## The Press

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous comm tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments: When used, it will be paid for. THE WAR.

How many men has Penesylvania given to the Union? The New York Post. of last evening, says: "Qui's recently, but before any of the new regiments had marched, a full statement of the number of men previously farnished by each of State, in the office of the Adjutant General at Washington. The statement, we may add, was drawn up by Assistant Adjutant General Buckingham. The whole number of men sent into the field from Pennsylvania was eighty thousand two hundred; the number from New York was one hundred and six thousand." These figures may be correct: we will not dispute them; but it strikes us that they are anything but an over-estimate, as far as our State is concerned. Instead of Pennsylvania simply having one hundred and fifteen regiments in the field, as has been intimated, she has one hundred and fifty-two-the last being under command of than half full. Why will New York persist in this invidious way of exaggerating her own importance? It does not make her any higher than we are, nor any lower; and the fatility of this scheme of depreciation is ludicrously exposed by bare facts.

. From the Army of the Potomac, as our consolidated forces of the East may now fairly be called, there is news of no stirring, yet of most significant, interest. The rebels are certainly leaving the immediate front of our Washington lines, probably to concentrate at Luesburg. Every report mak:8 this movement the morely-likely; not only our regular and special telegrams, but the observations of private parties fresh from the the neighborhood of the rebel lines. Our insidious foe has been seen quickly moving in a northwest direction his own and his captured stores; and to be even with this military threat, our own troops have been largely disposed along the upper Potomac. It is Pennsylvania's hopes that are staked on our success in repelling the rebels' crossing. Suppose the foe fairly upon Maryland soil, his course would not be, as is commonly imagined, towards Baltimore and Washington, and so into the very teeth of the grand army collected to oppose him. He has, heretofore, been none too eager to play his chances into our hands after such sally style; and now, when everything is staked upon this last throw, he will be more careful than ever. His route would more probably be across the narrow strip of Maryland and into the fertile fields and rich towns of our own State. Our hundred and fifty two regiments muy yet have to

be doubled in pure self-defence. The pause in active affairs on the Potomac gives us enough breathing time to look at the condition of things at the West. The invasion of Cincinnati is calling out the resources of Ohio and her neighboring States on a magnificent scale. The entire attention of the Queen City is concentrated upon the accepts the nomination. When Major Wanbloody business in hand; the most ample preparations are made and the most stringent measures are adopted to insure her safety, and the intense apprehension that was at first created by General Wallace's proclamation is partially allayed. At this point, as well as at their Eastern aim, the zebels will be folled.

## THE NEWS.

"Important rumors from the West" crowd thick and fast upon us. There is a report from Tennessee that the rebels under Price have invested Bolivar, and General Villepigne is said to have crossed the Hatchie river at Brownsville on the night of the first, and is probably making toward Bolivar. The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of September 2, has an improbable rumor that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats. A despatch to the Appeal of August 28th, dated Bayou Sara 25th, says the Federal steamer Essex arrived Saturday and shelled the town, without doing any damage. They then landed two boatloads of soldiers and set fire to the town. All the houses on the levee were burned, except two.

THE report of Thursday that a rebel iron-elad at Cardenas had captured four of our vessels is in a measure confirmed by a statement of Captain Cooper, of the schooner Etna, which arrived at New Hobbs made he mention of the reported arrival of the rebel steamer at Matanzas when they sailed is explained by the fact that they were requested by the United States consul at Havana to withhold the news until despatches had been forwarded to

DR. EDSON B. OLDS, of Lancaster, Ohio, is now in close confinement, in Fort Lafayette—the ordinary indulgences of prisoners not being given him, it is reported. The Doctor, though a Doctor, had got into the bad habit, in these times, of making ALL prisoners of war taken by the United States

forces and paroled, and now within the military department of Washington, are required to report This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.

GEN. SIGEL has arrived in Washington, and was very warmly greeted. He denies having lost any guns. Gen. Carl Schurz is also there, in company with Sigel. A public serenade is talked of. Major General Banks is also there.

Col. J. W. Bissell, who cut the steamboa channel around Island Ten, is evidently a man of expedients. In a private letter from an officer in the Southwestern army, it is related that not long since a body of Federal soldiers, under Col. Bisse I. caught a rebel guerilla in the act of plying his the villain on the spot, but, unluckily, no rope suithowever, was not long at a loss A piece of telegraph wire was secured, and the marauder was strung up with that. It is said to have answered a

very good purpose. THE borers for oil in the Venango region of Pennsylvania frequently strike veins of salt water. About three weeks since, Messrs Phillips, Frew, & Co., of Oil City, when boring near their wharf. struck a well which flowed some five barrels daily. and has si-ce ircreased to fifteen barrels of salt water, so strong, it is said, as to crystalize as it flows from the vat. This is auspicious of the day when the salines of Venango will rival those of Onondaga | that which we constantly communicate with

Seutiment. As the last advices from England come in more fully, their new import appears even more significant than at first. Our old foethe London Times-which has sought, with • damage the Federal cause, is evidently changing so, misrepresent the events that are seen its tone. In the midst of its former fulminations of threat it has sometimes tried to sleek us down with sudden bursts of friendship; the statements, exaggeration, and contempt.

great organ of English snobdom and thoroughests, it spared no means to urge its suborned 19th will show at once the strength and the | we hear their guns at Alexandria and Bladensweakness of that paper's criticisms upon us. burg; the sound of artillery is as familiar to us The article, throughout, is characterized by an as the ticking of the time-piece. I see that in the pen. It opens with a declaration that if overcome it, and I am glad to see the alacrity the American people would stop to consider the with which your patriotic people respond to causes which have led to their greatness, they | his appeal. would at once be "irresistibly led to a policy of peace and mutual conciliation." It then attributes this "spectacle of so much virtue army, as it is known, and their probable moveand so much happiness? (a concession of ments in the future. It is generally conceded such extraordinary generosity on the part of that they desire to invade Maryland. They the Times, that we might think it genially have not done so as yet. The intervening mellow on the new wine of some Parliamentary days have been we'll spent; defences have triumph, if its style were not as steady—what been erected; the necessary preparations could be more so?—as when the Thunderer is have been consummated, and it is now gruffly hiccupping its growls over some Parlia- the general opinion among men competent body, if the rebels will allow the flag to go as far as mentary defeat,) to "the attraction pre- to judge, that the attempt to invade has sented by America to emigrants!" From this been virtually abandoned, or, if it is carried preface, and from one or two other expres- into effect, must meet with an inglorious dissions in the article, where the writer momently comfiture. The danger of Pennsylvania, relapses into his main thought, it would seem to however, is generally discussed, and I am told be his intention to prove that "the attractions by citizens of your State, that in the lower pletely overpowered, and lost two galiant officers, Lieut. presented by America,"-free thought, free range of counties every preparation is being Col Marris and Major Frank. speech, and peaceful security,—are now being made to anticipate a probable raid on the part destroyed, and, in consequence, the up build- of Jackson, or, at all events, to make any vic-

nious palliation that is here made for the snesking away of a few foreign cowards, who wore content enough to enjoy the protection of our Government, but trembled to the core of their paltry souls at the thought of defending it. What we want to call attention to is the fact that when this editor of the Times begins to recount the measures of absolutism that have been taken by the American Government and sanctioned by the American people, his mind is so filled with the sublimity of the spectacle of the mightiest people on earth patiently submitting to a temporary reversal of their institutions, and even eagerly inviting steps that seem to annul the principles on which their political existence is founded—that he involuntarily makes the bulk of his article a tribute to the unexampled the States, and received by the Government, was grandeur of the sight. The "omigrants" are shown to Quartermaster General Arthur, of this quite left out in the cold, and only in deference to the preface are mentioned at the close. The following excerpted words fairly repre-

"And now, as if there was not enough already to remind us of the Old World, the conscription, which English readers know only by the experience of foreign countries, is put in full force. America trusts no longer the voluntary energies of her citizens, and impresses them for a service which money to any amount to which it may be offered cannot bribe them to undertake. Not only freedom from imprisonment, but 'the right of every man to seek his own happiness in the way he thinks best,' so confidently stated in the Declaration of Independence, is thus destroyed by a single word of a single man, who assumes to himself the tremendous power of dragging from the ordipary pursuits of life 600,000 of his fellow-citizens Col. Segrebarth. That they are filled to the maximum, we do not assert; but by the above reckonon so tremendous a stroke of power, and no people

ing they could not be, on an average, much more of European origin, except the democracy of Amelica half full. Why will New York parsist in this Is there not now hope? When the Times, the little-souled, snarling, venul Times-a journal whose editorial advocacy is bought by the South, and whose ablest correspondents are noted Secessionists—can thus burst out in involuntary admiration, is there not hope that the tone of the English people and the English papers will wholly change, and, by discarding all ideas of intervention, pay that tribute to the moral sublimity of our position which they would not accord to its political justice?

