THE TELEGRAPH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,
By GEORGE BERGNER.

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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 talents 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.

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Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

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Immediately Cured, and full vigor Restored.

This distressing Affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny 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 destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

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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 ringing in the head and ears 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 have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

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, Dyspepsy, 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 Forbodings, Avers on to society, Self Distrust, Love of solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having 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 nightly 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 hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

Marriage,

reflect 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 melancholly reflection that the happiness of another become blighted with our own.

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When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that 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 on this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease become a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveler returns."

It is a *melancholly 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.

Strangers.

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnson's advertisements, or style themselves in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous nauseous 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 advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hangs in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world.

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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 guarrantee to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

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COAL Oil Lamp Shades, Wicks, Chimneys, for sale low by NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
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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,
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

FRESH FISH every Tuesday and Friday at JOHN WISE'S Store, corner of Third and Walnut. myly

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL XVIIII HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 11, 1862 NO. 63.

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.

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

Half Square, one day	$0 75
" one week	1 25
" one month	2 50
" three months	4 00
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" one year	10 00
One Square, one day	50
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" one month	5 00
" three months	10 00
" six months	15 00
" one year	20 00

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

Marriages and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements

The Telegraph.

The Complexion of the next Congress.

From sources at once impartial and reliable we gather the following figures, exhibiting the result of the Congressional contest in the different states of the Union that have thus far held elections. In every one of these states, the issue was fair and plain, so that whatever we have a right to expect from those who were elected on the asserted purpose of giving an unequivocal support to the Administration, we have no righ to expect either sympathy or support for the war or the Administration from those who were triumphant on platforms antagonistic to both. We submit the figures:

	Union.	*Opposition.*
Maine	4	1
New Hampshire, not elected		
Vermont	2	0
Massachusetts	10	0
Rhode Island, Connecticut, } not elected.		
New York	13	18
New Jersey	1	3
Pennsylvania	12	12
Delaware	1	0
Maryland, Virginia, } not elected.		
Ohio	5	14
Indiana	4	7
Illinois	5	9
Wisconsin	4	2
Michigan	5	1
Minnesota	1	1
Kansas	1	0
Iowa	5	1
Missouri	6	3
Kentucky, Tennessee, California, } not elected.		
Oregon	1	0
Total	80	72

This calculation omits New Hampshire, which has not yet elected, includes Mr. Sleeper, of Massachusetts, in the Union column, on his own declaration that he will stand by the Administration, and gives the Opposition one in Michigan, and three in Missouri. Our friends in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, can easily fill out the column to complete a real practical majority for the Administration in the House. If they do not, we shall be grievously mistaken.

The Agricultural Department of the Government.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1862.

It has been my privilege, for I cannot say a pleasure under the circumstances, to spend a few weeks in the Capital of the Nation.

After visiting the Smithsonian Institute for the first time, a place at once instructive to the novice, as it must always be interesting to the naturalist and the man of science, I repaired to the Patent Office building for perhaps the twentieth time; where my inclination led me to the department of Agriculture, now being organized under a late act of Congress, with Isaac Newton, Esq., of Delaware county, Pa., as Commissioner.

To have a department of the kind, and in a measure independent of the Patent Office proper, I have been an humble advocate for more than fifteen years. Congress having finally taken what I have ever conceived to be the correct view of the subject, in making it a distinct department, dependent on its own merits for usefulness, is the object in addressing my countrymen through the columns of your paper.

The inventive genius and mechanical skill of the country, and their united achievements, I most cheerfully admit; and whilst it is true that the interests of the agriculturist and the diligent and ingenious inventor and mechanic are reciprocal, it is equally true that the earliest history known gives to the husbandman the post of honor.

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; since the productions of nature are the materials of art. Especially in this favored country, the natural granary of the world, should the Government, or those in authority, take a deep interest in and have a fostering care for the advancement and promotion of agricultural science.

The mere politicians may think otherwise, or perhaps not think at all upon the subject; but the *statesman* will take his view from a different stand point of the subject. He will legislate for the future, and, if *possible*, for all time to come.

If asked the question as to where the highest state of morals is to be found, the involuntary answer would be, "in the rural districts among the agriculturists." Again, if asked where the greatest amount of real comfort and happiness is enjoyed, the answer will be the same; as the former necessarily begets the latter.

