

# Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

T. A. PLANTS, Editor.

"Independent in All Things—Neutral in Nothing."

T. A. PLANTS, A. E. McLAUGHLIN, Publishers.

VOLUME V.

POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

NUMBER 39

## Business Cards.

**T. A. PLANTS,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Pomeroy, O.  
Office in Edward's Building.

**N. & G. P. SIMPSON,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, Ohio.  
Office in Swallow's Building, one door below O. Branch & Co's.

**T. W. HAMPTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Kyrsgoville, Gallia County, Ohio. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

**KNOWLES & GROSVENOR,**  
Attorneys at Law, Athens, Adams County, O.  
will attend the several Courts of Meigs County, on the first day of each term. Office at the west end of the Court House.

**W. R. HUGHES,**  
Attorney at Law, Athens, Adams County, O.  
will attend the several Courts of Meigs County, on the first day of each term. Office at the west end of the Court House.

**GOLDEN & TOWNSEND,**  
Attorneys at Law, W. H. Golden's Office in Athens, O. J. Townsend's Office in Pageville, Meigs Co., O. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims, and other business entrusted to them.

**E. HUTTON,**  
County Surveyor, and Attorney at Law, Office in the Court House, Pomeroy, Ohio.

**DANIEL & RATHBUN,**  
Bankers, corner Court and Second streets, Pomeroy, O.

**W. A. AICHER,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the "Remington House," Pomeroy.

**T. WHITESIDE,**  
Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, three doors above stone bridge. The best of work, for Ladies and Gentlemen, made to order.

**SUGARIN SALT COMPANY,**  
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. [1-1] C. GRANT, Agent.

**POMEROY SALT COMPANY,**  
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. [1-1] C. GRANT, Agent.

**DABNEY SALT COMPANY,**  
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. [1-1] C. GRANT, Agent.

**ISAAC PALMER,**  
Lodger, Grocer and Dealer, first store above C. E. Donnelly's, near the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, O. Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock of Groceries as I am confident they cannot be undersold.

**F. LYMAN,**  
Painter and Glazier, back room of P. Lamorch's Jewelry Store, west side Court street, Pomeroy, O.

**M. BLAETNER,**  
Carriage & Wagon Manufacturer, Front street, first corner below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, O. All articles in his line of business manufactured at reasonable rates, and they are especially recommended for durability.

**F. E. HUMPHREY,**  
Blacksmith, back of the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, O. Farming Tools, Shovel Flaws, Mattocks, Hoes, &c., on hand and made to order. Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Job Work done to order.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**DR. C. C. WEAVER,** Dentist, Office on Court Street, one door below McQuigg & Smith's Leather Store. Work warranted. 6-21-7

**DR. EARLY,**  
Operative and Mechanical Dentist, Gallipolis, O. respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Pomeroy and Meigs County.

**A. KOHL,**  
Dealer in and Manufacturer of Umbrellas. He holds himself in readiness to make Umbrellas to order, or repair old ones in the most satisfactory manner. He will also buy worn-out Umbrellas at liberal prices. Shop on Linn street, north of Smith's Shoe Store.

**DR. JOHN ELBEN,**  
Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Physician, Pomeroy, O.  
Residence in C. Grant's House, near the Catholic Church, where he keeps office hours as follows: Mornings till 9 o'clock; afternoon, from 1 to 3 o'clock; evenings, from 6 to 7 o'clock. Office prescriptions must positively be paid for at the time of prescribing.

**Lime, Cement and Plaster Paris**  
Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will find it to their interest, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at the

**POMEROY WHARF-BOAT.**  
As a large supply is kept constantly on hand, and for sale, either by wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

**THE American Collecting Agency,**  
No. 240 Broadway.

## Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

**T. A. PLANTS & CO.**  
Office in First Store of "Edwards' Business," near the "Sugar Run Stone Bridge" Pomeroy, Ohio.

All Business of the Firm Transacted by  
**A. E. McLAUGHLIN, Business Manager.**  
To whom all applications for Subscription, Advertising and other business, will be made, at the office.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
In advance, for one year, \$1.50  
If not paid within the year, \$2.00  
Three months, 50 cents  
Six months, 1.00  
Single copies, 10 cents

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square, 10 lines, for one week, 50 cents  
For each additional week, 25 cents  
For each additional line, 10 cents  
For each additional day, 5 cents  
For each additional insertion, 5 cents  
For each additional line, 10 cents  
For each additional day, 5 cents  
For each additional insertion, 5 cents

**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS** charged at rates allowed by law. For the former, no charge will be made for the publication of notices.