Berks County. The nomination, a few days ago, of Syden-HAM E. ANCONA, by the Breckinridgers of Berks county, for re-election to the National House of Representatives, was not unexpected. Ancona deserved this compliment. He has been the steadiest opponent of the war, with the exception of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in the present Congress; and we learn that, in his speech accepting the nomination, he stated that he did not ask any man to vote for him who did not approve his course. We like candor in an opponent, and, if Mr. Ancona is returned, he will, of course, repeat the acts of which he is now so proud. The loyal men of Berks, however, have determined to vote against Mr. Ancona, and will try to prevent the election of a man who would probably be a much more faithful agent of the sympathizers with treason, if, instead of running for a seat in the Congress of the United States, he were a candidate for the Congress of the Confederacy. We understand that Major Jour B. WANNER, chosen by the Democrats a year ago as Mayor of Reading, and at the time known to be a friend of the Breckinridge wing of the party, has been put forward by the Douglas Democracy of Berks as their candidate against Mr. Ancona, and that he promptly tration and the chosen general of the Ad-NER realized that his old political associates were in heart against the Union, he indignartly severed all connection with them, and on the occasion of the last call for volunteers, entered the service, and is now serving as a major in the army gathered for the defence of Washington city. The Republicans have resolved to place no candidate in the field, and will support Major WANNER. The lovel men

of old Berks are in good heart and hope. They believe they can defeat the sympathizer by electing the patriot. It is gratifying to observe that in nearly all the interior counties of Pennsylvania, unconditional Union Democrats for important offices have been nominated by the political friends of the present Administration. The spirit which is thus created is certain to result in a great victory

in October next. True Democracy. We have no time in this busy and exciting cra to notice party conventions and party candidates. The country demands so much attention at the hands of every citizen, and, more especially, every journalist, that we must be permitted to lay aside, for the present, any political opinions or preferences that we may welcome in the exhibition of political action which exhibits this feeling, we print in another column the speech delivered by the Hon. B. CHAMPNEYS, in Lancaster, on Tuesday last, in accepting the nomination to the Legislature. Judge CHAMPNEYS is a Democrat, and has occupied many important positions in our Commonwealth. Many years ago he was elected to both branches of our State Legislature. He was the confidential friend and the Attorney General of the late Governor SHUNK; sharing the confidence of that magistrate and of the paoimmediately at Gen. Wadsworth's headquarters. ple during Governor Shunk's great Democratic Administration. Judge CHAMPNEYS

has always been an eminent member in the great Lancaster bower, and was the friend of James Buchanan until Mr. BUCHANAN betrayed his friends and his country, until 1857 being a close and carnest friend of that statesman. This distinguished gentleman has been a Douglas Democrat, and in 1860 voted the straight electoral ticket. He is now a warm and confiding supporter of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. He is not one of those Democrats murderous vocation. It was determined to hang who find no foe but what they call Black Republicanism and Abolitionism. He believes able for the purpose was on hand. But Col. Bissell, that the country is in danger, that its enemies are Secession and slavery, and that every citizen should give his energies to their destruction. The fine sentiments of Judge CHAMPNEYS' speech will be universally ap-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862. In these times, frankness is the best policy. There is no use of concealing from the public each other. It is possible to be an alarmist, and it is likewise possible to be disingenuous We are Compelling a Change of English and unfair. The frank man will be neither the one nor the other. I might say that Washington is in danger, and the remark might be so misurderstood as to create a general panic among all who do me the honor to read these letters. I might say that Washsuch invidious and persistent acrimony, to ington is not in danger, and, in doing eround us, the opinions that are everywhere expressed, and the contingencies that are crowding upon us with the force and truth of history. It will be difficult to find here, in ly pledged to the advocacy of Southern inter- Washington, two men of similar opinions. They differ as to the extent of our danger, the cause at least into the conciliated sentiment of perils of our situation, the possible movements the public, if not into the active counsels of of the Confederates, and the probable means the nation. But the present tone of the of defence new being undertaken by Major Times is not a hypocritical pretence of friend- Gen. McClellan; but every one agrees that we water. hip. There is no air of studied fawning are passing through a period which demands about it. It is wrung from it most unwilling. caution, courage, calmness, and candor. Every ly. It appears in juxtaposition with the old one admits that this August month has witsneers; it glints out from a mass of mis- nessed what has been the peril, and what might have been the downfall of the capital. An analysis of the Times' leader of August | We know that the enemy are still in front of us; elegance and subdued forcefulness of style that Pennsylvania you appreciate this danger, and evince the easy culture of a general education, that your excellent Governor is calling upon and the versatility of long practice in wielding the people to use every energy to meet and

> I endeavored to describe in my letter of yesterday the exact position of the Confederate

leaving! We cannot now dwell upon the inge- | probably be by crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, taking possession of Hagerstown. cutting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and advancing in force upon Chambersburg. The effect of this would be to concentrate in Franklin or Adams county every available able-bodied man in the Middle States, and to make the beautiful valley of the Cumberland as momorable in history as the romantic valley of the Shenandoah. Jackson might not take Chambersburg. He cortainly could not hold it; but he could, if successful, transfer the sout of war from freacherous Virginia to loyal Penusylvania. Hagerstown would be a strong military position, and, in the hands of an enemy, might seriously embarrass Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The railroad from Baltimore to York, the Baltimore and Ohio road, and even our own Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia road, would become valueless as means of communication. It would be the nucleus for the Secession sentiment of Maryland to rally around, and would have the effect of prolonging the war far boyond its natural limits.

It is, as I have said before, a matter for congratulation to every patriot that the free soil of the North has thus far been spared the terrors of an invading army; but we should not allow the immunity which we have enjoyed in this respect to prevent us from fully appreciating the danger that may be in store for us, and taking every means to meet it. When I see the apathy that is sometimes manifested in the North, I am often tempted to wish that the guns of the rebel army might be heard in the North, for I am sure it would occasion such an awakening of the Northern heart, such a manifestation of Northern prowess, and such an exhibition of Northern strength, that the rebellion would be swept before our resistless power into the hell from whence it came. If our people would only think of this, and remember that during the greater part of the rebellion its armies have never been more than three days' march from the capital of your State, they would concentrate every energy, give every dollar, and sharpen every pruning book for the mighty struggle that is to come. I am in hopes that the Northern people are beginning to entertain this feeling now, and I welcome it as a good sign in these sad times.

Major General McClellan is making every reparation for a speedy resumption of hostilities. He has issued orders to the troops to prepare themselves for an instant advance upon the enemy, and, if we may judge by the signs and preparation around us, the few weeks to come will be as fruitful of as great, and I trust, more happy events than. those just passed. We have a great armyan army of veterans-disciplined, experienced, and eager to averge the recent discomfiture to their arms. We have another great army in reserve, now coming from the North, and although not yet acquainted with the duties of the camp and the field, as brave and as earnest as their brothers who have fought on the Chickshominy, the Rapidan, and the Rappa. hannock. At all events, whatever the policy may be, rest assured that there will be no delay, no tardiness, no unnecessary waiting, no trifling with our enemy, or with the spirit of the people. Whatever Mc-Clellan may have done, even admitting that all the criticisms made upon him are just, he is again at the head of our armies. ministration. He massesses the confidence of the soldiers. He is anxious to do his duty and retrieve his fame. Let us be silent and confiding. Let us hope and pray that he may redeem the past by making the future a bright and glorious page in the history of a regenerated and victorious Republic.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, September 5, 1862. The Rebels Leaving Our Front The rebels have abandoned their lines immediately in our front. They have no troops at Fairfax, and only a cavalry regiment at Manassas, for provost and picket

Gen. McClellan assumes the Command HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1862. GRNRRAL ORDERS, NO. 1. First. Pursuant to General Orders, No. 122, from the War Department, Adjutant Beneral's Office, of the 2d netant, the undersigned hereby assumes the command of the fortifications of Washington, and all the troops for

the defence of the capital Second. The heads of the Staff Departments of the Army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective departments, at these headquarters aste, from these easquarters, reports will be made by corps commanders as to their compliance with the assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground of copied and covered by their command, and as to what progress has been made, in obedience to orders already ssued, to place their commands in condition for immediate service.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

C. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj. General. Opinion of the Rebel Soldiers on the Mr. EXERY, connected with the Quartermaster's Dspartment, who went dawn with other clerks to the aid of the wounded, and who left Centreville on Wednesday aferuoon, says that in conversing with the rebel soldiers he found them, with one exception (a Texan), expressing a wish that the war was ever, and they were back under the old flag. With the officers, however, it was different. On Tuesday Mr. EMERY saw a large rebel force going in the direction of Lecaburg. He learned that the enemy have a corps of unarme men, whose duty it is to bear off their dead and wounded

as fast as they fall, or as soon as their removal can be effected. He saw the enemy's baggage wagons loading with for age and stores at Centreville, the stores being these taken at Fairfax Station, and which our informant thinks must have been of great service to them, as they were certainly in urgent need of supplies. On his applying to them to btain some bread and meat to feed our wounded men on the battle-field, offering to guaranty payment by four Government for them, they expressed thems

to do so, but for the simple fact that they had none themselves, their supply train not having come up. The wagons, as fast as loaded, were sent off in the direction of Leesburg. Dr Tom Maury (son of the late John W. Maury, of this city, and now a surgeon in the Confederate army) kindly sided Mr. EMERY in getting through the lines to the battle-field. Col. Forney was the Confederate provest guard

over their successes.

Their lines extended on Wednesday to within a mile of Fairfax Court House, and our lines were up to a point two or three miles this side of Fairfax Court A great many of our wounded have di d of pure star. vation on the battle field. Mr. EMERY was not able to procure a mouthful of solid food from Monday to Wednesday, and subsisted on a little beef tea and black tea. At one o'clock Wednesday afternoon a squad of 25 o 30 of our wounded were found, who had not tasted a morsel of food or had a drop of water from Saturday

The Confederates were in the most exultant spirits

From what Mr. EMERY could gather, JACKSON Was no in the battles of Friday and Saturday. On Tuesday Mr E. saw a large Confederate force going in the direction of Lessburg, by the read through battle ground. He estimates the column passing by him at from £0,000 to 40,000 strong. Not a single one of the Confederate killed and wounded lid cur informant see on the battle field; sud he learned that the Confederates have a corps of unarmed men, whose duty it is to bear off their dead and wounded a fest as they fall, or as scon after as may be. Although the Confederates were not able to do much in the way of feeding our wounded, they troated them kindly otherwise, as far as in their power; and Mr. EMBRY noted many instances where Confederate soldiers divided

their scanty fare with our wounded men, changed their positions to more comfortable ones, and brought them Military Organization.

