Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

JAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBRERS DRY GOODS. Hot. 289 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE

BACE, PHILADELPHIA, re now open their usual LANGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FORKIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, them which will be found a more than usually at-LADIES' DRESS GOODS: Also, a full assortment of MERRIMAUK AND COCHECO PRINTE, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS, IMPORTORS AND JOBBERS OF SILK

FANOY DRY GOODS. are now opened an entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOOK, IN INGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS. WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., hich they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and didt the attention of the Trade. ARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Hot. 617 UHBSTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

FALL IMPORTATION OF SILK AND FANOY

PRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

LINENS EMBROIDERIES, &c. BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

au11-8m \* SHOE-FINDINGS. INEN MACHINE THREADS, BEST QUALITY. One and Two-Ounce Spools, SHOE THREADS. OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FOR HARNESS MANUFACTURERS. ACHINE SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND LAING & MAGINNIS, Shoe FINDERS. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET

LOOKING GLASSES. AMES S. HARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTARS 0# Looking Glasses. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS. PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES. BIG CHESTNUT STREET! PHILADELPHIA

CABINET FURNITURE. & J. ALLEN & BRO. CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT

PUPERIOR FURNITURE

ALWAYS ON HAND. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES, MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, Inaction with their extensive Cabhiet Bigsiness, are manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ORN & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. pronounced by all who have used them to be he quality and firstsh of these Tables the manu-la refer to their numberous patrons throughout on, who are familiar with the character of their

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, At LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES. BROTHER,
Inporters, 824 CHESTRUT Street, below Fourth. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. ARTIN & QUAYLES TATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS M M P O R T U M SO. 1025 WALNUT STREET, 11.1919

BELOW BLEVENCE, PHILADELPHIA. AUTION Well-carned reputation of FAIRBANKS SCALES

MASSE is now forming a class, of between twelve and twenty boys, to receive instruction in FRENOH, by the oral method. The course will consist of sixteen lessons, of an hour said a half each, four lessons a week, and in the afternoon. Terms, 34 00 for the course. He will constantly converse with his classes, and afford every facility for attaining a thorough colloquial knowledge of the language. Prof. M. has matured his new sistem by which those having a valight knowledge of the French language may make rapid improvement, without devoing to the study any other time than the hour passed with the teacher. References: Rev. Bishop W. B. Stevens, D. D., Prof. H. Coppée, of Penna. University, Charles Short, Esc. Apply at his residence; 111 South THIRTEENTH street. in hideson the makers of imperiod balances to offer in "FAIRBANKS" SOALES," and jurchaser hereby, in many instances, been subjected to fram Position. FAIRBANKS SOALES are may only by the original fiventors, E. & T. FAIR-Rg & QO., and are adapted to every branch of the best, where a correct and durable flories is required. PAIRBANKS & BWING,

Respectin the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S.

Avenue, York Boad Station, N. P. R. E., seven miles from Philadelphia,
The Third Term of Miss CARR'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at the above beautiful and healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY healthy location, will commence on the second MONDAY of September.

The number of pupils being limited to fifteen, the establishment has as much of the freedom of a home as consistent with mental improvement. Exercises in the Gymnasium and open air are promoted, for which the extensive grounds afford full opportunity.

Olreulars un be obtained at the effice of Jay Cooke & Combancers, 148 South, Third street, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakstriven post office, Montgomery county, Pa.

MASSE AND MILLE. MO-MASSE AND MILLE. MO-MIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG HAD ISS. No. 111 Bouth THETEENTH Street, will record on WED-NESDAY, September 10th, Philadsiphia. For Circulture, apply at the above number. OTTON BAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAR, of all numbers and finings.

VAR, of all numbers and finings.

PARTY: Duck Awning Twilling and descriptions, for the control of the cont

au26-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

WOLSIEFFER BROTHERS' MU-

VV SICAL ACADEMY, No. 507 MARSHALL St. Terms \$25 per year. Classes now forming. su21-lim\*

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN

Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER let.
au26-2m\* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1625 CHEST NUT Street, will reopen on WEDDNESDAY, 10th Seatchpher.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACA-DEMY, LOUST Street, west of Sixteenth, has reopened for the Eleventh Session. J. ANDREWS

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, NO.