**NOTICES** not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

**THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.**  
1. Any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

2. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

3. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

4. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

5. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

6. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

7. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

8. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

9. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

10. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

11. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

12. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

13. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

14. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

15. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

16. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

17. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

18. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

19. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

20. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

21. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

22. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

23. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

24. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

25. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

26. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

27. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

28. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

29. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

30. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

31. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

32. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

33. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

34. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

35. If any person who publishes or causes to be published, or who is connected with the publication of any newspaper, shall be liable to the following penalties:

## Communicated.

For the Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.  
**CAMP MEADOW BLUFFS,**  
August 7th, 1862.

**Ed. Telegraph**—Sir: Many of the friends of the 9th Regiment Va. Volunteers, living in Meigs county, are anxious to learn the particulars of the raid on Sommerville. The statement of Lieut. Miller, who was present at the time, and also of Dr. J. H. Hysell, Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, I have received the following report:

On the morning of the 24th of July, about 4 o'clock A. M., they were aroused by the sentinel at headquarters firing his gun. Lieut. Miller immediately sprang from his bed. Looking from the window of his room, he saw the street full of Cavalry, completely cutting him off from his company, who were quartered on the opposite side of the street. Finding that resistance on his part would be useless, he went down to the lower part of the house and escaped from the back window. He heard shots fired as he was secreting himself in the bushes. Dr. Hysell was fired upon twice while in the hospital. He says Col. Starr fired upon the enemy with his revolver until taken prisoner, wounding two, one of them severely. After remaining in town about an hour they left with their prisoners and spoils. Dr. Hysell states that the rebels took all the money from the men, taking from him all he had, and after compelling him to dress the wounds of their men, left him to take care of our sick and wounded. Capt. Davis' company did not surrender till the rebels burned the house they were in. Nothing but the neglect of the officer in command caused the surprise and capture to be so complete and disastrous. Neither the officers or sergeants being with their men at the time, it does not surprise us that the men, without officers to command them, failed to drive the rebels from the place. The rebels were commanded by Major Bailey, of Fayette Co., Va., and Capt. Phelps, of Ripley, Jackson county, Va. Their loss was one killed and twenty-two prisoners, as follows:

Lieut. Col. W. C. Starr.  
Capt. Samuel Davis.  
Lieut. B. F. Stivers.  
Lieut. James Ewing.

COMPANY A.  
Serg. G. W. Williams  
" L. Lippard  
" J. Roberts  
" C. Partridge  
" J. H. Cummings  
" A. Cummings  
" M. Spence  
" A. J. Willis  
" T. B. Base  
" M. Bowman  
" M. Bonnet  
" S. Boyse  
" B. Bricker  
" J. L. Cooper  
" J. A. Davis  
" J. Garrow

COMPANY F.  
W. McGraw  
D. Smart  
D. R. Sager  
S. Rogers  
W. Collins  
" J. Harwood  
" S. Smith  
" J. Horne  
" L. Pickett  
" G. Hughs  
" W. McGraw  
" T. Cunningham  
" F. Converse  
" S. Carpenter

COMPANY G.  
J. Hays  
Wounded—Jeremiah Hayman, shot through left hand and right lung, supposed mortal. St. Clear Seals, shot in the mouth, ball lodging in throat, wound in right shoulder, two wounds in left arm. Will recover.

The above is a correct list of prisoners and wounded.

**HENRY W. BRAZIER,**  
1st Lieut. and Adjt., 9th Reg't V. I.

For the Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.  
**SPERRYVILLE, VA.,**  
August 7th, 1862.

I have now gathered a stock of items which may interest your readers.

Last week this regiment engaged in a sham battle five miles from this place. Gen's Sigel, Schurz, Schenck and Milroy were present. Some ten or twelve thousand men participated in this interesting affair. The day was spent in charging, firing and rallying.

