The Press

HURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. 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. Forney's WAR PRESS-THE WAR PREIS for SATURDAY next is now out. It contains full accounts of the RECENT BATTLES IN VIR. GINIA, with the NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, as far as we have been able to procure them, as well as all the news of importance for the pas

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EDITORIALS .- Our New Premium: "Among the Pines"-The Battles in Virginia-Address of the State Central Committee-England and our Grain Orops-Garibaldi\_Non-intervention.-Treason in Delaware. LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA .- The Way

Jackson got into the Rear of General Pope A WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS. LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. LATELT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION. MISCELLANEOUS.—Death of Captain Wainwright,
U.S. N—Major McMichael—Letter from Gen. Corco. ran-News and Other Items-A Bayonet Charge -Shatches of Prominent Union Generals-Address of the Union State Central Committee-Perilons Condition of Cumberland Gap-Bishop Purcell, of Ohio, and the Draft-Useful Recipes, &c.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The Money Market-Philadelphia Markets, &c. &c. WAR WIT AND HUMOR.

MOT PARTICULAR NOTICE In this week's War Press these are some now Preminus offered, to which attention is called. The new work, by EDMUND KIRKE, of "AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME," will be sent (in addition to the War Press for a year) to every person remitting Two Dollars. A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND THIRTY PORTRAITS

Will be sent to any person who will raise a Cinb "Twenty and remit Twenty four Dollars." TERMS OF THE WAR PRESS .- Single contes. FOUR cents, put up in wrapper, ready for mailing; to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two dollars per annum, when sent by mail.

THE WAR.

THE rebels are making a powerful attempt at two points to invade the Northern States-through Kentucky and through Maryland. We maintain that they have done much to fulfil their promises and threats that they would visit summary vengeance upon our large Northern cities; but much remains to be done before their designs can be executed. They have concentrated a large army in Virgina, heedless of our paralyzed sea coast and river expeditions, crippling McClellan on the Peninsula, and driving Pope back from the Rapidan to the Potomac. In Kentucky they have routed Nelson, and driven Gilbert and others back to Frankfort, and they are still advancing towards the Ohio river, either upon Cincinnati or Louisville. Besides this, we have a report, which seems to be substantially correct, that Stonewall Jackson is moving up the Valley of the Shenandoah with a large army, as if to attempt a crossing of the Potomac near that point. Now, what have we done to repel these would be invaders? Really nothing in Kentucky. There the future is surely big with events. In and all its horrors have been felt by those Virginia, four separate attempts have been made who brought them into being. This has been to turn our right, move towards Leesburg, a a proud boast, and it would be both humiliacross the river at Edward's Ferry. On Monday last the rebels made the fourth attempt and succeeded finally, although their success was owing more to a thunder-storm than any sublime strategy or hard fighting exhibited by them. In these movements the rebels have sustained a tremendous loss-double ours-which is arge, being estimated at 11,000. Should the enemy enter Maryland in force we shall be flanked at Washington, and hence the necessity of concentrating troops at Baltimore and the Relay House, while our grand armies are being withdrawn to the north side of the Potomac. While this is necessary, we should not fail to harass the enemy by attacks upon his rear with an effective army operating in Virginia, and especialy we should make bold endeavors to cut off his communication and supplies. There is no use of talking any more about " drawing the enemy on, or out." He is quite near enough, and smells badly already. Let us repel "invasion," if people like

we should cry, "On to Richmond!" THE foreign news which we present to-day is unmportant. Garibaldi is somewhat quiet, while organizing his army. When this is completed he will be heard from again. We publish some interesting extracts from our leading English exchanges, giving the views of intelligent foreigners upon American affairs, in lieu of stirring news.

FROM New Orleans we have the order of Gene-

ral Butler ordering the enrolment of the free

that name; but, in doing so, let us send the enemy

back weakened greatly at each step. Now, at least,

negroes of Louisiana for military service in defence of that city. They are to be known as the "Native Guards." General Butler has decided at last to " use all means to crush." Upon our first page will be found a complete summary of the news and rumors published in the

leading papers of the country from the Army of Virginia. Our special despatches contain the latest formed. and most reliable accounts of recent movements, as

usual. FROM our Western exchanges we have prepared full details of the movements of the rebels in Ken-

tucky, and the panies caused by these rapid movements in the cities of Cincinnati and Louis-THE capture of the noted rebel guerilla leader

derer, but a man of some genius, is secured from making any further depredations. Among the killed in Monday's fight, near Fairfax Court House, was Major Henry A. Frink, of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment. This was a threemonths regiment, and, having recruited for the three-years service, it was allowed to retain its eld sent to the war 19,223 of her sons to number. Major Frink was, for a short time pre- battle for the Union, exclusive of nearvious to the war, a resident of Germantown. From ly 4,000 others who are serving in regi-1858 to 1860 he resided at Williamsport, Lycoming county, acting in the capacity of principal assistant engineer on the Sunbury and Eric Railroad for the eastern division. He was a brave soldier, and an educated, accomplished gentleman, and his untimely

The Duty and the Peril. We take ground with Mr. WINTHROP,

He was about 32 years old.

Massachusetts statesman, who opposed Mr. Lincoln's election, that at this time there can be no difference of opinion; there must be nothing but a universal confidence in the Administration, in the Government which it represents, in its agents and servants, "I trust the President," says Mr. WINTHROP, "I trust his Cabinet, I trust McCLELLAN, I trust Signa, I trust Banks, I trust them all." We must have faith if we would be saved. This is the injunction that comes to us from every portion of the country, from every field of battle, from every loyal and suffering heart. What is demanded by the hour and its responsibilities is a calm, courageous, and constant adherence to our country. We have had enough of hesita- ments, as well in this important department as fare Gap. tion and doubt, too much of tardy acquiescence and lingering enmity. We do not know what a true union of heart and sentiment means. We discuss present dangers as abstract questions of cause and probability. When the skies are bright we doubt

weep, despair, and wring our hands. Whatever may have been in the pastand with that we have nothing now to do-the present is full of danger and terror. Wherever we look we find the prospect one of gloom. It may be temporary, but, nevertheless, it is upon us with appalling earnestness. It is hardly probable that it can last long; but the consequences it brings may last forever. In Virginia we see our army gradually falling back, until now it may be almost said to be under the guns of Washington. In Kentucky a great hungry rebel army is within a day's march of the rich and populous districts of Southern Ohio, and, as "Occasional" intimates in his letter of today, the guns of Kirby Smith and John O. BRECKINEIDGE may very soon be placed in position on the banks of the Ohio river. The army of General Grant is buelly employed in and we twenty millions. The hour of service repressing guerilla raids in Tennessee, while Curris is lying on the banks of the Mississippi under our gunboats, after having retreated through Arkansas before a large rebel force. In the meantime, the rebel Congress is enactcalled upon the civil authorities of Pennsyl-

ing defiant laws, and declaring the legitimate | vania to put the State in a condition of mili-

duties of the Union soldiers to be acts of felony. The rebel agents are again importuning England and France for recognition, and leading rebel generals demand the destruction of Washington as a just act of vengeance.

is a plain one. We must rise to renewed exertions in behalf of the country; and, more than all, we must repress and crush every feeling that seems to indicate opposition to the Government or an embarrassment of its legitimate operations. Why should we assail the President? In what way does he fail to do his duty? Is he not honest and capable? Has he not labored from the beginning to so direct the energies of the North that the rebellion may be crushed? His feelings as a man and a citizen, his ambition as a public ruler, or, what is more, his natural desire that men should honor him when he is goneall prompt him to the just performance of

his duties, and forbid any of the aspersions that are cast upon his motives and his deeds. Why should we assail the generals in the field? It may be said that they failed here and elsewhere; that their victories have not been as decisive as a jealous and anxious country expected; that many of them cling to the memories and associations of other days, and fight regretfully with their former camp associates and companions-inarms. Yet they risk their lives for us, and if we calmly look over the record which these past two years have written we shall find in the valor of the American efficers, their devotion to their soldiers and their flag, their courage and intrepidity, much that is noble and grand. Over these men there is a nower to which they are responsible, and which examines every action with a jealous eye. It gives them their military being and takes it away. It has exercised this duty candidly

Let us be united in heart and soul. The time may come when with shovel and axe we shall be compelled to dig ditches around Fairmount and Gray's Ferry, just as our friends in Cincinnati are digging ditches to day. God forbid that this should come to pass, but while we utter the prayer let us remember that the danger is nearer Fairmount and Gray's Ferry than we suppose. Phila delphia will never be safe until Richmond is taken. So long as we permit a rebel army in Virginia we are not secure from its raids We are now a Berder State. Happily, we have not fel tthe furrowing heel of war channel ing our fields, but we do not know when the crimson tide may come down from the mountains of upper Virginia and roll into Pennsylvania. To an army which is starving and suffering for want of apparel there is a strong attraction in such States as Pennsylvania and Ohio. As yet, no rebel flag has ever floated over free soil, nor has the foot of a rebel soldier pressed it, except as a prisoner. We have kept the war where it first originated,

and severely, and we should trust its judgment

in the future.