D. 903 CLINTON Street, established by Professor C. D. OLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Session commences September 8th. PLINY FABLE CHASE.

THOS. BALDWIN'S ENGLISH AND

L CLASSICAL SCHOOL for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH streets, will reopen September 1st. an%5-1m\*

TIOS MARY Et. 17 NOTE WITH reopen her BOARDING and DAY SOHOOL, for Young Ladies, 1841 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, SEPTEMBER 8th. au12-tocl\*

VOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE—

(With Preparatory Department attached) S. E. corner of DILLWYN and GRHEN. Fall Term commences the 8th of Ninth Month (September.) For Circulars apply at 870 North SIXTH Street.
an19-1m\*
E. PAXSON, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

THURSDAY, will reopen at 1112 MARKET Street, on

RAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORRISTOWN, Pa., for Young Men and Boys,
will commence SEPTEMBER 29.
sc4.22t\* GEORGE A. NEWBOLD, Principal.

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S

LVI. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1816 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 17th.

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. School for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND LATIN

D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen

MARKET street, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. au18-1m\*

TNSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS,

Deen, or may be given, to the Teacher and the Taught.

ANNE DICKSON,

GLENWOOD ACADEMY FOR

DI BOYS.—The above institution will re-open on the 16th of 9th mo. (September.). For particulars, apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Principal, au28-1m Del. Water Gap, Monroe county, Pa.

SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY

Located within one mile of the village of Darby, accessible half hourly from the city, will open on the 29th of 9th mo. (September.) For circulars, address au28-1m\*

JOSIAH WILSON, Darby, Pa.

A BAUHMANN, TEACHER OF the PIANO, ORGAN, MULODEON, and VIO-LIN, will resume the duties of his profession SEPTEM-BEE 1st, NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, 624

THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND

MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE—A Select School

for Boys—No. 28. WEST PENN SQUARE, BEOPENS SEPTEMBER 1st. JOSEPH DAVISON, ap26-1m\* Principal.

ENGLISH, OLASSICAL, AND MA-

treet. The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY,

ptember 3.
william fewsmith, M. A.

THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS.

BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1708 WALNUT Street, will re-open on WEDSEBDAY, September 10th.

I'N GLISH AND CLASSICAL

SUHOOL.—The School of the subscriber, in Simes' Building; TWELFTH and OHESTNUT Screets; will re-open on MONDAY, the 8th of September.

OHARLES SHOET, A. M.

CCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS L R. MAVER isprepared to receive one or two classes of Young Legies, at 1037 WALNUT street, commencing September 15th. Circulars may be ob-

nmenoing September 15th. Circulars may be ned, previous to the 35th, at 1020 RAUE street. e8 1m\*

INDEN HALL MORAVIAN FE-MALE SEMUNARY, at LIVIZ) Laucaster county, Penna, founded 1794, affords, superior advantages for thorough and accomplished Female education. For circu-lers and information apply to Mesers. JOBAN & RECOUNTY AND CHARLES SUPERIOR Philadelphia, or to Bay Will REICHEL Phindial.

o Rev. W. U. REICHEL, Principal, ango.am

CPRING GARDEN ACADEMY FOR

VOUNG MEN AND BOYS, N. E. oor EISHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—The NISTH Scholastic Year, begins MONDAY, September Sth. Publis prepared for College and business. Circulars may be found at the Academy.

Rev. A. B. BULLIONS, Principal.

PRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL for Girls will open its Fall session on Second day,

Beferences: James Mott, Philadelphia; Anne Churchman, 905 Franklin street, Philadelphia; C. N. Peirce, 501-North Seventh street, Philadelphia; Henry W. Ridgypy, Crosswicks, New Jersey; David J. Griscom, Woodbury, New Jersey. For circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Principal, Bristol, Pa. 1923-2m\*

TERMANTOWN INSTITUTE.-

The duties of this School will be resumed on MON-DAY, September 1st, 1862. For further particulars, apply to WM.H. MCRADDEN. Principal, Residence, South side of RITTENHOUSE Street. fifth house west of GREEN.