In pursuance of an order, issued by General WADSworth, Military Commander of this District, the cierical corps, composed of the Second, Ikitd, Fourth, and Fifth Auditor's effices, of the Treasury Department, assembled last evening at the south front of the Treasury Department, for the formation of one of the new companies to be raised under the order aforesaid. The clerks in the Land Office have perfected a military organization, and, having elected all their officers, will commence at once to make themselves proficient in drill, The company has been denominated the "Union Suards," and numbers 117 members besides the officers, who are as follows : Captain, J. M. Edmunds; 1st Lieutenart, J. M. Granger; 2d Lieutenant, L. A. Spaulding; Sergeants-Henry Kellog, B. J. Morrison, A. P. Baynes M. L. Yelter, and W. K. Mendenhal; Corporals-J. A. Morgan, W. A. Marke, G. L. Rice, J. S. Hood, W. S. Graham, A. T. Britton, E. M. Dennison, and W. G. Whittlesey.

The Actual Losses in the Late Battles. From a careful calculation, it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the late battles will not exceed 6,000, the killed 1 000, and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled. Remains of General Boblen."

General McClellan has kindly consented to grant s flag of truce, to-morrow, to obtain General Bonnen's Warrenton. Col; Coulter Unhurt, I am informed by a gentleman who conversed with

Col. Coultree, of the 11th Pennsylvania Beserves, that that officer is unburt. His regiment lost a large number Recovery of the Body of Lt. Fessenden. The body of Lieutenant Samuel Pessenden, who ers of all our greatness, the "emigrants," are tory he may obtain barren and unprofitable. If resterday recovered by his cousin, Lieutenant Joseph threatening to dissolve our political fabric by Jackson attempts to enter Pennsylvania, it will FESSENDEN, United States army, and Medical Director General PERLEY, who went thither under the protection of a flag of trace for that purpose. The remains will be taken to Maine to morrow for interment.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Rear-Admiral Appointed, Captain Samuel L. Breese, of New York, has been appointed rear admiral, on the retired list, in place of THE REBEL SCOUTS PASSING Rear Admiral READ, deceased. THE RIVER. DAVID S. LINCOLN, of Boston, has been appointed sting assistant surgeon, United States navy, and or-

dered to the steamer State of Georgia. Judge Advocate General Holt. The appointment of the Hon Joseff Holt, of Kentucky, to the position of Judge Advocate Beneral of the United States army (created by Congress last winter, it will be remembered) seems to be understied to be but a il mporary one: that his services and high legal abilities may be secured to manage some important current business. We trust it will include the due investigation of all the circumstances attending the late retrograde movement of General Pork's army, which have given rise to innumerable criminations and recriminations smong the general officers of his command, hardly any one of whom fails to be aspersed by some one or other, under the influence of the epidemic of accusation which cems to pervade most things military in this quarter

Captured by the Rebels. List of officers captured by the rebels in the late batties of Friday, Saturday, and Enuday last:

Mojor Charles E. Livingston, 76th N. Y. V.; Major

Ist Michigan Cavalry, name not recollected; Captain

George A. Gerrish. N. H. Battery; Capt. J. A. Judson,

A. A. Gen. to Gen. Hatch; Capt. George S. Alcock, E.

14th N. Y. S. M.; Capt. Jas. McConnell, H., 5th N. Y.

V.; Captain C. Bord, A., 5th N. Y. V.; Captain C. S.

Montgemery, C., 5th N. Y.; Captain T. M. Howigan,

1st Michigan Cavalry; Cactain John Hisse, M., 4th

Virginia Cavalry; Lient. T. A. B. Koons, C., 56th

P. V.; Lieut. J. E. Doughty, A., 2d U. S. S. S.;

Lieut. Patrick McCleary, F., 2th N. IX. V.; Lieut.

T. P. Haviland, adjutant 12th Mass.; Lieut. S. C.

Barker, D., U. S. S. S.; Lieat. A. L. Estabrook,

A., 22d N. Y. V.; Lieut. F. Schleembach, 29th

N. Y. V.; Lieut. J. S. Baymond, 5th N. Y. V.;

Lieut. Robert. Bromley, 56th Ohlo; Lleut. C. W.

Hishtr, I. 104th N. Y. V.; Lieut. J. Davis, K., 73d Ohlo;

Lieut. F. Ferris, H. L. Cavalry; Lieut. J. Hatch, 20th

N. Y. V.; Lieut. F. Bielman, H., 1st Michigan Cavalry;

Lieut. R. J. Mockay, H., 1st Michigan Cavarry; Lieut.

A. Groffner, H., 54th N. Y.; Lieut. G. Zipp, M., 4th Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. D. F. Welle, G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.

Of the phayer Micro Challer E. Vicine and Cavalry. ties of Friday, Saturday, and Enuday last:

Of the above Mejor Charles E. Livingston and Captain J. A. Judson were paroled and sent forward with twelve hundred other priseners, arriving at Point of Rocks restorday, whence they reached this city las night. Alexandria Affairs.

From Alexandria papers of last evening we clip the

The General Hospital in this city contained fifteen

nundred and sixty seven wounded soldiers yesterday One hundred and fifty-four were admitted during the Contrabands to the number of two or three hundred a rived here last evening from the vicinity of Fredericks burg. They were a sorry-locking set, and looked as if they had lost something. Colonel CLOSE'S regiment yesterday received \$25 bounty from Captain Wood, disbursing officer, U. S. A. Large numbers of wounded Federal soldiers from the recent bettles continue to arrive here, and the hospital ere full. The house next the late residence of Rev. Mr Johnston has been taken for hospital purposes by the

Miscellaneous. within a few days. The city remains in its usual quiet. There is nothing new from the front. Everything in the military line i working well, and a feeling of security everywhere pre-A report prevailed this morning of a battle last night or yesterday afternoon near Poolosville, but nothing can e ascertained to confirm it.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels fired about twenty shot from Ball's Bluff at a little steamer, the Flying Cloud, which plies on the canal between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry. Nobody was hurt. The steamer has reurned to Washington. Major General Burnside, Captain Carlton, U. S. A. and Major Fuling, of General Sigel's army corps; were Colonel A. B. MCCALMONT, 1424 Regiment P. V. Captain J. N. Judson, of General BATCH's staff, Lieutenant Commanding United States Steamer Wachusetts, are at Kirkwood's.

The provest guard, within the last two days, have arrested about sixty officers for being in Washington, absert from their regiments, without proper passes. Mr. DREW, of Msine, a gentleman well known here, ad from the late hettle fields to which h wont in the canacity of nurse. The party to which he belonged had occasion to go with their wounded for General LEE's headquarters, who immediately gave leave for their safe transit hither. Mr. DREW saw there the famous Stonewall Jackson, who was not wounded as reported. The Confederate army (judging from camp fires) was very large. The men are coarsely but comfortably dressed, well armed, and said they had provisions enough to last for the few days that would elapse before they should take Washingson
The General Hospital at Atexandria contains fiftee hundred and sixty-seven wounded soldiers. arrived there last evening from the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Large numbers of wounded Union soldiers from the recent battles continue to arrive there.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Military Preparations for Defence.

CINCINNATI, September 8-Business is still suspended Volunteers and armed bodies of men continue to pour into the city by thousands. The city is quist, and no excitement, except that springing from the enthusiasm manifested over these arrivels. The regiments and con panies, as they arrive, are bountifully supplied with pro visions in the Fifth street Market space. A bridge of boats is being built across the river at th foot of Walnut street, which will be completed to-night. The order suppressing the Evening Times has been revoked, and the paper and ared this secret for mili The reports from Kentucky are conflicting Nothing

s known of the whereabouts of the rebels since their arrival at Paris. An order was issued this morning compelling citizer to be in their bouses at 9 o'clock P. M. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4. - The city was thrown into considerable excitement this afternoon, by rumers that Gen. Gilbert's force was attacked at noon by the rebels, near Shelbyville, about thirty miles east of Louisville. The result is unknown, but large Union reinforcements are rapidly approaching Gen. Gilbert. Several arres's of prominent Secessionists were mad here to-day. They were sent, fogether with all the poll-

tical prisoners hitherto confined here, north of the Onio. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5 .- Colonel Thomas Swords, Acintent and Quartermaster General United States army left for Cincinnati this afternoon, to assume the position of chief of the quartermasters' department on Genera All is quiet along the Ohlo river, and Louisville is safe for the present. An eminent and reliable Kentucky gentleman, arrived from Shelbyville, reports that the rebel forces went out

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA. ATTACK ON FOREST CITY.

of that place at 10 o'clock this morning, and were pro-

REPULSE OF THE INDIANS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—The Indians attacker Forest City on the 3d inst., and were repulsed. Captain Stout writes to the Adjutant General, from Intchinson, on the 3d, that he was attacked by one hundred and fifty Indians, a part being mounted. The fight leated two hours and a half, when the Indians gave way. Our loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. Capt, Stout also states that the Indians have excellent guns, were dressed partly in citizens' clothes, and rode horses. He thinks the difficulty in that vicinity will be very

Middlebury Captured by the Rebels. MEMPHIS, Sept. 5 .- A fight is reported to have taken place at Middlebury, seven miles from Bolivar, on Sunsy afternoon, lasting several hours. The town was taken by the rebels. The Federal loss was 37 killed and

wounded, and 7 taken prisoners. The robel loss was nine killed. and eight wounded. Among the rebels killed The steamer Amelia was fired into on her passage up the river from Helena by guerillas from the foot of Puck Island, killing one and wounding two. The military landed and laid the plantation waste. Fifteen prisoners were taken. The negroes on the plantation wern also brought away The Command of the Army of the

Southwest, Sr. Louis, September 5.—The Demberal, of this morning, says that the report that General Curtis has been superseded as commander of the army of the Southwest, except for a short time, at his own request, fo recover his health, is incorrect. We have authority or stating that he has never been reprimanded by the War Department, and are authorized to make this statement.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, September 4.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from Alexandria, arrived here this morning with six hundred sick and wounded soldiers on board. She went to Norfolk for coal, and from thence proceeds direct to New York. The steamships S. R. Spaulding and Ericsson are lying in Hampton Roads. About two hundred sick soldiers arrived here this morning from Washington via Baltimore.