ting and shameful if the haughty Southern foe was permitted thus to dishonor our free "There is, no doubt," says the London Times, "something sublime in the spectacle of a nation so fervently wedded to one idea that everything else this world can give seems trivial and insignificant." Let us justify the reluctant compliment of this unfriendly newspaper—and let our devotion to this one idea be really so fervent that all things else become not only trivial and insignificant, but are sacrificed. If we would avert the great sacrifices that may be asked, let us be magnanimous and self-denying. Let us demand that there be but one sentiment, one religion, one creed, one faith, one idea, and that embodied in our country. Let there be no concession to any false ideas of sympathy for those in arms against us. Let every pulpit be silenced that does not make this duty as sacred as the duty of Christrian faith and obedience. Let us trammel every newspaper that would sacrifice the country to politics or partisanship. Let every sympathizer be silenced and rebuked. Nay, more: let us even demand that the political Conventions which have just adjourned should meet again, and, by rejecting all unworthy men and abandoning all unworthy principles, give us a ticket which shall know no opposition and bring no distracting issues into the

ballot-box. Let us do this faithfully, firmly,

and conscientiously. Then will the peril of

the hour pass away and its duty be justly per-

The Enrollment. The enrollment for the draft develops some curious and important facts, and if the draft should never be made, we should never grumble at contributing our share of the expenses incurred by the deputy marshals in making Poindexter is announced from St. Joseph, Missouri. the enrollment canvass, for it will be seen that By this capture a very wicked robber and murthe table of returns, which we publish to-day, shows precisely how many men in the city of Philadelphia loved their country well enough to hazard their lives for its salvation in volunteering in our armies. The returns show that the city of Philadelphia has ments from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and other States. How many more may be serving their country in the regular army, in the navy and marine corps, we cannot stop to note now. These are interesting facts-facts fall will be mourned by every one who knew him. that we may be proud of-but kow happens it that there is such a disparity in the number of persons enrolled in the different wards? In the Fourth ward of this city, we find that \$67 men have enlisted, and but 3,267 names have been enrolled, whilst in the Nineteenth ward 1,184 men have enlisted, and 6,362 have been enrolled. A similar singular disparity is noticeable in the returns from other wards, but we drop the subject with a reference to the table in our local columns.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1862. The capture of Washington by the rebels would probably enable them to dictate terms to the regular Government of the United States. They knew the cost of the venture when they made it, and they are risking all upon it. They are also fighting for the shadow of foreign recognition. These temptations have stimulated them in all their late moveon the other military theatres. Although t Federal capital is to-day more impregnable than it has ever been, its seizure by the traitors would make it one vast ruin, and would convert every loyal, and every one who is a halfloyal man to-day in the free State into a flerce and fanatical soldier. You, of Philadelphia and cavil; when clouds come over them we and New York, would then begin to realize the horrers which have so long been familiar to the deluded people of the South. Your idle men about town would find new opportunity to consume their leisure. Your stores and places of amusement would be closed, and every interest and avocation would be absorbed by and enlisted in the great warlike duties of the hour. It is this spirit, coupled with the desperation that springs from slavery, and with the earnest longing for foreign aid. that has enabled the rebels against the United States to conduct so fearful a war upon its authority. With them the war has been a reality; with us a pastime. They put their substance into the fight at once; we only those who have gone forward for occupation, or volunteered from patriotism. They have put nearly their whole fortune upon a single card : we risking a moiety of our opulence, trusting to the comfortable theory that victory must be ours, because they were eight and of sacrifice is coming, to every man and every woman in the loyal States of the United States. I disdain the taunt that I may be writing as an alarmist. I am not. Seventeen months ago, when, in these very letters, I

tary preparation, I was so accused. And yet, though my tone was changed in deference to this opinion, even then the traitors were organizing for the results over which they are now rejoicing. Cincinnati was as comfortable and complacent as Philadelphia three weeks ago. This is the peril of the hour, and its duty and yet, to-day, she is vigilantly awaiting an attack from the rebels. Her men of peace are now men of war; her politicians, patriots: her candidates for office, in the ranks of the army. Pennsylvania is, in fact, nearer to the most formidable army of the rebellion than Ohio, and with no such dividing line as the Ohio river. Covington, opposite Cincinnati, commanded by the batteries of Kirby Smith and John C. Breckinridge, might fall, but how long would Franklin, York, or Adams counties be able to hold out against the advancing hordes of Stonewall Jackson, with no intervening river to protect

The people of the free States must be accustomed to war. The men who have discussed among themselves the possibility of avoiding a draft must volunteer. Our gentlemen must abandon the practice of invoking the workmen. to go into the army. Among the very first to encounter the hazards of the battle in the South were the politicians; and if you read over the lists of killed and wounded, you will find that those who advised Secession and advocated Disunion, fought and bled and died for both. It is very true, that in the slave States the desperation of the Secession cause forced the party leaders to take the lead : but we of the free States must borrow something from this example, in order to secure the victory we deserve. The peril of Washingtoneven the loss of Washington-may be the greatest blessing of the American people, and the salvation of the Republic. It cannot give, for we have them now, courageous columns and a selfsacrificing people; but it may create great military genius, and contribute to the Government chieftains who will fight for the Government, because they believe in it and would OCCASIONAL

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

REBELS SUBSIST ON GREEN CORN.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

"NOTHING TO WEAR."

Jackson Not in the Late Battles. HE IS MARCHING ON HARPER'S FERRY. MATTERS IN WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA.

The Army Falling Back to Washington. An Army Train of One Hundred Wagons Cap.

tured by the Rebels.

Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

I have just had a conversation with Adjutant Quidno, of the 49th Georgia Volunteers, who is a native of Poland, and an intelligent man, and was rather more communicative than most of the prisoners recently captured in Virginia. He was taken, with nineteen others of his regiment, last night, within a mile of Fairfax Court House, while stationing pickets during a violent storm of wind and rain, and, through the darkness, accidentally wandered into our lines, where they were suddenly surrounded and captured by our troops.

A Shoeless Set. But two out of the nineteen rebels taken had shoes upon their feet, seventeen of them having marched for three days with their feet tied up in rags! and so slashed by pieces of rock and stub. ble that these very rags were clotted together with

Rebels Subsist upon Green Corn. Quidno assured me that the rebel army had subsisted itself in its recent marches almost entirely upon green corn, what they call "roasting ears" in the South, and in consequence of their selfdenial, in enduring every hardship and privation, they feel the more confident of success

Jackson in the Valley. He says neither Jackson nor Ewell was in the resent battles, but Johnson, Lee, and Longstreet, commanded in the different engagements, and this, he says, we might have known from the fact that communications have been sent to General Pope

everal times by General Lee. Only about one-half of the entire army was around Washington, he says, as far as his means of knowing goes, but reinforcements were continually arriving from the South. The rebels are heartily sick of the war, but say they are determined to achieve their "independence."

Coming Home. General Pope's immense army trains arrived in Alexandria to-day, and it is evident that he is falling back with his entire army: It is said that great movements are now being executed in various directions, of which it may not be proper for me

Startling Rumors. It is said that no troops arrived in Washington o-day from the North, and, as a natural consequence, rumor is at work, and with one of her ousand tongues proclaims that General Wool left Baltimore, at daylight this morning, with 30,000 men, en route for Harper's Ferry. It is also said, in confirmation of this, that Stonewall Jackson is undoubtedly marching upon that point with a large

The Twin Cities. Alexandria and Washington are nothing more nor less than vast hospitals; every vacant church, public hall, or private residence has been seized and filled with sick and wounded soldiers, and the

streets of the former place are said to be filled with straggling soldiers and skulkers from our armies. The Gunboats. The Potomac river is filled with gunboats. There

are several lying between this city and Alexan-Army Train Captured. WASHINGTON, September 3 -About four o'clock this

morning a train of one hundred wagons, with commis sary stores, was intercepted by the enemy between Fai ax and Centreville, and driven off towards Manassa. before the party could be overtaken. They secured the entire train. So soon as this raid in the rear of our army at Centre. ville was known, the necessity of guarding that direction became apparent, and at noon the whole army of Vin

ginia had abandoned Centreville, and was massed this aids of Fairfax Court House. This evening they again took up the line of march, and the advance is in sight of Munson's Hill. The enemy's cavalry followed them in the distance, but made no attack, and the entire move ment was being accomplished in excellent order. At noon, to day, Gen. McClellan rode out to meet the returning column, and was received with demonstration of gratification and pleasure. The works for the defence of Washington are all in excellent condition, and are strongly manned by ex perienced artillerists.

The gunboats now lining the Potomac are doubtless de signed to prevent any attempt to interrupt the naviga Arrival of Paroled Prisoners-Gen. Lee's Headquarters near Bull Run.

Rieven hundred paroled prisoners, some of whom were taken by the enemy as far back as Thursday, at Manassas, arrived here late this evening, at Aquedue bridge, Georgetown. They report that General Lum has established his headquarters three miles beyond Bull Run, on the War The only force at Fairfax Court House was Stuart's Cavalry, General STUART being there in person.