It is not the farmer alone, who is in possession of his broad acres, with their thrifty crops, and dotted over with his flocks and herds, that is benefitted by a proper, practical and scientific culture of the soil, as well as proper attention to, and the kind of stock to be raised. But every one, whatever his calling, whatever relation he may bear to the great human family, is equally interested in his success. It is upon the successful culture of the soil that empires must depend. It is the only true source of wealth. Where agriculture is permitted to languish, there will be found poverty and misery.

Notwithstanding our diversified soil and climate, adapted to the growth of every article necessary to our comfort and happiness as a people, added to that, the skill and genius of our artizans, manufacturers and mechanics, still, highly favored as we are in this respect, I regret to acknowledge that we are paying *tribute* annually to the amount of millions of dollars to foreign nations, for articles vulgarly called luxuries, and too frequently used as such. Need I ask how this annual balance against us is paid? Certainly not with the coal and iron with which our hills and mountains abound; certainly not with the products of our cotton and woolen mills—but, with the surplus products of our cultivated lands.

If these premises be correct, is it not then the duty of every representative in the councils of the States, or in the Congress of the United States, to give every encouragement to the further development of practical and scientific agriculture?

We have already in our country (hardly out of her teens) *tens of thousands of acres of land* literally impoverished, either from an almost criminal neglect, or else a stupid ignorance of the requirements of nature and a proper system and the use of the kind of fertilizers best adapted to the soil. I am aware that this neglect is in a measure chargeable in some of the States to their social system, but other, and as I believe, more favored States in that respect, are by no means exempt from the inattention referred to.

There is not, in my opinion, any calling so honorable and dignifying, as that of a practical and intelligent farmer.

The Creator himself gave the precept, therefore none should feel himself above its requirements.

It is to be hoped the time is not far distant, when our sabres will be turned into pruning hooks, and the material now being manufactured into rifled cannon, be converted into "ploughshares." Then, and not till then, will Agriculture, the foster-mother of a prosperous nation, maintain her modest and unpretending sway. L. W.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry

Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Commission, consisting of Major Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vols., Pres.; Major Gen. Geo. Cadwalader, U. S. A. of Vols; Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A. of Vols.; Major Donn Piatt, A. A. Gen. of Vols.; Captain F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols.; Col. G. Holt, Judge Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have the honor to report the following:

On the 3d of September, General White entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester. The next day he was ordered to Martinsburg, to take command of the forces there. On the 12th of September he again returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the surrender without assuming the command.

On the 7th of September, Gen. McClellan, the most of his forces having preceded him, left Washington under orders issued some days previously, to drive the enemy from Maryland. That night he established his headquarters at Rockville, from which place, on the 11th of September, he telegraphed to Gen. Halleck to have Colonel Miles ordered to join him at once.

On the 5th of September, Col. Thomas H. Ford, Thirty-second Ohio, took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were placed at Solomon's Gap and at Sandy Hook. Those at Sandy Hook, under Col. Maulsby, retired by Col. Miles' order to the eastern slope of Maryland Heights two or three days previous to their evacuation by Col. Ford. On the 11th of September the force at Solomon's Gap were driven in by the enemy. Col. Ford called upon Col. Miles for reinforcements. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York and the Thirty-ninth New York (Garibaldi Guards) were sent him on Friday the 12th of September, and on the morning of the 13th he was further reinforced by the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York and a portion of a Maryland regiment under Lieut. Colonel Downey.

Colonel Ford made requisition for axes and spades, to enable him to construct defences on the Heights, but obtained none, with ten axes belonging to some Maryland troops, hiring all that could be obtained, a slight breastwork of trees was constructed on the 12th near the crest of the Heights, and a slashing of timber made for a short distance in front of the breast work.

The forces under Colonel Ford were stationed at various points on the Maryland Heights, the principal force being on the crest of the hill near the breast work and look out. Skirmishing commenced on Friday the 12th, on the crest of the hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill, and after some time, the troops retired in some confusion to the breastwork, where they were rallied. About nine o'clock, a second attack was made, which the troops behind the breastwork resisted for a short time, and until Col. Sherill, of the One hundred and twenty sixth New York was wounded, and carried off the field, when the entire One hundred and twenty-sixth regiment, as some witnesses testify, all but two companies, Major Hewitt states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Men and most of the officers all fled together, no effort being made to rally the regiment, except by Colonel Ford, Lieut. Barras, Acting Adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Colonel Miles, then on the Heights.

