

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

CONFIDENTIAL AND COLLECTED FROM FEDERAL ACCOUNTS.

On the Potomac.—Capt. Duncan 4th Pa. cavalry, 140 men, on the 22d. made a reconnaissance to Hedgewood, 6 miles N. W., of Martinsburg. Captured 19 prisoners including three officers, all belonging to the 10th Va., cavalry. "Nobody but" on our side. Refugees represent that the destruction of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Martinsburg has within the past few days been made complete.

A dispatch from Washington, Oct. 23, says: A reconnaissance from Gen. Sigel's command to Leesburg discovered that the Rebel General Mumford there with 1,600 men and some artillery. Another reconnaissance to Thoroughfare Gap discovered a small Rebel force at New Baltimore. The enemy is also reported to have 2,000 cavalry and some infantry and artillery at Washington.

The Times' special says that the Rebels are generally believed to be rapidly retreating southward. Their pickets have disappeared. They evacuated Martinsburg, after destroying all the railroad property there.

There have been several reconnoissances during the past week on the South side of the Potomac, and much valuable information obtained concerning the positions of the enemy.

Our troops had occasional skirmishes, and both sides lost a few men killed, wounded and prisoners. A scouting party who returned to Sigel's headquarters last night report that the Rebel General Mumford with a force of fifteen hundred was at Parcellville, about twelve miles west of Leesburg, on the road to Snicker's Gap. A large portion of the enemy is at Leesburg, Middleburg and Waterford.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac show that some renewed movement has been made into Virginia.

General Burnside led the advance on Sunday, crossing the Potomac at Berlin, Md., and occupying Lovettsville, Va., that night with his corps. Other divisions of the army, it is stated, prepared to follow. The reports from the front announced that the Confederates have drawn in their pickets at Charlestown, abandoned Martinsburg, after completing the destruction of the railroad property, and fallen back towards Winchester.

The following extracts from correspondents show the condition of things immediately prior to the advance, and some of the Potomac by Burnside's corps:

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

have a force in pursuit, but as all Marshall's men are mounted, he will doubtless escape.

From Cairo, Oct. 22.—A report has reached this city that the rebels have made a raid on Commerce, Mo., and sacked the town. There were numbered 700, under Col. J. H. ... They carried off a large number of horses and mules, and a quantity of provisions.

On the 23d.—In consequence of the approach of 2,000 rebels, supposed to be a part of Jackson's cavalry, on our troops on the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, the troops and public property were removed safely to the island.

The following encouraging news was received at headquarters of the army to day, Oct. 26: To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief: Our arms are entire successful again in North-west Arkansas. Gen. Schfield, finding the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent General Blunt with the first division westward, and moved towards Huntsville with the rest of his force.

General Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the Rebel force at Marsyville, near the Northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock in the morning on the 22d instant.

The enemy was under cover, and estimated at some 5,000 to 7,000 at strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the entire rout of the enemy with the loss of all his artillery—a battery of six pounders—a large number of horses and a portion of their transportation and camp and garrison equipage.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the scattered force, as when the messenger left.

Our loss was small.

Gen. Schofield pursued Gen. Hindman beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him. The enemy fled precipitately beyond the Boston Mountain.

The Losses of PERRYVILLE.—A Louisville correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows: Official returns from all the divisions engaged at Perryville show an aggregate loss of 870 killed, 2,585 wounded and nearly 600 missing and prisoners. The enemy captured 11 guns during the battle. The rebels abandoned them in a disabled condition upon their retreat on Thursday morning, excepting two Napoleon guns, in place of which they left two smooth bore 6 pounders.

After a careful investigation, I have become satisfied that the rebel loss does not exceed two-thirds of ours. Between 600 and 700 of their dead were buried by us, and about 1,200 wounded remained on our hands. We took no prisoners during the battle.

SELF MUTILATION.—It having been discovered that parties in Pottsville, Pa., had resorted to the expedient of cutting off the forefinger at the first joint for the purpose of avoiding the draft, the Secretary of War was written to regarding the matter, and the following reply was elicited: WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept.—1862.

REPLY TO YOURS OF THE 14th INSTANT, relative to persons who have presented themselves for exemption from draft with the forefinger taken off at the first joint, I am directed to say that the loss of the first joint of the forefinger will not exempt a person from draft if he can fight.

By order of the Secretary of War. C. P. BUCKINGHAM, Brig. Gen. and A. G.

CURIOSITIES OF THE DRAFT.—The freaks of the draft are innumerable. At Erie, Pa., it took all hands in Burgess' wholesale grocery, including both the proprietors; both the Johnsons, of the firm of Johnson & Brothers, grocers, their book-keeper and clerk; Dr. Strong and Mr. Starr, of Strong's drug store. It went into the legal fraternity strong, and in many instances two out of three in firms and families were drawn. Mrs. Foot is left alone, all her sons, three in number, having been drawn. At Tamques, Pa., all the lawyers in the place but one were drawn. Among them is George H. McCabe, Esq. who was a candidate last year for President Judge, and James Ryan Judge elect. J. J. Conner, Esq., a heavy coal operator of Ashland, Pa., and Mr. Jacob G. Genesee, a candidate at the recent election for county commissioner, were also drafted.