The rebels assisted these men in the burial of our dead, most of whom had been stripped of their clothing, with the exception of their shirts. Our men say that the enemy at the time were so hungr that they rushed for the haversacks of our killed and wounded. Our men saw columns of the enemy marching to the rear on the Warrenton turnpike toward Thorough

The Situation Before Washington WASHINGTON, September 3 -The National Republic ean, of this morning, has the following article in its edi-

torial column: "It was obvious, after the failure of our army at Cen-"It was obvious, after the failure of our army at Centreville, to renew the fighting on Monday, that a retreat upon Washington would follow, and that seems to be going on without serious loss; and in good order. Opinions, of course, are divided as to the expediency of the course resolved upon.

"During Sunday, large reinforcements had resched General Pope at Centreville. The alternative was to attack the enemy then and there, or retreat. That the enemy would not attack us in such an advantageous position as Centreville, was plain. He would an advantageous position as Centreville, was plain. He would an advantageous position as Centreville, was plain. He would are the contract of the course of enemy would not attack us in such an advantageous position as Centraville, was plain. He would turn that position by an advance in the direction of Chain Bridge, compelling General Pope to fall back, as he was compelled to fall back from the line of the Rappahannock, his right being turned by the movement through Thoroughfare Gap.

"We believe that General Pope, at Centraville, on Monday, as reinforced, was numerically stronger than the enemy, but some prudential reasons favored the policy of not fighting there, but of falling back, looking meetly to the single interest of the defence of Washington. General Pope will finally reach a point where he cannot be fianked, and the further we draw the enemy this way the mere difficult he will find it to supply himself.

"One objection to the retreating policy is its reader.

imself "One objection to the retreating policy is its tendency o exeite rebel hopes and outbreaks elsewhere, as in Keninchy, Missouri, &c.

"No well-informed person here entertains the slightest fear for the safety of the capital, or the slightest doubt that this rebel attempt, prompted as it is by desporation and by the hope of anticipating the arrival of our new series, will be a failure." vies, will be a failure."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862. General McClellan's Command. The following is the correct form in which the order reference to Gen. MCCLELLAN has been issued: GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 122.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 2, 1822.
Major General McClellan will have command of the
fortifications of Washington, and all the troops for the defence of the capital. By command of Major General HALLECK. E. D. TOWNSHND,
Assistant Adjutant General. The National Intelligencer, referring to the order,

says: " The subjoined order, containing the official noti-

A PARAMETER OF THE PARAMETER TO THE TOTAL

fication of the command assigned to Gen. MCDLELLAN, for the defence of the National Capital, will be received with general satisfaction. The fordifications which surround this city were constructed mainly under his eye, and the greater part of the army which may be soon expected to make them the base of both defensive and aggressive operations, has learned to put all confidence in his skill and bravery as a commander. In this confidence the great mass of the loyal people of the United States fully share, and the bare announcement of his appointment to this high command impires a sense of security from appre-

hended dangers." The Appointment of Gen. McClellan-Enthusiasm in the Army. BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 - The Baltimore American pubshos the following despatch in its evening edition: WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The enthusiasm of the army n hearing of the appointment of Gen. McOlellan ts command was wildly enthusiastic. They are now eady to turn back, and meet the enemy at once. This feeling extends throughout the whole army of Virginia, and even the sick and wounded in the hospitals join in he general rejoicing. There is no panic here. All is confidence and security

Back Again. General McClellan, to-day, reoccupied his old headquarters at the corner of Madison and Pennsylva venues, opposite the State Department. Most of his old staff remain with him.

The Loss in the Recent Battles. The whole number of killed and wounded in all the battles up to the present time does not exceed 11,000. In the first battle on Friday, at Bull Run, the loss on the Federal side did not exceed 4,000, although Gen. Pors announced it at 8,000. What the loss of the enemy has been, or whether any of their prominent officers have suffered, is not known. It is, however, believed to be equal, if not greater than ours.

Remains of Colonel Fessenden. Through the influence of Senator Fussanden a fisg of ruce was sent out to-day to the rebel lines for the purpose of recovering the body of his son, Colonel Fassen. DES, who was buried near Bull Run. At nightfall no answer had been received, and it is probable that the Surgeons and Our Wounded.

Additional delegations of surgeons arrived to night, he one from Boston being quite large. The wounded are coming in rapidly, and hundreds of volunteer physicians Confidence Restored at Washington. Washington is comparatively quiet now, the excite-

ment of the last two days having subsided. Such disposition has been made of the troops within the last twenty four hours as to restore confidence. Reports have reached here, from time to time, of certein regiments having been nearly annihilated, when, after the larse of a few days, the rumors prove groundless, the reappearance of numerous stragglers being the best refutation of the exaggerations. The Gallant 115th Pennsylvania Regiment.

On Tuesday, a portion of Colonel ROBBET PATTER. son's 115th Pennsylvania arrived at Alexandria. On the preceding Wednesday they met two whole brigades of the rebels, in the vicinity of Bristow. The 115th at once made a brilliant bayonet charge at them, and drove them back. The rebels being reinforced, the remainder of the brigade came up and pitched in In the most dashing manner. It was a severely contested fight, but the rebels were compelled to leave. During the charge, some dozen rebels got in the rear of the line and made an attack on Lieutenant O'MALLEY with the butts of their muskets. He defended himself gallantly, and cut the head of one rebel clean off with his sword. The gallant Lioutenant was severely bruised in the en counter, and is now an invalid. Lieutenant LOCKWOOD THOMPSON, of this regiment, received a severe shot in the neck. Captain Dunn, of Company D, was killed the action. This is another instance of an Irish regiment distinguishing itself. With less than full strength to drive back two rebel brigades is one of the most brilliant feats of the campaign.

Boston Beneficence. Eight freight car loads of hospital stores and sup plies, which were contributed by the citizens of Boston on Sunday afternoon, arrived here this morning, accompanied by Mayor Wightman, several members of the City Councils, and a force o eighteen policemen. These immense contribution were forwarded in charge of Adams Express Company, and delivered at the capital here free of charge for freight. The railroads forming the route via Worcest and Springfield to New York, the Camden and Amboy Bailroad, the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and the Baltimore and Washington Bailroad Companies, transported the seventy tons of freight without charge as their contribution toward the noble object of comforting our wounded soldiers. The shore route from Boston to New York also brought two cars in the same liberal manner. The Boston police force have made themselves very useful in carrying the wounded from the boats and cars

to the ambulances. Their strong arms have been a any point, for if they do, we are of epinion here grateful assistance to the sufferers. Tax Collectors. The following additional appointments have been made under the direct tax and excise law: FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Third District.—Collector, Peter G. Sauerwein, Baltimere. Assessor, Wm. E. Beale, of Baltimore. Fourth District .- Bollector, Frederick Schley, of Fre. derick. Assessor, Isaac Davis, of Boonsborough. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Collector, Sayles J. Bowen. Assessor, Peter M. Pear-

TEBBITORY OF NEVADA.

Collector, James S. Dilley. Assessor, Warren Warren Samuel W. Harlan, of Munistown, Indiana, has been place of Caleb Jackson, declined. Rebel Raids in Western Virginia. A delegation arrived to-night from Wheeling with the

view to consult the Government with respect to the late guerilla raids, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Western Virginia. "Clerical" Regiments. The Department clerks were organized in the Depart ments to-day, and, through their committees, to-night

reported two full regiments to Gen. WADSWORTH. He assurred them that they should be furnished with arms, and drilled, for the city's defence, should they be called on. The result was most satisfactory. Shameful Conduct. One day this week, a full regiment of rebel cavalry bearing United States colors, came near marching di rectly through the most critical part of our lines, our

pickets supposing them to be a scouting party of our own troops. The 11th New York gave them a warm reception when they discovered the cheat. Another Rout of the Rebels in Tennessee. Gen. Grant's Headquarters, September 2, via Calro. To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.

Col. Dennis, with from 400 to 500 men, met with the rebel cavalry yesterday, a few miles west of Medon, Tennessee in superior force, driving them and whipping them hadly.

The enemy left one hundred and ten men dead on the field, and the wounded are estimated at over two hundred. Our loss was five killed and forty wounded.

U.S. GRANT,

Maior General Commanding ebel cavalry yesterday, a few miles west of Medic

Major General Commanding.
[Medon, where this action occurred, is in the south
western part of Tennessee, in Madison county.]

LATEST FROM THE FRONT

From the Washington Star of last evening ] This forenoon, we hear, has been occupied by our troops, for the most part, in getting into position in front of this city. The points occupied by them are generally hose occupied by the Army of the Potomac previous to its departure for the Peninsula.

