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BY

JOHN P. McCLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Jesse J. Harvey, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the October term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate Court of Tallahatchie county, State of Mississippi, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

WILSE A. COOPER,
oct14-tawlw&w' Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Harry A. Moore, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Tallahatchie county, State of Mississippi, on the September term, 1862, thereof, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

J. W. MOORE,
oct14-tawlw' Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Hiareiah S. Bobbitt, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the September term, 1862, of the Probate court of Yalobusha county, State of Mississippi, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

ROBERT MARVIN, Adm'r.
octl4-tawlw

CITATION.—In the Probate Court of Chickasaw county, Mississippi.—To Charles Rush, Bernard Rush, Sr. Hanley S. Harry, minors: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of said county, at Houston thereof, to be holden at the Court House, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the petition of C. S. Bennett, A. C. McClure, W. R. Bennett, F. S. Bennett, R. R. Cosgrove, J. W. Bennett, Jr., R. A. W. Bennett, Sr., and Martha Bennett, deceased, for a division and distribution of the estate of John J. Bennett and Martha Bennett, deceased, among the heirs at law thereof.

Witness—His Hon. Allen Walker, Judge of Probates of said county. Dated this day of September, 1862.

J. A. LOUGHRIDGE, Clerk.
octl4-tawlw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert McGowan, Sr., deceased, of Marshall county, Mississippi, having been granted to the undersigned at the April term, 1862, of the Probate Court of said county, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby, on the day of April, 1862, notified to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

ROBERT S. MCGOWAN,
octl4-tawlw' Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Rachel Johnson, deceased, late of Attala county, Mississippi, are hereby notified to present the same to the April term, 1862, of the Probate Court of said county, Mississippi, at the May term, A. D., 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same on or before the next term, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. SHANSON,
octl4-tawlw' Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of T. G. Mellon, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the April term, A. D., 1862, of the Probate court of Lafayette county, State of Mississippi, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

M. S. MCCAIN,
octl4-tawlw' Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Edmund B. Perkins, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of the County of Yalobusha, State of Mississippi, it being the 7th day of July, 1862, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN B. SMITH,
octl4-tawlw' Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of Green Wood, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of the County of Yalobusha, State of Mississippi, it being the 4th day of said month, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

ROBERT MARVIN, Adm'r.
octl4-tawlw

"MILITARY SCHOOL"

OF LOUISIANA.

THE next term of the SEMINARY OF LEARNING and MILITARY ACADEMY of Louisiana, located near Alexandria, on Red river, will commence on the

1st Day of November Next,

Under the superintendence of Col. William B. Bagby, late of the Confederate Army, who will assume personal charge of the school on that day. He will be assisted by a full corps of Professors.

Terms—Sixty dollars for tuition—full expenses about $150 per annum. One half of which must be deposited in advance. Each Cadet must bring his mattress and bed clothing. The uniform will not be fixed at first, while the difficulty of obtaining material exists. The age of admission is fourteen. Cadets must, if possible, be present at the opening of the session.

THO. O. MOORE, Governor.

Andrew Hicks, President Board of Supervisors.

Alexandria, Louisiana, September 24, 1862.
octl4-tawlw

NOTICE.

CAPTURED in the jail of Lafayette county, Miss., on the 4th of October, 1862, a NEGRO BOY, who says he belongs to Alfred Jones, and that he belongs to Clay Jones, Memphis, Tennessee. Said boy is black, about fifty years old, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

M. S. MCCALLUM, Jailor.
octl4-tawlw

RANAWAY,

SEPTEMBER 19th, a NEGRO BOY, named SAM. Said man is about twenty-one years old, five feet eight inches, or thereabouts; color, dark; has a few marks on his body; has lost (I think) the ring finger on his left hand; wore a black cloth military cap and gray pants. He took with him some other clothing, he was formerly owned by D. Stanley, of Marshall county, Mississippi, and may be with a boy named Hickman, owned by George Mish of the city.

I will pay a reward of $25 if delivered to me in Jackson, or $50 if lodged in any jail, with such information as that I can get him.

JOHN ROBINSON,
oct2 Jackson, Miss.

From St. Augustine—Banishment of Families—Inhuman Treatment of Women and Children.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 13.

We yesterday had an interview with the lady of an esteemed citizen of Savannah, who, with her family of five little children, has just arrived from St. Augustine. She gives an account of Yankee barbarism and the hardships she had to encounter in her efforts to reach this city.