The Rebel Pirate at Cardenas. New York, September 5.—Havana advices of the 24th ult. confirm the arrival there of the iron-clad steamer Orveso, now called the Florida, under command of the pirate Massit. She had been ordered off by the Governor General, but remained in port, alleging that she was in distrees. Three United States gunboats are waiting outside of Cardenas for her. Some two or three rebel pirate steamers had lately left Havana for parts unknown.

Military Organizations at Harrisburg. HARRISBERG, September 5 - The response, this afternoon, in this city to the problemation of the Governor was most enthusiastic. The places of business were very noon, in this city to the profamation of the Governor was most enthusiastic. The places of business were very generally closed, and the citizens, old and young, rich and poor, formed themselves into companies, and murched to the capital grounds. The Governor was loudly called for, and replied in a speech of great force and power.

Parson Brownlow, being present, made a speech, in which he said, among other things, that his information led bim to believe that the refets would cross the Potomac in great force; procure a foothold in Maryland, and strike for Hacibburg, and ultimately Philadelphia. He slee addressed an immense audience this evening in the Methodist church.

Ex Governor Potter was react at large and a large and larg lections.

The Rev. Franklin Moore then followed in a most patrictic and fervent appeal in support of the Government.

The speakers were all loudity cheered.

The drilling of companies commenced immediately and

tion to the organizations throughout the State, and many others will be ready within a few days.

Jackson at Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, September 5 .- The following items are gathered from newspapers and private sources It is believed that the rebels have crossed in some force this side of the Point of Rocks, and subsequently recrossed into Virginia, as though hesitating to make the experiment of getting a lodgment in Maryland. The rebels have thrown shells across the river at

canal boats, &c., which, however, did so damage. A man, professing to have made his escape from the neighborhood of Leesburg on Wednesday by swimming the river, arrived within our lines today. He states that Stonewall Jackson had entered Leesburg with his troops, and was pushing towards Harper's Ferry, and Longstreet, with considerable force, was marching in the same direction.

Leesburg had made their escape into Maryland. Others were captured by their Secession neighbors while making the attempt, and were thrown into Upon the receipt of the intelligence that Jackson was marching towards Leesburg rebel flags

The rebels are well supplied with artillery.

Most of the Union people about Winchester and

were displayed by many of the inhabitants, in token of their joy at his coming. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM

THE SEAT OF WAR. The Enemy Make a Crossing Below the Point of Rocks, but Withdraw

Rumored Engagement at Harper's Ferry.

Our Forces Within Striking Distance of All the Fords.

REBEL BAID AT BALL'S CROSS-ROADS.

WASHINGTON. September 5.—It is believed in military circles here that the rebels have crossed in some force this side of the Point of Books, and subsequently, for the most part, retreated back into Virginia. as though heat. tating to make the experiment of trying to get a foot-We have rumors of an engagement last evening a Harper's Ferry, which probably grew out of the fact that the rebels yesterday threw a few shells across the river at canal boats, &c , which, however, did no damage. Gen. McClelian and staff are laboring night and day with intense industry to get the whole arms soon into

the best possible condition. Large masses of our troops continue to be marche night and day to positions within striking distance of the river's fords, the delay of the rebels in making their expected effort having accorded the necessary time in which to make due preparation for their reception wherever they may appear in threatening numbers. If a battle occurs in this region shortly, the rebels must meet more than twice as many disciplined troops as were musted against them under Generals Pope and Burnside, besides the very heavy force of new levies that have been arriving here for three weeks past, by In the course of last night a small body of robe cavalry is said to have made a raid on the front, oppo-

site Ball's Cross Boads, capturing twenty-five New York

cavalry and a small train of wagons, the latter being re-

taken from them by a Federal scouting cavalry force ere they could run it off. Rumored Crossing of the Potomac. BALTIMORE, Sept. 5 .- The city has been agitated for the last twenty-four bours with a variety of rumors. stating that a force of rebels had crossed the Potoma at Roland's Ferry, the object being supposed to be to munication between the United states troops at Harper's Ferry and those at the Point of Rocks. The whole statement is now discredized, there being nothing confirmstory of the reports, and they are generally disbelieved. Force one has probably mistaken friends for enemies. This impression is confirmed by the fact tha

the railroad and telegraph wires have not been discurbed Remains of Coi. Fletcher Webster. Boston, September 5 - The remains of Col. Fletcher Webster arrived here to day. His funeral will take place on Tuesday next, with appropriate religious services after which the bedy will be conveyed to Marshfield by a military escort, and laid beside the dust of his illustri-

FROM SANTA FE.

Dissatisfaction in Colorado. KANSAS CITY, September 5 -The Santa Fe mail has been received, with dates to the 25th ult., making the trip in ten days. The mail party met quite a large number of Indians on the route, but they were all peaceable. The Santa Fe Gazette, of the 23d ult., furnishes th

rado Territorytent exists among the population of Colostration yet, but General Canby has made such a disposition of his troops as will effectually and speedily sup-press any attempt at insubordination. Two batteries of heavy artiflery arrived at Fort Union last week for this ilitary department. Mr. Maxwell has been appointed Indian Agent under the new organization for New Mexico. An attempt was made to fire Independence last night, but, through the exertions of the firsmen, the flames

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE CITY OF NEW YORK OFF CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, September 5.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th August, passed here at three c'clock this morning. The dates by the City of New York are three days inter.

The United States frigate Tuscarora had put into Falmouth and Plymouth, and had been ordered to leave mount and Firmoun, and nad peen ordered to leave without coaling or repairing.

It is reported that Garibaldi had crossed to Calabria with a portion of his followers.

The Neapolitan provinces are proclaimed to be in a state of siegs.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has declared that France intends to defend the Poye of Rome.

The City of New York has 125 cabin and 25 steerage rassengers. She has experienced strong westerly winds through the passage.

The U.S. Frigare Tuscarora,—The U.S. frigate Tuscarors but into Falmouth in the 23d of August, and was ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. She sought permission to remain and repair her damages, she being reported leaky. The authorities referred her captain to the Ministers, but it is said that the captain dectined to make any application in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of her officers went to London, but she was ordered to leave on his return, without appairs.

she was ordered to leave on his return, without repairs GREAT BRITAIN. The English journals have very little to say American affairs.
The Lordon Times tarcastically refers General Mc. Clellan to his strictures on the Allies, on the conduct of the war in the Crimea, and asks how his own pro-ceedings will stand the test of those strictures. It treats the affair of Cultures Court Have ceedings will stand the test of those strictures.

It treats the afair of Oulpeper Court House as a most signal discominate of General Pope.

The London Morning Herald denounces the continued violations of the laws of nations by the United States navy, and complains of Earl Russell's apathy.

It is announced that the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandrina of Denmark will take a lace a next suring. take place next spring. E. The new fortification works at Plymouth had been

FRANCE.

The Moniteur, in a paragraph said to be from the Imperial band, relative to Rome, says: "In view of the insolent threats and possible consequences of the demagoguic insurrection, it is the duty of the French Government, and its military honor obliges it more than ever, to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware that France does not abandon those to whom, when in danger, she extends her protection."

It was reported that preparations, both naval and military, were being made by France, in view of Italian eyenthelities. FRANCE. The Parls Bourse was declining, the Bentos closing on the 27th at 681, 60c.

It was reported that Austria and Spain had sent note:

ITALY.

Strick away by the sea.

The Bishop of Kilmore is the new Primate of Ireland.

Caribaldi and a portion of his followers got away fro Catania in two steamers, on the 25th of August, and landed at hilleto, in Calabria. anders off Catania had been arrested The naval con for nermitting their departure.

The roral authorities re-entered Catania, and captured eight hundred Garibaldians. The Meapolitan provinces were declared to be in a state of siege.
General de la Marmora has been appointed Extraordinary Commissioner at Naples, and General Cialdin, had gone to Sicily in a similar capacity.
There was great excitoment in Calabria. Several towns had pronounced in favor of Garibaldi.

Minister Ricasoli had gone to London to confer with Earl Bussell.

Garibaldi having issued a proclamation inciting the Garibaldi having issued a proclamation inclining and Hungatians to rebellion, General Klapa had issued a counter proclamation declaring the time and method in-POLAND.

The two would-be easessins of Marquis Wielopalski had been executed at Warsaw. LATEST. LIVERPOOL, August 27 .- The United States frigate Tuscarora is reported to be in a leaky condition. Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, August 27.—Cotton has again advanced, with sales on Monday and Tuesday of 28,000 bales.
Breadstuffs are declining. Provisions are very dull.
London, August 27.—Consols closed to-day at 93% of 324. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 27.—The sales of Ootton for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 28,000 bales, including 20,000 on speculation and exportation. The market was excited, with an advance of %d and \$\mathre{\pi}\$ th, closing with an upward tendency.

TRADE BEPORT.—The advices from Manchester and poor, formed themselves into companies, and marched to the capitel grounds. The Governor was loudy called for, and replied in a speech of great force and power.

Parson Brownlow, being present, made a speech, in which he said, among other things, that his information led him to believe that the rebels would cross the Potomac in great force, procure a foothold in Maryland, and stilks for Ha liburg, and ultimately Philadelphia. He sless addressed an immense andience this evening in the Methodist church.

Ex-Governor Potter was noxt called upon, and said he had joined a company, and would march to the defence of our border whenever the order should be given. He strongly urged the importance of discarding party predilections.