HOME STUDY FOR LADIES Cless in Philotogy, History, Mental Philotopy, History, Mental Philotophy, and English Literature, to meet twice a week, commencing

Cross in Thinday, a start, twice a week, commencing October 6th. Circulars at 908 CLINTON Street, at 8-1m . PLINY FARLE ORASE.

TROY FEMALE SEMMARY.—

This Institution offers the accumulated adventages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to auxiliary and the course of useful and u

HOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR

YOUNG LADIES, located on the Bristol-Turn-pike, 8 miles from Philadelphia and 2 from Tacon . The

A circular, containing terms, references, &c., can be

btained by application to the
jyl4-8m\* Misses CHAPMAN Principals.

THE BEST PROVIDED SCHOOL

IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Scientific and lassical Institute, CHESTNUT Street, N. W. cor. of

Chashcat institute, Units Five Greet, W. W. of, of Twelfth st., re-opens on MONDAY, Sept. 8th. In no other school of our country have so great pains been taken to provide everything requisite for the complete and thorough education of Boys and young men in all de-partments of learning. Entrance on Twelfth st.

YAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, MAR-

Classical, and Military Day and Boarding—will reopen September 1.

"THE SAUNDERS CADETS" will

as heretofore/retotys, the best of Military Instruction one hour daily. Address.

This well-established and flourishing Institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy. Railroad, 12 hours ride from Philadelphia. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vecal and Instrumental Music. French is taught by a native and analysis.

Music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the samily. For catalogues, address

Bev. JOHN H. BRAKELBY, A. M.,

TILLAGE-GREEN SEMINARY

A select BOARDING SCHOOL, near MEDIA,
Pennsylvania. Thorough, course in Mathematics, Classics, English Studies, &c. Book-Keeping and Offyil Engineering taught. Exercises in Military Tacities.
Seventh year begins September 1st.
Boarding, per week. 32.25
Tuition, per quarter. 6.00
For information, address
Bey. J. HERVEY BARTON, A.M.,
by 23.9m VILLAGE GREEN, Penn's.

LADIES, No. 1827 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadel-

phia.
The regular course of interaction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin if required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
The Scholastic year commences September 15th, and closes July 1st.

oses July lat.
For circulars and particulars, Sprin to
au15-2m\* MADAME D'HERYLLLY, Principal.

DRENCH LANGUAGE. PROF.

INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTON

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

oses July lat.

DEMALE COLLEGE,

North ELEVENTH Street.

BACHMANN, TEACHER OF

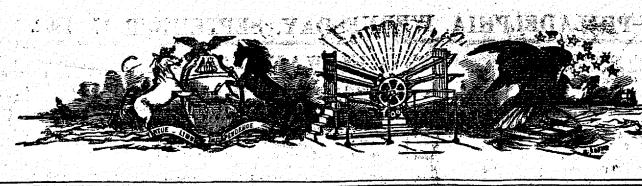
an20-1m\*

108 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

E. PAXSON, Principal.

WM. 8. 000 LET. ...

TISS MARY E. THROPP WILL



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1862.

WAR POLICIES—STATE INVA-SION.—THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY does not charge estra premium to Polloy-holders who may be called out to protect the State from invasion.

War permits issued on usual terms to persons who may enter the service of the United States. Payment of remium made to suit the convenience of the insured. Capital, upwards of \$2,000,000
WILLIAM GETTY, Agent and Att'y,
425 OHESTNUT Street,
sol6 5t
Philadelphia Bank Building. ge16 5t

BOF PETNS VANIA —A Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, October let. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor E. SPEN-ORB MILLER, in the usual Lecture Boom, at 8 o'clock sep8.tool

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Lis accordance with a Resolution —In accordance with a Resolution adopted by a Convention of Delegates of the National Union Party, from 22d, 23d, and 25th wards of the city of Philadelphia, and from Bucks county, held at Doylestown, on the 17th of June last, the legal voters attached to said organzation will meet in their respective election divisions in aid wards, on SATUBDAY, the 20th day of September islu wards, on September, the 20th day of September, 1862, between the hours of 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M., o elect delegates, by general ticket, to represent said wards in the Congressional Convention, to be held at Doylestown, on the 2:d inst. The 22d ward will elect twelve delegates; the 23d ward will elect twelve delegates; the 25th ward will elect nine delegates. By orde

