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ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Capt. Canfield's company (independent), arrived late on Thursday evening, Oct. 16th, having occupied eleven weeks in the journey across the plains. Elder James McKnight, chaplain and clerk, reports that they had an exceedingly prosperous journey; that there was but little sickness and no deaths in the company, and their losses in cattle were inconsiderable—only three or four, and those mostly belonging to a small train, freighting merchandize, which travelled with the company part of the way.

We are informed that the immigrants in this company were more strict in their devotional exercises than some others have been, and generally held meetings every evening, during the entire journey.

On Friday, 17th, about noon, the fifth church train, Capt. H. W. Miller, arrived, in which were about six hundred and fifty immigrants, and sixty wagons. It seems there was considerable sickness in the company on the plains; and about thirty deaths, mostly children. The teams generally returned in very good condition.

Mr. Godbe's freight train of twenty-two wagons also arrived on Friday, in which there were a few immigrants.

The sixth Church Train Capt. H. D. Haight came in on Sunday, in which were about four hundred and fifty passengers. There were, as reported, thirty deaths in the company on the plains; most of whom were sick when they left the Missouri river, principally children.

Capt. David P. Kimball's freight train arrived yesterday afternoon: how many wagons there were in it we did not ascertain.

The large freight train in which there are some few emigrants, mostly Swiss was supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Yellow Creek last night, and may be expected to arrive in the course of five or six days. Capt. W. H. Deme is in charge.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

So far as known, no very important movements have been made by the army of the Potomac since the Confederates were driven out of Maryland. Many reconnaissances have been made from various points on the Upper Potomac and from Alexandria and Centerville to ascertain the position, number and movements of the enemy, which, as per report, have generally resulted in discovering them in force at places not far distant from the Federal outposts; and from all appearances, at latest dates, another great battle was expected to take place at no distant period. A forward movement of the Union army has been loudly called for by the people of the North during the last two weeks.

In Kentucky, no great battle has been reported since the conflict at Perryville on the 7th of October, but it appears from the meager statements that have been sent forth to the world, that there has been considerable marching done by the Federal troops in pursuit of the enemy, and that skirmishing has been of daily occurrence. At latest dates however, the Confederates had not left the State, and guerrilla parties were committing depredations in the immediate vicinity of the Ohio river.

Gen. Schofield is reported to have driven the Confederate troops out of Missouri into Arkansas, and a belief has been expressed in "Military circles" that that State will soon be cleared of the bushwhackers, who have infested the country from the commencement of the war.

The New York Herald and some other journals have expressed a belief that the "backbone" of the rebellion has been broken, but there are not a few who are of the opinion that it has not as yet been so much as fractured. Time will eventually determine that question.

CONFEDERATE RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

After the battle of Antietam and the retirement of the Confederate army across the Potomac into Virginia, it was generally believed, from the reports put in circulation, that they had been so badly whipped, and had become so disheartened and demoralized that there was no danger of their making any further demonstrations on the north side of that river. In addition to the crippled condition of Gen. Lee's forces, the country had reasons for believing that every ford, bridge and ferry on the Potomac by which it was possible for the enemy to cross back into Maryland in any considerable force was so closely and strongly guarded that it would be impossible for a successful movement to be made to get in the rear of the Federal lines by any portion of the Confederate army, in consequence of which, the greatest security was felt by the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians most in danger from their proximity to the hostile armies; and it seems that no arrangement had been made to resist a belligerent force which might, by any means, get in the rear of the Federal army under Gen. McClellan.

While it was being announced, from day to day, that the Confederate legions were falling back up the Shenandoah Valley and towards Richmond, and that the strictest watch was being kept upon the movements of the enemy, by some means not yet fully explained, Gen. Stuart managed to cross the Potomac at Harpersburg, above Williamsport, with a cavalry force of some three thousand, with six pieces of artillery, marched through Maryland to and occupied Mercersburg, Franklin county, Penn., and was from thence proceeding to Chambersburg before it became known to the Federal army that a movement of that kind had been effected, or to the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania that their respective States had been invaded by the enemy.