The Rev. Franklin Moore then followed in a most patriotic and fervent appeal in support of the Government.

The drilling of companies commenced immediately and now goes bravely on

Over 100 men are being sent from this point every day, to the old reziments.

Over 22 060 stend of arms are now ready for distribute.

Hall R R/URI.—The advices from Manchester show an excited market in cotton goods and yarns, with quotations still advancing.

BEKADS 1 UFFS.—The market is generally dull.

Bicharcoon, Spence & Oc, Washeled, Nash & Oo, Bigland, Athya & Oo, and others, report: Fieur has a gewin and choice, with a decline of 6d per bbl. Quotations will advancing.

BEKADS 1 UFFS.—The market is generally dull.

Bicharcoon, Spence & Oo, Masheled, Nash & Oo, Bigland, Athya & Oo, and others, report: Fieur has a gewin and choice, with a decline of 6d per bbl. Quotations of American range from 24 28 s. Wheat dull and declined 225d per cental; red. Western, 11se 61s 3d; white show an excited market in cotton goods and parns, with Lexnon, Wednesday.—Consols closed to day at 93% o Over 22 000 stand of arms are now ready for distribu- 93% for p AMEBISAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares 50%

@49 % discount. Erie Railroad, 30@31

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GUERILLAS IN FORCE NEAR ALGIERS. Baton Rouge in Possession of our Gunboats.

Attack on Carroliton Expected. From the New York Express, 5th. ] By the arrival of the U. S steam transport Fulton rom New Orleans, we have the following important in elligence furnished us by several of the passengers:

telligence furnished us by several of the passengers:

The recent order of Gen. Butler to the cidents to deliver up their arms to the military authorities has been evaded in thousands of instances by robels, who have hid their pieces in different parts of the city, with, apparently, the intention to use them in favor of the rebels when they should attack our army. Not one-tenth of the arms known to be in the possession of these men have been delivered. They are, however, watchef with great vigilance, and, under the strict surveillance, they cannot effect the combinations necessary to strengthen or make important their disloyed designs.

Guerillas have appeared in force a short distance from Algiers. It is stated that they sometimes come into that town in disgnice, and it is well known that the people in the neighborhood are in league with them, or at least the neighborhood are in league with them, or at least of mpathize with their movements. This report will ap-pear self-evident, when it is known that these outlaws commit few, if any, depredations on the property of the people on this reate Three days before the steamer left Gen. Butler despatched a company of soldiers to make a recomnoissance beyond Algiers The troops left early in the morning in the train, and after proceeding a short distance recel placets were seen advancing. The train was stopped and the troops alighted, and an advance party was ordered to feel their way. While engaged in this work a large force of guerillas rushed from the woods, where they were previously imperceptible, and fired, killing and wounding our pickets before they had time to exchange bullets.

Then another router work or the reversity doctors. our pickets before they had time to exchange bullets. Then another velley, came, and subsequently a deadly engagement, in which the greater part of our troops were wounted, including the officers.

One of the rebols naving spied the freman on the train, instantly discharged his piece and killed him, in the hope of capturing the party. In this effort, however, he was happily foiled. The rebels, it is said, soon afterwards retired to the weedly appreciate the decreasing retired to the woods, apparently under the impression that the company were only the advance guard of a regiment approaching—leaving the troops to return to New Orleans, with the report of the reconnoissance.

Baton Rouge, although evacuated by the main body of seldiers, is still in possession of a company of marines, under the protection of two guaboats, which are to be changed every seven days. The city has not been destroyed. Only a few houses, about twenty in number, which intercepted the range of our fortifications on the interior, have been destroyed.

Many of the p ints on the shore of the river towards.

Baton Rouge are occasionally lined with rebels, who fire effect to the woods, apparently under the impression Baton Bouge are occasionally lined with rebols, who fire on our transports whenever they are not within reach of our gunboats. The rebels have become bolder and more insolent since the departure of our army from Balon

by surplies by the foe. The first instance of their effi-ciency occurred a few days since. From the "lookout," which commanded a view of six miles, two regiments, supposed to be under Breckenridge, were seen marching towards the city cautionaly. The marines opened fire upon them, and the gunboats were preparing to join in the attack, when the enemy retired, leaving several bodies on the scene of their march. An attack was daily expected at Carrolton, and our troops were busily preparing to meet it with vigor. The forufications, built by the rebels, which line the city, are now in a state of defence, and are considered impregnable. It is reported that the rebels are massing their forces in this direction. Gen. Shepley is honrivy superintending the arrangements to give the enemy a warm recention. It is stated on the authority of one of the officers who returned in the Fulton here, that speculators have embarked on Government transports which run up and down the river, and freely sell to well-known rebels and rebel sympathizers food at exorbitant prices. Articles

Later from Havana—The Confederate War

not to be had in Secessiondom have thus been supplied by

Steamer Florida. (Correspondence of the Associated Press ] HAVANA, August 29—On the morning of the 20th inst., I received a talegram from Gardenas, saying that the night before a Confederate vessel of war had anohored in the outrance to the harbor, English built, of iron, and mounting eight guis. She came from Nassau, and reports that the has a crew of 150, men, that her name is the Ficrida, and that the is commanded by Ospt. Maffit. This vessel is none other than the Victor, lately released by the Admiralty Court at Nassau as an illegal prize. I had news of her before, and was expecting her arrival. by the Admiralty Court at Massatt as an illegal prize. I had news of her before, and was expecting her arrival. A letter from Nassau told me that the had eventy men, and that she hoped to complete her crow in Unba. Also, that Captain Semmes, who was to have command of her, had sailed for Europe, and that Captain Maffit, who formerly commanded the Crusater, was to command her instead. The first officer of the Florida formerly held the same position on board the Sumpter. The Florida is lined with iron, and is calculated to resist any ordinary thot. The news of her arrival was immediately sent from Cardenas, Ma'anzas, and Havana to our squadron nas, Maranzas, and Havana to our squadron from Usidenss, Matanzas, and Havans 10 dur buquidu at Key West, and there are now three Federal vessels of war waiting for her to make her exit from Cardenas.
The Captain General was much a moyed at her appaarance at Cardenas, and ordered her to leave at once for sea, but Captain Maffit urged that he was in distress, and came to Havana the day before restorday. There were only 600 tone of coal in Cardenas, yet the Florida has been able to get some, though I am told the captain had to pay \$22 50 a ton for it to the gas company, and the atter will replace it from this city at \$9. The Florida claims to have destroyed several America merchantmen on her way to Cardenas I doubt this.

The Captain General has ordered the naval officers at Cardenas to make a thorough search of the Florida, and if he finds any prisoners on board of her, to liberate them. The Captain General seems as if he intended to them. The Captain General seems as it he intended to act in a more honorable manner than he has done before in like cases, and promises to do all that our Government can expect. The Confederate steamers Alice, alics the Matagords, Blanche, alics, General Rusk, and the California, have recently sailed for parts unknown.

The Spanish steamer alexico left on the 21st inst., for Vera Cruz, with two hundred head of cattle, and provi-sions for the French troops at Orizaba and Vera Oruz. There is little or no news here. The rains continue. The Narrow Escape of the Baltic. DETAILS OF MUCH INTEREST. The United States transport Beltic left Norfolk o The United States transport Beltic left Norfolk on Monday morning last, having on board the 25th and 13th Begiments, in all about 1,300 troops. All went well until about 2½ P. M., when the comparative quiet and listlessness that reigned on board among all who were not see sick was suddenly interrupted by a heavy shock and a harsh grating sound beneath the vessel that, with the momentary confusion on deck and in the engine rooms, betokened that something unpleasant had occurred. Order and quiet were immediately restored by Cantain Comstock, who soon accurred the following and the filters are Comis, beforener that something unpressar has output of Order and quiet were immediately restored by Captain Comstock, who soon acquainted the officers entitled to know the worst that the good ship was hard aground on the Winter Quarter's Shoals, some fifty hive miles east and southward of Cape May, a most dangerous reaf in even commonly bad weather. At once every expedient known to nautical skill was set in operation. The pedient known to nautical skill was set in operation. The vessel drawing eighteen feet, lay over to larboard in sixteen feet of water streining and heaving badly.

The jarring of her iron work, by no meditubers, and or feliand of her iron work, by no meditubers, and or feliand of the decks of the stranded vessel, and it is probable that many a fire tellow, who had escaped the malaria of the South, and the boilets of the commy, felt old misgivings that he should yet perish near the threshold of his Northern home. Still, perfect quiet, subordination, and coolerse prevailed. Every order was e saly and promptly obeyed, and not one word of distruct or apprehension, ercaped the lips of any one am my those 1,300 men, the vest majority of whom knew nothing of the sea. All hands, under the captain's direction, worked steadily until 64 P. M., when it became evident that the ship could not be got off as she was. No resource

steadily until 6 k. P. M., when it became evident that the ship could not be got off as she was. No resource was left but to lighten htr, if possible, of passon-gers and freight. Only a sail or two could fainly be seen during the afternoon; but shortly after signals of distress were made, or about 7. P. M., a schooner ran alongside, and the state of affairs being communicated, agreed to take off some of the troops. The work of cebarkation at once began, and a tedious job it proved to be. At the first instant, when the extremely purilous condition of the vessel was made known to all, and the order to so on board the schooner was given, a slight crowding and confusion arose smong the dones throngs on deck; but Lieut. Colonel Swift, of the 25th, who has been a seafaring man, and was consequently at home in the crisis, by his coolness and determination, instantly calmed it. Stationing hims: if at the ship's side, he suthe crisis, by his coolness and determination, instantly calmed it. Stationing hims: If at the ship's side, he superintended, the transfer of the first batch of troops who were taken off, and greatly contributed to their safe transfer. About 160 of the 18th, and 800 of the 25th were got on board the schooner by 84 P. M. the wind meanwhile rising to half a gale, and blowing directly landward. After the departure of the schooner, the condition of affairs became more and wore perilous.

