WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. NO Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

In the midst of the consideration of important nows, we turn to weep with the galland soldiers of the army of the United States - with the American people-nay, with the civilized world-the loss of a great leader; one of our field marshals of the line. PHILIP KBARKEY IS DEAD! The hero of so many battles-the "one-armed devil" of our army is no more! From early youth he exhibited a fondness for the study of the art of war; he wanted to be a great military leader in order to apply certain ideas of his own, and prove the published experience of others. He met his death in carrying out one of the rules of Napoleon-"that where it is practicable, and an important reconnoissance is to be made, no one can better perform the service than the general himself." Kearney knew the terrible desperation of the enemy, and was well aware of his cunning; he would trust no one but bimself to go to the front and reconnoitre, on Monday night, in view of the hazardous situation of our army. After visiting his pickets and outpostguards, saluting each with an admonition to be cautious, courageous, and vigilant, he proceeded forward to reconneitre the enemy's position. Moving stealthily about, he suddenly came upon the picket guard of the enemy, when the advanced sentinel shot him, and New Jersey's greatest, bravest, noblest son fell mortally wounded. What man of his gallant New Jersey Brigade-of his division-of the army -would not have freely laid down his life to have prolonged the existence of such a man even for a day? Kearney was a thorough soldier and general. The camp, the outpost, the garrison, and the battle field, were his abiding places. He knew ro home-no place of rest, content, or ease; he was wrapt in the study of his profession. As an American efficer he fought in the only war of his life-time that was waged by the United Statesthat in Mexico, and, as is well known, distinguished himself upon many occasions, losing his left arm while charging with his regiment, the 1st U. S. Regular Dragoons, at San Antonio gate. When the war was over he resigned his commission—there was no war, and he could not play at arms. When the Crimean war commenced Kearney proceeded to Europe as a student of the movements of great generals and grand armies. It is enough to say here that Major General Philip Kearney died in the performance of his duty, and the Governmentand the people will do his memory justice.

But we are sorry to say we cannot cease to mourn when the last tribute of respect is paid to Kearney. We must mourn the loss of another great leader-Major General Issac I. Stevens-who was killed on Monday, on the bloody battle-field of Chantilly, near Centreville, while leading his division into action. General Stevens was about fortyfive years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Andover, Massachusetts, his father, a plain farmer, being of the true Puritan stock. Re- every rebel is in the field, every dollar has been ceiving his early education at one of the best aca- assessed and possessed by the pseudo-Condemies in New England, his proceedous ability led te his appointment, while a mere boy, to a cadetship at West Point. He graduated at that institution as the first scholar of his class, standing so high above all others that it is said there were fifteen degrees between himself and the cadet next in rank. His high rank was attained without remarkable labor, for he learned almost by intuition-a single reading of the most abstruse proposition in mathematics being sufficient to enable him to master it. Upon leaving West Point, young Stevens was appointed to the Engineer Corps, and was for several years employed in superintending the construction of sea-coast fortifi- Washington is to the United States. In view cations, one of which was the important fort neces

From the breaking out of the war with Mexico Lieutenant Stevens served on the personal staff of answer, in view of the determination of the General Scott, and was in all the battles on the plains of Mexico. His bold reconnoissances, personal gallantry, and profound knowledge of the principles of war, attracted the attention of his general, who spoke of him as " the most promising officer of his age." He was twice breveted for gallantry in action, and in one of the last battles received a severe gunshot wound in the foot, from which he suffered at the time of his death.

Upon his return to the United States "Major' Stevens was selected by the distinguished Professor Bache to perform the duties as chief of the Coast Survey office at Washington, and while occupying has stealthily partly coiled itself around the that position performed a valuable public service by successfully combatting the prejudices which prevailed in Congress against that most important work. During this period Major Stevens also published a history, or rather criticism, of the Mexican war. This work, eminently philosophical, and displaying a profound comprehension of strategic principles, having been published in pamphlet form,

General Stevers was afterwards Gevernor of Washington Territory, and became known as an able executive officer.

A Territorial delegate, being unable to take part in general debate, has but little opportunity to distinguish himself. But Governor Stevens displayed his practical efficiency by unremitting devotion to the interests of his Territory, and by securing, against the most violent opposition, the assumption by Congress of the war debt of Washington and Oregon. It is a most creditable fact that he would not allow one dollar to be paid for lobbying this bill by those interested in the payment of the debt.

Although selected as Chairman of the Breckinridge Executive Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1860, and thus intimately associated with the Southern leaders, he was never taken into their treasonable councils, and at the first declaration of Secessionism, he openly denounced them. His intimacy and influence with President Buchanan now enabled him quietly to perform what was, perhaps, the most important service of his life. He urged upon the President the prompt dismissal of Floyd and Thompson from the Cabinet, and pressed him to trust to the counsels of Gen. Scott. He was, during the winter, in daily consultation with the officers of the army in relation to the defences of Washington, and exercised a controlling influence over them. For these acts he deserved the gratitude of the country, no less than those other nobl : Democrats, Holt and Stanton, He was, fortunately, stimulated in his loyalty by his with commercial and manufacturing cities, admirable wife and her sister, daugh ers of one of

public school in every county, a newspaper in the most eminent lawyers of Rhode Island. At the close of the session of Congress Governor ty, and civilization everywhere manifest. May Stevens proceeded to Washington Territory, and while in the remotest part of that Territory heard nerated and filled with thrifty farmers, and as of the attack on Sumpter. He instantly offered noble a State as Pennsylvania; and of Tenneshis services to the Government, and left for the see as the Ohio of the South. Let us beseech city of Washington, determined to fight for the the Almighty to hasten this day of peace and Union, even ic the ranks Although a mere colonel- prosperity, when states-rights and political cy was offered him, his brilliant reconnoissance partisanships may be buried in oblivion's at Lewinsville, and the safe retiring of his command | deepest, darkest abyss; when it may be a from a superior force, and the engineering works | proud boast, in all the world, that the citizen he has erected near the Chain Bridge, show that of the United States is an American freeman. his field of labor was not limited by his rank. to be respected and honored by the liberal and dier, and commanded a brigade in the Port Royal

the civilized, and feared by every tyrant. Last winter, General Sievens was made a briga. expedition. After having served for months in South Carolina, he was recalled to the North, made past week in Virginia, in the light of such ina major general, and placed in command of a telligence as comes to us well authenticated. division of the Army of the Potomac. we have cause to be truly grateful that a great

THE NEWS. Our exchanges from the far West furnish us with full details of recent events on the boundaries of Minnesota. The Indian warfare now being waged there is truly lamentable, and none can fall to sympathize with and commiserate the situations of the poor white people that have been, and are yet to be, murdered by the savages in that region. General Sibley is moving upon these turbulent Indians in some force, and it is hoped that he will be able to render the war short-lived. This is another of the sins that must fall upon the heads of the .arch-traitors of the South.

WE have, in addition to other bad news from Pope; we have gained confidence in the con-Kentucky, full details of the battle of Richmond, at which General Nelson and his fine little army was defeat d, after sustaining great losses. THE rebels are making destructive raids into Ple ever gained in battle, save the empty Western Virginia, having recently captured the towns of Westen and Buckhannon. They are rehonor of having occupied the field. We have ported to be marching on the fine village of Clarksnot lest an inch of ground by this engagement, burg in some force. Bragg is making forced and henceforth we take not one step backmarches from the West to enter the "new" State word. We may be delayed for days, or even to assist them, it is said.

GENERAL McCLELLAN has been assigned to the command of all the forts and other defences of Washington and its immediate vicinity. EVERY political trick has been resorted to in evading a just enrollment for the draft in this and strength is now, massed before us, impotent to other States. In some places the name of every | rerew the conflict. The battle of Saturday | Duncan for State Senator.

taken, as well as the names of many persons already in the service; while, in other places, but a small they have no powerful reserve, and no sources portion of the able bodied men are enrolled. It is of recuperation—and given us a cheering presaid that the name of Horace Greeley appears on the return from Westchester county, New York. Horace protested to the enrolling officer that he was fifty-two years old, but the latter thought he would have the "philosopher" drafted, if only to see him disoard his "old gray cost." BERGEN county, New Jersey, has lately sent off, to fill a draft of six hundred and eighteen ninemonths volunteers, seven hundred and eighty men, all of whom enlisted last week and since the Union meetings at Englewood and Hackensack. It has, therefore, furnished one hundred and sixty two

ing to follow up advantages gained, and an

exhibition of a magnanimous leniency towards

the rebels, which the history of the extinguish-

ment of other unlawful uprisings of refractory

pertions of a people had proved fallacious.