Some of the most prominent business men of Pottsville, Pa., were also drawn. Samuel Diller, of Hanover, Pa., has five sons, Cyrus, W. S. and Luther are in the service as volunteers. The remaining two, Adam and Simon, have been drafted.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of yesterday, thus speaks of financial matters in that city on Monday: "The markets have been inactive in street operations, in consequence of the storm, and there has been a less buoyant feeling prevalent in financial circles."

"Gold opened at 130 1/2 a 131, and fluctuated both above and below this range, but closed at 130 1/2 a 131. Silver sold at 125 a 128. Old demand notes were active at 127 a 128.

Foreign exchange opened at 145 or upward for bankers' 60 day sterling, but buyers did not come forward, and sales from second hands were made at 144.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST received and will keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted collection of all kinds of goods pertaining to our business.

FREANER & McDOWELL, Hatters, between Washington House and Squ re.

HATS, CAPS, CANES, UMBRELLAS, &c. Of the above we are constantly receiving new supplies, therefore all the latest styles may be found at FREANER & McDOWELL'S, 4 Doors East of Washington House.

HOMER MADE HATS. All styles kept on hand for real hard service. Call and examine them at FREANER & McDOWELL'S, Manufacturers.

LADIES' FURS. Special pains will be taken to keep up a complete assortment. All the grades to be had at FREANER & McDOWELL'S.

BUFFALO ROBES AND SLEIGH BLANKETS. Call and see our supply as it was selected to please lovers of comfort. All bought this Fall by FREANER & McDOWELL.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES! All varieties and qual ties. BUCK-SKIN, SHEEP-SKIN, D.G-SKIN, BEAVER, COTTON, GUANTLETTES & SHORT GLOVES.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c. M. H. MILLER, (Successor to Wm. Traxler), Manufacturer and Dealer in all the various kinds of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Satchels, Morocco, Linings & Shoe Findings.

RECEIVING, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COAL AND LUMBER, FRANKLIN RAILROAD, WALNUT, Between Franklin and Church Streets, HAGERSTOWN, Md.

THOS. TAGGART & CO. REPLY FULLY invite the attention of the public to their assortment of MANTLEPIECES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c.

NEW GOODS. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF ALL kinds of Military Goods, Consisting of MILITARY COATS, CLOTHS FOR UNIFORMS, UNDER CLOTHING & OVER-SHIRTS.

All Uniforms made up according to army regulations and at reasonable prices. A large supply of Cloths, Co. sashes and V. stings for Citizens wear, and have also received a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Woollen Cotton and Buckskin Gloves, Suspenders &c. &c. The public are invited to call at OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE.

Notice To Trespassers. THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN MUCH ANNOYED and damaged by persons Fishing and Gunning on his premises gives notice that trespass of this kind (on a long run) is permitted, and will be visited with the utmost rigor of the law.

HOW TO RAISE EWE'S PROFITABLY. Well as wool is up and a great many inquiries are made as to how to make the most wool and mutton, I will say that my plan would be to put from three to five good ewes with one hundred ewes and let them run with the ewes all the time.

Arrests by Order of Major General Wool. For several days past a petition has been circulated in this city for signatures making representations to the President in derogation of the military capacity of M. J. Gen. John E. Wool, of the eighth army corps, and requesting his removal.

REPLY FULLY invite the attention of the public to their assortment of MANTLEPIECES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c. Which, for beauty of design and finish, surpass any thing heretofore offered in Hagerstown.

REWARD. \$50 REWARD. WAS STOLEN FROM THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber on Sunday night the 25th inst., a Dark Sorrel Mare,

Borrowed Books. THE subscriber begs to call attention to persons who have borrowed of him, books, and not yet returned them, to please do so to-morrow.

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grazed cattle are brought to the stable and tied up in the stall at night, and fed at first with corn or rye straw and hay, alternately occasionally with fodder. When apples are abundant, I prefer to start them upon dried or rotten apples mixed with their chop, composed of wheat chaff and meal (corn and cob or bud). This opens the bowels, and puts the cattle in what the medical men call a good sweating condition—the skin becomes loose and glossy, when the feeder feels encouraged and secured he has gained an important point.

A well graded bullock brought to this condition, may be fed with profit; a lean steer cannot be fattened in winter on grain without loss. My cattle thus conditioned, are kept in a stall incessantly, except for an hour or two after they are mid-day fed, when they are let out for exercise and water.

It will thus be seen that my cattle get water but once a day. This I am aware is contrary to the generally received opinion of the necessity and importance of frequent watering, but an experience of six years has convinced me that in winter season, cattle will thrive and fatten with water but once a day, when their feed is all dry rye straw, meal, hay and fodder. In this way I have brought cattle that would not sell for more than thirty five or forty dollars from grass, up to sixty-five and seventy dollars by the February market. The system of stable feeding over yard feeding has this advantage. First it improves the necessity of attention. Your cattle must be watched—like the Dutch baker, who being asked the secret of his success in baking good bread, laconically replied, "I watch him." Secondly, it conduces to repose and quietness, the very condition most favorable to the secretion of fat. Thirdly, each animal can consume without molestation and fear his own food; and fourthly, it gives the herdsman a better opportunity to watch the appetite and condition of each bullock, and thus to increase or diminish his food accordingly—or a change of food when necessary.

Should you deem the above worthy a place in your valuable weekly, it is at your service. The writing of it serves to direct me from this horrible din of war, raging within sound of my feeding stalls for the last ten or twelve months. When shall this awful roar of cannon cease, and we again learn to love and instruct each other in the arts of peace, plenty and prosperity?

A MARTLAND FARMER.

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