The night set in with high wind and a heavy, chopping sea. The steamer straiged severely, and her machinery sea. The steamer strained severely, and her machinery was much disturbed. At length the captain ordered the was much disturbed. At length the captain ordered the firing of signal guns and throwing the of rockets, and burning of blue lights. These signals were continued at brief intervals during all the dark hours, no less than 60 guns being first before morning. Meanwhile, the troops had been detailed into gangs and reliefs of 20 men each, and under the direction of their officers worked incessantly at the pumps, the coal-hole and the baggage gangways. In these toils, they were cheered and assisted by the crew of the ship, who with the zeal and skill of American seamen, gave themselves no respite all pitch long. Hundred to of American seamen, gave themselves no respite all night long. Hundreds of tons of coal, baggage, and

of American seamen, gave themselves no respite all night long. Hundreds of tons of coal, baggage, and commissary stores were, in this way, consigned to the deep and lost. The trunks, chests, camp equipage, etc., of the officers, went first, and among them everything Colonel Bryan and his steff had on board

Morning came at last, and about 7.0 clock two more schooners bore up for the steamer, and took off 500 more of the troops. The transfer was difficult, and dangerons in the extreme. Each man had to be lowered into the boats alongaide by ropes, and then, say each boat was filled, the living freight was convered to the smaller vessels. The crews of the Baltic and the schooners, manned all the boats they could launch, and the schooners, manned all the boats they could launch, and the schooners, manned all the boats they could launch, and the schooners of these alone rendered the transfer possible, as the sea was high and rough, and each loading required a tedious time. One schooner took eighty of the 25th, and fifty of the 13th, and sailed, our informant thought, for Fortress Monroe; the other took two hundred of the 25th, and was to make for Cape May Breakwater, where she was to send a boat ashore, and telegraph to Philadelphia for assistance to the Baltic.

Capt Descon, of the Thirteenth, came very near being drowned in passing from the steamer to one of the schooners. His foot slipping, he fall into the general Capt Descon, of the Thirteenth, came very near being drowned in passing from the steamer to one of the schooners. His foot slipping, he fell into the sea, and was barely rescued when sinking for the last time. After the departure of the small vessels, the work on board the steamer continued, the ship meanwhile rocking badly, and small gear snapping in all directions. The signal guns were still fired, but without success in summoning further sid. But the vessel was greatly lightened by this time, and the tide coming in full at 1 P. M., by availing themselves of every expedient, by 2½ o'clock the ship was, to the great relief of all, once more got affect. The remainder of the Baltic's voyage was pleasant, and her arrival on Wednesday has already been noticed.

Arrival of More Wounded. Steamship Atlantic, John Eldridge, commander, from disxandria, Va., September 3d, with 870 sick and counded soldiers, arrived at New York yesterday. The following is a partial list of the Pennsylvania sol-diers on board: Thomas Dimond, H, 9th. C. Almandigger, C, 75th. M. Warren, I, 110th. W. H. Harris, I. 12th H. H. Nichols, G, 40th. M. Forist, G, 100th. Joseph Lewis, I, 1st.

Elly, F, 99th Scotts Vancinan, H. 9th.
J. Stettworth, K., 40th.
Jacob Boroman, G. 46th.
Thos. Beilly, I., 98th.
J. Worlman, A., 84th.
W. Wallace, I., 110th.
J. McOarty, F., 84th.
G. Lander, G. 73d. K.,Buckley, I, 45th. Ort, G, 2d. Paner, H, 96th. William Shay, L, 95th. H. McKim, H, 2d. J. McCarty, F, 84th.
G. Lander, C, 73d.
J. White, K, 77th.
J. Joly, I, 84.
U. Fowers, C, 100th.
E. F Baldwin, D, 50th.
W. J. Shimp, A, 45th.
J. Glopslin, O, 46th.
S. A. Bu-hnell, H, 34.
John Coffill, H, 26th.
Cor. W. George, K, 2d.
G. F. Bent, B, 11th.
J. Miller, F, 99th
P. McGinger, I, 46th.
J. Harris, G, 40th.
G. Harris, G, 40th.
Williams F, 7th. Gooch, 100th. Bailey, G, 50th. M. Irwin, C, 5th. M. Shain, R, 5th. Moore, I, 3d. J. Heritage, I, 115th. G. W. Elmer, K, 124th. R. Gleman, E, 100th. Serg. Dormett. C, 8 h. D. M. Koon, 95th. J. W. Seeler, K. 115th. C. Hayne, E. 15th. W. H. Glough, B 12th. 4. Williams F, 7th.
J. Gilmore, B, 10th.
enkin Jones, C, 96th.
Brooks, A. 94th.
V. Nolden, D, 9th.
M. White, K, 9th.
J. Brockwell, F, 111th.
J. Moore, D, 110th.
F. Koler, F, 5th.
J. Alton, M, 100th.
Nøgle, C, 26th.
V. A. Brown, I, 12th.
J. W. Widger, A, 55th.
eter Jagers, D, 1st.
J. Conard, K, 2d Cav.
L. Wainwright, A, 115t. Williams F. 7th. A. Miller, C, 100th. A. Finlayers, E, 3d. I. Belly, H, 100th. C. L. Ayres, H, 40th. Ives, H, 6th. Stoddard, A, 110th. Hand, I. 88th Andrew Ster, I, 11th.
Obed Petus, P, 61st.
W. H. Power, D, 95th.
J. Ballard, I, 96th. Wesley, band, 11th.
Hart, H, 57th.
B. Stull, F, 95th.
Hooper, D, 105th. . Wainwright, A, 115th H. Eoleth G, 95th. O. H. Eoleth G. 95th: T. Fan, A. 96th. T. Kinney, C. 84th. H. Harmoning, K. 3d. Benj Kay, I. 96th. J. G. Nikel, I, 7th. C. Vordel, H., 96th. J. Johnston, E., 12th. S. Sayag, B. 109th. I. Deau, D. 2d Cavalry. S. Harrison, G. 95th. W. Hoffman, G. 12th. J. Shannon, D., 40th. J. Shannon, D., 40th. J. Sharper, K. 111th. Ashworth, 96th. M Weiser, 29th. i. M. Weiser, 29th.
A. E. Reed, A., 95th.
A. Boardman, 56th.
D. Cottricht, H., 46th.
M. Martin, F. 7th.
M. Martin, F. 7th.
R. Spcr., F., 96th.
R. Peter, E., 11th.
L. Geen, K., Sth Cavalry.
L. Coonolly, D., 95th.

W. Masterson, F, 49th.

Shannon, D, 40th.
Rogers, F, 111th.
Goodman, G, 57th.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] A HEARTY RESPONSE TO THE GOVER-NOR'S PROCLAMATION .-- The public spirit of our commnuity has been fully aroused by the advice of the Executive. On all hands we see alcouraging evidences of a generous and immediate response to the demands of the nour. The same energetic patriotism which has sent forth a gallant corps of twenty thousand soldiers to face the enemy, and which has so largely contributed to the crease of our naval force, will not be laggard in its development under present circumstances. Now that our duty is manifest, the obligations it imposes will be coolly net and fully discharged.

met and fully discussion.

In accordance with the proclemation of Gov. Curtin, Brig. Gon. A. J. Pleasonton has issued a general order, requiring the commanding officers of all regiments, battahops, etc., of the Home Guard, to take prompt and design contract their reasontive commands. tailons, etc., of the folial dustry, so take prompt and de-cisive measures for putting their respective commands in a condition of efficiency. He further urges, in the most emphatic manner, that our citizens sh selves in companies and regiments for the security of the

selves in companies and regiments for the security of the city.

The decline of the organizations formed in the early days of the war has proved most unfortunate. Their utility and general usofulness was self-evident. The organizations were the smijest of much derision and reproach on the part of these who were either too lazy to drill or too mean to purchase a uniform. However, the desirability of their complete re-establishment is now an acknowledged verity. This fact is more clearly shown if we consider the great number of active, canable officers achoveleged virity. This fact is more clearly shown it we consider the great rumber of active, capable officers and well-drilled, disciplined men who have stepped from their ranks into the volunteer service. In almost every company recruited in Philadelphia may be found a greater or less number of their members. The former members of Company A of the Home Guard Artillery, may now be found, almost exclusively, in the different corps of the army and also in the marine service, filling rositions ranging from first spream to colonel. Three notes of the army and asset the harms serves, made serves, made on the sergeant to edonel. Three of them have died on the battle-field, viz. Major John M. Gries, of the 104th Pennsylvania; Captain D. Penrose M Gries, of the 104th Pennsylvania; Captain D. Penroce Buckley, of the 6th New Jersey, and Mr J. B. Blackiston, of the Anderson Troop. The former captain of company A (Colone Chapman Biddle) now commands the 121tt Pennsylvania Regiment, and a large proportion of the officers of that regiment were members of the old company. Notwithstanding the number in active service, company A retains its organization, and yesterday met for crill, in answer to the proclamation of the Gomet for crili, in answer to the proclamation of the Go-vernor. The company, Lieutenant Lendis commanding, will meet for drill every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, and for gued crills every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, at their armory in Market street, next door to the Media depot. Respectable young men desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the infabrry tactics are advised to join, as information on this subject will doubtless soon be nade syniable and profitable. An inspection of the list of field and line, efficers who were attached to the Home Guards will satisfy any one of the good that has been and may be done by properly ostering a military spirit. Colonels Provosi, Edmaker, Gregory, Eiddle and others, now in active service, were nembers of the Home Guard and Reserves, and the rganization. The city is possessed of sufficient arms and ordnance to arm the different regiments and batteries that may report for service. The authorities have on hand 5.002 uskets; one twenty-pound battery, fully equipped four Dahgren gune: two batteries, one of twenty and one of ten-pounder guns, purchased at the Phoenixville Works, with a quantity of cavalry equipments. &c. There worse, with a quantity of cavairy equipments, e.c. There are at present only 1,000 men belonging to the four regiments of the Reserve Brigade. This number might at once be strengthened to the requisite standard. This force of 1,000 are uniformed, and have been well drilled, but, with the exception of the 1st Regiment, are not equipped with the necessary concenitants of a march to any part of the state. This neglect has resulted from a feeling that their services would never be required fur-ther than to quell local tumults. As there is, now an preent necessity for military preparation, the immediate recognization of regiments and companies will be com-menced. We suggest that the State Government should undertake the inquidation of at least a portion of the expense attending this business of organization. The items of rent, gss. &c. for the use of a building, have failen heavily upon the individual members of companies, and some remedy is needed to lighten the burden. By reference to our advertising columns may be found the proclamation of the Mayor, enjoining upon all citi-