The object of these movements seems to be to display the discipline of the troops, and to familiarize them with rapid movements on all kind of ground. The day was very hot, as nearly all the days of last month, and thus far, they have been. But the men stood the fatigue of the march there, and of the maneuvering well.

In a recent reconnaissance, pushed five miles beyond Madison Court House, a good deal of information was gained. The rebel pickets were driven from the latter place. From the citizens it was ascertained that Gen's Ewell and Longstreet were near Gordonsville Junction, and that their pickets had just left the town. This place is within eighteen miles of Gordonsville, and was the first visit the citizens had received from

the Federal Infantry. A few cavalry once passed through some time before, causing great fright among the "Southern Rights" community.

In this scout we captured 87 head of cattle, some fourteen horses, plenty of hay, corn and wheat, and brought to camp twenty-three contrabands.

These latter "institutions" were not hard to capture. They intuitively followed every "blue coat" they come across. It is laughable to hear them talk after they come among us. One said: "Massa told me Sunday to get ready to take a load of bacon to Gordonsville, and leave de team dar, and den he would send me down south till de Yankees was drove back, then I might come home. He said de Yankees was trying to catch all de niggers dey could, and dey said dey wanted to saw dar legs off."

He said the Yankees would whip us and make us work harder than any de South. I went to bed, and when dey 'sody' 'bout de house was done gone by, I got up, bid my wife good by, and took de mountains for the Yankee pickets. I guess when massa got up to call dis nigger and tell him to hitch up, dat he didn't find him."

The ignorant chattels are very much delighted when they are safe inside of our lines. By a late order from General Pope they are employed as teamsters, cooks, &c. They work cheerfully, and seem very happy in their new relation.

Gen. Pope, the only live general we have, except Butler, reviewed this corps of his army to-day. He looks fine, and inspires confidence into the whole command. I am proud to be under the command of a man who understands how to deal with rebels, and who has the "grit" to do what he thinks is right, notwithstanding the terrible wincing and wriggling of rebel sympathizers in the North or South.

His order, requiring the citizens to take the oath or go South, causes a shaking among the aiders of Jeff. Davis and Southern independence. Some haughty spirits prefer the latter alternative, while the great mass of the people are coming forward and taking the oath. They go away from the Provost Marshal's office with light hearts, feeling that, notwithstanding they "had grievously sinned" against the Government, and justly deserved death, yet they are receiving that mercy which do little deserve, by simply taking the oath of allegiance.

Gen. Bank's corps moved past this place yesterday, on its way to Culpepper Court House.

We subsist, as far as practicable, from the country, according to a recent General Order. Another good order forbids volunteer officers from guarding rebel property. Many a poor, weary and hungry soldier, who has had to stand at the door of rebels who would murder him at the first convenient moment, and this after a hard day's march, will thank Gen. Pope, with earnestness, for this humane order.

The army is enthusiastic in its praises and adoration of our Commanding General. He is the man for the times; a man who comprehends the wants of the loyal North, the magnitude and nature of this rebellion, and the best and most speedy way to crush it.

This corps moves to-morrow or next day for Madison Court House. We expect an attack from the rebels when we get there. I see from the papers that some supposed we would be attacked here; of this there seems, at present, to be no probability.

The country here is beautiful, and very productive. In favored times the people have an abundance of everything, but now—O, what a change; starvation stares them in the face, and has already laid its skeleton fingers upon them. Soon the Government they tried to destroy, will be called upon to give them bread, that they may live, perhaps to continue their work of treason.

I regret to learn of the death of John Rugg, of the 9th Va. 'Tis sad to know that our comrades in war, one after another, pine away and die. Those who, by their treason, brought about this unholly war, have laid at their door the blood of hundreds and thousands of innocent ones. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

**DIXIE.**

For the Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.  
**BOHEMIA LAKE, CAYO BASSAWY,**  
HARRISBURG, VA., Aug. 4th.

**Mr. Editor**—Being almost the sole representative of old Meigs in the three month's service, and being connected with a regiment which has seen very many of the enjoyments, and few of the hardships of a soldier's life, I may contribute my mite toward encouraging our boys to volunteer, by giving your readers a sketch of our adventures for the past two months.