This was deemed necessary and earnestly ad-

vocated by our ablest statesmen as conducive

of a return of fraternal affection among those

in rebellion, and tending to harmonize parties

in the North, among whom more or less

sympathy for the South was evident, either

rom personal and business interests or from a

ormer commitment to certain political princi-

Turning to the South, who can deny that we

do not behold an amazing spectacle of treason.

human desperation in wickedness productive

of a self-sacrifice on the part of the rebels un-

precedented in the history of the world, inso-

much that the Southern people are destroying

their staples, cotton and tobacco, rather than

allow it to fall into the hands of our Govern

ment. In addition to this, we see what was

once a portion of a free democratic people

submitting to a conscription far more rigorous

the combined Powers of Europe. All busi-

we succeed in establishing this government

and confederacy upon treason, larceny, and

the jibes and jeers of the world?" But now

and if our generals acknowledge and accept

impending in Virginia. It makes but little

Rappahannock or in front of Richmond. Culpe-

fighting for an actual national existence and

powerful energies into the future prosecution

The people of the United States have an

them. The present, we know, is one of the

a garter snake, having been trifled with and

throst of the Government at Washington,

which is just awaking from the slumbers of

conciliation and false conservatism, and is at

last alive to a sense of its danger, hitherto as-

suredly unappreciated. The Union Electric

Battery is emitting a powerful current of the

patriotism of the people upon the reptile,

which is already having a salutary effect, for

the serpent is losing his hold. The head and

tail are relaxing and receding-a powerful

blow at the heart is wanted to render this

And then, when the rebellion is crushed, we

will decide at the ballot-box in a legitimate,

constitutional mauner, whether we shall have

a new Union and Constitution or not-whether

we shall abolish slavery, and emancipate the

colored race from our midst-whether it is

practicable to colonize them in South America

or in Africa-whether we shall have the

greatest navy, and the most powerful army in

the world or not-whether we shall admit

Canada and Mexico in the Union or not, and

many other grave and important questions,

but all subscryient, as the President has de-

clared, to the salvation of our great and glo-

rious Union now. The slave-power in this

country is dead; slavery must be a nominal

institution at the close of the war, and it is

believed that the great doctrine of the Decla-

ration of Independence, "that all men are

born free and equal," will be practically under-

stood and adopted in this country, then at

least. The question of the stability of popular

government; of the existence of true democracy

and republicanism; of the wisdom of our

statesmen; of the extension of liberty over

the entire world, will be settled forever beyond

Let us look further into the future, and

behold the noble Mississippi a milky way of

steam and flatboats, and its valleys studded

with railroads where post-roads are now, a

every town, and happiness, content, Christiani-

our children live to speak of Virginia as rege-

The Beginning of the End.

danger has been safely passed; that a rebel

army twice the size of our own has been

baffled; and that no resource is now left to it

but retreat or annihilation. We speak hope-

fully, for we can see the situation clearly

now. We have gained invaluable know-

ledge from this second battle of Bull Run,

as we did from the first. We have

gained positive information as to the ut-

most strength and desperate condition of the

enemy; we have gained time to hasten for-

ward our overwhelming levies to assist Gen.

summate skill of our generals, and the heroic

daring and sublime endurance of our troops;

we have gained everything that any loyal peo-

weeks, to consolidate our forces, recruit our

energies, and give our wearied troops a

breathing spell; but no delay of ours can

benefit an enemy whose whole available

C.Imly reviewing the grand events of the

enemy of humanity harmless for all time.

roughly handled in the future.

struction of the Union. And if we be with the right, and the right with God, why should not God be with us? Why should our patriotmen beyond all demands. Hackensack township ism falter, when his blessing will crown our recruited about two hundred men out of a voting efforts with success, and utterly discomfit the population of eight hundred. enemy? It was no merely human inspiration The Prospect Before Us. that thrilled the North at the echo of Fort The crisis of the great rebellion is upon us. Sumpter's guns, and nerved a hundred thou-Armies have been raised, equipped, and placed sand arms to grasp the grand emergency unin the field, where, upon several occasions, shrinkingly. There was something providenthey have met the enemy, with varied success, tial, something beyond the ken of transatlantic in bitter, bloody conflict. But who can point despotisms, in the great uprisings of the to a single decisive battle, or one which, North, that illuminate the pages of our hisplaced upon a sure basis, promises future tory, and give us confidence to persevere triumph and insures an honorable peace to unto the goal. Our confidence is in our una the policy of either the false or the true Gonimity. We have responded to the Presivernment? We have succeeded, certainly, in | dent's call, and with such a noble alacrity as weakening a rebellious, treasonable, belligewill insure the immediate reinforcement of rent power, whose resources were sadly underthe army in Virginia. We are concentrating estimated, but in doing so how have we weakour most effective troops, that the advantages ened ourselves! Not in our real ability to we hold may be promptly followed up, in accrush the rebellion, but in the means employed cordance with the favorite policy of General and deemed sufficient to reduce the Southern HALLECK. But let us not be unmindful that Confederacy. The question of our ultimate the war has still its duties for us all-civilians success has never been seriously considered a no less than soldiers. We must have confiproblem of intricacy, for in the Northern States dence, we must be united, we must frown we have nineteen millions of inhabitants, and down all dissensions. Then, let us furnish in the South we know there are but eight the Administration with the means, and the millions, and, in addition to this, the United end will soon be accomplished. States have a great preponderance of means for carrying on a war of considerable magnitude for years. The secret of our ill-success bas been a want of harmony and force in our grand plan of operations, a lack of celerity in execution, a want of military foresight in fail-

THE PUBLIC INTEREST is so concentrated on the thrilling events of the war that the movements of parties are temporarily lost sight of. We have not, therefore, deemed it expedient to discuss, at any length, the merits of the rival candidates for the suffrages of the people in the coming election. That is a work that may well be left over for a few days. or until we know enough of the issue of the great struggle for the life of the Republic to render political homilies acceptable to our readers. It is right to say, however, that the several tickets presented to the loyal voters of Philadelphia are worthy of confidence and

the rebels hopelessly-for, unlike ourselves,

conspirators is speedily approaching.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862. The situation of the country at the present time is commanding the earnest attention of every patriot. Now, when all immediate danger has passed away from Washington, and the rebels have fallen back demoralized from their assaulting position, people are calmly considering the present condition of affairs, and what it may bring forth. The noise of the cannon, has hardly died away on the Potomac before we have an alarm from Cincinnati. The rebels are not only embarrassing us here in the eastern part of Virginia. than that of France, when France was fighting but in the other departments of the country. Burnside has left North Carolina with nothing ness has been suspended, and there is but one but a comparatively small garrison. In Butquestion with the soldiers, and that is "Shall er's department we see the Union forces fallng back from Baton Rouge—and private leters anticipate an assault upon the city of New hypocrisy, or shall we be forever the butt for Orleans, which nothing but Commodore Farragut's fleet can repel. In Tennessee, Governor Johnson is entrenching himself at Nashille—Clarksville has been surrendered—Fort Donelson is menaced, and Kirby Smith is above is to be decided in a very short time marching through Kentucky, with an army too large to be successfully resisted—Lexington the challenge of Gen. LEB and Mr. DAVIS, its has been evacuated—Louisville is threatened, decision may hang upon the great battle now and Cincinnati is under martial law, in what appears to be an unnecessary and alarming procladifference whether this Armageddon be on the mation from Gen. Low Wallace. The Queen City of the West is now the goal of Smith's faper Court House is of as much importance to mishing and desperate legions, and it it should the rebels as their present capital. They are fall into the hands of rebels it will be equivalent to furnishing them with supplies enough for a new for recognition by foreign Powers. When campaign. In the East, we learn of the evacuathis latter end is attained, the rebel capital tion of Norfolk and Fredericksburg, and the virwill be of as much importance to the South as tual abandonment of the Peninsula, except as a aval diation, at Fortron Monroe, and perhaps Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Our gunany promise in the future? Every thinking boats are moving up the Poromac to prevent man in the country will give a negative the rebels from crossing into lower Maryland; and all the positions on the upper Potomac, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, and Poolesville are strongly held. of the war. All leniency is to be laid aside, Washington swarms with troops, and along and we are to have no more "playing at the railroad they are encamping by theusands. arms." Depend upon it, traitors will be All of our forces are being concentrated around Washington, and I hear it said that there are more soldiers in the vicinity of our national excellent, cheering, hopeful prespect before capital now, than have been known at any time before. This, of course, embraces all the new darkest hours of our country's history—it is levies of the North, and they will be strengththe critical hour of the rebellion, which, like ened by the hourly arrival of the new regiments. orly tickled gently with the Union bayonet,