In the early part of September a meeting of the citizens of St. Augustine, male and female, from the age of fourteen years and upwards, was ordered, by General Saxon, to assemble at the Presbyterian church. The meeting being assembled at the appointed time, Colonel Beard, of the provost guard, opened his address as follows: "I do not know whether to address you (alluding to the ladies present,) as ladies or women, as all Broadway crinolined women are called ladies." It was soon ascertained from the speaker's remarks that the object of the meeting was to have the oath of allegiance to the United States administered. A guard was stationed at the door to prevent any from leaving. Those who refused to take the oath were required to go in the galleries—some two or three hundred men, women and children. The others were furnished with certificates and allowed to depart. Those from the galleries were then called down to receive, as Colonel Beard termed it, their "benediction." They were forced to register their names, together with the number of their respective residences. This having been gone through with, he told them that when he was ready he would give all the women and children among them who had relatives in the Confederacy "a free ride across the lines."

He then gave orders to the guard to permit the ladies to pass to their homes. The residences were duly labled, and about a week after the meeting, wagons were sent for their baggage, and these banished people were taken on board a transport. The steamer left for the St. John's river with some fifty families—about one hundred and fifty women and children huddled together, without a bed to rest on or any accommodations whatever, and kept two and a half days outside without food or water save what they took with them, and in their sea sickness were refused even water to drink. Fearing to enter the St. John's, as our informant supposed, they were taken back to St. Augustine, and when near that place it was ascertained that the vessel was leaking badly, having some four feet of water in the hold. It was supposed on board that the negroes had attempted to scuttle the vessel in order to drown the "Secesh."

Our informant, who was among the sufferers, having been furnished a pass which had been some time previously promised her, was placed in her carriage and her baggage put upon a cart and taken across the country to the St. John's river. The cart having broken down several times on the way, they were forced to walk and seek shelter in a negro cabin, with nothing but the naked floor to sleep upon—their feet and limbs sore and bruised, and their dresses torn by briars. Arriving at the St. John's, they were taken across in a small boat, where they procured another cart and reached the railroad at Trail Ridge. They were, after severe suffering, some ten days in their trouble to get to our lines. Taking the railroad they came by way of Lake City, and reached this city to the great joy of themselves and friends on Saturday evening last.

General Mitchel sent notice from Hilton Head to St Augustine, previous to her leaving, that he would send a boat to that place and take all the ladies who had refused to take the oath, to Jacksonville.

She states that the poor of St Augustine are regularly furnished by the Federals with rations; but it was reported they intended soon to stop the supply.

The troops are respectful to the ladies in passing them in the streets, and are very orderly.

The soldiers are kept in their quarters at St. Francis Barracks, which is in the south end of the city, and in Fort Marion, in the north end.

There is but one regiment stationed in St. Augustine, the 7th New Hampshire, Colonel Putnam, comprising 800 men, and a cavalry corps.

Colonel Beard is in command of the provost guard, and Captain Durgin is the provost marshal.

During the day, one company is stationed at the barracks, one at the Plaisters' hotel, one on the hill north of Fort Marion, and the remainder of the regiment, excepting the pickets, in the fort.

A gallant captain of one of the companies, in riding out a short time ago, beyond the pickets, lost his way, and was fired upon by guerrillas. He made good his escape, after losing his sword, and his horse being shot. Arriving in the city with his revolver in hand, he stated his misfortune, but boasted that he thought he killed three of the guerrillas with his revolver.

The Federal officers in St. Augustine boasted that their government intended to take Charleston, Savannah and Mobile this winter. They expressed the hope that when the demand was made for the surrender of Savannah it would be given up. As there were many Northern people and much Northern property in this city, they did not wish to sail it; but if the surrender was refused, they would be compelled to destroy the city.

No articles of silver or gold will be allowed to leave St. Augustine in the baggage of those who are sent away, which is regularly searched, in order to prevent them getting into the hands of Confederates to be coined into money.

Groceries of all kinds are selling at very low figures, for gold or silver only. She saw no paper currency in circulation.

The Gubernatorial Convention at Aitsoun and its Effects.

From the New York Herald.]

Nothing has occurred since the beginning of the war which goes so far to recognise the right of State secession as the meeting of the Northern governors, without any warrant of national or State laws, and without cause founded in anything like exigant public necessity. The governors could aid the government by an unhesitating compliance with military requirements, as extended at the beginning of the rebellion; but now they talk of "submitting to laws which may have been or may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President." In accordance with this State view they are now holding troops back upon sundry pretences as to their disposal and control when passed over to the general government, but really for the purpose of prolonging the war until after the 1st of January, so as to insure the liberation by proclamation of all slaves.

