BY BELLERE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866. VOL. 78.

Franklin Repository.

LEE'S INVASION.

We have before us the official report of Gen. Lee, giving the detailed account of his disastrous campaign in Pennsylvania. The readers of the REPOSITORY have already had in these columns everything pertaining to that movement from loyal sources, that could be interesting or instructive, but the account given by the rebel Commander-in-Chief throws new light upon the purposes, plans and events of that campaign, which have necessarily to a perfect understanding of the grand combinations conceived and the terrible disaster realized by the foes of the Republic.

Gen. Lee left his position on the Rappahannock because the lines of Hooker were such as "could not be attacked to advantage," and he therefore determined to draw Hooker from his defences. He adds—"The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac." He hoped that the movement of Hooker in pursuit of the rebels might afford an opportunity to "strike a blow" at the Union army; that Hooker would certainly be "compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly draw to his support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country." He adds—"In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be spent in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require." These considerations, strengthened by the hope that other valuable results might be added by military success," gives the plan of Lee in his aggressive movement. He recites the movements of the different corps of his army with minuteness. The forward movement began on the 3d of June, just one month before the battle he required he met with at Gettysburg. On that day McLaw's division left Fredericksburg for Culpepper, and Hill's division started from the Rapidan for the same point at the same time. They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving Hill alone at Fredericksburg. Longstreet's and Ewell's corps reached Culpepper on the 8th, where they were joined by Gen. Stuart with his cavalry. Gen. Jenkins was then thrown forward to Winchester, and Imboden was directed to move toward Romney, to cover the movement against Winchester and prevent reinforcements by the Baltimore and Ohio road. Gen. Rodes then advanced upon Berryville to cut off Milroy's communication with the Potomac, and Gen. Ewell with Early's and Johnson's divisions moved directly against Winchester. The result of these movements are well known. On the 14th Gen. Ewell carried Milroy's outer works, dispersed and captured most of his army, guns and stores and entered Winchester, and on the same day Gen. Rodes entered Martinsburg. These operations gave the rebels undisputed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and Lee claims 4,000 prisoners, 29 guns, 70 wagons and ambulances and 400 horses as the trophies of his victory.

On the night of the 14th, the same day Ewell entered Winchester, the Union army left its position on the Rappahannock and commenced the pursuit. Then the rebels had eleven days' start of Hooker, and held the entire Shenandoah, with all the mountain gaps clean down to the Potomac, before he moved against them. He then had no chance to offer battle South of the Potomac except at great disadvantage, and he sensibly declined to do so. Lee says that no "favorable opportunity was presented to attack" Hooker in his march, as he kept the roads close to the Potomac, and "the transfer of the scene of hostilities North of the Potomac" became a necessity for Lee, for he could not remain idle with his whole army in the Shenandoah, so far from his base of supplies. Gen. Jenkins was then ordered into Pennsylvania, and penetrated as far as Chambersburg, but as this did not have the effect of drawing Hooker from Virginia, and failed also in compelling him to at ack Lee in his chosen position, a movement in force into Maryland and Pennsylvania became the only alternative remaining for Lee. On the 24th Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac, and the former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shepperdstown. These columns were united at Hagerstown and advanced into Pennsylvania, reaching Chambersburg on the 27th. Lee thus explains his position and plans after reaching this place:

"No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and to leave open our communication with the Potomac, through Hagerstown and Williamsport, Gen. Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountain. Early's division was detached for the purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

"Gen. Imboden, in pursuance of instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the progress of the army into Maryland. He had driven off the forces of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, burned the important bridges on the route from Cumberland to Piedmont, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

"He subsequently took position at Hancock, and after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg was directed to march by way of M'Connellsburg to that place."

There has been much conjecture as to the reasons which actuated the rebel commander in hurrying to and from Harrisburg. It is well known that Gen. Ewell's corps was all north of this place, and that he had an ample force to detach the raw troops and rude fortifications improvised for the defense of the capital. It is clear now, however, that the extraordinary efforts made by Gen. Couch to save Harrisburg, with most inadequate means, resulted in so delaying the rebel march that they were called to Gettysburg before they felt entirely safe in making the attack. Gen. Lee says:

"Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th information was received from a prisoner that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, was advancing northward, and that the head of the column had reached South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to recall Ewell further eastward in that direction by the shortest road, leaving the east side of the mountains open on the east side of the Susquehanna. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were ordered to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, and orders recalled Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle."

It will be seen that the capture of Harrisburg and the destruction of the important bridge on the Susquehanna, were embraced in the rebel programme. They were saved only by the militia and fortifications retarding Ewell's movements until Meade threatened Lee's communications and required Lee to recall Ewell and concentrate his army. Lee's army was now drawn together with wonderful rapidity. Gen. Stuart crossed the Potomac at Seneca, and marched by Westminster to Carlisle, where he found that Ewell had already fallen back, and he hastened to join Lee at Gettysburg. Indeed nearly whole army was on the battle ground by the evening of the 2d of July, but Imboden's command, which passed through Chambersburg on the evening of the 3d and joined Stuart in time to find him utterly defeated and retreating. We give the account of the battle in Gen. Lee's own language:

"On march 3ward Gettysburg was conducted much slower than it would have been had the movement of the Federal army been known.

