72@73c. Oats dull. Coffee buoyant; Rio 29@30c. Whisky steady.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Stocks dull and lower—C. & R. I. 82¾; Cumberland coal 13¾; Illinois Central R. R. 81; Illinois Central bonds $1 06½; Michigan Southern 83⅝; N. Y. Central $1 09⅛; Reading 78; Millwakie & Miss. 77½; demand notes $1 20; U. S. 6s registered $1 04¼; gold $1 30½@1 30¾.

A SAD STORY.—The Hartford Press relates that between three and four weeks ago the wife of Mr. George L. Ford, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, who has mourned unceasingly over the loss of two children three or four years ago, and had recently been troubled with church difficulties, spiritualism, &c., and was in poor health, became violently insane. Her father and mother, Mr. Lucians Talcott and wife, came to assist her husband in taking care of her, and after four days and nights of incessant care, Mr. Ford, Mr. Talcott and wife also became insane—through a sort of mesmeric influence, Mr. Ford thinks—and all four were shouting and breaking all the furniture in the house. The neighbors removed Mr. Ford from the presence of his wife, when he became rational again and remains so. Mrs. Ford was removed to the Insane Retreat. Mr. Talcott and wife were taken there a few days latter, and Mr. Talcott has since died. All the parties are of respectability and property. Mr. Talcott and wife were spiritualists.

TRANSPORTATION OF EMIGRANTS.—The following statement shows the number of emigrants who have been furnished with transportation on the Pennsylvania Railroad this year. The majority of the number were bound for points west of Pittsburg. Northern Indians, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota receive large proportions of them:

January	626	June	1,428
February	666	July	2,098
March	902	August	1,584
April	1,298	September	1,504
May	1,407		
Total			11,622

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th, says: "A Yankee invasion is designed to which all that we have yet seen of invasion is mere child's play. We speak it, not for the purpose of creating unnecessary alarm, but to warn our people of what they have to expect, and to prepare them for the occasion. We know not what preparations may have been made to meet and repel the foe, but we know that the authorities are well aware of his intentions. We have no belief that we can be finally beaten here upon our own soil, but we must dismiss all illusions, agreeable as they may be, and learn to look at the grim reality."

BEHOLD THE UPRIGHT.—Mrs. Upright, wife of Mr. J. Upright, of Rockville, Sheriff of Winnebago county, Illinois, has eight sons in the army, fighting the battles of the Union. She has also three more left ready for the next call for volunteers. Is it any wonder that Illinois has filled her quota and has ten thousand surplus? If any other county in the State can show eight brothers in the army we should like to know it!