General John Cochrane states, says the *Tribune* correspondence hence, that if the Northern governors will send on troops to infuse new blood into the worn regiments of the peninsula, General McClellan could sweep on to Richmond in six weeks. Now, if Richmond is taken before January, a winter campaign can be carried on in the South, which cannot be if the war is confined to the border until January, and operations in the South during winter will be left to the gunboats and insurgent slaves, as recommended by the *Tribune*.

The result of the scheme of the governors and the abolitionists will be to prolong the war a year or two more than it need be, at an expense to the people of at least another thousand million of dollars. There is no likelihood that the President will take the responsibility of authorizing the raising of one hundred thousand volunteers in the North more than the laws call for, in order that the governors may have a standing army at their control, whose support at home, and not at the theatre of war would add a hundred millions of dollars, to the public expenses. But it seems these governors are anticipating authority by the President, and are keeping back great numbers of volunteers in camp at home when they are needed here. So heretofore there is to be a standing army at the North, to be supported by the people, who in turn perhaps are to be controlled by bayonets. If the volunteers will carry out the desires of these governors, who among other things, may dictate a suspension of elections, or perchance act upon Old Thad. Stevens' idea, of treating elections as if they never had taken place.

CAPTURE OF A COUPLE OF YANKEES.—Two more Yankees, captured in the neighborhood of Suffolk, were brought to this city and placed in confinement yesterday morning. The names are Elwin Sherburne, of company C, 923 New York regiment, and Newton Stoughton, company K, 103d Pennsylvania regiment. The former was captured by our pickets, and the latter taken prisoner by citizens and delivered up to the pickets. Both say they have never been in a fight, and though they volunteered to do that business, they never wish to be engaged in battle.—*Petersburg Express.*

IN MEMORIAM OF LITTLE WALTER.

SELECTED FOR MRS. JENNIE E. DANIEL.

"Another little form asleep,
And a little spirit gone;
Another little voice is hushed,
And a little angel born.
Twa little feet are on the way
To the home beyond the skies,
And our hearts are like the void that comes
When a strain of music dies.

"A pair of little baby shoes,
And a lock of golden hair;
The toy our little darling loved,
And the dress he used to wear;
The little grave in the shady nook
Where the flowers love to grow—
And these are all of the little hope
That came one year ago.

"The birds will sit on the branch above
And sing a requiem
To the beautiful little sleeping form
That used to sing to them.
But never again will the little lips
To their songs of love reply;
For that silvery voice is blended with
The minstrelsy on high."

J. W. B.

ROSENBATH, Louisa county, Va., August 28, 1862.

FROM MISSOURI.

Steele's Army Ordered to Pilot Knob.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—General Steele's division of the army from Helena is disembarking from a fleet of steamboats to-day at Sulphur Springs, and will proceed immediately to Pilot Knob. The movement from Helena was ordered by General Curtis, on the eve of a movement for capturing Little Rock. The object of ordering a veteran brigade of infantry, with heavy artillery, into Southeast Missouri, suggests extraordinary strategy, as the only known rebels there are guerrillas. General Steele is in the city. General Schofield is at Cassville, Missouri.

A general opinion begins to prevail here that the rebel movements in the Southwest have been very much exaggerated, and that half of Schofield's army could have beaten all the rebels between Springfield and Fort Smith. The rebels have played a successful game of deception.

General Totten, at Springfield, and General Steele, at Helena, both received reports of spies and Union men from the interior of Arkansas, and yet these reports of rebel strength at Cross Hollows do not agree by 20,000.

The wife of an ex-secession State Senator of this city, was restrained to-day from ejecting a tenant for Unionism, and the tenant prohibited from paying any more rent until further orders.

Great indignation is felt throughout the city because of a rank treasonable demonstration yesterday, on the burial of one of Price's staff officers, killed at the battle of Corinth, and buried with fashionable honors. The affair was turned into a secession gathering.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—The combined armies of Missouri and Kansas, as an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brigadier-General Stofield, will hereafter be denominated as the army of the frontier.

By order of Major-General CURTIS.