So far as the movements in this part of Virginia are concerned, I am inclined to regard them as the development of a new policy on the part of the Government-the policy of concentration and power. It seems to me that we have made mistakes in our campaigns, by extending our military lines over an immense extent of country, and endeavoring to conquer the South in detail, by going from town to town, as though we were on a military journey. The natural effect of such a policy has been to place garrisons here and there, in towns, forts, and at railway stations, at isolated and dangerous points, where it was impossible for our soldiers to maintain communications with their friends or protect themselves. We had guerilla raids, sudden assaults upon small garrisons, the burning of bridges, the destruction of telegraph lines, and the capture of cattle and commissary stores. Stuart's famous ride around McClellan's army, and Morgan's trip into Kentucky, were the natural results of the policy which scattered our vast army around regions as large as the continent of Europe. There was also a mistaken leniency in dealing with the inhabitants of the reoccupied territory. We protected them in everything, until at last our protection became the cover of their evil deeds and an impulse to new crime. They were Union men in day time and guerillas at night. We gave them gold for their cotton, and their gold became a part of the strength of the Confederacy. We placed sentinels around their farms, and their corn and wheat became the sustenance of rebel armies. We kept the negroes in slavery, when we might have known that so long as they were bondsmen and compelled to toil. their masters might fight in the armies of Beauregard or Lee. We even hesitated to rebuke treason in our midst—pardoning in those around us, as a mere matter of opinion, what we were slaying men for in Virginia as a crime. In a military point of view, we presented to the Confederacy a long and necessarily a weak line of defence. The rebels massed their forces into a solid body and hurled it upon whatever point appeared to be the weakest. In addition to this, we had all the disadvantage of being in a strange country and fighting the enemy in a self-selected position.

As I have said, our policy hereafter must be a policy of concentration and power. It is not so much that we occupy towns and strongholds we must annihilate the rebel army, and utterly destroy every source of its strength or the rebel Generals Stuart and Wilcox, from perpetuity. Richmond is nothing to us in comparison. Norfolk and Nashville are mere collections of houses, which have no advantage beyond a collection of houses in Massachusetts or Missouri. In taking Richmond we must utterly destroy the rebel force and then Richmond is taken. Let us adopt the Roman sentiment-"where there is solitude there is peace"—let us make our war a war of destruction and extermination. Placing the Republic above all other earthly considerations, let all earthly things perish that it may be preserved. Let there be flame and bloodshed, and barren lands, villages desolated, and every evidence of prosperity destroyed; let every negro be emancipated; let the whole South be a desert, but let the Republic be preserved. These new disasters only intensify this fearful prayer in the heart of every loyal man. Let us confess that this war is nothing less than a war for empire. This race must control the continent of America. There can be no rivalries in the authority. We may separate to-day, but our children will curse us for it hereafter. Far better to pass through the ordeal now, and come forth chastened and triumphant, than, by mistaken policy and false ideas of military or political belief, to leave behind us a country equalled only by Mexico in its weakness, and Turkey in its degradation. OCCASIONAL.

Franklin County Convention. CHAMBERSBURG, September 2.—The Democratic Coun ty Convention met here to-day. Strong Union resolutions were adopted. The conferces were instructed vote for George W. Brewer for Congress and C. M.

male from seventeen years of age to eighty has been | hes insured the safety of cur capital, crippled | FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to ".The Press."

of recuperation-and given us a cheering premonition that the downfall of the Southern WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1869 Death of General Kearney. It does seem as though the hand of God General Kearney, while making a reconneissance were shaping the destinies of our once-imslone, last night, was fired at from a ravine, and in stantly killed. The ball struck in the hip, and passed peri led nation, and storing up the Divine into the abdomen. His body was sent into our lines to retribution "against a day of wrath," to day, under flag of truce, by General LEE, and arrived hurl his thunderbolts upon the heads of the here this evening in charge of Major BERNEY. It will be traitor-conspirators, who blindly seek the deembalmed, and sent to his home. Army officers her war, and freely acknowledge that we had no abler gencral in the service. Gen. MCULELLAN wept bitterly s the sight of his dead body here, to-night.

For the Defence of the Capital-Clerks ganized and Armed. By the direction of the President, all the clerks and employees of the civil departments, and all the omplayees on the public buildings in Washington, will be mmediately organized into companies, under the direction of Major, General Wadsworth, and will be armed and supplied with ammunition for the defence of the

Lieut. Col. HASKIN, aid-de-camp, is relieved from duty with Gen. BARNARD, and ordered to report to General

Captures by the Blockading Squadron. The U. S. steamer Hatterss recently captured, while trying to run the blockade, off Berwick's Bay, the rebel schooner Josephine, with 322 bales of cotton, bound to The U. S. steamer Blenville captured, on the 21st ult., near Charleston, the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, with 500 racks of salt and five cases cards. The mate admitted that it was their intention to run the blockade.

The U. S. steamer Stars and Stripes captured, on the 24th ult. near Wilmington, the schooner Mary Elizabeth, from Nassau, loaded with salt and fruit. Bent to-Personal.

The many friends of Lientenant Annual Supplier Sd Regular Infantry, will be glad to learn that he has lasted through the recent battles uninjured, and is now in good health. He displayed much zeal, gallantry, and ability on the battle-field. Arrival of Wounded.

A long train of cars, containing wounded men from the recent battle field near Bull Bun, arrived in Alexandria this afternoon. Besides this mode of conveyance, over three thousand vehicles, of every description, ply con stantly between Centreville and Washington Cierks Captured. CHERKS CAPTURED.

It is reported that three or four department clerks who went out to the battle field as nurses, have fallen

into the hands of the rebels. Captain Fessenden Killed Senator FESSENDEN is expected here to-night. His son Samuel was killed in the battle of Friday, and was

General Keyes at Alexandria. General KEYBS' corps d'armee, which was left at Yorktown by General McOlblian, has arrived at Alexandria. The fact is aunounced in the papers here. The Liquor Stores.

kuried at Centreville. General ASHLEY, of Ohio, has

The Provost Guard is busy to day in clesing up all the quor establishments. The captures are sent to the Medical Purvayor's office. The Bounty for Col. Collis' Men. The Government and city bounty will be paid to the en of Colonel Collis' regiment of Zouaves d'Afrique

Arrival of Wounded at Washington. A train of cars, having on board 500 or 600 goldlers she were wounded in Saturday's fight, came down thi morning from Fairfax. They represent, among others, the 25th Ohio, 6th Fegulars, 35th New York, and a number of other regiments. A guard also came down having in charge seven rebel prisoners. Pennsylvania Looking Up Her Wounded. Major O. W. Shus, of Governor Currin's staff, arrived here yesterday, with three hundred nurses and two

in Washington, on Thursday next.

car leads of hospital stores for the use of the Army of Virginia. When he reported to the Surgeon General's office, he was informed that Secretary Stanton would not grant any more passes to go to the battle-field. The nurses were, therefore, obliged to return, which some of them did, while others will remain several days. Hospital Nurses at Washington. Mr. H. M. PIRROR, president of Butgers' Institute, of

New York city, has been appointed superintendent of and has entered on the discharge of his duties. All applications from persons desirous of acting as nurses should be made to him, at the Eurgeon General's General McClellan's Position.

hundred and thirty ambulances and sixty backs. About HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJ'T. GEN. OFFICE, twenty-three hundred wounded have, so far, been re-moved from the field. These movements were facilitated WASHINGTON, September 2, 1862. by Major W. C. Barney, of New York. By direction of the President, Major General Mo-Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, our army was with-drawn behind the hills of Centreville, as a feint, it is ne-Clelian will have command of the fortifications of Washington, and of the troops for the defence of the lieved, to draw out the enemy, but they did not advance capital. By order of the Secretary of War. This morning our army again advanced at least two E. D. TOWNSEND. miles toward; the old battle field. The large reinforce

Assistant Adjutant General. Colonel Fletcher Webster. The body of Colonel FLETCHER WEBSTER, it is under stood, is being empalmed for transmission to the Blast. Captain Sweet was not killed, as reported, but Captain MEAD, of the 5th Artillery, foll. The similarity of the

General McCLELLAR to-day entered upon the duties ust assigned to him. Arrival of Gunboats. Lest night and this morning a number of gunboa's came up the river, and are now anchored at different eints in the river. Thus far some six or eight have ar rived, among them one or two mortar-boats. The Wachusetts, Fisg Officer WILKES! flag-ship, was making her way to the navy yard this morning.