"The leading division of Hill met the enemy in force at Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back the troops in within a short distance of the town, he encountered a large force with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell coming up with two of his divisions by a circuitous route, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with great loss, handling about five thousand prisoners several pieces of artillery.

"Retreated to a high range of hills south and west of the town. The attack was not pressed that day, the enemy's force being unknown, and it was considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march; and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and feel the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base unless attracted by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our trains. Attacks came from the enemy was therefore ordered, the collecting supplies which had accumulated at the concentrating point, we were enabled to retain our fronting parties by occupying the passes with small bodies, as we had done on the 1st. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement on the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

"The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

"The enemy held a high and commanding ridge, along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. Gen. Ewell occupied the left of our line, Gen. Hill the centre, and Gen. Longstreet the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position of great strength, which he had so fortified that our army could be used to advantage in assaulting the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That effort was directed to endeavor to carry this position while Gen. Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

"After a severe struggle Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would difficultly be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

"These partial successes determined us to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position seized by him the day before.

"The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

"The enemy, in the meantime, had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle re commenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the second line of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and, after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their advantage, and fall back to their original position, with severe loss."

The report then compliments the conduct of his troops, and justly adds that "they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude." It cannot be doubted that the rebel army fought at Gettysburg with a degree of courage worthy of the best cause; but they were met with equal valor by the gallant Army of the Potomac, and finally had to abandon their assaults in d spair, with one-third of their men killed, wounded and prisoners. Lee finding all his assaults to be fruitless save in their rich harvest of death, resolved to retreat. He says:

"Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the religuities of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of preserving supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Each of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the ammunition captured on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about 4,000 prisoners.

"Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

"The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our trains moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by Gen. Imboden. In passing through the mountains in defiance of the extreme and great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

"The cavalry, an arduous service, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

"The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it consequently became necessary to construct a bridge. Labor was greatly impeded by the high waters impeding the working of the pontoons, and many of our wounded and prisoners were sent across at Williamsport. The remaining of the army, the wounded, and the prisoners, crossed at Falling Waters two days after, and the enemy had not made his appearance in force. It was in condition to obtain more reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above stated, was such that it was considered advisable to remain on the south side of the Potomac long enough to recruit, and see how the enemy meditated his attack. That by the 12th it was thought, when the river so fell as to admit of its being forded, the army could be withdrawn to the south side on the night of the 13th.

"Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, three of Longstreet, and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 2 P. M., when the bridge was removed.

"Having been slow and well nigh fatal to the bridge in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men had to cross in the water. Otherwise had the army then failed to find many to the obscurity of the night, and those, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy."

We see nothing in this report that throws any new light upon the real aspect of affairs between the two armies when confronting each other at Williamsport. It is evident that Lee expected to be attacked by Meade before he re-crossed the Potomac, and was as well prepared for it as possible; but we must infer from his own account of it, that he was not in condition to await an attack as a matter of choice. On the contrary he escaped across the Potomac as soon as it was pronounced fordable. He does not say whether he had received a fresh supply of ammunition, but we doubt not that he did as soon as it was possible to get anything across the river.

What Lee's purpose was when he re-crossed the Potomac is not made known, but from the following paragraph he intimates that he had further aggressive movements in view. He says:

"Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we re-crossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the water had subsided the movements of the enemy induced us to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done."

A Court Martial at Jefferson City, Mo., has passed death sentences on Wm. Hays, of the 123d Illinois Infantry; Wm. Pratt, of the 7th Missouri Cavalry, for murder, and John Nicholas, convicted of being a guerrilla.

Advices from New Orleans, via Cairo, to the 20th of September, state that matters are approaching a crisis on the west bank of the Mississippi. Two army corps, the 18th and 19th, except one division, have been sent to Brashear city.

Gen. Blunt has left for Fort Scott and Fort Smith. There was to-day in Leavenworth more than a hundred Union families, who have been driven from their homes in Platte county by the fear of violence from the Missouri State militia.

The rebel papers have repeatedly stated, of late, that Bragg held five thousand prisoners, captured on the 20th and 21st ult. When the exchange took place the other day he turned over to Gen. Rosecrans a few less than two thousand men, wounded and all.

On account of the sea washing too close to the encampment on Morris Island, and the presence of the men attracting sundry rebel shots, Gen. Gillmore has moved his force down to Folly Island, leaving, of course, sufficient garrisons in forts Gregg and Wagner to guard against a surprise.

It is thought that no movement will be made from Vicksburg immediately. General Logan has taken command of the city, and closed the stores and other places of business. General Grant was able to mount his horse and ride out on the 25th, after having been disabled by his fall for a full month.