SEDALIA, Missouri, October 13.—The 6th regiment of Missouri State militia, Colonel Cauliswood, have, in several scouting expeditions within the last few days, broken up various bands of guerrillas, killing the notorious Captain Joe Kirk, who has murdered so many private citizens lately, Captain Louden, 3d Missouri; Lieutenant Alexander, 3d Missouri, and some fifty bushwhackers. They also brought into camp, this morning, Colonel William H. Nicewan, C. S. A., who escaped from the St Louis military prison sometime ago, by blackening himself, and thus passing the sentinel. They have also captured large correspondence of interest.

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri, October 13.—Papers and dispatches dated as late as the 6th instant, have been received by General Cacombe from Arkansas. Hindman was then at Duvell's Bluff. Parsons was represented as moving toward Northern Missouri, and seeking to unite his forces with Stearns and McBride at Pocahontas. The rebel commander, Holmes, was at Little Rock. General Schofield had arrived at Cassville, in Barry county, near the Arkansas line.

Southwestern Missouri is once more cleared of rebel forces, and telegraphic communication is complete to Cassville. Two divisions of the army are left at Helena under General Car.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—General Halleck has telegraphed to General Curtis that Colorado Territory has been attached to this military department.

General Schofield reports that his advance guard, under General Brown, overtook the rebels at Perryville. The enemy did not await to be attacked, but retreated into Arkansas. The whole Southwest is clear of rebels.

Our army of the West, under General Schofield, is at Cassville and vicinity. The enemy has retreated beyond the main line. Telegraphic communication is complete to Cassville, and General Curtis is talking over the wires with Scofield. The troops of the West are in good health and spirits.

General Curtis has received Little Rock papers and dispatches to the 6th. Holmes was at Little Rock and Hindman at Duvall's Bluff. Parsons had moved north toward Missouri, with several thousand men, probably to join Stearns and McBride, who are near Pocahontas, or moving nearer Pilot Knob.

Lincoln's Visit to McClellan's Camp.

Several days since we republished from Northern newspapers accounts of President Lincoln's visit to the "army of the Northern Potomac," and the review of the same by himself and General McClellan. It will be recollected that the reception of these high dignitaries—especially that of the latter—was represented as enthusiastic in the extreme, but we were left to conjecture the immediate occasion of Mr. Lincoln's visit. On this subject the Northern journals, generally so redundant in particulars, were mute. And why honest Abe should have torn himself from the delights of the "Soldier's Rest," to mingle with the mongrel tribes of McClellan's host, we have only just now been informed.

A gentleman of intelligence who left Washington on Tuesday and Alexandria on Wednesday, arrived here yesterday evening, gives a rational and satisfactory solution of the question. On the receipt of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, McClellan's army was thrown into a terrible ferment which threatened to break into an open and general riot. The abolitionists and Democrats were instantly arrayed in deadly hostility, the latter declaring that if the proclamation was not withdrawn they would throw down their arms, or if forced to use them, would turn them against the abolitionists for whose advantage and advancement the war was being prosecuted. All the efforts of their commanders having failed to pacify the troops, Lincoln was telegraphed for and set out at once for the army. The success of his mission is not definitely known, but it was said in Washington that notwithstanding many promises and explanations made to the troops, he had not found it possible to allay their excitement, and had returned home leaving matters little better than he had found them.

It may be well to add that this statement of our informant is fully corroborated by intelligence received at the War Department, and there believed authentic.—*Richmond Examiner, 14th.*

Physicians Curing Diptheria by the Suction of their Mouth.

From the Medical Magazine.]

It is not long since that one of the most promising of the younger members of the medical profession sacrificed his life to the voluntarily contracted contagion of diptheria, in an attempt to clear, by the suction of his own lips, the throat of an infant, dying strangled by the exudations of that fearful disease. Notwithstanding the proved danger of this expedient, however, it has not lacked and will never lack imitators for the sole reason that it is the promptest and often the only means of saving life. We find an instance recorded in the *Union Medicale* for May, which should not be limited in its circulation to the medical press. The expedient, notwithstanding the operator well knew its danger, was practiced, and with complete success in rescuing the child, by Dr. Edmond Bessette, a young surgeon of Angoulesm. What adds to the satisfaction of the account, the child was not only saved by the heroism, but Dr. Bessette suffered no ill effects. This is attributed to his immediately rinsing his mouth and throat with strong brandy. The case was reported, not by the noble young operator himself but by his superior in the Angoulesme hospital, Dr. Claude Gigon.

Kentucky Intelligence.