Sent North: The transport steamer Montreal, under charge of JAS. BRYAN, surgeon United States Army, with six hundred nen, and the New York, under charge of S. R. SKILLE-BIN. assistant surgeon United States Army, with five hun dred sick and wounded, leave the Sixth-street wharf today, bound for Portemouth Grove, R. I.

Arrival of Surgeons. At noon, to-day, about fifty surgeons, representing the counties of Dauphin, York, Berks, Lycoming, Franklin, and Fulton, accompanied by eighty nurses, arrived in the city for the purpose of offering their services in caring Delaware has sent a delegation of one hundred and twenty-seven surgeons, all of whom are stopping at

From a party who left Richmond on Friday, we learn that 350 Federal prisoners were taken to Richmond on Wednesday last. It was reported in Richmond that at the cavalry raid on Catlett's 8 ation \$5,000,000 worth of Bederal property was captured; also, Populs entire wardrobe, and that of his staff, and his paymaster with

Council of War. The President, General HALLBOK and General Mo-OLELLAN were in consultation, to-day, at the headquarters of General H. Shortly afterwards, it was currently said, in that vicinity, that the command of the troops in and around this city, including the defence of the neighbor. ing fortifications, had been assigned to General Mc-CLELLAS.

Slidell's Nephew Killed. Among the killed Union officers in the battle of Saturday last was Lieutenant BANALD MCKENZIE, of U. S. Rugineers, a nephew of John Elidell, of Louisland. - Cars Destroyed.

General BANKS, in the execution of the order to that end, burned yesterday one hundred and forty-sever Uninjured. The rumor that General Robinson, who commands a

lichigan brigade, was killed in the battle of Saturday is intrue. He is uninjured, we know. The Army Train Safe. The whole of General Popa's army train has been reired well to the rear.

Remains of Col Koltes The remains of Colonel Koltas, of the 73d Regimen Pennsylvania volunteers, who fell in the late battle at Bull Bun, were, this afternoon, at 3% o'clock, taken to your city, where his family reside. In the death of Col KOLTES the nation loses a gallant officer.

Again Destroyed. On the day before yesterday the reconstruction of the Bull Run railroad bridge was completed. On the same night the rebels burned it again.

This morning twelve prisoners of war were released from the Old Capitol on taking the oath of allegiance among them were several from Tennessee and Virginia Arrival of Wounded. A train of cars having on board five or six hundred

soldiers, who were wounded in Saturday's fight, came down this morning from Fairfax. These soldiers are, as a general thing, more dangerously wounded than those brought down on yesterday's trains. They represent, among others, the 25th Ohie, 8th Regulars, 35th New York, and a number of other regiments in Mo-Downth's, Hooken's, and Haintalbuan's corps. A detachment of General BANKs, provost guard also came down, having in charge seven Confederate prisoners.

Demonstration on Harper's Ferry. An escaped Union surgeon, late a prisoner, states that he overheard a conversation, a few days since, between inferred that a strong force of the enemy diverged from the main body between Gordonsville and Thoroughfare, and are now marching up the Valley for Harper's Ferry. We hardly believe it.

The War in Missouri-Rout of the Guerillas under White. GRHENFIELD, Mo., Sept. 2 .- Major Lippart has obsained another signal success over the guarillas in Southwest Missonri, with a squadron of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, two companies of the 24th Missouri Volunteers, and one howitzer of the 2d Missouri Artillery. The Major attacked Colonel White, whose force is estimated at 1,000 men, about twelve miles southeast of Pitman's ferry on Current river, and, after a desperate conflict of an hour's duration, completely routed White's forces, capturing all his wagons and equipage, and taking many prisoners, also a number of horses and mules. Our loss in killed and wounded is not stated, but is slight compared with that of the enemy.

The Enrollment in Lancaster County. E LANCASTER, Sept. 2.—The total militia enrolled in this county is 29,488, and the volunteers now in service number 5,107. The enrollment in this city is 3,712, while 1,523 volunteers are in service, being an excess of the estimated quota.

The Evening Hapress comments severely upon the result of the enrollment in Berks county, where only 6,268 have been returned out of 18,000 voters. The Democratic city of Beading claims no more able-bodied men than the city of Lancaster now has savying their country in the field. This certainly demands an investigation. The New Jersey Quota Complete

Therron, M. J., Sept. 2.—The reports made to the Adjutant General's office show that New Jersey's quota of the 300,000 is made up without a draft. For the last few days recruits have been pouring into the several places of rendezvous at an astonishing rate. Arrival of the Steamer Bremen. New York, September 2 — The steamer Bremen arrived this afternoon. Her advices have been antici-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

Severe Battle near Chantilly, Va. GENS. KEARNEY AND STEVENS

The Rebels Driven Back.

Our Troops Occupy the Battle-Field.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Generals Kearney

and Stevens were killed in a severe engage-

ment which took place last evening, near

Chantilly, about ten miles north of Fairfax

Court House, between a portion of Gen.

Our loss was heavy, but the rebels were

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD

Arrival of Gen. Banks.

OUR ARMY ADVANCED TWO MILES.

THE DEAD BURIED AND WOUNDED RE-

MOVED UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCK.

Washington, September 2 .- Recent savices received

from the vicinity of the late sanguinary conflict of our

irmies in Virginia with the enemy, report affairs in that

locality as comparatively quiet. The news from tha

quarter to-day has been, considering the intense excite

nent and bustle prevalent, decidedly meagre. Rumors

and stories of the most extravagant nature have been cir

ulated throughout the city, a great majority of which

Parties who left Centreville late yesterday afternoon

report that the command of General Banks, which has

been rumored out off, commenced arriving at that poin

about 5 o'cleck P. M. There can be very little doubt o

the correctness of this report, as our informant state

that he witnessed the arrival of this command. It is

further stated that a march of twenty-five miles was ac-

complished by them on that day, in order to reach that

The greatest attention is being given to the conditio

of the wounded, who are conveyed with all possible

promptitude to the various departments being prepared

for their reception. An over abundance of nurses and

physicians have tendered their services, and it is most assuredly true that the brave men, who have fallen in de-

fence of the national honor, will not want for sympathy

and kind attention in their sufferings. The different re-

lief associations, both male and female, which have been

organized many of them lately—are assiduous in their

endeavors to alteviate the suffering condition of our

It was slated in a former letter that a large number

of stragglers were yesterday picked up by the enemy's

cavalry. The raid was made between Fairfax Court

Within the past two days the prices of market provi-

sions have nearly doubled, owing to the increased de-

On Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock,

fifteen of the ambulances, being in advance of the train,

down a hollow. were captured. In all, there were two

ments which have arrived there, consisting of artillery

No firing took place after nine o'clock on Saturday

This morning a slight skirmish took place with Gen.

Kong ng is division In the recent battle Gen. Hatch was wounded alignlir.

A ball penetrated the brim and body of his felt hat, and

The dead were being buried and the wounded re-

inoved to day from the late scene of conflict, under s

Removal of the Wounded-Burial of the

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSH, Sept. 1. Yesterday morn-

ing a flag of truce was sent infor permission to bring

off the dead and wounded of our army, who had not

been reached during the day of the battle, which was

Some sixty ambulances were sent, with a number o

physicians and some surgeons, and on their arrival at the field a terrible scene presented itself. The wounded,

with but few exceptions, had received no attention, our

doctors all leaving in company with the troops, and the

enemy having enough to de to attend to their own. The physicians immediately commenced their operations, but

About one half of the wounded were brought in, their

formed, and the ambulances filled and brought away.

About 200 remained on the field, and now that our army

has retreated back, no chance remains of sending them

succor, and a terrible responsibility rests on those ha-

Some men were seen whose limbs were comm

ost famished from hunger and thirst.

ving charge of this matter that the object of the flag of

te mortify for want of dressing, and who were faint and

Those who visited the field of battle were not allowed

to proceed beyond where the heaviest part of he fighting

took place, and no troops or guns could be seen, except a

number of cavalry, who were scattered all over the

fields, and who were all willing to converse freely with

our soldiers and citizens who accompanied the ambu-

Virginia, and even into the free States, and would en

deavor to let us feel the war by making a portion of our

land resemble that part of Virginia over which the

armies have passed and repassed the last six months.

vania Reserves, and some others. The rebels had batte

They phanimously said they would soon drive us from

their means and help were very inadequate.

truce was not more successful.

many had already gone.

possible.

and additional forces sent to the spot.

night. Kearney's division remained on the field till eleven. On Sunday some shells were thrown into the

and infantry, make the army perfectly safe.

enemy, but no response was made.

granted to last from noon to sunset.

flattened on the skull.

flag of truce.

pand for them, and the country people being

House and Centreville.

in their pursuits.

have been found upon inquiry to be entirely unreliable.