by reterents to our avertaining commins may be conducted proclamation of the Mayor, enjoining upon all citizens, who are not members of existing military organizations, the necessity of connecting the meetwes therewith, or of assembling at the precinct houses of their respective election districts on Monday afternoon next, to adopt such meatures as may be expedient for organizing as military companies. A number of new military organizations have already been made, and arrangements have been completed for reconstring the eld armories. been completed for reopening the cld armories.

The Corn Exchange Association held a meeting yesterday morning, and commenced the arrollment of their members preparatory for daily drills. E. G. James, Esq., reported a plan of organization, and a resultion was acopted to close their places of business at 3 n clock daily. A committee from this body are now at Washington paying to the men in their regiment their extra bounty.

The employees of the firm of Schomaker & Co., planoforte menufacturers of this city, yesterday morning, organized themselves into a military company. The men were addressed by Mr. H. W. Gray, of the firm, who expressed his earnest desire that the proclamation of the Governor should be heeded, and that the men should at once enroll themselves. Mr. J. M. Frederici was called to the chair, are Mr. A. Insuguth. to the chair, and Mr. A. Languth appointed secretary. It was agreed that all in favor of the organization should enroll their names at once, when upwards of one hundred immediately signed their names. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-taws. The company will immediately proceed to elect officers and com-mence drilling daily, from 4 to 6 o'clock r. M. on the grounds adjoint g the factory of Meeers. Schomaker & Co, at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Catharine A meeting of Company E, 2d Regiment Reserve Brigade, was held last evoning at the Roard of Trade rooms, when measures were taken to immediately fill up the ranks of the company to one hundred men. Muskets and equipments will be furnished to the members A meeting of the officers, non-commissioned officers mivates, and asso late members of the lat Regiment Reserve Brigade, was held last evening, at Sausem-sirect Hall. Initiatory measures were taken for a thorough reorganization and filling up of the regiment The armory of the Hamilton Guarde, at Commissioners' Hall, West Phitadelphia, will be open every afternoon, at and from three o'clock, for the purpose of filling up the company.

the company.

The armory of Company F, 1st Begiment Gray Reserves, corner of Second and Bade susers, will be open every afternoon and evening from 3 until 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving members to reorganize the regiment for State service, under the recommendation of the Governor Drills will take place daily during those hours, under the direction of comparing officers. hours, under the direction of competent officers.

THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND.—The ollowing subscriptions were received on Friday, Sep-Wm. Beach, Sr..... \$50 M. Lewis...... 200 Charles J. Peterson.... 200 A. Nebinger, M. D. \$50 Andrew Elvins.
Rebert Nebinger 50 John Powell 5
John A. Cantrell 5 Godelb Fritz George West 1 Mrs. C. Skinner 0 FROM SECOND WARD. FROM SIXTH WARD. . H. Graham ...... 100 Altemus & Cozans .... 100 10 M. Kecly, J. S. Fisher, E. M. Harris & Co.... 10 Adams, E. D. Potis.

Adams, E. D. Potts.

100 A. Kankin, W. M.
10; Freeland, A. G. Free15 Iand, W. McKnight,
10 \$5 each.

20 Lewis Bergner, Kam50 pen & Schneider, J.
10 Annear, \$3 cach. John C. Capp...... F. M. Quicksall..... Cassiday & Ball 10 Annear, \$3 cault 10 John T. Murtan 10 Harraner & Alexander, R. Oelberman 10 A. J. Husted, \$2 each Skinner & Test 25 E. Gillard, Jos. Frith Grundy. Brothers, & Co. 50 Jones, Warner, & Co. 50 Cash from sundry perjames B. Ferree 50 sons. FROM EIGHTH WARD. Wm. Parvin ...... 25 Wm. B. Richardson Mrs. S. N. Lewis..... 25 m. Hutois...... 10 10 John Musday...... 0.50 Wm. P. Chattam.... . W. Hollinshead.... P. Petitfour.
James Maloney.....
Wm. Woif

II. Kausey..... FROM FOURTEENTH WARD. FROM EIGHTRENTH WARD. Clement Keon. 25 Jos. Gurdy, H. RowboCash. 100
Andrew Zane, Sr. 10
M. & S. C. Redpath 30
Joseph Beckhaus 25
Jacob Birely 50
Jacob Jones 25
Hall, Martin Cramp,
Tag Humphreys Con-Wm. T. Mason. John & Jos. T. Shind-Baird, E. H. Helfrich: Doughty, Mrs. H. Benner, E. Mills, C. Berryman, C. B. Beachy, F. Stretch, John L. Duff Godfrey Merzger Henry Beeker & Oo... Matthew Vandusen Joseph Paxson.....

BIMP.

Pet. Pots, H. Faunce, Jas. Souder, C. Smith, Joahua Bowers, Pe-ter McCalmot, Wm. Flick, H. Smith, Sam Price, Michael Shu-Price, Michael Shubert, Mrs. M. Faguce, Samuel Blee, B. Harrison, D. Faunce, Gao Janney, H. Caser, Franklin Knight, C. Sproel, Jacob Price, Thos. Miller, John Carr, \$1 each. Cookey, \$3 each.... 6 zy, 50 cents each...

TWENTY-FIRST WARD COMMITTEE. l. Hepburn......\$2.50 | Oash ..... RECEIVED AT INDEPENDENCE WALL, 

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- The Union Vo-ACKNOVLEDGMENT.—The Union Volunteer Befreshment Committee make the following acknowledgment, in aid of their fund: Elmira and Catawissa Railroad Company, \$20; J. Field, \$2; William Creighton, \$10; H. C. Carey, \$25; Billings Root, \$25; W. B. Lyie, \$25; W. H. Newbold, Son, & Aertaon, \$25; E. W. Clark & Co., \$25; John A. Brown, \$25; Wood & Perot, \$25; James Roe, \$5; F. P. \$5; E. Wallec, M. D.; contributions at the Broad Top Mountain House, \$66 75; John Heman, \$5; Mrs. Griffith, \$5; W. Jenison, \$5; second contribution of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, \$50; Alfred Fither, \$29; Phuladelphia Centributionship Insurance Company, \$100: Navigation Company, \$50; Alfred Fither, \$29; Philadelphia Centributionship Insurance Company, \$100; Singleten A. Mercer, \$25; Clerks in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, \$12; George But, \$5; George Massoy, \$5; J. E. Ashmead, \$5; Wellings, Coflin, & Co., \$25; Bm H. & Co., \$1; J. A. White, \$5; Abraham Baker, \$25; Richard Middleton & Co., \$5; Mrs. William Mocoslockat, \$2; Philadelphia Club Honse, \$200; J. W. H.) zer, \$5; Samuel-Wilcax, \$5; E. Scott, \$60 cents; Robert Massey, \$20; A. Rowland, \$5; Welliam W. H.) zer, \$5; Samuel-Wilcax, \$5; E. Scott, \$60 cents; Robert Massey, \$20; A. Rowland, \$5; Welliam W. Juvenal, \$25; James B. Townsden, \$21; William W. Juvenal, \$25; James B. Townsden, \$21; William W. Juvenal, \$25; James Jeanes, \$30; D. W. O'Brien, \$25; Mrs Mary Henderson, \$10; N. P., \$1; James Moore, \$50; James, Kont, Santee, & Co., \$50; Martin Landenberger, \$150; Newburyport (Mass.) Prospect-street Sabbath School, R. Campbell pastor, Capt. Bailey superintendent, large lot of sundries for slek and wounded soldiers; cash, \$27.

AN UNGRATEFUL SWINDLER .- Com-AN UNGRATEFUL SWINDLER.— Complaints have been made by a number of our citizens with regard to certain individuals receiving money from the fund. for the relief of the families of volunteers, who are not in any way entitled to aid from the city. We here give a case in point. An old lady residing in the typer section of our city had two sons enlisted in the aimy. Of course, she applied to the relief committee and obtained a certain sum per week to procure necessaries for the family. A few months since one of her sons returned home sick with fever. He had obtained his discharge. He is now acting as nurse in one of our military hospitals. The other son shortly afterwards returned in the same condition as his brother, and circulated reports, around the neighborhood that the soldiers were but half fed; that they were treated like hogs; and other reports of a rimilar character. He is now working at his daily avocation. Although both of her sons are now daily employed, still she obtains her weekly stipend from the city, and when she sees a new recruit she generally remarks; there goes another poor soul to be starved to death.

FRAUD BY A DEMOCRATIC ASSESSOR. FRAUD BY A DEMOCRATIC ASSESSOR.