A letter from Dalton, Ga., Sept. 26, published in The Richmond *Dispatch* on Saturday says:

"The over-sanguine multitude will be somewhat disappointed to know that the work of Gen. Bragg's taking Gen. Rosecrans's army is no easy job. Although his losses have been heavy, he yet has a very formidable army."

The confederates are warned by the Richmond papers not to expect an easy conquest of Rosecrans' army. Indeed, the whole tenor of the southern press is to the effect that they are highly dissatisfied with the victory gained by Bragg, and believe that it will be fruitless unless Rosecrans can be at once driven out of Tennessee.

Two thousand Union citizens have joined our army at different points, in Arkansas, since its progress into the heart of the State. Two newspapers have been started at Little Rock, and the railroad between that city and Duvall's Bluff has been put into operation. Colonel Meade, a brother of General Meade, having it in charge.

It is now known that the rebels had intended to have taken the Atlanta from the Savanah river to New York or Philadelphia, and to have shelled those cities with the Greek fire. This plan was frustrated by her capture by the Weehawken. A large quantity of the shells containing the inflammable compound have been discovered on board the vessel.

A new arrangement has been agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners. The details are still under consideration. All military prisoners captured and paroled prior to Sept. 1, and all civilians captured and paroled prior to the 6th of May last, have been generally exchanged. The questions as to the status of colored troops and their officers is still in abeyance.

The rebel steamer Herald has been captured by the U. S. gunboat Tioga, near Key West.

Three thousand fresh horses for cavalry and artillery service reached Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, on the 25th ult.

The draft will be commenced in New Jersey on the 26th inst. Credits will be given by sub-districts up to the 24th inst.

Gen. Pemberton, who has been several times killed by reports from the South west arrived in Richmond on the 28th ultimo.

The Memphis-Atlanta *Appeal* puts the climax to its jubilation over Bragg's great victory by exclaiming—"Now Vallandigham will be elected!"

White made his appearance in the neighborhood of Georgetown, on Monday night a week, driving in our pickets. The guerillas had two pieces of artillery.

Gen. Banks, it is said, will take the field in person to conduct the movements in Texas and Louisiana. General Franklin is to have command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

A large party of contrabands arrived in Alexandria yesterday. Their owners, near Culpepper, told them to leave, as they had nothing to feed them with during the coming winter.

The guerrilla General Richardson, who has so long been a terror to the people of West Tennessee, has been taken prisoner. He had ventured to Memphis in disguise, but he was recognized and arrested.

The Regulars in the late battle of Chickamauga lost 888 men in killed, wounded, and missing. It is but necessary to add that the brigade numbered only about one thousand four hundred to show the extent of its loss.

Col. Carter has taken a position at Bull's Gap, while the rebels hold an intrenched position at Greeneville. It is probable that a formidable attack movement will be made to cut Rosecrans' lines and isolate Burnside.

A special dispatch had been received from Knoxville, which is considered entirely reliable, that Gen. Burnside held the country from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiwassee river, and the Western and Atlantic Railroads, and only 25 miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome railroads, and east of Knoxville, as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina. He holds in communication with Gen. Rosecrans, and his position all that could be desired. His army is in the best of health and spirits.

Great excitement prevails in Nashville, on account of reports of the approaching rebel army in that city. It is said that Forrest has with him four thousand men, and has cut the railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Some skirmishing has taking place in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and the rebels attempted to destroy a long bridge at that place. At the time the wires were cut leading to Chattanooga, at daylight on Monday morning, no fighting was going on at the latter place. No alarm need be felt for General Rosecrans' communications as they can only be destroyed temporarily.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of Gen. Hooker's movements: "He is to be under Rosecrans, and is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Chattanooga. It is pretty generally known that the government is exerting itself to the utmost to give Rosecrans troops enough, not simply to remain safely on the defensive, but to assume the offensive at once. Hooker will have charge of one of the largest corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and he has few superiors as a corps commander in the country. He accepted the appointment readily, although it is a step down the ladder, and it was a fine exhibition of patriotism as well as good sense for him to take it unhesitatingly."

Major General George Henry Thomas, whose corps appears to have borne the brunt of the recent battles in North Western Georgia, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, and is thus described: "A gruff, tactiturn bear sort of looking personage, is Gen. Thomas, with a face hidden in a profuse growth of sandy beard, that gives a wonderful truculent expression to his countenance, a manner that partakes rather of command in camps than of the courtesies of the drawing room, but that is at least frank and direct, and with a contempt of show that manifests itself in adhering to the uniform of a cavalry colonel, instead of donning the short-lived stellar glories of a "during the war" Generalship. His corps consists of Rosecan's, Reynold's, Brannan's and Negley's divisions."