The most intelligible account of matters in Kentucky is contained in the special dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which we append:

LOUISVILLE, October 13, 12 M.—A dispatch from Colonel Fry, General Buell's chief of staff, says Danville was occupied by our forces last night, without a fight.

The heavy firing heard near Harrodsburg on Saturday is not believed to have been caused by a general engagement, but by our forces shelling the retreating enemy, who are falling back on Camp Dick Robinson, where a decisive battle will occur.

LOUISVILLE, October 13—Midnight.—Little or nothing was known here of the battle of Perryville till the arrival of the *Gazette* at noon to-day, with your special correspondent's account, which has since monopolized public attention, and been the theme of general comment. Scarcely anything can yet be added to the particulars in that account. Stories of subsequent fighting have been chiefly the products of frightened imaginations.

If there was any action at all on Saturday, it was simply a skirmish with the rear guard, and not a general engagement, as was believed here last evening. It is still more probable that the firing, out of which all of the reports of a battle grew, arose simply from shelling the woods as our column advanced, to prevent the possibility of ambush by the rebels. Meantime the rebels have not only retired from Perryville but also from Danville and Harrodsburg, of which places we are once more in possession.

The whole rebel army is understood to be now concentrated at Camp Dick Robinson, ten miles east of Danville, where it is now believed they will make a final stand, if they do anywhere in the State. The position there gives them good opportunities for retreat toward some of the gaps in East Tennessee, while it also affords a good line of defense along the precipitous banks of a small stream, against any advance from the region of Danville or Harrodsburg. They can thus fight as they wish on ground of their own selection and with their whole force, or if deemed desirable, can still probably make good their retreat. The larger portion of the blue grass country is already practically redeemed from the rebels.

Communication from here to Frankfort is now uninterrupted, as well as from Frankfort to Lexington, and thence back to Covington. The telegraph is already working to Frankfort, Louisville and Harrodsburg direct, and will be in a day or two to Lexington, and thence direct to Cincinnati. The railroad is working to within three miles of Frankfort.

A few straggling parties of guerrillas, mostly scouts for larger bodies, may yet infest this portion of the State, but practically it is cleared. Union citizens are beginning to return to Frankfort and the surrounding region. There is general confidence that any successful contest with Bragg and Kirby Smith at Camp Dick Robinson will practically end the invasion of Kentucky. All stuff, however, about having them hemmed in, driving them up to the Ohio river and the like, is nonsense.

Yesterday some Federal forces, including the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry, under Colonel Bruce, attacked a rebel force at Red Bussing, utterly routing and capturing them. Colonel Bruce's command possesses the distinction of Bear and 400 bushels of wheat, a quantity of Enfield rifles and some eight horses. He took three captains, two lieutenants and 106 privates and non-commissioned officers prisoners. Colonel Bruce afterward distributed twenty-five barrels of flour to Colonel Gridler's regiment.

Big Spring is near the Tennessee line. It is stated here that John Morgan evacuated Lexington Tuesday night, taking his force of 4000 or 5000 directly down to Camp Dick Robinson. Two companies of roving rebel cavalry as Bardstown cut off thirty of our cavalry from support, and demanded their surrender. Our men remained concealed themselves in a house, awaited an attack, and repulsed their assailants, with a rebel loss of six killed and a number more wounded. Our loss none.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

LOUISVILLE, October 14, 1 A. M.—General Negley is reported to have had a recent fight with guerrillas near Nashville, taking three hundred prisoners. General Smith on Friday took 20,00 wounded and 16,000 well rebel prisoners between Harrodsburg and Danville. The Federal forces are in possession of Harrodsburg and Danville. The rebels are between Danville and Camp Dick Robinson, proceeding toward the camp. Our troops are in pursuit.

All accounts of an engagement between Perryville and Harrodsburg are false. They proceeded from our troops shelling the woods as they marched through. The reports of our cannon being construed into a battle between the two forces.

Northern Reports from Maryland and Virginia.

Special to the New York Herald.]