Soon after, the remaining forces at the breastwork fell back, under a supposed order from Major Hewitt, who himself says that he gave no such order; merely sent instructions to the Captains of his own regiment that, if they were compelled to retire to do so in good order. Orders were given by Col. Ford for the troops to return to their position. They advanced some distance up the Heights, but did not regain the breastwork.

That evening Colonel Miles was on Maryland Heights for some hours, consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col, Ford to evacuate the Heights, but instructing him, in case he was compelled to do so, to spike his guns, and throw the heavy seige guns down the mountain.

About 2 o'clock, perhaps a little later, by the order of Col. Ford, the Heights were abandoned, the guns being spiked according to instructions.

On Saturday, Col. D'Utassy sent over to the Maryland Heights four companies under Major Wood, who brought off, without opposition, four brass 12-pounders, two of which were imperfectly spiked, and a wagon load of ammunition.

Gen. White, on his return to Harper's Ferry on the 12th of September, suggested to Col. Miles the propriety of contracting his lines on Bolivar Heights so as to make a better defence, but Col. Miles adhered to his original line of defence, stating that he was determined to make his stand on Bolivar Heights. Gen. White also urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. Col. Miles, under his orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, while admitting the importance of Maryland Heights, seemed to regard them as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that to leave Harper's Ferry even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions.

General McClellan established his headquarters at Frederick City, on the morning of the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed Captain (now Major) Russell, of the Maryland cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines and reach some of our forces—General McClellan if possible—and to report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that it could not hold out more than forty-eight hours unless reinforced, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Captain Russell reached General McClellan's headquarters, at Frederick, at 9 A. M., on Sunday, the 14th of September, and reported as directed by Colonel Miles. Immediately upon his arrival, General McClellan sent off a messenger, as Captain Russell understood, to General Franklin.

At 10 A. M., Captain Russell left for General Franklin's command, with a communication to General Franklin from General McClellan. He reached General Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap. The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, General Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon Gen. Franklin sent word to Gen. McClellan of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Col Miles, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction.

The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sunday, the 14th.

On the same day, Sunday, during the afternoon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked the extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but after some time were repulsed by the troops under command of Gen. White.

Sunday night the cavalry at Harper's Ferry made their escape under Col. Davis, of the Twelfth Illinois cavalry, by permission of Col. Miles, and reached Greencastle, Pa., the next morning, capturing an ammunition train belonging to Gen. Longstreet, consisting of some 50 or 60 wagons. The Commission regard this escape of the cavalry, &c."

Several of the infantry officers desired permission to cut their way out, at the same time the cavalry made their escape, but Col. Miles refused upon the ground that he had never been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy opened their batteries from several pointe—seven to nine as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at daybreak. About 7 o'clock, Col. Miles represented to Gen. White that it would be necessary to surrender.

Gen. White suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done. Col. Miles stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about made up his mind to surrender. That was agreed to by all present, and Gen. White was sent by Col. Miles to arrange terms. The white flag was raised by order of Colonel Miles, but the enemy did not cease fire for some half or three-quarters of an hour after. Col. Miles was mortally wounded after the white flag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about 8 A. M. on Monday, the 15th of September.

The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries: At the time of the surrender, Capt. Van Schlen had some ammunition, could not tell what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about 100 rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber caused by one of the enemy's shells. Capt. Rigby had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about 600 rounds with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Capt. Potts had expended about 1,000 rounds, with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Capt. Graham had but two guns of his battery under his immediate command on the morning of the surrender; had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fuses. Capt. Phillips had expended all his ammunition, except some forty rounds of canister and some long range shell too large for his guns. Capt. McGrath's battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday.

It appears that during the seige and shortly previous, Col. Miles paroled several Confederate prisoners, permitting them to pass through our lines. During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lieutenant Rouse of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, who had been engaged in a raid upon Harper's Ferry to Winchester a short time before, was captured and brought into Harper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to the hospital to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned in command of some rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender.