The first announcement made to Governor Curtin that a Confederate force had entered his State, and was committing depredations, was on the evening of the 10th inst. The report was not credited at first, but it was soon confirmed, and vigorous measures then began to be taken to check the advance of the enemy and cause him to return to the "Old Dominion." No resistance was made by the citizens of Mercersburg to the advance of Stuart's force, neither was there any obstacle interposed to prevent the enemy from occupying Chambersburg, which they did, as per report, about eight o'clock on the evening of Friday the 10th of October. The main body of Stuart's force was preceded by fifteen or twenty men with a flag of truce, who entered the town, and inquired for the principal men thereof, and demanded of them, in the name of their commander, its unconditional surrender, which was immediately complied with, as there was no other way to do, their being no military force at hand to prevent its occupation by the enemy.

The unexpected appearance of a Confederate force, so far back in the country from the Potomac, excited no little surprise and excitement in the Keystone State, and throughout the country wherever the news came, and a great stir and extensive preparations were made that night to repel or capture the invaders.

General Stuart is reported to have remained in Chambersburg with his troops, till sometime in the forenoon on the 11th, when having destroyed what public property there was stored there which they could not carry away, done all the damage they could to the railroad and telegraph wires, and gathered up all the horses that could be found, they commenced retreating back towards the Potomac by way of Gettysburg, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at New Market, which they destroyed to as great an extent as was possible, in their haste to elude Gov. Curtin's cavalry force, which was in pursuit, and arrived at and crossed the Potomac below the Monocacy, narrowly escaping capture, it is said, as Gen. Pleasanton reached the north about the same time they occupied the south bank of the river, when their retreat ended.

It had been the intention of Gen. Stuart on his way back to Virginia from Chambersburg, to have gone direct from Gettysburg to Frederick, and destroy the government stores at that place, but his movements in that direction had been anticipated by Gen. McClellan,

after hearing of the capture of Mercersburg and Chambersburg, and a large Federal force was sent to Frederick for the protection of the place, of which Stuart became advised when within a few miles of the city, and took a more easterly route and thus avoided falling into the trap set for his capture, from which, if the plan had been successful, he could not well have escaped. It is said that in marching from Chambersburg to the Potomac, Gen. Stuart with his force traveled ninety miles in twenty-four hours. Gen. Pleasanton's forces marched about eighty in the same length of time.

The amount of damage done by the Confederates during their raid was considerable. It is said, however, that they generally respected private property, and for what they took pay was offered in Confederate treasury notes. Railroads, telegraph lines and public property were destroyed wherever they went, and it is said that Stuart expressed regret, on his re-occupation of "sacred soil," that he had not fully carried out his programme, by destroying the government stores at Frederick and the Monocacy bridge. Besides the public property which they carried away, consisting principally of clothing, they gathered up, during the excursion, according to the most reliable statements, between five hundred and a thousand horses, which they took away with them regardless of ownership. The only prisoners reported taken were the city authorities of Mercersburg.

After the termination of the raid, and the thousands of troops, both Federal and State, put in motion to thwart the designs of the enemy, and, if possible, to "bag" their entire force, had gone home or resumed their former positions, the country was informed that the incursion of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania and their success was not considered important, and that no unnecessary excitement had been created by it among the troops composing the army of the Potomac. The officer in command at Poolesville, near where Stuart re-crossed the river, was the only officer blamed for the escape of the invaders, and into his conduct a strict and vigorous examination was ordered by Gen. McClellan. Gov. Curtin considered his State disgraced by the invasion, and the success attending the enemy in the carrying out of their intentions, and at latest dates was making arrangements to effectually prevent another visitation of the kind.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Several iron-clad gunboats will soon be launched, and made ready for sea, at the Navy-yard New York. Four at least are expected to be completed by the 1st of December.

A few weeks since, it became necessary, as reported, to remove some cannon and ammunition, from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, but no draymen could be procured, many of them saying, that they had not and would not haul for government. Shortly thereafter, forty of them were actively engaged, in removing the cannon and other munitions from where kept to the railroad depot, having been impressed into service for that purpose.

It is stated that the Treasury Department is issuing daily, eighty thousand dollars in notes of one and two dollars, and that the daily issues of small notes will soon be doubled.