WILLIAMSPORT, MD., October 12.—The 8th Maryland regiment, which was on duty at Dam No. 5, near where the rebels crossed, succeeded in effecting a retreat to Williamsport. General Kenley immediately sent for reinforcements to hold the town to the last. The rebel crossing was effected under the protection of two heavy guns on the Virginia side. As soon as the head of the column landed on the Maryland side, our pickets opened a lively skirmish with them, in which one man of the 12th Illinois cavalry was killed. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

There was yesterday a general movement of our troops toward Dam No. 5, where it was thought they would attempt to recross. In the woods on the Virginia side, opposite the town, there were indications of a rebel force of at least 3000. The smoke of numerous camp fires was visible among the trees, and during two or three hours of the day on Friday, a full regiment was drawn up in lines of battle on the edge of the woods. At intervals yesterday occasional discharges of musketry were heard in the direction of our advance, but the result was not known. An individual was arrested by the 8th Maryland regiment, who pretended to be a Maryland farmer. He has been identified as a wealthy secession farmer, and as the person who guided Lee through Maryland, both on his advance and retreat.

A second brigade of infantry arrived here by special train from Harper's Ferry, about one o'clock this afternoon. There is now sufficient force here to guard against any possible surprise.

General Banks received a dispatch from General Stoneman, to-day, dated Poolesville, apprising him of the appearance of Stuart's, Stone's and Hampton's force, with six pieces of artillery, at daylight this morning, pursued by Pleasanton's cavalry. When they arrived in sight of the river they broke up into small bodies and made for several fords. The troops sent to intercept them were of course also obliged to divide and engage the enemy at a number of points.

There is no further confirmation of the report that the rebel army is retreating from Winchester. Skillful generals predict that if it does move down the valley it will be for the purpose of attacking Sigel, with which purpose it is supposed Stuart's excursion into Pennsylvania may be connected. Sigel, however, keeps a bright lookout.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

HARRISBURG, October 13.—Governor Curtin has just received information dated Perryville, from a reliable gentleman of Perry county, that a rebel force of 3000 men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin county, last night at twelve o'clock, and carried off 1500 horses. The farmers of Franklin county are moving all their stock into Perry county. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—The Pennsylvania Central railroad company received a dispatch, giving information of the same nature as that obtained in the *Inquirer's* special, but they have received no confirmation of the intelligence from any official on the road, and place no confidence in it.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—The *American* has the following dispatch:

FREDERICK, October 13.—The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed. After they were driven from Nolan's ford, they divided and crossed the river in small bodies at different points. Farmers taken prisoners by them at Mercersburg were paroled at the river, and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report General Stuart and Wade Hampton both with the expedition. The cavalry force was detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They confiscated not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

HARRISBURG, October 13, 3:30 P. M.—The following has just been received from Colonel McClure:

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., October 13.—A messenger has just arrived at my camp at Stevens' furnace, with information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South mountain, Adams county, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac and are trying to escape—every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburg, but they have a man named Logan, from Franklin county, who is a superior guide, and they may escape.

All our citizens have arms and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off.

LATER.—Another dispatch just received says the rebels are at Cashtown, and may attempt to pass by a mountain road south, perhaps by the Shippersburg road, or by the Greencastle road.

HARRISBURG, October 13, 3 P. M.—Since my last dispatch, Col. McClure telegraphs to Gov. Curtin the following: We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded. To approach Concord the rebels must cross at a ford ten miles west of here on the pike, and we have news from there hourly.

Concord is at the head of Path Valley, and to enter it the rebels must go by the way of Mercersburg or Loudon, or cross Cove Mountain at Loudon and Fanetsburg, and they could not move without our having information of it. The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the number of rebel cavalry at St. Berns on Friday night.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

Great Democratic Gains.

From the Hartford Times, October 9.]

Most of the towns in Connecticut held their annual fall elections last Monday for the choice of selectment, town clerk, etc.

Although no efforts were made by the Democrats, there was a settled, deep feeling, among the voters, that the time had come for 'a change' if the country is to be saved, and this feeling showed itself in these "little town meetings." Without concert of action, without effort, with scarcely anything like an organization, the Democrats spontaneously turned out, and revolutionized a large number of towns. It is worthy of note that in many of the towns there was a larger vote out than usual. In some towns the Republicans sent many miles away for absent voters—even to the military camps in Hartford and Norwich, while nothing of the kind was done by the Democrats, though they have gained many in the ranks since the presidential election. One thing is worthy of special note, in these elections, as affording a significant indication of the state of feeling now prevailing—it is the fact that in a large number of towns many Republicans openly voted the Democratic ticket. This was significant of the now prevalent conviction that the country must be saved, if it is to be saved, by the Democrats. These Republican changes gave us many of the towns gained last Monday.