The attention of Gen. A. P. Hill was called to the fact that Lieut. Rouse was a paroled prisoner, but no attention was paid to it. Lieut. Rouse himself, on being spoken to about it, laughed at the idea of observing his parole. On Saturday, the day of the attack upon and evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed that sixteen confederate prisoners be permitted to pass through our lines to rejoin the rebel army at Winchester. Other cases are testified to, but those are the most important.

Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, the commission finds, with the exception of Colonel Thomas H. Ford, nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. General Julius White merits its approbation. He appears, from the evidence, to have acted with decided cabability and courage.

In this connection the commission calls attention to the disgraceful behavior of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth New York Regiment Infantry, and recommends that Major Baird should, for his bad conduct as shown by this evidence, be dismissed the service. Some of the officers, after the wounding of the gallant Colonel, such as Lieutenant Barras, and others not known to the commission, behaved with gallantry, and should be commended.

In the case of Col. Ford, charged with improper conduct in abandoning the Maryland Heights, the Commission, after a careful hearing of the evidence produced by the Government and that relied on by the defence, and a due consideration of the arguments offered by counsel, find:

That on the 5th of September, Colonel Ford was placed in command of Maryland Heights by Colonel Miles. That Colonel Ford, finding the position unprepared by fortifications, earnestly urged Colonel Miles to furnish him means by which the Heights could be made tenable for the small force under his command, should a heavy one be brought against him. That these reasonable demands were, from some cause unknown to the Commission, not responded to by the officer in command of Harper's Ferry. That subsequently, when the enemy appeared in heavy force, Col. Ford frequently and earnestly called upon Col. Miles for more troops, representing that he could not hold the Heights unless reinforced. That these demands were feebly or not at all complied with. That as late as the morning of the 13th, Col. Ford sent two written demands to Col. Miles for reinforcements, and saying that with the troops then under his command he could not hold the Heights, and unless relieved or otherwise ordered, he would have to abandon them. That as late as eleven o'clock, A. M., on the 13th, a few hours previous to the abandonment of this position, Col. Miles said to Col. Ford that he (Col. Ford) could not have another man, and must do the best he could, and if unable to defend the place, he must spike the guns, throw them down the hill, and withdraw to Harper's Ferry in good order.

The Court is then satisfied that Colonel Ford was given a discretionary power to abandon the Heights as his better judgment might dictate; and it is believed from the evidence, circumstantial and direct, that the result did not to any great extent surprise or in any way displease the officer in command at Harper's Ferry.

But this conclusion, so much relied upon by the defence, forces the commission to a consideration of the fact—did Col. Ford, under the discretionary power thus vested in him, make a proper defence of the Heights, and hold them, as he should have done, until driven of by the enemy?

The evidence shows conclusively that the force upon the Heights was not well managed; that the points most pressed was weakly defended as to numbers, and, after the wounding of the Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment, New York Infantry, it was left without a competent officer in command, Col. Ford not himself appearing, nor designating any one who might have restored order and encouraged the men; that the abandonment of the Heights was premature is clearly proved. Our forces were not driven from the hill, as full time was given to spike the guns and throw the heavier ones down the cliff, and retreat in good order to Harper's Ferry. The next day a force returning to the Heights found them unoccupied, and brought away unmolested four abandoned guns and a quantity of ammunition.

In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in doing so he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command of Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defence without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause; and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him in the opinion of the Commission, for a command in the service.

The Commission has approached a consideration of this officer's conduct in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry with extreme reluctance. An officer who cannot appear before an earthly tribunal to answer or explain charges gravely affecting his character, who has met his death at the hands of the enemy, even upon the spot he disgracefully surrenders, is entitled to the tenderest care and most careful investigation. This the Commission has accorded Col. Miles, and in giving a decision only repeats what runs through our 900 pages of testimony, strangely unanimously upon the fact that Col. Miles' incapacity, amounting to almost imbecility, led to the shameful surrender of this important post.

Early on the 15th of August he disobeys the orders of Major General Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from this criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command.