A special dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., to the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, says Col Carter had taken position at Bulls Gap. The rebels hold Greenville, strongly fortified. Bayard and Wheelford are still in advance, behind London, skirmishing with the Rebel cavalry. The rebel attack on McMinnville indicates a formidable flank movement, as on the 25th ult. the Rebels made their night, and were repulsed after a fight of two hours. A large number of Rebels were left on prisoners. They express mortification on the route of the Chickamauga battle, that Bragg for crowding ours. Two Rebel divisions were separated at Harrison's, leading on the Tennessee. Rebel cavalry made an desperate effort to cross the river on the 25th, but were driven back.

Hon. Erastus Corning, the outgoing member from this seat in Congress, died at Albany, on the 10th inst.

Mosby, the guerrilla, is alive after all, and moving about some say upon one leg, some upon two.

The French ambassador to St. Petersburg was to quit Berlin for Paris on the 25th ult., on leave of absence.

The rebel Brig. Gen. Gabriel J. Pillow is superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription at Marietta, Georgia.

The rebel Gen. Walker, who died lately wounded in a duel with Gen. Marmaduke, has since died.

Gen. Marindale resigned to Washington on Thursday, and assumed his duties as Military Governor of the District.

Tom Thumb subsists upon a quarter of a million. He subsistes entirely upon a fortune by philanthropy by great odds.

Oliver Wendell Holmes made his first appearance as a politician in the Massachusetts State Convention which re-nominated Gov. Andrew.

It is asserted that the Russian authority is making experiments with rough specially destined, in the event of war, to be sunk in the channels of Cronstadt.

Mr. Carter, one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Gazette*, and four of the compositors, arrested a few days since, have been released by Gen. Tyler.

Kossuth lives near Turin, poor and gray, and his wife is consumptive. Garibaldi is on his island farm at Caprera, lame but cheerful, with an income of $800.

A movement is on foot in Massachusetts to procure an elegant sword for presentation to Gen. Banks as a special recognition of his services in taking Port Hudson.

Gen. Hancock writes that although the wound received at Gettysburg has not entirely healed, he will be able to resume his position in the army in a few days.

Gen. Heintzelman will, in future, new look, at least for the present, retain command of the Department of Washington. Efforts to supersede him seem to have been abortive.

Sam Houston, according to a dispatch to the rebel Atlanta *Appeal*, "died in Shumonia, in attempting to carry out an engagement with English impostor." What an and for such a man?

Brig. Gen. Whipple, has been appointed chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga. He is a gentleman and a high-toned Christian. He stands well in his profession.

Gen. Sheridan received a grand ovation in Pittsburg, on his return from a meeting in Westmoreland county. He made a speech, urging his hearers to vote the Union ticket, as the best way to assist in putting down the rebellion.

The Boston *Traveller* says that Brig. Gen. Sherman, who lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson, has nearly recovered. He is still at Newport, and is able to hobble about the streets by the use of crutches. He will soon procure an artificial leg, and return to duty.

The Detroit Free Press states that the health of Gen. Cass has improved, and he was considered out of danger. Gen. Cass is now eighty one years of age, having been born in 1782. In that year also were born John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren.

The *Republican* is authorized and requested to state, in behalf of Gen. Grant and Admiral Dahlgren, that there is no cause and never has been any misunderstanding between these two officers, and that the cordial personal relations have always existed that do now exist between them.

Gen. Preston Pelk arrived at St. Louis on Saturday as a prisoner of war, and will be sent to Johnston's Island. His staff accompanied with him in Arkansas, volunteered to accompany him to St. Louis, but did not come. Gen. Pelk was formerly Governor of Missouri and a United States Senator from that State.

The cause which reduced to the ranks Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of the rebel army, was cowardice in some skirmish of the Rapidan. Those who remember Pryor's serious speeches in Congress and gasconade at the outset subsequently to the outbreak with Foster, will not be surprised at this unpopularity.

Rumors even also current that the Emperor Maximilian is to Rome, and that the Empress Pauline is to Paris, and that the Papal Zouaves have announced their intention of the Italian Government should it be Maximilian II. or Buffalo, has appointed M. Drouyn de Lhuys. We hope the question so difficult, that the conversation has taken place between M. de Lhuys and M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The Lancaster Repository, under which has first granting the end taken, asks that he is entitled to [illegible] without [illegible] his ring to [illegible] dence any [illegible] Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, [illegible] seat in Congress, [illegible] 1868.

Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863

Weighed in the Balance.

The voice of lamentation and mourning comes up from the dominions of Treason on every side. Maddened by temporary success in the field, the foes of this government became insolent and careless in their career of crime, and their hearts were gladdened with the hope that they should rule the continent and doom Freedom to an early grave. But their season of joy and rejoicing has been changed for one of universal sorrow. Retribution seems to have smitten them in the field; in their usurped departments of power; in homes—everywhere, indeed, that the avenging hand of justice could bow them in humiliation and shame.