When Gov. Tod issued his call for volunteers to serve for a limited period during the storm that seemed to threaten our Capital, the citizens of Washington county called together by the promptness and energy of Judge Putnam, Chairman of the Military Committee, held an enthusiastic meeting, at which some 40 or 50 names were enrolled for 60 days. The students of Marietta Col-

lege assembling at the Court House with the citizens, at a preconcerted signal adjourned en masse to the College Chapel, where, after a brief deliberation, they agreed almost unanimously to hold themselves in readiness to go.

The next day, when it was learned that the emergency was not so great as before supposed, and that men would not be accepted for less than 90 days, many thought that duty did not call them to go; nevertheless, we had quite a respectable company raised by night, and the next afternoon, Wednesday, May 28th, we started with about 75 men up the Muskingum, en route for Camp Chase.

I could hardly entertain you by describing at any length our trip to Columbus; I will only say that we had a pleasant journey, finding amusement in responding to the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs that greeted us all along the way, and withal feeling quite brave and patriotic as we attacked with valorous appetites the tables loaded with crackers and cheese and prime ham.

We arrived at Columbus late Thursday evening, where we listened to a nice little speech from the Governor, and marched back to the lunch of crackers and coffee, and quarters on the floors of an occupied tavern stand.

The next day we took up our quarters at Camp Chase. We spent the first two weeks of our stay there in recruiting, organizing, arguing and quarrelling generally. We had come to camp entirely unorganized, and, in fact, not regularly enlisted, having nothing to bind us but honor. The Gov. in his call offered the choice either of going to protect Washington (!) or of remaining at Camp Chase to relieve troops doing guard duty there. The greater portion of us, incited by a love of travel and adventure, and willing to undergo danger if need be for our country, enlisted with the former intention. But we had a few timid ones, and a number of boys who were bound by promises to their parents, who intended to choose the latter alternative. We gathered, however, from certain hints dropped by Gov. Davis, that old Uncle Samuel had been more scared than hurt, and that the dilemma now would be either to enter the General service, subject to the orders of the War Department, or the State service, to be under the control of the Governor.

About three-fourths of our boys were still in favor of the General service; but being induced by the persuasion of Judge P., in order to keep our company together, we at length reluctantly consented to enter the State service, and became Co. C, 85th Reg't. We remained in the 85th two weeks longer, making four weeks in the State service.

I presume Camp Chase is about as good a camp as any similar one, where large bodies of men congregate, though I should by no means recommend it as a place of summer resort. We had pretty good shanties, very fair soldier's grub, and the camp was well policed; but the ground being bare, and hard, and destitute of trees, the heat was very oppressive when hot days did come—which, thank Heaven, were comparatively few for the season. The dust, raised by the slightest breeze from the broad, flat parade ground, swept in almost blinding clouds, when the wind blew hard, and penetrated every crevice and cranny of our shanties—just multiply the dust of Pomeroy by three, and you will have about the product of Camp Chase. The water, though not positively unwholesome, was not good, being strongly impregnated with sulphur.

There were about 1200 or 1400 prisoners at Camp Chase. The prisons in which these are confined, are merely portions of the camp, enclosed by a close board fence about 20 ft. high, with a walk near the top for the guards. Our principal business at Camp Chase was, of course, to guard these prisoners—that is to walk back and forth with loaded gun, carried in military position, and keep them from coming within ten feet of the fence—such is the glory of State service. Among these prisoners we found all varieties of character from the wealthy and courteous Southern gentlemen, down to the degraded ruffianism bush-whacker. They all seem to be quiet and orderly, with few and occasional exceptions.

Well, to be brief, we soon became tired of this kind of service, and when the opportunity of transfer was offered us, we gladly accepted it, and leaving about 20 of our men in the 85th, and receiving as many more, we became Co. A, 87th. Our regiment was organized and ready for the march in a few days, and Sunday morning, June 29th, we started from camp, under marching orders to Annapolis Junction.