He seems to have understood, and admitted to his officers, that Maryland Heights is the key to the position, and yet he places Colonel Ford in command, with a feeble force—makes no effort to strengthen them by fortifications, although between the 5th and the 14th of September there was ample time to do so—and to Col. Ford's repeated demands for means to intrench and additional reinforcements he makes either an inadequate return, or no response at all. He gives Colonel Ford a discretionary power as to when he shall abandon the heights—the fact of abandonment having, it seems, been concluded on in his own mind. For, when this unhappy event really occurs, his only exclamation was to the effect that he feared Col. Ford had given up too soon—although he must have known that the abandonment of Maryland Heights was the surrender of Harper's Ferry. This leaving the key of the position to the keeping of Col. Ford, with discretionary power, after the arrival of that capable and courageous officer who had waived his rank to serve wherever ordered, is one of the more striking facts illustrating the incapacity of Col. Miles.

Immediately previous to, and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners and permits, indeed sends, them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the hand writing of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, is paroled, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

It is not necessary to accumulate evidence from the mass that throughout scarcely affords one fact in contradiction to what each one establishes, that Col. Miles was incapable of conducting a defence so important as was this of Harper's Ferry. The commission would not have dwelt upon this painful subject were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command should share the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Comission Major General Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster and should be censured for his conduct.

The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that General McClellan, after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defence we can now appreciate.

Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one third were attacking Harper's Ferry. And of this, the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights his little army was in reality relieved by Generals Franklin and Sumner's corps, at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position; and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners before 20,000 troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the army of the Potomac swifter to march the enemy would have been forced to raise the seige or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The excitement caused by the removal of General McClellan from his command is subsiding.

Yesterday two new regiments arrived here—the Eighty-second Illinois and the One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania.

Fears are entertained of the capture, by the rebels, of the two companies of the Second District of Columbia volunteers, who left this city last week, in charge of a large number of convalescents. Their destination was M'Clellan's headquarters in the field; and it seems to be pretty certain that some of the convalescents were captured by Stuart's cavalry.

THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.

The draft in this State commenced to-day. In some localities it passed off quietly and in order. In Osakee county the lists were seized by a mob, destroyed and the Commissioner severely handled and fled to this city. In Milwaukee city there were strong indications of trouble, complaints being made that injustice had been done in some of the wards in not giving proper credit for volunteers. A crowd of Ninth warders assembled and marched through the city to the number of three or four hundred in procession. The result of the matter was, the draft was postponed for the present.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday, shows a decrease of loans of $147,076.

An increase of specie of $814,332. A decrease of circulation of $114,407. A decrease of deposits of $1,475,513.

DESTRUCTION OF A GIN DISTILLERY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.

Belden's gin distillery, at Simsburg, was burnt to-day. The loss amounted to $25,000, on which there was no insurance.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.

Returns from the upper peninsula, place the election of John F. Driggs (Rep.) to Congress from the Sixth District beyond a doubt.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

It is now stated that the draft in this city will take place between now and the 20th inst.

IN SEARCH OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The steamer Vanderbilt goes to sea to-night in search of the Alabama.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The United States gunboat Sumter arrived to-day from Port Royal.

New Advertisements

LINDEN HALL,
MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,
At Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa.
FOUNDED 1794.

Affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished female education. For circulars and information, apply to
REV. WILLIAM C. REICHEL,
oct18-d3m Principal.

SHADE TREES,

OF various kinds, at the Keystone Nursery, adjoining the city.

Trees planted and warranted to grow, or, if failing, to be replaced, on reasonable terms. JACOB MISH.
Oct. 13, 1862.

STANDARD PEAR

TREES, at Keystone Nursery, adjoining the city of Harrisburg.
Oct. 13, 1862.

COAL Oil Lamps perfected, "Cahoon's Attachment" fitted to any lamp, prevents the breaking of chimnies. For sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
nov6 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

DANDELION, Rio, and other preparations of Coffee, warranted pure, for sale by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
nov8 Corner Front and Market Sts.

SMOKED HALIBUT.

A VERY choice article just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap.
nov6

FRESH Lemons and Raisins, just received and for sale low by
NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
ie14 Corner Front and Market streets.

FIGS, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, and all kinds of Nuts, at JOHN WISE'S Store Third and Walnut. myl