We have endeavored to make a list of the changes from last year's elections but owing to the imperfect character of the published returns last year, and the further fact that in some towns the towns voting last Monday have not yet been heard from, it is impossible to obtain at present any complete table. Enough, however, is known to show that the Democrats in all directions are making gains of towns that last year and the year before went against them. From the following table, which embraces all the towns yet heard from, it will be seen that the gains are going on. It is evident that if the towns not yet heard from bear the same comparative relation to these, in the changes effected, the Democrats have gained fifty or sixty towns.

Our letters, from all parts of the State, speak the feeling and determination existing in the several towns, and of the Republicans who are openly voting against their party.

Here is the list thus far:

Democratic—Andover [gain]. Bloomfield, Barkhamsted [gain]. Branford, Bethany, Bristol [gain]. Berlaem, Cromwell, Cheshire [gain]. Derby [gain], East Hartford [gain]. Weston [gain]. Easton [gain]. Glastonbury [gain]. Greenwich [gain]. Hamden [gain] Haddam, Groton, Huntington [gain]. Lanyard, Monroe, Morris, Naugatuck [gain]. North Haven [gain]. Newton, Orford, Preston, Proctor, [gain]. Redding [gain], Roxbury [gain]. Suffield [gain], Seymour, Southbury [gain]. South Windsor [gain], Sterling, Sprague, Trumbull Tolland, Voluntown, Washington [gain]. Windsor [gain]. Windsor Locks, Waterbury [gain], Wallingford, Wolcott, Woodbury [gain].

Republican—Bethel, Chester, Canton, East Haven, East Haddam, Guilford, Granby, Lebanon, Lyme, Manchester, Middletown, Montville, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, Orange, Plainfield, Plymouth, Ridgefield, Simsbury, Salem, Southington, Sybrook, Stonington, Torrington, Vernon, West Hartford, Winchester.

Fusion—Bridgeport, Berlin, Milton, Darlien, Franklin, Meriden, Madison, New Canaan, New London, Orange, Southington, Stamford, Stratford.

Essex, a tie—vote again.

From Western Virginia.

From Correspondence Wheeling Intelligencer.]

WESTON, October 9.—We learned yesterday of a skirmish between our forces and the rebels near Big Birch mountain, but the accounts were so imperfect that I could not furnish the full particulars until now. This evening Lieutenant Dawson, of company K, 1st Virginia cavalry, arrived here, and from him I gain the following information:

On Sunday evening a force of one hundred infantry and twelve cavalry left Bulltown, in command of Adjutant Bugher, of the 10th Virginia infantry.

They marched all night, and on Monday morning the cavalry, under Lieutenant Dawson, were sent forward to reconnoiter. After crossing Big Birch mountain, they were halted by the enemy's pickets, whom they captured. From these men they learned that the rebels were encamped a short distance beyond, and numbered between forty and fifty men. As the infantry was some distance behind, Lieutenant Dawson with his twelve men charged on their camp and captured seven prisoners, and twenty-six horses and accouterments, also a lot of Sharpe's rifles and other arms.

The party then returned to Sutton, where the adjutant insisted on remaining until morning, but was finally persuaded to continue the march. At the churches (a small valley which contains two churches,) he ordered the men into camp in spite of the protestation of men and officers—even the rebel prisoners told him he would be sure to be captured, but it was of no use, he would encamp there, captured or not. Our men, who up to this time were elated with successes, now became down-hearted, and seemed as if they cared not for life, but were perfectly discouraged.

About two o'clock the camp was surprised by the rebels; a few shots were fired, which made three of them bite the dust. But the surprise was so complete that our men could not be rallied, but fled from the road as soon as possible. The rebels captured twenty-five of the infantry and five of the cavalry, also eleven of our horses. They also regained all the property we had taken the day before.

From the prisoners taken on the first day, we learn that they have 2,700 cavalry at Sommerville, and intend marching on the railroad. From what I can ascertain of their movements, there is no doubt but their next move will be on West Union or Clarksburg. If they should get to the latter place, they will meet with a warm reception, as Colonel Wilkinson has a force there sufficient for the emergency.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS—STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—We learn that night before last, a party of five slaves escaped from their master, living about twenty miles back from the river in Arkansas, and reached the bank of the river below the city early yesterday morning. Before they could procure means of crossing a party of guerrillas came up in pursuit. The negroes tried to escape, but were fired on by their pursuers and one of the number wounded. Another plunged into the river and swam to a sand bar, where the fog hid him from the sight of the guerrillas. The guerrillas then secured the three remaining negroes and returned. After they had gone the unwounded man returned to the shore and picked up his wounded comrade, who had fallen in the water. He was, however, so severely injured that he died soon after. Some soldiers who heard the firing, crossed the river in a skiff and brought away the survivor.—*Memphis Bulletin, 17th.*

The Political Contest in New York.