Pope's army and Jackson's forces.

this morning.

wounded.

KILLED. HEAVY LOSS.

the bodies of our dead, and numbers were to be seen lying stark naked. The enemy had, however, treated our wounded with some humanity, in many instances supplying food and water to the sufferers. The line of battle must have extended some five miles, as the dead and wounded were found covering the ground to that The Confederate officer superintending the burial of

the dead! estimated our loss in killed on Saturday, at not more than 500, and our wounded at about 5,000. He adtheir number of wounded was very large. According to all reports, the number of wounded in the battle of afternoon as one of the severest of the war.

driven back more than a mile, and our troops occupied the battle-field until three o'clock engagement. . The Confederate cavalry are scouring the country in every direction, and, in the opinion of Mr. Somers, some Gen. Stevens was killed with a minie of the civilians who went up to the vicinity of the battleball, which entered his brain, while he was field have been captured. leading his men into action, bearing the colors From Centreville-The Battle of Saturday in his hand, the color-sergeant having been CENTERVILLE, September 1 .- The battle of Saturday

slain. His son, acting as assistant adjutant of the brigade commanded by his father, was skirmish and feel the position of the enemy. Gen. Philip Kearney was also killed last orce concealed in the woods, and skirmishing was connight. His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but afterwards delivered into our lines by a flag of truce.

> They filed out in front of a piece of woods, and before getting fairly into line were opened on by infantry from he woods in front, and from behind a knoll on the left flank, as well as from a battery, placed on an elevation mmanding the entire field. This fire was very destruc tive, and made great havec among our troops. The batteries, which was to support this force, did not get to work, and by hastily falling back, passed through the ne of the 26th New York, causing much confusion. The line reformed and opened fire, although seeing no enemy, and kept their ground for thirty minutes, when

Hartsuff's brigade, commanded by Col. Stiles, also inffered severely. Gen. Towers was wounded in the leg while gallantly urging his men into the fight. He has gone to Washington. After the left wing was driven back the centre was also pressed, and our men seemed o have come to the conclusion that they must retire, and a general retreat ensued. Bitz John Porter's corps arrived at an opportune moment, when a stand was

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862. and musketry; but it is only known thus far, to decisivo success is uncertain.

with Gen. Halleck, and still remains in town. He galloped along Pennsylvania avenue, to day, with It is thought that the rebels may be making a demonstration upon Leesburg, and were covering their design when the attack upon Couch took place yesterday. They will find a heavy force in that part of our lines.

having been killed vesterday.

morning, Washington and obtain plenty.

A full list of wounded cannot vet be procured nd names can only be sent in a fragmentary way. append those from Pennsylvania and New Jersey lying at the Armory Hospital here, received since Saturday last:

wounded in the arm. The following is a list of killed and wounded officers in the 11th Pennsylvania, Colonel Coulter: Lieutenant Colonel Martin, killed. Major Frink, killed. Ocmpany A-lat Lieut. Noble, wounded; 2d Lieut. Waveland, wounded. Company B-Capt. Sharks, killed; 1st Lieut. Hines

wounded; 2d Lieut. Tapp, wounded. Company C Captain Breser, wounded; 1st Liout, McClintock, wounded: 2d Lieut. Schall, wounded. Company E-lat Lieut. Dalby, killed. Company F-All safe. Company H-Captain Bouch, wounded; 21 Lieut.

Hineman, killed. Company K-Captain Keenan, wounded. Samuel Madara, A. 110th Pennsylvania.
Ocrporal James Chambers, K. 73d Pennsylvania.
D. McNaughton, D. 50th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Williams, H. 12th Pennsylvania.
John M. Stratton, H. 56th Pennsylvania.
Wenderin Funk, K. 9th Pennsylvania Beserves. Oharles C. Phy. F. 90th Pennsylvania. J • Grandy, D. 48th Pennsylvania. W. H. Rogers, E. 100th Pennsylvania. Jacob Layton, G. 57th Pennsylvania. Coprac Kuntz, A. 11th Pennsylvania.

Sergt. Wm. R. Kidd, A. 12th Penna, Reserve Cav.
Corporal Wm. Buckley, G. 160th Pennsylvania.

Elias Powell, M. 100th Pennsylvania.

Josiah Rumbangh, I., 11th Pennsylvania.

Rose Chapman, I., 105th Pennsylvania. Morris W. Wilmer, sergeant, A. 63d Pennsylvania. Join Sollyer. F, 56th Pennsylvania. Julius M. Hughes, F, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves. Archibald Duff, G. 11th Pennsylvania. William W. Waltkower, I, 11th Pennsylvania The following, who were received here previously the 1st of September, remain in this hospital.

On returning to Centreville, it was found that a fight had taken place somewhere in our rear, and everything was in a bustle and excitement. The troops were getting under way for the scene, trains moving off, &c., while It seen s that during the forenoon a report had reached head quarters that a movement was on foot to attack our trains, and Gen. King's division was ordered to proceed to Fairfex, and take a position to the west of that town, to prevent any demonstration of the enemy. About noon the rebels were discovered approaching from that direction, when skirmishing commenced, and our troops formed in line of battle, word being sent to headquarters, lling, corporal, F. 74th Pennsylvania The rebels attacked with a large body of infantry, but were repulsed in gallant style by our forces present, consisting of King's and Ricketts' Divisions, the Penusylthe rebels back to where they were placed, they opened with grape, which made terrible destruction in our ranks

for a short time; but when our guns got into position the rebels were compelled to leave, suffering heavy losses. It is impossible to obtain particulars at present, bu the lists of casualties will be forwarded as soon a been obtained:

Sergt. Wm. H. Lynch, I, 9th Pennsylvania; shoulder The enemy!s force was very large, and commanded by Jackson in person; and had the attack not been premptly met, cur communication with Washington would again have been cut off, and immense trains of wagons cithe

During last night all our trains succeeded in making there way back to the vicinity of Alexandria, and acres of land there is now covered with them. The troops along the whole line were under arms all night, but nothing has occurred up this hour (9 o'clock A.M.) to indicate the presence of the enemy. It will seem strange to the public that so many at empts to cut off our supplies and communications with Washington should be so nearly successful, especially when such a large army as that of General Pope at the present time occupies the country in this violnity. Loud complaints are heard daily, both among officers and men, at the inefficiency of certain commanders, an it is evident that the men are becoming distrustful, and losing faith in those in whom they should have the utmost confidence.

in the rear of our army, the sidewalks, stoops and yards of the houses in Alexandria and its neighborhood being filled with them every night, and unless some change is made to insure better discipline, both among the officers and men, the worst consequences to our army may be anticipated. No enxiety need be felt for the safety of our forces in Virginia, as heavy reinforcements are constantly moving to the seat of war, and an army will soon be in the field which will drive the rebels back to Bichmond.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. From the Washington Star of last evening.] We have reliable information from the front up to 9 A. M. to-day. The engagement of last evening, mentioned elsewhere in to-day's Star, was heaviest opposite the position occupied by the division of the gallant Gen Reno, (about two miles north of Fairfax Court House,) who repulsed the enemy handsomely, and with sovere rebei loss.

Large crowds of stragglers continually line the roads

We, however, regret to add that, in the course of the fight there, Brigadier General L.I. Stevens was killed. As yet, no particulars of his death have reached Washing-After their repulse by Reno, the enemy declined renewing the engagement for the day, and had made no attempt to do so up to nine o'clock this forencon. At that hour, in the execution of the change of front which we anticipated on account of the flank movement of the rebels, a large portion of our army has been massed

The impression last night and this morning at the front was, that foiled by Reno in his demenstrations upon the Little River turnpike, the enemy had moved further around towards Vienna. Our army, we may add, is in excellent order to-day. P. S. -We hear that since 2 P. M. rather heavy can-

nonading in the front—in the direction of Fairfax Court House—has been heard here.

saire de la company de la comp

in and around Fairfax Court House. Our right was also

in the vicinity of Flint Hill, the Court House being the

Mr. James W. Somers, of the Indian Bureau, who, with others belonging to the Departments, went up to the assistance of the wounded, returned to this city this morn-ing. He accompanied the flag of truce sent out from our lines yesterday morning with an ambulance train to the battle field, and from him we gather some interesting