The Ohio river, is said to be lower this fall, than ever before witnessed by the "oldest inhabitant."

Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll County, Mo., have recently been assessed, from one thousand to two thousand dollars each, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and taking their property.

The money was to be forthcoming, in ten days after receiving notice of the amount of the exaction, otherwise, their property would be seized and sold without redemption.

It has been ascertained of late, that large quantities of cotton, are obtained by European merchants on the Rio Grande, produced in Texas, and take from there across the river into Mexico and sold to dealers, who dispose of it advantageously for exportation to Europe. The trade has become important.

On the evening of the 13th, there was a master Democratic meeting, at Cooper's Institute, New York City. Fifty thousand people are reported to have been in attendance. The speakers were Hon. Horatio Seymour, candidate for Governor, John Van Buren and others.

The Confederates, on the retreat of the Federal forces from Kanawha Valley, took possession of the extensive Salt Works in that country, which have, as reported, been working them ever since advantageously. Gen. Cox has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in Western Virginia, and it is expected that he will soon devise some means by which the enemy will be forced to leave that section of country, and abandon their salt making speculation.

On the 12th of October, a grand parade and review of the enrolled militia took place at St. Louis. Fifteen thousand mustered, and, it is said, made an imposing appearance. All business was suspended. The display inspired the hopes of many, that the city would thereafter be safe, and the State soon enjoy an immunity from invasion.

THE KILLING OF GEN. NELSON.

Major-Gen. Nelson, who was killed by Gen. Davis, at the Galt House, Louisville, on the 29th ult., is represented as having been beyond all precedent blasphemous, indecent, and abusive in his deportment towards his equals and inferiors in rank, and paid no attention whatever to the common courtesies and decencies of life in his intercourse with his fellow beings, and it is said to be a wonder that he was not killed by some of the Federal officers, for his abuse to them, long before he came in contact with Gen. Davis.

There are various statements in circulation in relation to the tragedy which do not differ materially as to the main facts of the case.

It seems that Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was not an officer in Nelson's division, but commanded a brigade under Gen. Buell, but being in Louisville when the alarm was raised that the enemy was marching on that city, and being unable to join his corps, he went to Gen. Nelson, and tendered him his services in the emergency. Gen. Nelson assigned him to the command of the militia of the city, then unorganized, which Davis proceeded to enrol and muster without delay. When the organization had been completed as far as possible, Davis called on Nelson and informed him of his success, and inquired from whence the arms for his militia men were to be obtained. Nelson asked how many men he had mustered; to which Davis replied about twenty-five hundred. Nelson roughly and angrily repeated the answer, and cursed Davis for not giving him the exact number of his command, to which Davis replied that he did not expect to get the arms then, but simply wished to know when and where to apply for them, and then draw for the exact number needed.

Nelson, pacing the room like a madman, cursing and swearing the while most blasphemously, said, "I suspend you from your command, and order you to report yourself to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, and I've a d-d mind to put you under arrest. Leave my room, sir." Gen. Davis replied that he should not leave till he had received an order, which made Nelson more furious than before, and he hurled forth his curses and anathemas with greater vehemence. He again ordered him out of his room, and told him that the Provost Marshal would receive an order to escort him out of the city under guard.

Gen. Davis finally concluded that he had better withdraw from the madman's presence, and left the room, and in order to avoid an arrest, crossed over the river to Jeffersonville, where he remained until the next day, when he was joined by General Burbridge, who had also been relieved by Nelson for a trivial cause. Davis then went to Cincinnati with General Burbridge and reported to General Wright, who ordered General Davis to report to General Buell, who had arrived at Louisville, with which order General Davis complied. Nothing further is said to have occurred between Davis and Nelson till the morning of the fatal occurrence, when General Davis, seeing General Nelson in the main hall of the Galt House, went up to Gov. Morton and requested him to step up with him to General Nelson and witness the conversation that might pass between Nelson and him. The Governor consented, and the two walked up to General Nelson, when the following is reported to have occurred:

Gen. Davis: Sir, you seemed to take advantage of your authority the other day.

Gen. Nelson (sneeringly, and placing his hand to his ear): Speak louder, I don't hear very well.

Davis (in a louder tone): You seemed to