There has been no engagement whatever this forenoon. The rebels in the immediate front are doubtless massed most heavily about Vienna, twelve miles from here; yet not in such numbers there as to change our opinion that they aim to cross the river above, into Maryland. By nine o'clock last evening the whole of the army of General Pope had reached the position it had been determined it should assume for the present before the staunch fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, in our front. In their march of the day from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court House, the enemy of course did their best to harass our rear with an occasional round of shell, which, however, did no damage. Everything was brought hither in good order and con dition, the army being in a far better cendition to re new the contest of last week at a moment's warning. than we anticipated. Ere they reached this immediate vicinity, we hear, Major General McClellan had, in accordance with the seneral order of yesterday, issued an order assuming the

chief command of the aggregate army (Pope's and Burnide's thus assembled for the defence of the capital. This morning it seems to be certain, that the mass of the enemy that followed our army from the Rappahanpock to this vicinity are directing their march somewhat up the river, being already in some force about Lees burg, and in larger force between there and the Chain Bridge, as though about to make a demonstration at the ferry opposite Poolesville, Md. That and all other fords that might possibly be threatened are of course being duly gnarded by forces which Generals Halleck and McClellan doubtless regard as sufficient for the exigencies of the occasion, various bo-

dies of troops having in the last few days passed up the river on this side, evidently to that end Winchester was yesterday evacuated by our troops, it be og understood that the rebels have also appeared in brus in the Valley. We may add that there already is a strong fleet of Un ted States gun and mortar boats in the river, ready and in for instant action, if necessary. Our belief is that the rebel generals will essay to cross the river in the hope of getting supplies and other asas suce through a Secession rising in Maryland, and hus be enabled to move on Baltimore rather than the Federal metropolis, which they probably think too well fortified to be attacked. This is, however, but a surmise, though the contingency has doubless been

If it had been designed to make an attack upon the other side of the river, we believe it would have been made this morning, as every passing hour until it might be made serves materially to lessen the chance of the success of any such movement when essayed. Order, by the way, is rapidly being brought out of the comparative chaos that invariably follows a week of such action and marching as our troops were lately engaged in. In that week, we learn from an officer who is best situated to know the facts, our total loss of killed. wounded, and missing, did not exceed fifteen thousand; the stragglers, who will very soon be in their proper place again, making a large proportion of the missing a

abundantly guarded against by the authorities.

FROM HARRISBURG

Bankishung, September 3 -A rumor to the effect that Governor Curtin had telegraphed the Secretary of War, that he insisted upon the Pennsylvania troops being placed under the command of General McClellan only, has gained considerable circulation, both in Washlogion and this city; There is the best reason for asserting that there is no truth in the statement. The intelligence from Washington, that our army has fallen back upon the fortifications and extrenohments of that city, has given rise to the expression of many opinions with regard to the propriety of sending away from Pennsylvania her thousands of soldiers, as it is thought they may all be required at home. Over 30,000 have already gone, and many other are preparing. The surgeons and nurses sent by Pennsylvania to Washington have mostly all returned, owing to the fact that they could not be assigned to duty, as our wounded were

not within our lines. Many of these gentlemen left their

homes at a sacrifice, and are entitl d to great credit for

the prompt manner in which they responded to the call of

the Governor.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

GUNBOATS GETTING READY.

TROOPS POURING IN.

Kirby Smith Advancing from Lexington,

GUERILLAS AT WORK.

As martial law has been proclaimed in this city

am not, under existing regulations, permitted to

transmit any news to you touching military move

Martial law is being very strictly enforced here

and the citizens remain obedient and very quiet.

The drinking saloons have all been closed, and bu-

siness is very generally suspended, and but for

the newspapers and markets, life would be truly

Nearly the entire male population is either drill-

ing or fortifying the hills on the Kentucky side of

It is not a little singular to note the fact that

both judges and ministers of the gospel in our city

Hundreds of men have been taken upon the

streets and in private houses and are now digging

rifle pits opposite the city. I have just returned

from similar duty myself, and in doing so I am

unable to give you in this despatch the result of a

It is gratifying to announce that, along with the

white pepulation, all the able-bodied colored per-

sons have been impressed to labor on the fortifica-

Several light-draught steamers have been admira-

ly, promptly, and effectively fitted up for gun-

boats, and many more are being similarly trans-

formed. These steamers will traverse the river

between this point and Louisville, and assist our

Regiments are pouring in here constantly, and

are moving off in every direction, and it is esti-

mated that by to morrow night an army of fifty

thousand men will be moving, under competent

commanders, to meet the rebel General Kirby

Smith, and tender him the warmest possible re-

ception. They will welcome him to the soil of

Kentucky, or even Ohio, if he will only fight.

It is reported that he is moving north from Lex-

ington, which place he occupied this afternoon.

Numerous guerilla bands are devastating North-

ern Kentucky, and their outrages are truly ap-

The Ohio river is extremely low, and in many

nervous portion of our community, but it is not

probable that the enemy will make use of this ap-

parent advantage for invading the great State of

Ohio. Secessionists will not be likely to cross at

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI AND

LOUISVILLE.

Lexington Occupied by Rebels.

Wagen Train Captured Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept 3 -Regiments from camps and

At 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the rebels occupied

Railroad and telegraphic communication has been re

At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, a reconncitting party

roceeded, with an engine, within ten miles of Lexing-

ton, where they found the bridge burnt. It is not known

A train of twelve wagons was captured within twelve

Large numbers of negroes are being sent across the

Louisville, September 3.—In view of the prepara-

tions that have been and are in progress to resist the

threatened attack of the rebels, the excitement here has

The cotton that has been stored in the warehouse

here is being rapidly transported across the Ohio river

Purchasers refuse to pay for the cotton in store here.

but offer 45 cents per pound for it when landed on the

Indiana shore. This is an advance of five cents on the

all the cotton they come across in their march through

Col. Shackleford, of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, over-

took A. B. Johnson at Morganfield, Union county, yes-

The Southern line of telegraph is again interrupted

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY,

EXCITING NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2, 10 o'clock P. M .- The excitement

has been high all the afternoon. The citizens are en-

rolling themselves rapidly in the different wards, and

large numbers are working on the fortifications on the

Governor Tod arrived this afternoon, and is in com-

munication with the military authorities, and the utmost

exertions are being made to defend the city. The enemy

is stated to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, and is reported

at Boyd's Station, 39 miles from the city. They are ex

pected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday.

All the steamboats are ordered to remain on the Oh

General Gilbert's command, which fell back from

Lexington, reached Frankfort to-night, relieving the

anxiety for their safety. No telegraphic communication

CINCINNATI, September 3-P. M.—Business is still sus-

pended, and active preparations continue for defence

Martial law is in full force. All the citizens are com-

pelled to enroll themselves in their respective wards, are

The reports are conflicting as to the whereabouts

the rebels. Telegraphic communication is now open to

Boyd's Station, so that the report of the rebels being

Proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The Legislature having removed to this city, the Senate assembled at noon to-day.

Mr. Speed, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported the House bill to organize the Unian Gun Artillery Corps of the State of Kentucky. Recommended

In the House, Mr. Thomas offered the following reso

" Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs

be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of calling out immediately 50,000 men to serve for thirty or sixty days, for the purpose of expelling the

"Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of those having command of our military forces that they shall take the mest speedy measures to drive the lavading rebels from the limits of the State; and that any policy

and of removing to the line of the Ohio river, is unwise

ons are enrolling themselves in the wards, and the Hom

Guards are ready for service.

General Wright has declared martial law in Jefferson

county.

There is great excitement throughout the city. The cotton brokers are removing their cotton across the river, and numerous citizens are removing their valuables, fearing that the rebels will attempt to capture the city.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, September 3 -The St. Paul Pioneer, of the

30th, says Colonel Sibley's savance reached Fort Bidge-

On Monday, the Indians, in a large bedy, moved up

the river toward Redwood. They had a large train of

wagons, horses, and cattle; and were supposed, also, to

Capture of Poindexter, the Rebel Gue-

Br. Joseph. Mo., September 2.—Poindexter, the no-

torious rebel leader of the guerilla bands in Missouri,

was captured on the Northern Missouri Railroad, twenty

capture, in a farmhouse. He has been condemned as a

The Troop Steamer Baltic Aground-Ar-

rives Safe at New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sep 3 .- The steamship Baltic.

with 1,800 soldiers, the 13th and 25th New York

Militia, on board, ran aground on Winter Quarter Shoal,

on Monday afternoon, but got off, and has arrived at New

Bight hundred of the troops were rescued by the

schooners Trade Wind, Henry C. Bayles, and Henry

Finch. Captain Daken left on Tuesday morning, and

has arrived here with 225 men. Five hundred soldiers

were still on board of the vessel when Captain Daken

The schooner Henry C. Bayles has also arrived at New

The Ninth Massachusetts Battery.

Boston, Sept. 3.—The 9th Massachusetts Battery left

A TAN TO THE TOTAL OF THE TANK OF THE ANGLE OF THE TANK OF THE

York, with three hundred of her troops aboard.

miles from Hudson. He was asleep, at the time of his

have about 2,000 captives, women and children.

ley on Wednesday morning last.

apy, and will suffer death.

The Mayor's proclamation is nobly responded to. Citi-

onfederate armies from Kentucky:" Mr. Burnam offered the following resolution:

looking to the abandenment of the interior of th

cittee on Military Affairs

organized, and put on duty on the fortifications.

Covington. Our pickets are ten miles out.

The 45th and 99th Ohio are falling back slowly to

terday, killing and capturing a number of Johnson'

band. He is still in pursuit of the remainder.

Authenticated rumors say that the rebels are burning

whether the rebels still occupy Lexington or not.

ompanies from the interior towns have been arriving al

The military authorities are very activ

Lexington, Ky. They numbered 6,000 men.

that they will never get back again.

palling.

the afternoon.

etablished with Paris.

considerably abated.