A Confederate officer was found in charge of a gang, who were engaged in burying the dead. The modus operandi was to run the noose of a rope over the heels of the dead man, when two or three seizing the rope, dragged the body to a trench and dumped it in. Perhaps one hundred or one hundred and filty bodies were interred in The rebels had been at their usual work of stripping

mitted a loss of Confederate killed of only 300, but said Saturday was disproportionately large to the number killed. The Confederates speak of the battle of Saturday While on the battle ground our informant heard some little cannonading up stream, but nothing indicating an

commenced on almost the same ground occupied by both parties the day before. General Duryea's brigade was first engaged, they having been sent to the right to Before advancing far they were fired on by a large

inued for some hours. General Duryes was wounded slightly in the hand and side, but kept the field till ordered to withdraw. Tower's Brigade of Rickett's lvision, was ordered to the left to meet a force of the nemy coming in that direction.

he rebels speeding by thousands, they were compelled retire, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the

everything seeming quiet.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Fighting took place yesterday, by the division of en. Couch, notwithstanding the heavy rain, about two miles west of Fairfax Court House, which continued during the night, both by cannonading day, that our troops maintained their ground. A Gen. McClellan arrived yesterday, to consult

Generals Stevens and Kearney are reported as

Capt. Ash. an aid-de-camp of Gen. Jackson, wa brought here yesterday, with a small party of prisoners. He is very reticent upon the subject of his Several other parties of prisoners, from fifty

dewnwards, were also taken to the Capitol this The wounded continue to pour into this city by cars and ambulances, and are speedily received into the various hospitals, where they are washed and comfortably cared for. Two-thirds, unfortunately, of their number were left on Saturday on the field, in the hands of the enemy. A few of these latter escaped, but while prisoners received nothing to eat. The rebels told them that they had nothing to give, but that they would soon be in

Colonel McCandless, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves,

Company D-let Lieut. Baxton, killed; 2d Lieut.

Company 1-Captain Oribbs, wounded and prisoner Thomas D. Jones, A. 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Samuel Madara, A. 110th Pennsylvania.

the 1st of September, remain in this hospital.

J J Alexauder, C, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Clark James, F, 31st Pennsylvania.
Wm. Hnff, A, 49th Pennsylvania.
James Wilson, G, 12th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Simons, G, 12th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Simons, G, 12th Pennsylvania.
John Schaeffer, G, 12th Pennsylvania.
P. J. Little, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Thos. O. Tangliog, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
James A. McCullough, D, 115th Pennsylvania.
Oliver Strineford, O, 81st Pennsylvania.
Andrew Stoop, C, 81st Pennsylvania.
Henry Samuel, K, 81st Pennsylvania.
Gosph H. Long, I, 81st Pennsylvania.
Monroe Smith, G, 81st Pennsylvania.
Samuel Key, corporal, A, 81st Pennsylvania.
Henry, Davis, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Clairborn Brocks, A, 88th Pennsylvania.
George Billing, corporal, F, 74th Pennsylvania.
George Billing, corporal, F, 74th Pennsylvania.

George Billing, corporal, F, 74th Pennsylvania. Christian Lombati, serg't, 12th Pennsylvania. Chilmer Linke, 75th Fennsylvania.

J. W. Speeder, C, 84th Pennsylvania.

Martin Brenan, D, 56th Pennsylvania.

Thomas Gibson. B, 5th New Jersey.

Isaac J. Archer, K. 9th New Jersey.

David Smith, sergeant, C, 6th New Jersey.

Robert H. Ames, sergeant, E, 6th New Jersey.

J. Firth, G, 6th New Jersey. Additional Wounded in the Recent Wishington, September 2.—The following additional ames of wounded, in Pennsylvania regiments, have

Sergt. Wm. H. Lynch, I, 9th Pennsylvania; shoulder. Corpl. Albert Longshore, H, 2d Penna, Recerves, hand. Dennis Moolley, C, 15th. Pennsylvania, erm. Thomas Winn, U, 58th Pennsylvania, erm. Thomas Winn, U, 58th Pennsylvania, wrist. William Harman, C, 58th Pennsylvania, erm. John Campbel, K, 99th Pennsylvania, debdity. Ohnces Carlan, I, 3d Pennsylvania, guashot wound. let Licutenant Henry Herbert, H. 2d U. S. S. S. 1st Licutenant A. Weaverling, D, 11th Pennsylvania. George H. Hurd, D, 74th Pennsylvania. W: B: Cooper (musician), D, 74th Pennsylvania. W: B: Cooper (musician), D, 74th Pennsylvania. W: B: Cooper (musician), D, 74th Pennsylvania. Wm. Jenkins, F, 48th Pennsylvania. 801. Shadle, D, 11th Pennsylvania. Henry Berry, B, 74th Pennsylvania. Corporal Wm. Edson, A, 56th Pennsylvania. W. H. Martin, C. 111th Pennsylvar James Berges, E, 48th Penns. (Also, a cousin, of sme name and company.) John Grace, G, 48th Pennsylvania. Martin Lutcher, A. 109th Pennsylvania Sergeant Charles H. Fulk, A, 11th Pennsylvania Strgeant Charles H. Fulk, A., 11th Pennsylvania.

A Shurt, B., 75th Pennsylvania.

Francis Hicke, K., 11th Pennsylvania.

Iphraim Rauch, F., 56th Pennsylvania.

Corporat Lecunard Wesarer. F., 74th Pennsylvania.

Sergt. Howard Dytch, C., 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.

Serg't Francis Loomis, D., 4th Pennsylvania Reserves.

James Foather, B., 10th Pernsylvania Reserves. ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 2.—The following wounded of Pennsylvania regiments are in the hospitals here: Biohard Hopkins, M. 100th Pennsylvania. Ww. Johnson, F. 2d Pennsylvania Gavalry. Privata D. B. Tomlinson, telegraph operator. Wm. Stoffenburg, A. 3d Pennsylvania. Serg't Cyrus Strickland, 57th Pennsylvania. Serg't Cyrus strickland, 57th Pennsylvania.

Reuben George, B. 63d Pennsylvania.

Serg't Thwaites, C. 88th Pennsylvania.

Thomas McCoort, D. 12th Pennsylvania.

Josiah W. Hines, K. 105th Pennsylvania.

Philaider Towner, G. 50th Pennsylvania Usvairy.

Samuel W. Mayne, B. 1st Pennsylvania Usvairy.

Sarc't Heavy Bradt A. 50th Pennsylvania

List of Wounded on the Battle Field Monday

Wm. B. Patterson, 11th Pennsylvania, thigh.

James Freel, 63d Pennsylvania, leg off.

S. P. Dilliman, 63d Pennsylvania, leg.

Serg's Samuel Colwell, 3d Pennsylvania, foot.

A. Seegler, 9th Pennsylvania, side.

Henry Hupler, 6th Pennsylvania, knee.

Wm. Ambrose, 11th Pennsylvania, side.

Thos. Blackburn. 73d Pennsylvania, knee.

P. Amar, 75th Pennsylvania, leg. Wm. Ambrose, 11th Pennsylvania, side.
Thos. Blackburn. 73d Pennsylvania, knee.
P. Amar. 75th Pennsylvania, log.
Samuel Fieming, 71st Pennsylvania, ankle.
Chas. W. Linthurst, 1st Penn ylvania, log off.
Wm. Mack, 11th Pennsylvania, thigh.
Capt. Bohistader, 70th Pennsylvania, head.
J. Birmingham, 7th Fennsylvania, head.
J. Birmingham, 7th Fennsylvania, log.
Wm. Rell. 43th Pennsylvania, breast.
Jno. Wonders. 48th Pennsylvania, breast.
Jno. Wonders. 48th Pennsylvania, head.
Ohas. Wember, 74th Pennsylvania, head.
S. Straum, 48th Pennsylvania, ide.
S. Straum, 48th Pennsylvania, ide.
G. M. Johnson. 105th Pennsylvania, leg.
Thos. Ecult. 63d Pennsylvania, leg.
Thos. Ecult. 63d Pennsylvania, leg.
J. W. Dew, 48th Pennsylvania, leg.
J. W. Dew, 48th Pennsylvania, leg.
P. C. Greger, 48th Pennsylvania, aide.
D. T. Kruger, 48th Pennsylvania, thigh.
George Stanmer, 98d Pennsylvania, thigh.

B. Martin, 90th Pennsylvania, abdomen and leg. Baum, 93d Pennsylvania, leg. Buckhardt, 73d Pennsylvania, shoulder.

S. Rogers, 88th Pennsylvania. neck. Bertnuer, 78th Pennsylvania, leg.
Wm. Bed.ingar, 88 h Pennsylvania, leg.
A. Fortune, 73d Pennsylvania, thigh. McCallen, 90th Pennsylvania, legs. McLivaine. 11th Pennsylvania, thigh L. Helpin, 11th Pennsylvania, thigh. Bergeant Keely, 107th Pennsylvania, leg. J. O. Hicks, 12th Pennsylvania, thigh. George Walker, 112th Pennsylvania, thee.