The New York *Times* thinks the election of a Democratic governor of New York may work the ruin of the United States government. Even though Seymour and his supporters may not be actual traitors, their success will give aid and comfort to the rebellion. It says:

It will be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the government in its contest for self-preservation. It will do more to encourage the rebels to persevere in their war upon the Constitution and the Union than could possibly be done within this State in any other way. And there is not a living man who would have more reason to rejoice over such a result, or to whom it would carry more solid comfort and encouragement, than the President of the rebel Confederacy.

Every man knows this to be so. Mr. Seymour himself knows it. The *Atlas and Argus* knows it. The party have put forward as clearly the real spirit and animus of the movement in the speech of Mr. Seymour, which they adopted as their platform, that in spite of their feint protestations of loyalty and patriotism it is impossible for any man to doubt the real drift and tenor of the action they propose to take. Whatever ulterior object may lie behind the movement—whether they design to surrender the government to Jeff Davis, and thus preserve the Union, or to "let the South go," and thus destroy it—one thing is very clear, they mean to encourage the rebels to persevere in the war, and to cripple the government in its efforts to push it to a victorious end. If they don't mean this, what do they mean? They have organized their movement on the specific and exclusive ground of opposition to the government. They denounce its action against the rebellion; they brand as illegal and tyrannical its efforts to protect itself against spies and traitors at home; they magnify its faults and villify its motives, and do everything in their power to make it odious and offensive in the eyes of the world—and then they put forward Mr. Seymour as the representative of this hostility to the government, and, as such, ask the people of the State to elect him governor. Is not this giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? If not, what would be?

Now, we don't imitate the example our opponents have set us in calling them traitors, and invoking the penalties of treason against them. We have not asked that Mr. Seymour should be sent to Fort Lafayette, or that the editors of the *Atlas and Argus* should be hanged, drawn and quartered for the aid they are proposing to give the rebel Confederacy. We appeal to the people. We ask them to squelch this attempt to hamstring the government while engaged in a life and death struggle with its foes. We ask them to say whether the political weight of the Empire State shall thus be cast into the scale of rebellion against the government.

The friends of Seymour appeal to them to end the war. But how? By its vigorous prosecution? By striking the rebels as quick, as hard, and as severely as possible? By making them feel the full evils of the war they have invoked, as a penalty for the crimes they have committed? By stripping them of the means of waging war? By seizing their agents and preventing them from giving them aid and comfort?

This is General Wadsworth's method, not Governor Seymour's. This is precisely the method on which Governor Seymour and the party at his back are making war. It is precisely the method they are trying to stop. They are for ending the war by compromise—by concessions to the South—in a single word, by surrender. Weaponed to the people to judge between them, and we have not the slightest apprehension as to the verdict they will give.

Yankee Officers Marrying Negroes.

A friend of ours who arrived here yesterday from Arkansas, tells us a story, the correctness of which he vouches for, which shows that the genuine Yankees are perfectly willing and anxious to put the negroes upon an equality with themselves. While the Yankee troops under Fitch were in campon White river, near Madison, Arkansas, Colonel Daniels, of the 1st Wisconsin regiment, became terribly enamored with a negro woman belonging to David Goodloe, of St. Francis county. Although as black as ebony, the Colonel proposed marriage, and in a short time he had her to the hymenal altar and there she he boasted dog took her "for better or worse." A short time afterwards the major of of the same regiment married a slave belonging to Dr. Nash, of St. Francis county, and about the same time the chaplain of the 1st Wisconsin entered into the "holy bands of wedlock" with a negro of the blackest dye, the property of Mr. Thomas, living on White river. The Yankees had stolen all the negroes within their reach and had them confined within their lines. A week or two after the officers married the "adorable niggers," our forces made an attack on Fitch, and then the battle of L'Anguille was fought, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. During the battle, Mary Goodloe, the Yankee colonel's African wife, was taken prisoner, as was also the major and his wife; while the chaplain and his "better half" were almost instantly killed. A great many Yankees and negroes were killed, and two hundred and fifty stolen negroes recaptured. The gentleman who informed us of the above avers that it is every word correct, and adds that when the chaplain was interred the dead bodies of six negroes, killed in battle, was placed above him.—*V