Tennessee and Kentucky.

below Russellvilla.

miles of Cincinnati this morning.

forces in repelling invasion, if necessary.

number of important reconnoissances in force.

have been enrolled, mustered, and are now per-

CINCINNATI, September 3, 10 P. M.

Special Despatch to The Press.

ments hereabouts.

forming military duty.

New York, Sept. 3.—The following special despatch has been received in this city: PROGRESS OF EVENTS

NASHVILLE, September 2. Reports, coming from reliable sources, state that JUDGES AND MINISTERS UNDER ARMS.

Forcest and his entire force were taken prisoners last night at Alexandria, near Lebanon. Expeditions had started from McMinnville, Mur-Citizens Digging and Drilling.

freesbore, and Lebanon for the purpose of simultaneously attacking him. The city is full of rumors about military move-

and his Entire Force.

A great many of the Union officers who were in this city have been ordered to report to their several regiments. The first mail from the North for twenty days arrived here to night. NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—Colonel Mundy's Kentucky Re-

iment had a severe fight near Woodbury on Thursday

with Forrest's guerillas. The rebels had 8 killed, 30

wounded, and 15 taken prisoners. Our loss was I killed and wounded. The guerillas are committing great outrages in De Kalb county, and are sending numbers of Union man South. They attacked a party of fifteen, near McMinnville, who defended themselves in a stockade with so much vigor that they repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, seventy-five bodies being left on the field. The back Northern mails reached here last night.

General Buell arrived to-day, and consulted with Gen The forces are moving in good order, and the strictest military discipline is enforced in the city. All the liquor shops are cloud. Officers in town are required to show 

high glee and the Unionists firm.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. THE THREATENED INVASION OF MARYLAND.

BURG. EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

APPEARANCE OF THE REBELS AT LEES-

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, there was considerable fighting between Fairfax Court House and the intermediate space towards Washington. The rear guard

consisted, it is said, of HOOKER'S and FITZ JOHN POR TER'S commands, who did effectual service in keeping the rebels in check, as our troops were moving, into the fortifications, protecting this city on the Virginia side. As to the report of the Chain Bridge being destroyed, it is sufficient to say that several days ago the planks were removed by our authorities as a preventive mea-

There are very few stragglers here, and the city to day is comparatively free from excitement. Reports of the rebels having crossed into Maryland find ready believers, but nothing to-day was reliably known as to such a movement. It does not seem probable, as the troops lining the upper Potomac shores are sufficient to check the progress of any forces making such an attempt. The weak points of defence have been, or were, considerably strengthened to day. General McCLELLAN went over the river to-day, with his body-guard and staff. The sick and wounded continue to arrive in ambuances, omnibuses, and hacks One of our most distinguished Generals stated to-day that the battle of Chantilly, fought two miles north of Fairfax Court House, on Monday, was one of the most

brilliant of the war, especially for the last three hours. and a portion of it being fought in a heavy rain storn The rebels attempted to get in between Washington and General Pops, but were promptly met with KEARNEY'S division, the lamented General being at their head. while giving spirited orders to their men. The command then devolved on General BIRNEY, who fought the enemy until most of his ammunition gave out. He then gave orders to take the cartridges from the enemy's dead and our own, then lying on the field which we held. This was done, and the men, with a shout, drove the rebels back for more than a mile. It is reported to day that firing has been heard in the

clinity of Leesburg, but there is no means of ascertaining the truth of the rumor. Secretary STANTON was at the Department to-day attending to business. This fact is mentioned as a refutation of the report that he yesterday retired from the conduct of the War Department. Before closing this letter, information has reached here

that the rebels are making a demonstration up the river, and that some of them have already reached Leesburg, and are also spread between there and the Chain Bridge, as it designing to cross the ferry connecting with Montgomery county, somewhere in the neighborhood of Poolesville. The fords are, doubtless, properly guarded, additional cavalry and artillery having left here this morning for that purpose.

Reperts reacn us that Winchester has been evacuated, the rebels having appeared in force in the valley. The Secession programme heretofore published seems

to be in the line of consummation, as far as the enemy can accomplish it-namely, to carry the war into Mary. Our troops, though much damaged by recent service.

are being recruited and improved. LATE FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY. The Enemy Attempt to Pursue Him with

HE IS READY TO REPEL ASSAULT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 -- We learn that General Burnside, on Monday night, was on the east side of Potomac run, about six miles from Fredericksburg, in a position o publish the enemy, if they should attempt to press him. Some of the enemy's cavalry had attempted a flank movement upon him, crossing a ferry fifteen miles below Fredericksburg, but had not effected their purpose, but were hovering on the west bank of Potomac run. along to its mouth. The run empties into an inlet of the Potomac.

The iron foundry (Scott's) was not destroyed. stated, on the evacuation of Fredericksburg, and private property was strictly respected.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1.—The acting master the frigate Minnesota accidentally fell through the batchway, and was instantly killed. The James river flotilla have left here and gone to at-

end to the business assigned them. The English frigate Racer arrived here this morning. The English frigate Cadmus is still here, at ancher near the Rip-FORTRESS MONROS, Sept. 2.—The steamship Vanderbilt left here, for New York, at two o'clock this afternoon She has on board the 5th New York Regiment. They would have left this morning, but were detained in oading their horses, consequently will arrive in New York Thursday morning. The flag of truce has just arrived from Alkins' Land-

ing, (the steamboat Mary Benton.) She took up Capt. cCormick, the noted privateer, who captured the propeller Fanny, at Hatteras Inlet, nearly a year ago. He has been privateering most of the time during the war, and I am informed he has been twice captured and paroled. He was last captured at Newbern, N. S. The Mary Benton brought down the family of ex-President John Tyler, consisting of Mrs. Tyler and six mall children. They are on their way North from City

A lady from Richmond yesterday also came down, and says that there is much sickness at Richmond; that the ity is quite deserted, and she heard nothing said of the late battles; that the rebels are very confident of doing great execution with their iron-clad gunboats, when ompleted. There were no papers brought down

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

The Demonstration Upon Leesburg-General Kearney's Remains - What the Pennsyl. vaniana Did. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1862. The army is now comfortably ensconced within the lines it occupied last winter, and safe among the forts and breastworks surrounding the capital. The policy now seems to be to let the exhausted troops take rest, and also drill the new levies till they become suffici manageable for action. A demonstration, however, being now made towards Leesburg, a portion of the army before this city may be called upon to aid those troops now guarding the length of the Potomac. The killed, vounded, and missing in the battles of last week and last Monday are set down at 15,000. McClellan, as it is said, having been placed again in the supreme command of the army. it is asserted that Mr. Stanton has resigned the Secretaryship of War, and that General Halleck has been appointed in his stead, The Star, of this city, denies the rumor, but the report may soon be confirmed, notwithstanding. Positive depials in State matters amount to but little. The rebels rampant on our borders, and Cincinnati threatened, after all this fearful loss of life during the past year, places our well-meaning President in a most inplement quandary. A proclamation of universal emancipation may be issued, with the idea that in two months all the negroes in the Southern States will hear of it, and skedaddle from their respective localities empelling their masters to return and provide for their families; or a determination may be followed to continue raising men, with a view of ultimately crushing

the rebels. Slaughter one hundred thousand more of them, and they will have but a small army left to combat us. We may lose that amount in doing it, but we are numerous, and, moreover, every man lost from the North is replaced by three emigrants. This is an advantage the South does not possess. I talk coolly of the slaughter of two hundred thousand men; but, bless me ! what else can be done? Union saving turns out to be The body of Gen. Philip Kearney, who was shot during the engagement near Pairfax Court House, on Monday evening, while reconnoiting alone, was em-balmed last night, and is lying to-day at the embalmer's,

on Pennsylvania avenue, clothed in regimentals, and draped with the American flag. I saw the corps, this morning before the process was entirely finished. The eye-balls had been extracted, and the operator was moving an ivory stick, as I entered, through the sockets, to prepare for the insertion of a waxen pair. The body and limbs were most faultlessly formed, and, notwithstanding that the deceased was near forty-five years of age, no appearance of corpulence manifested itself. The skin was exceedingly fair, with the exception of the sunburned face, which was pitted with small-pox. The beard and moustache were light colored and thin, the side face was shaved, and the light brown hair was rather long. The face and form were those of a thorough soldier, the latter light and athletic, with a full, finely developed chest, the former by no means propossessing, but admirably ex-

MORE GOOD NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. pressive of a man who knows of little and cares for nothing else than battle. Biographies of Kearney will be dnly given in the papers by better informed men than Capture of the Rebel Guerilla Forrest myself. I only know that he first distinguished himself in the Mexican war, where he lest his left arm shove the elbow. Subsequently he took part in the Italian war against Austria, under Victor Emmanuel, Active Military Movements to Resist the acting as aid to the king, and on the breaking out of th present rebellion in this country, has proved himself one of the most dashing and able division commanders in our service. At the outset he was a thorough pro-slavery man, excluded the entrance of contrabands within his ines, and coarsely excluded the Hutchinson singers from his camp, because they amused his soldiers with anti slavery songs. Before his death, the progress of the war had induced him to desire a proclamation of universal

emencipation, and the employment of negroes in every epartment of the army where fighting was not required. His views were recently ventilated with great ability in a leading New York paper of radical politics. In regard to the wound of Kearney, it was received from a rebel soldier in a ravine. A musket-ball struck him, back of the left hip, passed upwards through his abdomen, and was extracted from the upper part of his right breast. He fell from his, horse, and doubtless died netantly. His body was sent into our lines yesterday norning, by General Lee, under a flag of truce. It goss to Newark to-day, for interment. The process of empalmment was by making an incision, four inches long, in he femoral artery, inside of the left thigh, and injecting there a certain liquid, which in three hours permeated every vein in the body, and will render it of a yellowish nge, but marble-like in hardness.