EDWIN T. CHASE, B. B. MEARS, CHABLES B. ENGLE, ALFRED C. HABMER, FREDERICK EMHARDY. Delegates from 22d ward. WATSON CONLY, JOSEPH METCALFE, EDWARD BORIE,
Delegates from 23d ward.
THOS DICKSON,
JOSEPH BOUCHER,

GEORGE A. REES. Delegates from 25th ward. self mws3t ENGLATER SOUTH OF THE OWN THE STATE OF THE S STATE OFFICERS. Auditor General.
THOMAS E. COCHRAN. CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

ALEXANDER HENRY. WILLIAM B. MANN. F. CARROLL BREWSTER. City Controller.

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL.

Receives JAMES C. KELOH. thonotary of Court of Common Pleas. FREDERICK G. WOLBERT.

JOHN GIVEN. nd District—CHARLES O'NEILL. Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY. Second District—JACOB E. BIDGWAY.
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL. Fourth District—GROUGE CONNEIL.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—WM B. FOSTER.
Sécond District—MOBTON A. EVERLY.
Third District—HOMAS T. WILLS.
Fourth District—SAMPEL J. REA. Fifth District—JOSEPH MOORE, Sixib District—CHABLES M. CLINGAN. Seventh District—THOMAS COOHBAN. Eighth District—JAMES N. KERN. Ninth District-JOHN A. BURTON. Tenth District—S. S. PANUOAST. Eleventh District—FBANKLIN D. STERNER. Twelfth District—LUKE V. SUTPHIS.

Twelith District—LUKE V. SUTPHIS.
Thirteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE
Fourteenth District—ALEXANDER CUMMINGS. Fifteenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Eixteenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Seventeenth District—CHABLES F. ABBOTT. MILITIA DRAFT. NOTICE TO ENROLLED CITIZENS. sylvania to superintend the Drafting of Militia, will hear FIRST AND FOURTH WARDS.

Monday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Pecincts of First Ward. Tuesday, Sept. 16th—5th, 6th, 7th, and Precincts of First Ward. Cirst Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 47th—9th, 10th, and 11th Precincts
of First Ward, and 9th and 10th of Fourth Ward.

Thursday Sept. 18th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of

Friday, Sept. 19th-5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of Fourth Ward.
THOMAS DALLAS, Commissioner,
South Broad street,
between Shippen and Fitzwater streets.
Hoggs from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 o'clock P. M. SECOND AND THIRD WARDS.

The Frechots.

Thursday, Sept. 16th. 5th. 6th. 7th, and 18th Prechots.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th.—9th, 10th, and 11th Precincts.

Thursday, September 18th.—Third Ward.—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts. Friday, Sept. 19th-5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts. E. G. WEBB, Store in Moyamensing avenue, second house below Hours from 9 A. to 1 P. M., and 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

Monday, Sept. 16th—1st and 2d Precincts of Fifth
Ward; 1st and 2d Precincts of Sixth Ward.
Tuesday, Sept. 16th—3d and 4th Precincts of Fifth:
Ward; 3d and 4th Precincts of Sixth Ward.
Wednesday, Sept. 14th—5th and 6th Precincts of Fifth
ward; 5th and 6th Precincts of Sixth Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th—7th and 8th Precincts of Fifth
Ward; 7th and 8th Precincts of Sixth Ward.

BEFJ. GERHARD, Commissioner,
N. W. corner Fourth and Walnut.

Hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 2. M. to 6 P. M. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.
Menday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, and 3d Precincts of the Tuesday, Sept. 16th-let, 2d, and 3d Precincts of the Eighth ward. Wednesday, Sept. 17th—4th and 5th Precincts of the Seventh ward. Thursday, Sept. 18th—4th, 5th, and 6th Precincts of

he Highth ward.
Eriday, Sept. 19th—6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the Seventh ward.
SAMUEL BELL, Jr., Commissioner. No. 268 South Sixtenth street, second deor above Spruce; hours from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6 o'clock. NINTH AND TENTH WARDS. Monday, Sept. 15th—The 1st and 2d Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and the 1st and 2d Precincts of the Tenth ward. Tuesday, Sept. 16th—The 3d and 4th Precincts of the Ninth Ward, and the 3d and 4th Precincts of the Tenth

Ward.