—It has recently been discovered that in the assessment taken in the Fifth ward, in the early part of the year, great fraud has been practised. Over one thousand names of persons, mere than resided in the ward, were returned by one of the assessors. The fraud was detected by the other assessor assisting in the work, and he has refresd to sign the returns, which must be done before they can be filed in the City Commissioners' office. An elternate writ of mandamus has been served against the assessor who refused to sign the fraudulent papers, and the case comes up before the Court of Ommon Pleas to day. The Fifth ward, which is Denocratic, would, according to this assessment, be entitled to an extra councilman.

MILITARY MATTERS,-The Merchants Regiment, Col. Johnson, has had their time extended twenty days. They have six full companies in the interior of the Side.

The second draft of 271 men left the new barracks
yesterday afternoon. The whole six hundred would have
been sent away to day but for the difficulty in making
out the descriptive and muster rolls, which is a vary
tedious operation, and involves a great amount of laye.

Another great difficulty experienced is the cardiga

Another great difficulty experienced is the cateless manner in which the names of recruits are taken by s. RUSH'S LANCERS.—This famous Philadelphia regiment of Lancers is now recruiting in our city. Sergeant John Fox, of Company A, has opened a recruiting station at Jones' Hotel, Chestaut street, above Sixth. Our Philadelphia young men desirous of joining a crack regiment of horse have now the opportunity of a crack regiment of norse have now the opportunity of being officered by compelent commanders. (In the was for some years captain of the old Philadelphia Grays, and is a West Yoint graduate. He is highly spoten as a well-disciplined tactician in all the tactics pertaining to the battle-field, including infantry, artillery, and cavalry practice. Eighty-five dolars cash is given to seeh recruit before leaving the city. Many was join this regiment may have the pleasure of mesting old accommitmence in its ranks.

CORONER'S INQUEST .- The Coroner held an inquest lest evening on the body of Bernard Murphy, who died at the Almshouse on Thursday. The evidence taken showed that Murphy was in Lufferti's tavern, at Thirty-first and Market Streets, on Sunday evening last. Wm. McKinney came in and said that in tavern, as, Intervance and leaders and sunday evening last. Was, McKinney came in and said that he was going to hit Murphy when he came out, as Marphy had once errected him whist on the police force. When Murphy went out, McKinney struck at him, and the former ran into a house kept by Mrs. Hammins. Moster of the many waited till he came cut, and then knocked him down. He remained insensible till his death. The investigations of the contract o down. He remained insensible till his death. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death

A BRIGADE OF EXEMPTS.- A meet-A BRIGADE OF EXEMPTS.—A meeting of citizens was held last svening, in the third story of Spring Garden Hall, for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of a brigade of volunteers over forty-five years of age. Among the gentioned present were Messus. John Q. Ginnodo, J. R. Fishigm. Hon. Jacob Broum, and a number of prominent citizens. Professor Allen, of Girard College, was selected to preside, assisted by several vice presidents and secretaring. After a short conference, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesdey ovening next.

THE NEW TROOP .- Captain W. H THE NEW LANGE Staff, California Regiment, formerly of Col. Baker's staff, California Regiment, It is is recruiting for a mounted independent company. I to be called the Bussell Troop, in honor of the adju-general of Pennsylvania. He expects to have company full in a few days. PRESENTATION .- Mr. Jas. A. Yeates.

table to Collis' Zonaves, was last evening presented with a handsome revolver by his former associated. Teagift was presented by Mr. D. M. Blackburn, and acknowledge. edged by Mr. Yeates in a neat speech STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT. Thomas & Son's second fall sale, 9th instant. See

advertisements, auction head, and pamphlet onto logues, issued to-day. LETTER FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, September 5, 1882 The friends of General McDowell-and their name h egion—are aroused on account of the efforts that are being made to traduce him. It is well known here that General McDowell has every incentive to not in behalf of the Union, and no reason whatever to do one act that would be calculated to further the interests of the Southern rebels. It is believed that all charges mais against him are untrue. McDowell is known to be a faithful general to the extent of his ability and his orders, and his friends here are determined to stand h

An interesting altercation took place as two ago, between City Judge McOunn and a Fifth Avernue citizen, at Delmonico's up-town selecti. The man nue citizen, at Delmonico's up-town saloba. The unnamed gentleman, it appears, was sitting at the back of the Judge, and was denouncing Horaco Greeley fr writing a letter to the President, in unmeasured terus, when the Judge tursed round and saked him if he kass what he was saying. "I do," rejoined the gentlema; "what have you got to say abeut it?" The Judge, rishe from his seat and raising his hand, said, "I have had say about it," at the same time striking the gentleman a heavy blow upon what the Judge called 'his scoting the Judge says he was very angry; "aff.r Greeley his always been my friend; he is an benest men, and I wan not hear him slandered." The Judge said this was he ond of the affair. d of the affair The funeral of Gen. Kearney will take place at Trigic Ohurch to morrow.

Although every exertion is being made in every extion of the State to fill up the State's quota before the time for deafting shall arrive, still it is quite certain it will be necessary to enforce the order in this city. B cruiting here is very brisk, but it will have to increase thresfold in order to complete the quota of this city before the middle of the present month. The 12th Regiment New York Militia has voluntaria o remain in the United States service at Harper's Ferr, or class here, till the 15th October. Their services his been accepted.

Another meeting of the war committee was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at two o'clock the afternoon, Mayor Opdyke in the chair. Prosper M. #a. more, Charles Gould, and Nehemiah Knight, just refered from the Convention of New England Governors, Providence, R. I., made a report of the transactions.

The United States steam transport Fulten, Capa Wotton, arrived this morning from New Orleans, was port she left on the 28th of August, with sick and port she lett on the 20th of Angues, with sick and as charged soldiers from the Department of the Gulf. Its steamer Ocean Queen left New Orleans on the moting of the 27th for Pensacola.

The United States bankery Commission steamer hanchee, Captain Garten, arrived at this port this moifing bound to Portsmouth Greve, R. I. She has on bur four hundred and sixty-two sick and wounded collections that the port the state of the collection of the m the Alexandria heapitals, in charge of Dr. McKee. Put into this port for a supply of coals. have no list of her passengers.

The schooner Etna. Captain Cooper, arrived this maing, from Hayana. Captain O reports that a rune to reached Havana, that an iron-clad steamer had see at Cardense, and had captured four vessels, but the vana papers, of the 24th August, do not mention it. Etns has been sent back to the lower quarantine.

The following were the sales of stocks at the exposed to day:

8000 U S 6's '81 coup. 99% | 1000 American Gold. 18 5000 NY C Bdg 76 . 111 50 do do ... 133400 Pitts F W & 7 Islus 2 do du III Ceut Sco. 6000 Pitts F W & C 2d 812 109 do Cleve & Tol. 10010 do do do ... 813 300 do do do ... 813 100 do Cb & Bock L 5600 Chi & N W 2'd 29 100 do do ... 863 8

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 162 A large demand for gold on the street to-day held the country, requiring specie at the best figure, risk the market up, and, consequently, during the day or as 119 was paid. The ruling rate, however, was 115 at which the market closed with rather a firm lead Old demands were steady at 10% 2108 %, with large tra actions. Money continues in rather more active dead at 405 on call and 506 on good securities. The Sta market was dull and inactive, and a slight decline in of the fancies is to be noted. Reading secticed & let Island %, Catawissa preferred %. North Pennsylva was firm at 9%, Elmira at 13. Pennsylvania Balai also suffered a fell of % during the day, opining & br than yesterday. Beaver Meadow was firm at the change. State fives were steady at yesterday's are 89%. City sixes declined %. Government securit were heavy, sixes 1881 selling down to 99%, a less hids for seven-thirties falling off 1 4P cent. Personal first mortgages were firm at 105%; second d.f. vanced k. Senbury and Eric gevens sold at 191 considerable advance. Alleghany Valley Kit at 73%: Camden and Amboy fives 1863 sold stp Passenger Ballways were more in demant. Gar College sold at 23%. Second and Third streets add K. The others remained the same as before and Bank of Northern Liberties brought 60; Manufacture and Mechanics', 23%; Girard, 39%. . The market of

beavy, with an apathetic feeling. Drexel & Co. quote: New York Exchange.....paral Hr Boston Exchange pare 1 1878
Baltimore Exchange pare 1 5
Gold pare 1 1886 2 18
Old Demand Notes 5 1872
Seven-Thirties 107210
Mesers M. Schultz & Oo quote foreign exchange the steamer Washington, from New York, as follows Antwerp, 60 days sight......4f.35 Leipsic, 60 days sight.... Berlin, 60 days sight .............. The Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Passenger Ba Ocmpany have declared an extra dividend of one per share, payable on demand. The following is the amount of coal transpor Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Eastrovice

week ending Wednesday, Sept. 3, and since Janu Previously. 58,960 The inspections of Flour and Mest in P during the week ending September 4, 1562, w follows: Barrels of Superfine

Condemned.... Total....

### US 68 751 ... . 99 % 09 % Listand B...
US 77 73 10 W 102 ... Leb Cl & Nx dv
Philada 6s ... 97 % Le Cl & Nev 80 Philada 6s new 101 % 101 % N Penna B...

Philada 6s new.101 1 101 1 N Fenna B. 77
Penna 6s. 89 1 89 1 N Pa R 6s. 70
Reading Res. 29 2 29 1 N Pa R 102. 70
Read m 6s 80 43.103
Reading bús 170.100
Read m 6s 16s 90 1 Fr & South k B. 35
Penna R 1 m 6s. 105 1 Fr & South k B. 35
Penna R 1 m 6s. 105 1 Race V ine st R 10
Morris Col Con. 43
Morris Col Con. 43
Morris Col Pref. 16
Sch Nav Stock. 4 2 Chest & W exist Sch Nav Stock. 4 2 Chest & W exist Sch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 8ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 4 14 Arch St ox div. 9ch Nav Stock. 9ch Nav