Near his body, at the embalmer's, was that of Captain Beattie, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, calm and very lifelike, as also two others, one of whom was a young private, who had been embalmed aix months age in a high state of decomposition, but whose body, though bearing the black and blue marks of putrefaction, was, neverthe ers, now perfectly hard and sound. I add a few name f those recently embalmed, chiefly Pennsylvanians. The number altogether, from various States, embalmed at this establishment, has amounted to three thousand

ince the war commenced. John J. McClelland, 95th Pa., killed at West Point.

John J. McClelland, 95th Pa., killed at West Point.
Abijah Milligan, 95th Pa., killed at West Point.
Orporal Terence Murphy, 95 Pa., killed at West Point.
Oorporal John Proctor, 95th Pa., killed at West Point.
Oorporal John Proctor, 95th Pa., killed at West Point.
Ohristopher Granly. 95th Pa., killed at West Point.
Ohristopher Granly. 95th Pa., killed at West Point.
Wm. O., Jennings, St. S. J., killed at Wistlandsburg.
Marine C. Moore, 71st Pa., Fair Oaks.
E. Ritter; 72d Pa., Fair Oaks.
Gapt. M. O. Frost, 106th Pa., Fair Oaks.
Sergeant F. A. Huber, 23d Pa., Fair Oaks.
Henry Krein, 72d Pa., fever.
Capt. Samuel Shurlock, 81st Pa., picket duty.
L. B. Frisbee, 83d Pa., fever.
Corporal Wm. Allen, 72d Pa., Fair Oaks.
Asher Asher, 69th Pa., Fair Oaks.
Corporal Reuben T. Pouse, 53d Pennsylvania, fever.
Joseph Pollock, 72d Pennsylvania, picket duty.
Oaptain Danforth, 2d New Jersey, Gaines Hill.
Robert B. Marsh, 105th Pennsylvania, diarrhosa.
John D. Ellot, 105th Pennsylvania, darrhosa.
John D. Ellot, 105th Pennsylvania, fever.
William Waliace Lincon, son of President Lincoln.
General Sitas Oasey, apoplexy.
Captain Isaac W. Mickle, 10th N. J., rheumatism.
Oolenel Thos. A. Ziegle, 107th Pa., congestion of brain.
Colonel John A. Koltes, 73d Pennsylvania, Bull Bun,
August 29, 1862.
Captain John R. Smead, United States Artillery, Bult

ain John R. Smead, United States Artillery, Buli Bun, august 29, 1862.

In a stroll through the Armory Hospital, I have obtained a few items from wounded Pennsylvania privates. elative to their regiments, which I here give, in a deultory way, as being, perhaps, of interest to those having friends in those regiments. The killed and woundd spoken of are by no means the whole, but simply what my informants recollected:

11th Pennsylvanis, Col. Coulter, Hartsuff's brigade,
Bickett's Division.—Private Wm. W. Walthower, Co. I,
wounded last Saturday in the leg; Lieut. Col. Martin
and Major Frink were killed; knows that Jacob Croch.

Beer, Co. C, and Solomon Beard, were killed; and that Capt. Beer, Co. C, and Capt. Kribbs, were wounded—the latter a prisoner. Also, Mathew Bumbaugh, wounded in elbow; Biram Delivie, in right cheek; John Zimmerman, in nose; Hugh Anderson, hand; David Smith, hand; Josiah M. Bumbaugh, in leg, all of Co. C; Wm. Rowellast also. ist a reg.

The reg'ment was in McDowell's corps, and was led into be ficht on the left wing, after the Reserves retreated. The regiment was in McDowell's corps, and was led into the fight on the left wing, after the Reserves retreated, and remained on the field until nightfall. My informant heard that Capt. Uribbs, company C; was wounded and taken prisoner, and that the old three-months flag had been captured, though the newer flag was preserved. On the previous Thursday, the 11th Pennsylvania, with the 2th New York, and 12th and 13th Massachusetts, chased Patrick Dogry, H. 63d. the enemy into Thoroughfare Gap, and was obliged to move a quarter of a mile among felled trees, which the Union troops had out down to effect obstructions. After this the regiments retired to Manassas Junction, and now lie between Centreville and Washington.

From the 56th Pennsylvania, I conversed with Private George A. Wheeler, Company A., wounded in the groin. The regiment is in Doubleday's brigade, McDowell's corps, and was in the fight of Saturday last, and retreated with the rest at dark. Colonel Meredith was wounded in the arm. Wheeler head that United The Italian Ministry Denounce Garibald rounded in the arm. Wheeler heard that O George B. Osborne, Lieutenant Hillar, David Mc-Naughten, and Lieutenant Mumford were wounded. Wheeler, notwithstanding his pain, retreated with other wounded men into a ravine, who were there fired upon by the advancing rebels, till they cried out that they were wounded, and asked them to desist. The rebel then passed on. Wheeler had heard that there were bu ade, Bearney's Division, and was engaged several times

eight men left in his company out of seventy-eight that went into action, the rest being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners

Of the 57th Pennsylvania, private Jacob Layton lay sick and almost unconscious with fever. The regiment is now commanded by Major Birney, lately of the 4th New Jersey, having lost its field and many of its com-pany officers. The regiment is in General Birney's Bripany officers. The regiment is in General Birney's Brigade, Bearney's Division, and was engaged several times last week, and also on Monday last.

63d Pennsylvania, Colonel Alexander Hays, Robinson's brigade, Kearney's division.—The regiment fought last Wednesday, Friday, and Monday; lost largely. Colosel Hays, Active Major Kirkhead, Lieutenant Fox, Lieutenant Marks, Lieutenant Weaver, Patrick Gallagher, Patrick Collins, Sergeant Matthew Kane, John Cannon, John Woods, Thomas Crumpton, Henry-Shoup, Sergeant Stacey, James Freel, William Weeks, Joseph Weeks, John Rill, James Bedman, wounded, and Samuel R. Woods, Sergeant Guthrie, John McCulloch, and Ed. McGinnis, killed. Daniel Cannon supposed killed.

50th Pennsylvania, Col. Christ, Stevens' brigade, Beno's Division, has been with Burnside till his arrival at Fredericksburg. Lieut Oleveland wounded and taken prizoner last week. Adjutant Warner, Capit Burgett, George Schwenk, and George Simpson, wounded.

81st Pennsylvania, Howard's brigade, Richardson's division.—Col. 'Miller killed at Fair Oaks; Lieut Col. Johnson wounded on Peninsula; Major Connor killed; Major McKean, late adjutant, is now acting colonel.

1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Jones, supported, last Saturday, Jackson's brigade, of Reno's division, in the fight, under McDowell; was also with the lst New Jersey Cavalry, the Harris Light Cavalry, and lat Marine Cavalry in that engagement, ready to make a dash at the remy in case they nursued the Pennsylvania San rine Cavalry in that engagement, ready to make a dash at the enemy in case they pursued the Pennsylvania Re-serves in their retreat. Other supporting duty was also 27th Pennsylvania, Col. A. Bushbeck, Stahl's Brigade,

Schenck's Division.—Slegel's Corps, fought on Thursday, Friday, and Eaturday, and skirmished on Sunday, with unvarying success. Reccher, a new German recruit 88th Pennsylvania, Tower's Brigade, Rickett's Divibiother, Lieut Col. McLean, bacly wounded in the groin.
Mejor Gile now in commend. Adjutant Fount sick. Captain Belsterling killed. Was in the disastrous fight under an Dostoring and All Dostoring and Contains 100th Pennsylvania, Col. Leasure, wounded : Captains Brown and Templeton killed. Stevens' brigade, E division, marched from Warrenton Junction, on Tuesday of last week, towards Manassas, and remained on Bull Run battle-field till Friday. Got under fire at 12

oay or last week, towards manassas, and remained on Bull Run battle-field till Friday. Got under fire at 12 o'clock that day, supporting artiliery, and towards six o'clock was fighting in the woods. Philip Sadler, Co. M, wounded in bip; James Sadler, in leg; Florence Craighead, in leg; Saml Moore, also wounded.