Ward. No. 108 N. Tenth street. Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. ELEVENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS

Monday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 8d, and 4th Precincts Eleventh Word Tuesday, Sept. 16th—let, 2d, and 3d Precincts Sixteenth Ward. Wednesday, Sept. 17th-5th, 6th, and 7th Precincts

Thursday, Sept. 18th-4th, 5th, and 6th Precincts Sixemin ward. Friday, Sept. 19th—7th and 8th Precincts Sixteenth, id 8th Precinct Eleventh Wards. LUDLAM MATTHEWS, Commissioner, At Abel Lukens', Third Street, above Willow. TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS. Monday, Sept. 15th—1str and 2d Precincts of Twelfth Ward, and 1st and 2d, Precincus of Thirteenth Ward. Tuesday, Sept. 16th—3d, and 4th Precincts of Thirteenth Ward, and 6th and 7th Precincts of Twelfth Ward.

ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th—7th and 8th Precincts of Thirteenth Ward, and 3d and 4th Precincts of Twelfth Ward. Ward,
Thursday, Sept. 18th—5th Precinct of Twelfth Ward,
and 5th and 6th Precincts of Thirteenth Ward.
O.S. GROVE, Commissioner, WASHINGTON HALL, corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS.

Monday Het, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of the Four-senth Ward.
Triegfly—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the Four-annth Ward. Wednesday—lat, 24, 34, and 4th Precincts of the Fif-teenth Ward. Thursday—5th, 6th, and 7th Precincts of the Fifteenth ward. Friday—8th, 9th, and 10th Precincts of the Fifteenth Ward.
THOMAS W. PRICE, Commissioner,
Northeast corner, of Broad and Syring Garden steect.
From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., and 7 SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WAS DS.

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WAM DS. Monday, Sept. 15th—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of the Seventeenth Ward.

Threeday, Sept. 16th—5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the Seventeenth Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th—9th and 10th Precincts of the Seventeenth Ward, and 1st and 2d Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward.

Thursday, Sept. 18th—3d, 4th, and 5th Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward.

Friday, Sept. 19th—5th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of the Eighteenth Ward. Eightsenth Ward JAMES BELL, Commissioner, No. 1347 N . Front st., from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M. NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

NINETEENTH AND-TWENTIETH WARDS.
Monday, Sept-19th-let, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of
Nineteenth Ward.
Tuesday, Sept. 16th-let, 2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of
Twentieth Ward.
Wednesday, Sept. 17th-5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of Nineteenth Ward.
Thursday, Sept. 18th-5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of I wentieth Ward.
Friday, Sept. 19th-9th Precinct of Nineteenth Ward,
and 9th, 16th, and 11th of the Twentieth Ward,
and 9th, 16th, and 11th of the Twentieth Ward.

Hall of the Uchecksink Hose Company, Germantown
contic opposition Norris street.

Cince—8 42,2 A.M., 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. TWENTY TRETAND WENTY BECOND WARDS.
Monday, Sept. 15th 18th 20, 90, 4th, 5th, 5th, and
Ith Precincts of the Twenty second Ward, at house on
Main street, two doors above Armelti from 3.4. M. to 6 Tuesday, Sept. 18th—8th and 9th Precincts of same Tuesday, Sept. 16th—3th and 3th Precincts of sameward, from 8 to 12 A. M.

Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 16th—1st. Precincts of the Twenty-first ward, at the Masonic Hall, Manayunk, from 2 to 6 P. M.

Wednesday, Sept. 17th—2d, 3d, and 4th Precincts of same ward, at same place, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Thursday, Sept. 18th—5th, 5th, 2th and 8th Precincts of same ward, at same place and hours.

BEEJ B. MEARS, Commissioner.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FIFTH WARDS.
Monday-Sept: 15-1st, 2d, and 3d Precincts of Twentythird Ward. third Ward.