The late rebel papers are filled with curses upon their leaders and grief for the woes inflicted upon their people. The Richmond *Sentinel* is sad because the South is filled with "croakers and grumblers" who see no hope for the triumph of traitors, and it laments the "sufferings of the people." The *Dispatch* warns the bogus government and the people that the "distress from high prices" is now "the greatest danger to the Confederacy." The *Whig* is gloomy because of the fearful depreciation of rebel currency; and the *Examiner* also treats of the fabulous rates at which the commonest necessaries of life are held as the great peril that now threatens the existence of the traitors' government. The *Sentinel*, in denouncing the "croakers and grumblers" charges them with being the authors of the depreciation of the currency, and declares that "they seem to be laboring diligently" for the ruin of the rebel cause. It adds that they have but to sow the seeds of distrust among the soldiers, and "it needs no prophet to tell what will inevitably and speedily follow. Under the head of "Sufferings of the People," it relates instances of suffering among the widows of soldiers, and adds that "the curse of Heaven will be upon the land if these widows and their children are allowed to cry for bread in vain." The same paper calls upon Jeff. Davis to "tax the people high" and "suppress high prices by law!"

On the subject of the distress of the people, the *Dispatch* says:

"The rapid advance in all necessaries of clothing and subsistence threatens us with great distress. *There is no disguising the fact.* We cannot see how unemployed persons, and how those who live on incomes and salaries, are to get along, especially at the inclement season of the year now rapidly approaching. How are they to buy shoes and clothing at the present rates? Nay, how long are these rates to prevail? A great auction may in a day or two run them all up fifty per cent! An auction thus has become to be regarded by the people with as much dread as a battle! A defeat on the battle-field could hardly bring more suffering upon them. These questions are growing daily more and more important. Something must be done. Produce must be distributed, prices must be reduced, gains must be disgorged, or there will be suffering intense, and intense suffering will beget, what?—Think of it."

The same paper deplores the new draft, and says:

"Already we are beginning to feel the want of labor in those employments that are indispensable to existence. What are the people to do this winter for clothing, fuel and for other prime necessities of life, if the few producers who are left are turned into consumers by being drafted into the army. Our most pressing danger is the immense privation and suffering our people may endure if the producing power is any further diminished."

In the extreme South and Southwest there is if possible still greater destitution and sorrow among the deluded people who in an evil hour gave themselves over to the crime of treason. When this causeless, wicked war was commenced by them, their land was teeming with wealth and plenty; but now by their own wanton rebellion against the government that gave them peace, protection and prosperity, they have spread a withering desolation over their own homes. Such are the fruits of treason in the South, and the only places where their wants are supplied and the general desolation measurably remedied, are where the Old Flag asserts its supremacy and gathers the people again under its protecting folds.

WHATEVER may be the issue of the great political struggle just closed, let every loyal man resolve NEVER TO DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC! If in an evil hour mingled prejudice, defamation and disloyalty should prevail in the election of Judge Woodward to the Gubernatorial chair, sadly as it must embarrass every faithful effort for the preservation of our National-ity, it cannot, [illegible] men from the sacred duty they owe to the Government. It would [illegible] our gallant army as it [illegible] had fallen upon it, and would serve our deadly foes to flush [illegible] and desolation, it would threaten our finances and credit; retard the enlistment or conscription of men to fill our shattered ranks [illegible] and in all probability [illegible] accepted abroad as an invitation to foreign governments for intervention by the recognition of the insurrection of Jeff. Davis; but in the face of all these new dangers, the loyal, faithful, determined hearts of the Union men can save the Republic.

We do not thus council in anticipation of such a fearful calamity to the Nation as the election of Judge Woodward. We are strong in the conviction that these columns will bear to our readers the glad tidings of the triumphant re-election of Gov. Curtin, the faithful and loyal Executive; but we would, in the first lull of the storm of partizan strife, teach the high, the holy duty every man owes to his imperiled Country. Whether Curtin or Woodward shall be the Executive of Pennsylvania—whether our Chief Magistrate shall be earnestly faithful or ever hesitate between infidelity and duty—still let the loyal men cling to the government and to the preservation of our Nationality with that hope and confidence that should ever inspire the friends of Right.

If as we believe it must be, Gov. Curtin shall be chosen, it is well.—Traitors in the South—sympathisers in the North—the foes of Free Institutions in the Old World, and loyal men everywhere, will be taught that the people of this Republic have resolved that it shall live, and that treason shall die; and the great battle will be more than half won. Faithful men will be cheered and encouraged to swell our armies, because assured that they and their cause will be sustained at home, and despairing traitors will quail before the invincible purpose of the North to maintain its honor—to give hope to its living, and hallow the memory of its dead. If, however, murderous treason should rejoice with the Democracy in Pennsylvania and Ohio over the election of Woodward and Vallandigham, the new perils of the Republic should but nerve loyal men to more faithful and untiring efforts to rescue it from its manifold foes.