30th Pennsylvania, Colonel Lyle, formerly the Philadelphia National Guard Regiment. Has but very few in it now that belonged to the three-months service, as the regiment did, not organize for three years till some months after it was discharged from its three-months duty. The original members, therefore, mostly, are officers or privates in other regiments, or remain at home. It is now in Towers' brigade, Rickett's division. The regiment stood bravely and gallantly through cannon-ading and musketry, from the morning of Saturday, until the flank of Mc Jowell's corps was turned in the afternoon. The field officers, Colonel Lyle, Lieutenant. Colonel Leech, Major Sellers, and the Adjutant, all behaved very coolly and bravely in action; came into the fight on a double quick for three miles; had murched and countermarched constantly for five days; came from Rappahannock station on Tuesday; came out of the fight on Saturday, with the Sth Pennsylvania and 26th New York. Lieutenant Harrison and Private Smalley, Co. K. Filled, John H. Hurt Go Keithelie. 105th Pennsylvania is in Kearney's Division. was on right wing on Friday, with Heintzelman's corps, and with the 50th Pennsylvania. The regiment behaved very well, and railied three times, after retiring under a galling fire. Captain Hastings, Captain Bobert Kirk, Gaptain Thompson, Captain Uraig, Lieutenant Neil, George M. Johnson, Aug. C. Nolf, Samuel Fry, John Means, wounded; John Sadler, William McHenry, John P. Imler, killed.

Means, wounded P. Imier, killed. P. Imier, billed.

11th Pennsylvania Beserves, Private Thes. D. Jones, wounded in the thigh; saw Captain Stewart, Adjutant McCoy, Sergeant Bonald M. Jones, and Edgar Evans, vounded.

My informant corroborates the general remark of the
Reserves, that they had no confidence in McDowell and Reserves, that they had no confidence in McDowell and no heart to fight under him, and hence their retreat on Saturday. The Beserves fought on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, but chiefly on Friday, when they behaved sallarity and energined a heavy loss. gallantly and sustained a heavy loss.

93d Pennsylvania, Col. J. McCarter, Howe's brigade
Couch's division. Lieut. Sam'l McCarter returned yesterday to Philadelphia, with an injury to spine received
at Fair Oaks, and which recent excessive marching has

aggruvated.
68th Pennsylvania, Colonel Stewart, have recently arived at Alexandria.
110th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis, are reduced to about 110th Pennsylvania, Col. Lewis, are reduced to about one hundred men, and fought constantly last week. Were com selled to retreat or. Saturday, owing to McDowell's misconduct, but fought among the last. Was in Tower's Brigade, which was advanced by McDowell towards weeds where in the darkness the rebels shouted that they were friends, and showed an American flag. The sergeant major of the 84th Pennsylvania rode in advance to test the fact, and called cut, "If you are enemies, you will not fire at me, but take me prisoner." The gray coats of officers becoming visible, he shouted to the Union troops, which had kept on advancing, "They are enemies," and immediately a tremendous fire was poured upon them, which finally caused a retreat. which finally caused a retreat. 84th Pennsylvania, Colonel Bowman, Carl's Brigade, Bickett's Division, fought during last week, and lost heavily, 46th Pennsylvania, Colonel Knipe, in Orawford's Brigade. Banks' Division.

11th Pennsylvania, Colonel Slandscker, Prince's Brigade, Auger's Division. In the fight of Oedar Mountain, and those of last week. But very few left.

48:h Pennsylvania, Colonel Seigtried, Nagle's Brigade, Reno's Division.

109th Pennsylvania, Col. Steinroek, Prince's Brigade,
Auger's Division, fought at Cedar Mountain.

74th Pennsylvania, Col. Strämmelpfennig, Bohlen's
Brigade, Schur's Division, fought at Cedar Moustain.

75th Pennsylvania, Col. Mahler, Craiginofahi's Brigade, Schur's Division, Sigel's Corps, Herman Liemke
and Sergeant Comite, wounded

73c Pennsylvania, Col. John A. Koltes, also commanding Brigade. Steinwehr's Division, Sigel's Corps, Col.
Koltes killed on Saturday; also Capit. Graff and Corporal Francis McGuigan, John Charlton, Charles Wilson,
and Abraham Foy, wounded.

Rebel Account of the Battle of Bull Run-Additional Killed and Wounded. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, September 3, 1862. From an officer who holds a high position in one of the Cotton States regiments, and who was taken prisoner by our forces during one of the late battles, I glean the following rebel account of the late battles at and near Bull Bun. Many of the statements are, no doubt, exaggera. tions, but still they will be interesting as showing the kind of reports of victories they circulate. He states that the rebels have only half the ferce now before Washington they had massed for the defence of hmond when McClellan threatened that place, and that it is commanded by General Lee, with Johnston as second in command. Jackson or Hwell did not arrive antil Saturday afternoon, and only a small portion of his command was engaged. None of the rebel generals, so far as he could learn, were killed. The colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major of the 12th South Carolina Regiment were Longstreet forced his way through Thoroughfare Gap

on Thursday, and it was stated that he captured eight hundred of the 23d Massachuseits This is not true, as no such a large body of Federal troops has been captured at any one time or place.

The rebels claim to have buried 5,000 of our dead, and that it took them all nights Thursday, Friday, and Saturday to perform the operation. They also claim that 7,000 wounded and 6,000 prisoners fell into their hands. This is also a piece of exaggeration. The officers and men all express the determination to nepture Washington or perish in the attempt. They think that, by doing this, it will be the only way to

" conduct '' a peace.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so the known, in the 115th Pennsylvania regiment of volus Colonel Robert E. Patterson, in the late battles: Mejor Lancaster, wounded in arm.
Lient Thompson.
Capt. Murphy, A, wounded, leg.
W. Dalin, B, wounded.
Luther Neff, E, killed.
Daniel Bagan, E, killed.
Francis Donnelly, O, killed.
Captain Bowie, A, killed.
Corporal Brown. E, wounded.
Michael Allen, E, wounded.
James Lyons, I, wounded.
The following is a list of Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Pennsylvanians admir he Cranch Hospital: Jacob Sutton, F, 56th.

J. Woodring, D, 12th Cav.
D. G. Parke, C, 11th Cav.
G. H. Liveringshouse, D, 90th.
F. Krignow, A. 12th Cav.
Daningburgh, A. 109th.
Frank Bern, A. 109th.
Thos. Crampton. W. Daningburgh, A, 109th.

Frank Bern, A, 109th.

Wm. M. Johnson, A, 88th.
Joseph Myer, I. 26th.
Michael Arnhaiter, K, 74th.
Henry C. Boyle, O, 90th.

Names of those Parameters of the control of the co Names of those Pennsylvanians who were wounded the late battles in Virginia, and were admitted into Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C.:

C. Bruner, F, 5th Res. Cor. J. A. Dunn, G, 9th Res. Cor. B. F. McKwen, G, 3th Geo. Hickman, A, 731. Res.
F. Harrison, B, 11th Res.
J. Sullivan, F, 73d.
L. Hager, A, 160th.
J. Musselman, B, 74th.
H. Brewster, K, 100th. Garvin, O. 2d Bes. H. H. Price, C, 90th.
F. L. Porter, C, 9th Res.
B. C. Cassiday, I, 110th.
Oor. E Concennon. 2d Res.
J. John Ward, A. 63d.
L. Dodge, H, 83d. The following is an additional list:

John Myers, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Co. Sallagher; wounded in the leg at Manassas, on Sallagher; Gaingner; would an sho log at managers, on Salar, day.

24th New York, Gen. King's division, went in 503 strong on Friday and Saturday's action; 100 ration; drawn on Sunday.

Capt. Stewart, of Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania Beierres, wounded in hip, and First Lieut. Kenedy wounded.

W. H. Zimmerman, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Voltateers, slightly wounded in leg.

Samuel Stunkard, Co. F, 100th Begiment Pennsylvania Voluntaers: accepted in the face. Samuel Stunkard, Co. F, 100th Begiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; severely in the face.

Anthony Kaufas, Co. I, 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers; wounded in arm and body (shot).

Henry Bales. Co. G, 12th Pennsylvania Reserva; stot through hand.

John McCarthy, Co. D, 109th Pennsylvania Reserva; arm amputated above elbow. (Jedar Mount)

Thomas Gillett, Co. G, 50th Pennsylvania; wounded in arm. Tromas Grieci, Go. G., 83d Pennsylvania, Porters in arm.

Jeseph B. Goheen, Co. G., 83d Pennsylvania, Porters division, Butterfield's Brigade; hip.
John L. Retzlor, Co. G. 83d Penn'a.; in calf of leg.
Lieut. Col. Campbell, 83d Penn'a; wounded in leg.
Major Lamoat. 83d Pennsylvania; wounded.
William Charleton, Co. K., 73d Penn'a; in shoulder.
Samuel Willis, Co. D, 56th Pennsylvania; arm.

J. M. Q.

Additional Names of Pennsylvanians Wounded in the Recent Battles.

J. Candy, F, 56th.
J. Train, H, 56th.
J. Bemaley, G, 56th.
Corp. A. M. Smith, G, 84th.
James Hughes, E, 90th.
James Hughes, E, 90th.
James Hughes, E, 90th.
Developed Berger, J. H. Bricker, D, 2d Corp. A. M. Smith, G, 84th.

Sergt. J. H. Bricker, D, 2d
Cavalry.