Saturday afternoon we cooked our five day's rations and got our troops ready. We were waked at 2 and were ready to march at 4 o'clock. From Camp Chase to Columbus, 5 miles, was our first and only hard march. I can assure the unsophisticated that even a five mile tramp with full knapsacks, five day's rations and gun and ammunition to carry, is not to be sneered at. I would as lief go twenty unencumbered. However, the boys bore up bravely and stepped firmly

to the music, as we passed through the streets of Columbus.

We took the Ohio Central for Pittsburg. What we most observed as we passed through Northern Ohio, was the number and beauty of the ladies. At Newcomerstown, a mere village, there was a full company of young ladies—a fine chance for young Benedicts. I suppose a portion of this praise of Ohio girls is owing to the fact that it was Sunday, and the girls were all out in their holiday attire, while we passed through Pennsylvania on Monday—wash-day.

At the city of Smoke and Cinders, where, by the way, the women are as homely as the houses, we changed cars, taking the Penn. R. R. Soon we began to ascend the mountains—up, up, along the banks of the Conewago, then down the Blue Juniata. There are many fine scenes for the artist's pencil along this route. The weather was delightfully cool and pleasant, and I feasted my eyes to the full upon the grand panorama fleeting by me. The scenery on this side of the mountains is especially grand.—High peaks and ridges tower blue and cloud-like in the distance. Down below us, half hidden in the trees, winds the Juniata river of song and tradition; while all varieties of mountain scenery—the deep, narrow gorge, the well-tilled valley, the foaming streamlet, the quiet village—unite to complete the picture.—Among the numerous towns upon our route, I must not forget to mention Huntingdon, where we stopped for two or three hours, and were plentifully supplied with first rate bread and butter, which the ladies brought by the basket-full. Well do they emulate the patriotism of their husbands, and fathers, and brothers, three companies of whom are in the service. It is their custom thus to minister to the enjoyment of all the soldiers who pass through. God bless them! May their joys ever be as abundant as their charity is bountiful.

Arriving at Baltimore early Wednesday morning, we got off the cars and unsling knapsacks, expecting to take the train for Annapolis, when the order came to encamp, and in the midst of a cold, drizzling rain we pitched our tents upon a vacant space at the northern edge of the city, which we christened "Camp Ted." This camp was low and hot, but still better than Camp Chase, as we had splendid water near by, and a creek upon one side, and an old reservoir upon another, which afforded great conveniences for washing and bathing. Then we had a fine opportunity of seeing the city when we could get a pass.

We had halted at Baltimore, for the purpose of being on hands, on the Fourth, in case of a riot. Let me describe our Fourth, at half-past four routed out and marched to town without our breakfasts, and around the Washington Monument, while everybody was asleep but a few negroes, draymen, &c. Squad and company drill in the morning, and in the afternoon our first Battalion drill about two hours.—Then about five o'clock another tramp down the stony streets in the boiling sun, and around the "big pile of white rocks," taking off our hats, and giving three cheers at every strip of "red white and blue," which we couldn't see for the sweat that poured off our faces. I must confess that when Col. Banning made us a little speech, and told us this was the proudest day of his life, we felt very much like the frog in the fable, although we cheered him, of course.

Wednesday, July 9th, marching orders again for Harpers Ferry—three day's rations to cook—another knapsack drill through Baltimore—a ride in hog-cars, and daylight finds us nearing Harpers Ferry. As we turn a sharp curve, approaching this place, suddenly a most magnificent scene bursts upon the sight. Where the Potomac and the Shenandoah unite their waters, they have cut a deep, narrow gorge through a ridge 700 or 800 feet high, leaving an almost perpendicular rocky wall upon either side. These rivers present quite a singular appearance. They are rather broad and quite swift, and dotted thickly with rocks forming innumerable little white falls, so that they present a spotted appearance at a little distance. The scenery as you look up the Shenandoah, is the finest I ever beheld.