Resolve that this government shall be maintained in honor through all the mutations of political struggles—that no suicidal triumph shall accomplish its destruction; and hope ever in the God of Justice and a loyal People, for the ultimate triumph of Humanity and Freedom!

LITTLE Delaware has an election this fall for members of Congress. The Union men have nominated Hon. N. B. Smithers, present Secretary of State, and the Copperheads Charles Brown, late of Pennsylvania and of "tinder-box" notoriety. The Union platform squarely supports the war and the policy of the Administration, and although a Slave State, will elect the Union ticket by a decided majority. We subjoin the platform:

Resolved, 1. That the Union party of the State of Delaware is uncompromisingly in favor of maintaining the integrity of the national government, and that its power should be steadily and vigorously exerted until it has compelled submission to its rightful authority.

2. That this war is and should be waged only for the suppression of the rebellion and the vindication of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, but that in its conduction it is the right, it is the duty, of the government to use every means in its power to subdue and utterly crush out the revolt against the laws of the land and the rights of man.

3. That to this end we approve the policy of Emancipation and the employment of colored troops, as depriving our rebel enemies of a most powerful auxiliary, and as affording to ourselves material assistance by the enlistment of a species of force whose bravery and good conduct have been tested, and who will save our own race not only from the perils of the battle field, but the more deadly malaria of a southern clime. That if from this cause the slaves of rebels shall be set free, it will be justly attributable only to the evil counsels of bad men who have induced their masters to take up arms against the government, and have compelled it to war against slavery in its own defence.

4. That the temporary suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was a measure constitutional and necessary; and recognizing its propriety in this crisis of a nation's peril, we commend the Administration that had the boldness to proclaim and the vigor to enforce it. That from our daily intercourse, we know that its announcement gave renewed assurance to loyal men, and that it was terrible to traitors only.

5. That we entertain entire confidence in the wisdom, integrity and dispassionate justice of Abraham Lincoln. That throughout his whole administration he has evinced a tender regard not only for the rights but the prejudices of a misguided people, combined with firm determination to uphold the au-

[illegible] shortly [illegible] the [illegible] Stanton's order [illegible] without weapons [illegible]

LOCAL ITEMS.

[illegible] Minnesota, Sept. 26, 1863.

[illegible] Rev. T. V. Moore, the [illegible] Chaplain, and then writes concerning them:

[illegible] Minnesota, Sept. 26, 1863.

[illegible] years resided in Franklin Co., Pa., [illegible] who enlisted in Company [illegible] are prisoners. They arrived, and are duly particularly treated and supplied with every thing they want. I learned Mr. Colliflower's address, and asked them to apply to me for any thing they wanted, and will do all I can to make their situation as comfortable as possible, and will see them as often as I can. I applied to Judge Judd concerning their release. He said he had been [illegible] in official arrangement with the U. S. Government by which non-combatants should not be imprisoned, and that as that was done, these men should be distributed. Perhaps if you were to get your Congressman, or other influential citizens of your ward to address something which he designs put an end to this imprisonment of peaceful citizens on both sides. I have asked Judge Judd to but their names first, if possible, on the list of exchanges, as soon as any thing can be done. I fervently hope that something may soon be done to this end, but in the mean time let their friends know that any thing in my power to promote their comfort will be done. If in any other way I can render you or any of my former friends in Pennsylvania any service, it will be done with great pleasure. Meanwhile I am

Very truly yours. T. V. MOORE.

Mr. J. M. Brown, Chambersburg, Pa.

FROM THE M'CLURE DRAGOONS.—We have a letter from the M'Clure Dragoons, Capt. Miles commanding. They are on the banks of the Lackawana River, near Scranton; have built winter quarters, and expect to remain there until the draft is fully enforced. The members of the company had made arrangements to be assessed there, but the Assessor being a Copperhead and of course opposed to soldiers voting, miraculously disappeared on the day fixed for their assessment. The officers at once made arrangements to transfer their camp into another township, where they expected to be assessed. The members of the company have presented Capt. Miles with a handsome saddle and bridle. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Harmony in behalf of the men, and Capt. Miles responded in a neat speech thanking them for the manifestation of confidence and kindness. The Captain made a narrow escape a few days ago, in an effort to arrest a disorderly civilian. The fellow drew a revolver on Capt. Miles, but fortunately the cap exploded without discharging the pistol. He is now undergoard for trial. The members of the company are all in good health.