It is gratifying to find that a large majority of the wounds are but slight. In addition to hundreds of ladies, who have been in attendance day and night at the cars and the hospitals, several hundred young women employed in manufacturing cartridges, at the Columbia Armory, left their work and have spent several hours in attending to the condition of the unfortunate men. Through their kind and prompt assistance great relief was af-

Dr. Bliss, brigade surgeon, proves a most effi-The Government and the citizens of the District f Columbia are sparing neither pains nor expense

The Government, to-day, entered into contract for the erection of an immense hospital on the lands in the vicinity of the place of John C. Rives, Esq., and on the north side of the road. It will be commenced immediately, and prosecuted with great

Important from Fortress Monroe. The Mortar Fleet and Gunboats Leave

energy

the James River for the Potomac. Our Troops Leaving Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 31.—All of Porter's mo tar fleet and the gunboats have come down the Jame river, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and ediately to the Polomac. So says Com. Wilkes This morning the Norfolk boat, which has heretofore run regularly between Norfolk and this place, came over with troops and discharged them on the steamship Balic, which is lying in the Roads. She then returned to Norfolk without the mails, apparently for more troops to dispose of in the same way. There is evidently much secret excitement among the

Union officers in this place, and the Eccessionists at Norfolk are rejoicing in what they claim to be a defeat in the late army movements under General Pope. A part of the James-river flotilla left this afternoon and proceeded off in the direction of the Petomac.

EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURG. WASHINGTON, September 2.—The National Republic

aw. of this morning, says: We learn direct from Fredericksburg, that that city as been evacuated by our forces. The trailroad depet, Scott's foundry, the railroad bridge, a structure ninety feet high and one hundred and sixty feet long, a wire bridge, and Government bakery, at Falmouth, were all blown up. Falmouth station was burned, with many thousand rations, and the railrosc track was also torn up for some two or three miles. A large number of Union people left with the troops large number of contrabands also followed on the track of General Burnside's army.
Our informan, says they have had arrivals at Frede ricksburg, from Bichmond, for four days in successio efore our forces left, and they all agree in saying that there are no rebel troops in Richmond, nor on the road between there and Fredericksburg, which shows conclugively that the whole rebel army are at Manassas. reck, and is to leave for Alexandria in a short time. We

annot note his movements further. LATER FROM CINCINNATI.

BUSINESS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED. PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Cynthiana to be Evacuated.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL MARCHING FROM GINGIBNATI, September 2-1 o'clock P. M. -Busines entirely suspended. The railroads have stopped

nic. The people are quietly but actively organizing for defence. No male citizen is allowed to leave the city. Our troops are preparing to evacuate Cynthlana. Humphrey Marshall is reported to be marching on that place THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

running. There is a great deal of excitement, but no

Martial Law Declared in Cincinnat Newport, and Covington.

PARIS EVACUATED Omounnari, Sept. 2.—The undersigned, by order of Major General Wright, assessed the command of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. It is but fair to inform the citizens that an active, daring, and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war. Yet the

cities must be defended, and the inhabitants assist in the Dreparation. First. At 9 o'clock to-day every business house must Second. Under the direction of the Mayor, the citizens must, within an hour after the suspension of business assemble in convenient public places, ready for orders, and, as scon as possible, they will then be assigned to their work. The labor ought to be one of love, and the indersigned trusts and believes it will be so. Anyhow, t must be done. The willing shall be properly credited, the labors of the unwilling must be promptly insisted on The principle adopted is-citizens for the labor, soldiers for the battle. Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities, but until they can be relieved by the mili-

tary, the injunctions of this proclamation will be executed by the police. Third. The ferry boats will cease plying on the river atter 4 o'clock A. M. until further orders. LEWIS WALLACE. Major General Commanding In accordance with the proclamation of Major General Wallace, I give this public notice that the police force of

this city will, until further orders, act as the provost guard, and I order and enjoin upon all good citizens to respect and obey them as such. Any disregard of orders om the General Commanding, through the police, will be enforced strictly. GEORGE HATCH, Mayor. HEALQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, CINCINNATI, September 2 GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

All places in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, an Newport, where liquors of any kind are sold, must be closed at four o'clock this morning. All soldiers are prohibited from entering them. Upon failure or refusal, the stock on hand will be confiscated for sanitary purposes. By order of Major General Lewis Wallace: H. ELLSTON, JR.

A. D. C. and Chief of Staff. Paris was evacuated last night. The troops are falling ack on Cynthiana. General Wallace was engaged all night in making preparations for the protection of the city.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. The Expedition Under General Blunt-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, IN THE FIELD, PORT SCOTT, Kansas, August 28, 1862. [Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat ] The greatest activity prevails here in getting the army ready for an immediate alvance towards Arkansas. General Blunt, commanding the forces, has received information that all the troops in the department of Kansas, and all those in Southwest Missouri, including all the recent levy of militia, will be concentrated at such point as he may designate. This portion of the army is finely equipped, and con-

tains four complete batteries of eight guns each. The troops have been brigaded, and the different commanders ordered to meve their commands to suitable places, eas and south of Fort Scott, where a full supply of forage, grass, fuel, and good, healthy water can be obtained. Information has just been received here confirming the report that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers at Cross Hollows, Ark., with the intention of merching north, purposing to take Fort Scott and then Fort The rebel Pike had made a speech to his men, saying

that he intended to be at Fort Leavenworth before the snow fell. There is no doubt that such is the idea held out to the rebel force now concentrating at Oross Holows, and the recent excursions under Cockerell and Coffee to Lone Jack, were for the purpose of escorting the new levies down to Arkansas. Hundreds of mer ollowed them, and the two pieces of the Indiana battery captured at Lone Jack, but the men were mostly without The day before yesterday Quantrell and Hays' bands

came up with six companies of the 2d Kansas and three companies of the 6th Kansas near Lamar. Major Campbell and Capt. Green, of the 6th Kansas, attacked them with about sixty of their men, and had a severe fight, esting two hours. Two men were killed one wounded. Lieut. Colonel Bassett, commanding the 2d Kar sas, marched upon the epposite side of the stream, out of danger. The wounded men say that the rebels-had about 700 men, and if Bassett had helped them, they would have whipped the rebels. Col. Cloud le't his force the day before to rectuit at this place. All say that had he been there, Quantrell and Hays would have been taken.

Berks County Democratic Convention. READING, September 2.—The Democratic Convention, held here to-day, renominated Sydenham H. Ancome for Congress by a large majority. The delegates to the Estate Convention are unanimously instructed to support Hester Clymer for Governor.

The New Railway Route. It will be observed, by reference to an announcement in our third page, that a connection has been formed between the Camden and Atlantic Railroad and the Raritan and Delaware Railroad-a line just completed, which promises largely to increasethe accommodation, as to travel and freight, of New Jersey. To morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, a special train will leave Vine-street wharf, for Long Branch, and, by the new route, the journey will be accomplished in four hours and a half. It will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M. on the same day, for the return, but the tickets for the round trip (the cost of which is only two dollars,) will be good for one week. We need scarcely remind our readers that Long Branch, one of the finest sea-bathing places on the Jersey shore literally on the ocean—has long been the favorite resort of the New Yorkers, and is altogether a place well worth visiting. During the recent season, a great many New York visitors were at Atlantic City, and the connection between the two lines of rallway will enable Pennsylvanians to visit Long Branch, and New Yorkers to go to Atlantic City, which is indeed the sea-suburb of Philadelphia. A large and very pleasant party will start on this Long Branch trip at eight o'clock, to-morrow morning.