Geo. Murray, F, 12th Res.
H. Hagan, H, 63d.
Capt. J. G. Henry, A, 8th
Reserves.
Thos. L. pland, I, 4th Res.
Geo. H. Deams, D, 6th Res.
Corp. Jas Ferris, E, 27th.
Thos. Abright, C, 88th.
Serg. Henry Moore, C, 2d
Reserves.
Horace Taylor, 1st Cavalry.
David Tuttle, G, 83d.
Patrick Doyer, F, 11th Res
Rugene Beckert, D, 8th Res, Jacob Sutton, H, 55th
Jer. Woodring, D, 12th Cav.
Dapiel Park, O, 11th
Corp. J. K. Livernghaus, D, 9th.
Corp. J. K. Livernghaus, A, 25th.
Sergt. Robt. C. Days, D, 68th.
Sergt. Robt. C. Days, D, 68th.
Corp. J. K. Livernghaus, M. Co. C. Days, D, 68th.
Corp. J. K. Livernghaus, M. Co. C. Days, D, 68th.
Corp. J. K. Livernghaus, M. Co. C. Days, D, 68th.
Corp. J. R. Livernghaus, M. C. R. W. Davis, G, 88th.
Corp. J. K. Livernghaus, D, 9th.
Corp. J. R. Livernghaus, D, 9 D, 9th. Sergt Bobt C Day, D, 58th Fred Krignow, A, 12th Cay, John Alloway B, 1st Art Fred Krignow, A. 12th Cav. John Alloway B. 148 Art. Jacob Laltiru, F. 56th. Geo. W. Wilson. K. 100th M. Mulgrave, B. 105th Moses W. Bice, B. 12th Cav. John Burns, E. 20th. Simon Brinker, C. 11th. Jas. Wiley, M. 2d Cavalry

Chas. Frend, A, 75th Thos. Crampton, H, 63d. LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamship Asia

HALIFAX, September 3 .- The steamer Asia arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. Her advices are is

the 23d ult. The Dublin correspondent of the London Times its on the 21st of August as fullows:

"The Federal gunboat Tracsrora, it appears, has been dodging the Ajex for the purpose of getting coals or beard in defiance of the orders issued by the Admiralty. The Tuscarora has coaled within three months at British port, and did not proceed, as she was bound to do, on a voyage to the United States. She remained hover ng about the coast on the lookout for Confederate She put into Kingstown with the view of getting coal, Unable to accomplish this there, partly in consequence of the return of the Ajax, she weighed anchor an steemed with all speed to Beifast Lough, where, according to the country of the country ing to a previous arrangement, she received a supply of coal amounting to a hundred tons. Having anchoral outside of the jurisdiction of the Harbor Commissioner, the Collector of the Customs at once took the matter up, and served a notice on the Federal captain to depart within twenty four hours, and a revenue-outer was placed alongside of the Tuscarora to prevent further violation of the neutrality laws, and at the same time the matter was reported to the Admiralty. The Balian people sak what would have been done if the Federal

captain had refused to leave.

The Times evitorially argues that, although the latest advices from America shew an apparent buoyancy in financial matters, by the diminished premium on gold, etc., the day must come when the people of the United States will really understand the position of their pages. States will really understand the position of their orn finances, and, when that time arrives, it doubts not that the principles which have so often been verified in the bankruptcy of great European monarchies will asset themselves with equal vigor, to punish the financish ob-quies of the American republic. In another article the Times depicts the latest Ameri-can advices in the most gloomy characters. It says: "On all sides the political horizon grows blacker and blacker, her can any chance of reace be discovered as blacker, nor can any chance of peace be discovered, except in the exhaustion or impotence of a belligerent. If the Federals were not blind with fury they would now see what all Europe has seen from the beginning. But the truth, it seems, has yet to dawn, if not on the people, at any rate on the Government of the Federal Stetes."

The London Morning Heraid speculates on the effect of drafting, and thinks it will try the temper of the Northern people more than it has ever been tried ret, and shake to its very foundation the tottering edifice of the Urion. It says:

" New Yorkers have less reason than other American to struggle against the conscription. It is their last hops, in the absence now of any nobler or worthier object. It is for the supremacy of their city, and to avert its commercial ruin, that a war is being prosecuted which will convert America into a desert "
Queen Victoria and the junior branches of the royal family were to embark at Gravesend, for the Continent, on the 26th of August.

There was nothing new in English politics.

Lord Palmerston had been figuring in publications. Lord Palmerston had been figuring in public meeting Dover, and Barl Derby at Manchester, but neither them said anything of polit

FRANCE. The French Minister of War had freighted some English stramers for the Mexican Expedition.

The Italian crisis excited much interest in Faris, and the indications of Napoleon's policy were eagerly M. Benedetti was about to return from Paris to The Constitutionnel, after declaring that the French flag will not recycle before any menaces, says: "To stay the fools who would not stop before the flag which has given freedom to Italy might be a painful necessity imposed by honor, but it would not be a solution of the military question—it would not settle the political question." tion."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times believe, notwithstanding the Constitutionnel's denial of the statement, that M. Lavalette has given to the Pope some atsurances of the support of France, as represented. The Paris Bourse was flat at 681.75c for the Rentes

ITALY.

The official Turin Gazette, on the 21st of August, pub-lished a decree proclaiming a state of siege in Sicil, and nominating General Cugia extraordinary commissions. General Cugia forthwith sent the following proclamation:
Sicilians: Notwithstanding the words of the King,
the vote of Parliament, and the forbearance of the
Government in giving time to deluded people to return
to their duty, armed bands of Garibaldi continus to occupy an important town.

The rebellion is thus opened, and the Government has resolved to put an end to this state of things, so compromising to the destinies of Italy.

Every armed band or tumultuous meeting will be disserted by force. olved by force. The liberty of the press is suffice commanders of the divisions of the troops no, Messina, and Syracuse will assume both civil and mo, messing, and syracuse will assume noth civil assumilitary powers.

It was reported that Garibaldi had appointed Nicoters prefect of Oatsnia.

It was also asserted that a considerable number of officers in the royal army had declared they would resign cers in the roya army has declared they would resign rather than fight against Garibaldi.

A Paris correspondent says that as General Ougls, with thirty thousand troops, did not prevent Garibaldi from reaching the seaport of Oatanta, inferences are freely drawn that the Italian Government does not throw any serious impediment in the way of Garibaldi.

The Discussion asserts that General Chaldini has been amoninted civil and military chief of Single with the appointed of and military chief of Sicily, with the fullest power.

It was believed that Admiral Persano would assume command of the fleet

The (official) Turin Gazette, of the 22d of August, publishes the following report, addressed by the ministers to the King: publishes the following report, addressed by the minister to the King:

"Qaribaldi has raised the standard of rebellion in Garibaldi has raised the standard of rebellion in your Majesty's name and that of Italy, which served only to veil his intentions and those of European demagogues. The cries of Rome or death' are senseless insults to our glorious ally, and retard are senseless memis to our giorious airy, and reseathe only possible accomplishment of our unanimous wishes. As Garibaldi remains deaf to your voice, and unmoved by the thought of lighting up civil war, energetic action has become necessary. The rebellion of Garibaldi imposes on us the necessary of treating the country occupied by an enemy. We, therefore, advise your Majesty to proclaim a state of siege in Sicily.

The Ministry accepts the responsibility of the meture. The Italian Parliament was prorogued August 21st.

Lancaster County Union Convention LANCASTER, Sept. 3 .- The Union County Conventiassembled here to-day, and was attended by a large, on thusiastic and hermonious delegation.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was re-nominated for Congress, and the Hon. Benjamin Champneys for the Legislature, by acclamation. Judge Champneys for the Legislature, by acclamation. Judge Champneys is known throughout the State as a Jackson and Douglas Democrat, and an unconditional Union man. In his speech accepting the nomination, he cordishly enforced the resolutions of the Union State Convention, but detected the address of the so-called Democratic State Convention as false to every principle of Democracy.

Mr. Stevens, in his speech, said, if elected, he would vote for arming every man who could aid in crushing the rebellion, and for taking and selling every inch of sell to pay the debt of the war. Yes! abolish everything of the face of the earth, except the Union; free every slave; slay every traitor; burn every rebel mansion—if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world, and to our posterity.

The Assembly ticket was completed by the nomination of Messers. Bowman, Lehman, and Mayer. John B. Livingston, Esq.; was nominated for District Attorney. The resolutions express unfaitering fidelity to the President and the Union; designate slavery as the cause of the rebellion, and declare that permanent peace can be attained only when that cause is destroyed; a purove the confiscation laws and the employment of loyal blycks against white traitors in whatever way they can be now selfectively used. The resolutions compliment Gow. Our tain and our volunteer soldiery, and endorse the State normations. husiastic and harmonious delegation.

Also <u>Mariana St.</u> LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINER CAMBRIG HANDEBECHIBES, KID GLOVES, &c .- The attention of purchasers is invited to the large assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, housekeeping lineas, a full line of linea cambric handkerchiefs, gleves, hosiery, hoop skirts, stock goods, &c., enbracing about 550 lots of staple and fancy articles to be peremptorily sold, by cate logue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John. B. Myers & Co., euc.

tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.