Again in a drizzling rain we selected our camp grounds, and pitched our tents. I will describe as well as I can our situation and surroundings. Take as a starting point a street a mile in length, running N. E. and S. W., through the towns of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar; the Ferry being at the N. E. where this street divides the right angle formed by the two rivers, the Potomac running East and the Shenandoah North. The town of Harpers Ferry occupies the point formed by the rivers; the ruins of the old arsenal buildings extending along both banks. Strong fortifications bristling with cannon extend across from stream to stream. The town of Bolivar is higher, and extends along the street first mentioned. Here we were encamped about a mile from the Ferry, in the advance of the troops here. Between us and the Potomac is a ridge, East, across the Potomac from the Ferry, and

the Maryland bridge, half way up which is a battery of artillery with its guard of Infantry. On the top of these heights is a look-out built by the Secesh, from which you can see the whole country for twenty or thirty miles around. Ridges as high as our Pomeroy hills, appear to be mere inequalities in the surface of the great valley which lies outstretched like a mass at our feet. It is a view which will richly repay any one for the labor of the ascent. South of us, across the Shenandoah, are the Loudon heights, where we can see some spiked guns, formerly a masked battery of our men. The troops stationed here, besides our men, are the 12th and 22d N. Y., parts of a Maryland and a Delaware Reg't, and several companies of Artillery and Cavalry.

We have had a good time since we have been here. Our Camp is a very fine one—plenty of elbow-room and a nice grassy drill-ground. When we first came to camp, we could get plenty of cherries from deserted premises. We now get apples and pears in the same way, and blackberries and huckleberries in the woods. For the past two weeks, our principle amusement has been the construction of bowers of pine and cedar. I presume ten thousand loads of bushes &c., have been dragged into camp by our boys. We have built bowers in front of all our quarters, and fitted them up with seats and tables of "Secesh boards." We have built a "tabernacle" for meetings, &c., 40 by 80; but the finest bower is one built by Co. A., in front of the Colonel's quarters. A pine tree 8 inches in diameter is planted in the center, the upper boughs being left on; eight smaller ones are set at equal distances from this, and rafters extended in a slanting direction to the center pole; cross sticks are laid upon these, and the whole thickly covered with pine boughs. The center pole is finely ornamented with cedar full of berries, and an octagonal seal is put up. The Stars and Stripes float upon the top of the center pole. The bowers of our company are constructed upon a similar pattern, but are not so fancy. I do not suppose we suffer as much from the heat as you do at home. We have no drills now after 8 in the morning, or before 6 in the evening. The rest of the time we can spend in our arbors. Besides we are on pretty high ground, and have a cool breeze almost all the time.

As to the drill of our Regiment, I will only say that we were highly complimented both by Gen. Wool and Col. Miles, at the review of the troops stationed here, and that everybody says we have made very great progress for the time we have been in the service. We do not expect to see any fighting before our time is expired, though our boys are ready, and in fact, rather anxious for a fight. Col. Miles says that, though the New York boys are better drilled, he would depend principally upon us in an emergency.

Our staff officers are all good men and well liked. Col. Banning is a Captain in the service, on three months' furlough. He is a good military man, very kind and sociable, and thoughtful of the interests of his men; but still, strict enough in discipline. Lieut. Col. Faskins is a Scotchman, with a voice like a lion, and an air of unflinching courage, which has been well tried, too; he was an Adjutant in the service, and won laurels at Winchester. Major Lef. (finger) was in the Mexican war. He is the best drilled man of the three. Surgeon Barr, from the 36th Ohio, is a No. 1 physician. Our Regiment is to be re-organized when our time is out.—I suppose our friends will be anxious to know what we are going to do. It seems to be settled that unless an emergency arises, we are to remain where we are, until our Regiment is taken back to Ohio, to be re-organized. Rumor, many-tongued, daily brings us to the time of our return, and the place to which we will be taken. The latest "authentic report" is, that we are going back to Camp Chase the last of next week, to be immediately discharged and a month's furlough given to those who re-enlist. Our term of enlistment does not expire till the 10th of September.

But I must bring my long-spun yarn to a close. With respect,  
**WM. A. BOSWORTH,**  
Private Company A, 87th Ohio.

For the Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.  
**The Time for Action.**

These are the times that try men's souls. Never has there been a bloodier war than this. Never was there such a dark cloud hanging over our beautiful America. When Sumpter fell our souls were fired with indignation. We could not see this nation destroyed; the flag of our country, which has been honored throughout the world for eighty years, shot at, rent, and trampled in the dust. Every patriot said: "This must be avenged!" "I will but