THE RESERVE PROPERTY OF STREET Township a religious season of the season of

teresting cases of persons who attempted to excape the teresting cases of persons was assumed to except the vigilance of the assessors from baving their names earolled as liable to military duty, are narrated. In one of the as liable to military duty, are non-moon. An one of the precincts of the upper section of the city, when the asset per called at a certain individual's house and asked his sor caneous as a correct abuty many to know precisely, but asid he would produce his certificate of baptism. He as cordingly took it out of a desk. The certificate was old-fashioned one, and purported to give the data of the individual's birth and baptism. On scratinizing the individual's pursu and papers. On scratinizing the document the deputy readily detected that as attempt had been made to after one of the data, which would have made the holder some 45 years of age; but it so happened that he only altered the date of his baptism, making it appear that he was baptized three years before he was born. Another individual gave his age to the deputy as being forty. Ex years. Shortly after this the officer met a brother of this man, who informed the latter that he lacked about three nonths of being forty-five. The officer then asked which was the oldest, when it appeared that the last name brother was the oldest, and yet the other claimed to be forty-six. Any number of instances have occurred where the female inmates of certain dwellings have in where the remain apparent one resided there except the over forty-five or under eighteen years. In most of the cases the officers have inquired of the neighbors if anch statements were true, and oftentimes the lie has bear istected. The names have then been taken, aithough the parties have not received their certificate notifying the parties have not liable to military duty. Some of them that they are liable to military duty. Some of these individuals will think strange if they find them. gelves drafted, when they received no cortificate, and hought that they had nicely outwitted the authorities To tell the truth is the plainest and easiest way. We have heard of no cases yet in which people have named themselves by cutting off a finger in order to escape the draft, as has been the case in one or two
cities. Folks have not yet become so desperate in Phila. delphia, although some cowardly individuals have exerused their ingenuity to the utmost, in order to offer a milicient excuse. In view of the fact that the draft will fail with hardship upon many men of large families, a more honorable project has been recommended. It is sugested that flity or a hundred men, liable to the draft, orm themselves into an association, pledging each other that, in the event of any of their number being called npon, they will subscribe sufficient to keep the absented's amily in the same amount of comfort as that to which nch family may have been accustomed. There an hundreds who, no doubt, would enter into a compact of this kind. The expense attending would be compara. lively nothing. A hundred members, subscribing fifty ents each, weekly, would, with the soldier's pay, sup. port comfortably three families, if not more, and three a

EVASION OF THE DRAFT. - Many in

four per cent, is as much as would be drawn from a hun, dred men under the draft. By a reference to our telegraphic despatches in another column, the reader can form some idea of the negigent manner in which the draft has been conducted in some of or ocunties. Reading is returned as having a smalls number of inhabitants fit for military duty than Lag. easter. How this can be, when the population of the former place is much greater than that of the latter, is more than can be imagined. Either the assessors have peen exceedingly careless in the discharge of their duties or else they have been imposed upon. This matter should be inquired into, and, if there is no other remedy, the enrollment of Beading should again be taken, by a ne

The remains of this gallant and noble officer, killed while making a reconnoissance, will probably arrive in this city to-night or to-morrow, on their way to Ray Jersey, where the decessed formerly resided. It would be well if the remains were laid in state in Independen Hall, there to remain for a sufficient time, as a deserve and merited tribute of respect. The deceased has many warm friends and admire n this city, who will, no doubt, be deeply pained to have f his sad death. He was among that class of patrious citizens who were the first to resign the ease and comfort of their homes to battle for the Union. He was a man of great wealth and influence, and could have been prompted by none other than patriotic intentions to make the many excrifices he did, in order to take part is

THE REMAINS OF GEN. KEARNEY.

RETURN OF THE NEW IRONSIDES -The New Ironsides, Captain Turner, arrived at the pasy yard last evening, having returned from her trial trial She comes here to get her masts, rigging, &c., in order hat she may with safety go to sea. The New Ironsides is reported as being a complete success, and will exceed the expectations of her builders. She will tarry but a short time at this port. THE MASSACHUSETTS OFFERING

Some excitement was caused at Washington-street what yesterday morning, by the arrival of eight car loads of articles for the wounded, collected by the citizen of Breston, on Sunday morning last. It appears that me service was held in the churches, but that the time was employed in boxing up lellies, medicines, wines, bandases, &c., contributed by the people. A gentleman gave a pipe of Madeita wine, twenty years old, out of his elem. Several gentlemen, whose wives were absent, clearly their houses of everything in the shape of preserves. The goods were reshipped in a short time and sent South.

EXPECTED HOME.—The Eighth New York Militia Regiment, Colonel Yarian, are expected through to-day, on their way home. During its shearer it has been stationed at Yorktown, Va. This is a three the reciment, and it is probe The regiment is a fine one-count to the New York To HOW LETTERS ARE DELIVERED TO

THE SOLDIERS.—The soldier's mail is quite an insti-tution. Upon the arrival of each mail the packages of oldiers' letters are put into boxes by States, and the and artillery into beyond boxes. These letter are taken by another party and assorbed into regimental and company boxes; the latter being only for the cavely and artillery. These regimental boxes are arranged in separate State cases, the Pennsylvania case airca in having nearly one hundred and afty boxes. When the wholes each mail has been thus assorted, the letters in each are put into a box and labelled. It is now e

CONNECTICUT TROOPS.—Four Connecticut regiments are expected to pass through this city during the week on their way to Washington. These are the 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st. The ranks are full,

Nominations.—In the Twenty-second ward, last evening, Frederick O. Brightly was nominated for Select Council, and Jabez Cates for Common Council, by the Rational Union party.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. Stocks were firmer to day, and a larger business was lone in them. Government securities were stiffly hald; the sixes, 1881, improving X. Bids for the seven thirties were not so active. Gity sixes, new, were very firm at 102; the old improved &. Pennsylvania fives declined ; in the coupons there was no change. Beading sectrities were in active demand; the sixes of 1930 rose L hose of 1870 %, on the bids, but they were both helifu higher figures. Philadelphia and Erie sixes prought it; Sunbury and Erie sevens 99, both being advances. Delaware Bailroad mortgage-bonds sold for 91. For North Pennsylvania sixes 77% was bid, being an improvement of K; the tens advanced K with sales. Bailrow shares were more active. Reading opened at 31 at advance of % on yesterday's closing figure, selling at a shade higher, and falling back to 31, at which figure it closed ; Beaver Meadow rose & on last sales North Pennsylvania sold at 9%; no change; Harrisbur dvanced %; Pennsylvania was maintained firmly st 50, an advance of 🔏 ; Lehigh Velley brought 64 ; Catawissa, 3% for the preferred 10% was bid; 13 was bid for Elmira; 23% for the preferred; Long Is and inproved %. Bank shares were dull, Consolidation selling at 26 There was some activity in passenger railway securities; Race and Vine rose %, with sales; Arch street rose %; Second and Third sold at 69, an advance of 2; Green and Coates rose & on yesterday's bid; Tenth and Eleventh declined 1; Thirteenth and Fif teeath % West Philadelphia rose % on the bids.

s for a higher rate. Loans on call may be quoted Drexel & Co. quote : New York Exchange......par ol-10 dis Messre. Imlay & Bicknell inform us that an altered five dellar note on the People's Bank, New York city, is not being circulated. Vig, three femles reclining, one with liberty-cap on pole, one with sheaf of grain, comptroller die on lower right; 5 above, 5 on lewer left.

On the street money matters are in about the same

state as yesterday. Gold advanced % per cent., with

small transactions, closing dull; old demands were 56-

tive at 107 x @108 bid; one-year certificates are quoteist

98 % & 99. Money is more in demand, and the tendency

coinage, at the United States Mint, for the month August : DEPOSITS. Gold deposits from all sources..... \$529,768 5 Silver and purchases.... 17,093 1 \$546.867 ¥ Total denouits. No. of Pieces. 21,555 BILVER COINAGE.

Dollars. Quarter dollars. Three-cant P.oces S5,340 13,700 2,100 1,281 Bars..... 22,481 132,149 RECAPITULATION. Pieces. 
 Gold coinage
 5, 21,555

 Silver
 132,149

 Copper
 2,440,000
 S187,295 The New York bank statement of yesterds as follows with that of last Monday :

Loans. Specie. Circul'n. Deposits.
Aug. 22. . \$154,856;704 35,588,486 9,386,335 113,347,548
Aug. 30. . 158,278,552 85,640,984 9,454 806 141,971,141 Decrease. \$3,422,545 51,498 68,171 \$1,375,598

The following are the official tables of the foreign traise the port of New York for the Increase ..\$3,422,543 51,498 68,171 of the port of New York for the week and since Janu IMPORTS.

Total for the week. . 6,649,499 1,970,278 3.409.53
Previously reported 158,752,768 92,186,119 112,341.54

Bince January 1. . . 165,402,287 94,158,397 116,281,294 BXFORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISH.

1860. 1861. 1991.

For the week. \$1,745,141 \$1.696,819 \$5,917,401

Previously reported. 54,826,915 80,019,454 83,485,231

Since January 1...56,872,056 81,716,273 86 332,733 EXPORTS OF SPECIE. Since January 1: ....88,407,225 6,327,560 40,842,913 The August monthly return of the Bank of Francisco shows the following results, as compared with the It account: Decrease—Cash in hand, 7½ million f.; bills discounted; not yet due, 44½ million f.; advances, 3½ million f.; bank notes, 11½ million f.; treasnry balance, 11½ million f.; treasnry balance, 11½ million f.; treasnry balance, 125½ million f.; ourrent accounts, 17 2-5 million f.