IN a private letter from Lieut. S. M. McDowell, 20th Penna. Battery, dated Chattanooga, Sept. 20, 1863, he says: "We lost 87 horses, 4 guns and 5 drivers. Capt. Stevens was killed on Sunday, in trying to get off one of his guns. His body was left on the field. I made several narrow escapes on Saturday, my horse was struck with a ball, and one went through my shirt, just grazing my side, and another one passed through the sleeve of my coat. Ever since Monday we have been lying in rifle pits, expecting an attack all the time. If they come they will be thrashed, for we have the advantage of the ground and worse. The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing: Capt. A. J. Stevens and Michael Harmony killed: Lieut. William Leitz wounded severely, Lieut. ——— Hawenfing badly, George Hoffman slightly, Gottfried Korrell badly, Wm. Krahman slightly, Wm. Gates in arm, James Lynch in leg, John Ewing in hand, Samuel Dine in arm, John Kobler, slightly, Geo. Burns slightly, J. R. Borland slightly, Robert Ewing slightly, Henry Dorty slightly. John M. Korn missing.

THE 77TH AT CHICKAMAUGA.—We have not been able to find a complete list of the killed and wounded of the 77th Regiment at Chickamauga. Capt. J. R. Walker, of Co. A, has written his brother at Waynesboro, giving the casualties in his company. Jona. J. Good and Jacob Lortz were killed; Jacob Sites wounded in shoulder slightly and Jere. Row slightly in leg: and Jere. Cooper, Fife Major, was captured. Messrs. Sergt. O. J. Gamble, Corporals S. O. Skinner and James Rouzer, and James Wineman, Henry Hoelzle, John Waddles, Samuel Wolf, John Wolff, Thomas Wickline, Henry Bastian and John A. Wood are missing, and were probably captured. Lieut. Thos. G. Chekran, of the same regiment, and Lieut. Col. David Miles (a brother of Capt. Geo. Miles) of the 79th, are also reported captured.

THE OLD DRAFT.—Capt. Wm. B. Lane, United States disbursing officer, heretofore stationed at Philadelphia, arrived at Harrisburg last week. He is under orders from the War Department to proceed to the various counties in the State for the purpose of settling and paying the expenses of the draft of 1862. This, we understand, he will proceed to do without delay, his orders upon the subject being peremptory. This will be good news to the various Deputy Marshals and others interested. The payment of their claims has been inexcusably delayed.

PICKET WOUNDED.—One of the cavalry pickets was wounded near Mercersburg one night last week. The *Journal* says that several persons were observed loitering in the woods near the picket post in the afternoon, and still remaining there after dark, at which time they deliberately and without any provocation whatever, fired several shots at the picket, wounding him severely in the leg. Great exertions are being made to ascertain the whereabouts of the scoundrels that would thus unprovokedly, in Pennsylvania, fire on a picket at his post.

[illegible] Gen. Meade's army, in which case he can readily fall back on the intrenchments around this city.

The flower of the army is at present with Bragg. Gen. Longstreet on being ordered to re-enforce the army on the Tennessee, received permission to pick his men. He selected his favorite Generals, the lamented Hood and Gen. Jenkins, who was the terror of the foe on the Nansemond last spring, and a number of others well and favorably known, having such veteran troops to fight with, men who have so often been baptized in the blood of Mars, and distinguished themselves in every battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg. Bragg was expected to sandbhide for Union army, and not only to recapture Chattanooga, but also pursue the flying enemy and at once take possession of Nashville, and, in fact, of all Tennessee. Longstreet feels the disgrace badly, and only his great patriotism and devotion to country cause him to serve under an officer who is greatly inferior to him, as a man and a soldier. It will astonish no one to hear very soon that Braxton Bragg has been relieved, and General Longstreet ordered to assume his command. Such a result would give general satisfaction.

A sword is to be presented to Gen. Thomas. One would think that some other officers need swords more than he does. He seems to have a good one all along, and to have made good use of it.

[illegible] day of [illegible] Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The Enemy Bombarded Shelbyville

[illegible] BATTLE NEAR [illegible]

[illegible] Rebels Killed & Wounded.

[illegible] PRISONERS & 4 GUNS TAKEN.

The Capture of Shelbyville and Bombardment.

From Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The *Republican* extra says the Government has received dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 9th, and from other officers on duty at his headquarters. Also, official dispatches from Nashville, all containing reports most encouraging for the National cause.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry, on the 8th instant, below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for his wounded. Over one hundred of the enemy were left on the field, and also a large number of wounded.

Gen. Mitchell sent a force after the flying rebels, who scattered panic-stricken, that being the only means of escaping the great military cordon established by Gen. Rosecrans.

The railroads torn up by the raiders have been repaired and the telegraph communication is established.

The sacking of Shelbyville was as cowardly and disgraceful to the rebel arms as was that of Lawrence by the rebel Quantrell. We had neither forces nor stores there beyond those of the inhabitants, many of them secessionists, and they were robbed and their houses burned. They were without protection, hence the disgrace to the Confederates who made such an unmilitary onslaught upon the place.

Bragg's bombardment of Chattanooga was a complete failure, so far as any damage whatever being done to the defences or to our gallant army. A few women and children were frightened, and a few dwellings were burned.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Gen. Crook, commanding a brigade of cavalry twelve miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon came up with portion of Wheeler's rebel cavalry. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in one hundred and twenty-five rebels being killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. The rebels were in retreat and our forces pursuing. No casualties to the federals are reported.

The telegraph to Chattanooga has been working since Thursday, and the railroad will be in running order to-morrow to Bridgeport.

No rebel prisoners are confined in Louisville, except Dick McCann and thirty of his men.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

The New York *Daily News*, a Copperhead-rebel paper, has a Richmond Correspondent. In a late letter he thus depicts the disappointment in rebeldom at Bragg's failure to crush Rosecrans at Chickamauga:

Bragg has fought a battle, and Bragg has reported to the Department that he gained a great victory. But Gen. Bragg does not mention what his losses were, although we know that, according to the accounts of the sanguinary conflict, these battles near Chattanooga may be called drawn fights—both opponents as terribly used up. To a great extent, Gen. Bragg has lost the confidence of the people, from the fact that he has so often deceived them by false dispatches, crediting him if with victories when he actually suffered a most disastrous defeat—for instance at Shiloh. But the public is credulous, and any rumors of a victory seem to be welcome, and no matter who is the leader, he is at once exalted.

The list of killed, wounded and missing will not fall short of 30,000. Among the last, Brig. Gen. Adams, of Texas, who was reported badly wounded and in the hands of the enemy. Thirteen Generals have been put *hors de combat* in the last engagement, and have been either killed, wounded or captured. The brave Gen. Kemper, who has recently been exchanged for the Federal Gen. Graham, remains still in the city. He is very feeble in health, but expects soon to assume active duties. His promotion is earnestly solicited by his numerous friends, and as soon as he is able to take the field, it will be as Major General.

Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Virginia, has been in town for two days past, consulting with the authorities as to future movements. It is understood that the army is about to go into winter quarters, but this information is whispered merely as "Court gossip." The general impression, however, is that Gen. Lee will not move from his fortified positions on the Rapidan and Gordonsville unless sorely pressed by Meade's army, in which case he can readily fall back on the intrenchments around this city.

The flower of the army is at present with Bragg. Gen. Longstreet on being ordered to re-enforce the army on the Tennessee, received permission to pick his men. He selected his favorite Generals, the lamented Hood and Gen. Jenkins, who was the terror of the foe on the Nansemond last spring, and a number of others well and favorably known, having such veteran troops to fight with, men who have so often been baptized in the blood of Mars, and distinguished themselves in every battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg. Bragg was expected to sandbhide for Union army, and not only to recapture Chattanooga, but also pursue the flying enemy and at once take possession of Nashville, and, in fact, of all Tennessee. Longstreet feels the disgrace badly, and only his great patriotism and devotion to country cause him to serve under an officer who is greatly inferior to him, as a man and a soldier. It will astonish no one to hear very soon that Braxton Bragg has been relieved, and General Longstreet ordered to assume his command. Such a result would give general satisfaction.

A sword is to be presented to Gen. Thomas. One would think that some other officers need swords more than he does. He seems to have a good one all along, and to have made good use of it.

[illegible] ALL HAIL [illegible]

The Pennsylvania State Ticket

Northern Democracy Played Out!

Gov. Curtin Re-elected by over 20,000 Majority!

OHIO LOYAL TO THE UNION!

Special Dispatch to the Repository.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14—2 P. M.

From returns received, Gov. Curtin is re-elected by over 20,000 majority.

THE STATE.

From dispatches received we give the following majorities in the counties reported.

	Curtin.	Woodward.
Philadelphia	8,000	—
Allegheny	8,000	—
Lancaster	6,000	—
Chester	2,000	—
Dauphin	1,500	—
Delaware	1,400	—
Franklin	250	—
Berks	—	6,000
Schuylkill	—	3,000
Luzerne	—	2,000
Adams	—	250
Lebanon	1,000	—
Snyder	425	—

The Buckeye Alley the Traitor Vallandigham!

BROUGH'S MAJORITY INCREASE!

Special Dispatch to the Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Ohio gives heavy gains for Brough over Todd's vote in 1861. Cincinnati gives 4,000 majority for Brough. [Todd was elected by some 60,000 majority in 1861—ED. REP.]

FRANKLIN COUNTY HEARD!

The Entire Union Ticket Elected!

One Union Assemblyman and Probably Two Elected!

We subjoin the returns from the several districts of Franklin county received up to 2 P. M. this morning. It will be seen that material gains for the Union are given in nearly every district, and there is no doubt of the election of the entire Union county ticket by a majority of from 250 to 300. There seems to be no doubt of the election of Lieut. Hill to the Legislature. His majority over Horton will not be less than five in Franklin. The vote may be close between Sharpe and Gray, for the other seat; but we hope for the election of Gray. We have no definite advice from Fulton; but the Democratic majority cannot be over 200. The struggle has been a bitter and earnest one, and the result is a most signal triumph to the Union cause.

| | AUG. 1861. | | |