Tuesday, Sept. 18—4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Precincts of Twenty third Ward.

Wednesday, Sept. 17—9th Precinct of Twenty-third Ward.; Istand-2d Precincts of Twenty-fifth Ward.

Thursday, Sept. 18—4th and 5th Precincts of Twenty-fifth Ward.

Friday, Sept. 19—5th and 6th Precincts of Twenty-fifth Ward.

AMOS A. GREGG, Commissioner.

Walton's Hotel, Frankford, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD,
Menday, Sept. 15—1st and 7th Precincts.
Tuesday, Sept. 16—2d and 8th Precincts.
Wednesday, Sept. 17—3d and 5th Precincts.
Thursday, Sept. 18—4th Precincts.
Friday, Sept. 18—4th Precincts.
Friday, Sept. 10—8th and 9th Precincts.
WM. STOKES, Commissioner.
At Commissioner's Hall ? hirty-seventh and Market streets, from 8 A. M. to 6.P. M.
Roy further agriculars, refer to posted handbills. For further particulars, refer to posted handbills.

The state of the s

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1862.

LETTER FROM CHAMBERSBURG. The Occupation of Hagerstown-Chambersburg and Greencastle under Martial Law-The Cumberland Valley Safe-

ing at Harper's Ferry.

Arrival of Infantry and Artillery-Fight-

Special Correspondence of The Press. CHAMBERSBURG, September 13, 1862. A particular friend of mine having just run the blockfrom Hagerstown, I hasten to communicate respect ing affairs there-my intelligence being up to 5 o'clock The place is held by two rebel corps d'armée, under Generals Toombs and Longstreet—Jackson having left for the Potomac at Williamsport yesterday morning taking with him a considerable amount of artillery Toombs is encamped in the woods and grounds adjoining the entrance of the Franklin Railread, in Hagerstownon the spot where Captain Doubleday had his three nonths men; Longstreet occupies General Negley's old amp ground, southeast of town, on the Erederick turnpike. The men "lay around loose" about their fires,

ontrast with the Federals, their officers do not rendez vous at the hotels, but remain with the men, and dress so much like privates as to be only distinguishable by the No Confederate flag has been holated any where in town, and the stars and stripes of the Unionists have also temporarily disappeared, from the inevitable force of circumstances. As ret a manarty, I as been molested, and what supplies were wanted have been paid for In experlent Confederate scrip! Fifteen hundred barrels of flour, taken from Zeller & Co.'s warehouse, were to have been paid for in Maryland funds.

the few tents being in service of the officers. In strange

Although many of the more nervous "shriekers" have vamosed to Chumbersburg and elsewhere, quite a number of staunch Unionists still remain. Hon. Judge Weisel, Col. Hollingsworth, Doctor Dorsey, Captain Negley, Mesars, Boult, Heard, Fisher, Miller, Dr. Scott, and others, all most unflinching Union men, have nobly stood their ground, and remain undisturbed. No very extraordinary attentions have been shown to the chive ry in a social point of view, and general good order so far prevails. Dr. Dorsey, who has a renegade son among

the rebels, would not suffer him to enter the house, his George Freaner, formerly a lawyer there, is provest marshal, and has his quarters in the collector's office, court-house building. The Mail newspaper office which the Unionists dissected some months ago is used as the recruiting station, where about forty (!) indionly "leaving their country for their country's good." The whole tener of this Confederate visit seems to be one of distrust and uncertainty. The "grand uprising" which they expected from the enslaved people of poor little Maryland has been a grand fizzle and a bitter disapsointment: and it would seem as though, in order no to render their cruse more unpopular than it is, they are on a special term of good behavior. They see plainly. that their advent is not considered one of mercy and disanthralment, but of intrusion and exasperation; and if they value the condition of their sympathizers and accessories after they shall have returned to their more congenial lines, it is their wisest policy not to be unreasona bly severe on the admirers of the good old Constitution and Union in their "little sister" Maryland. It is not true that the Franklin Bailroad has been tor up-not a railor a tie has been disturbed, nor any of the company's property at Hagerstown interfered with. . The rebel pickets do not extend above the State line, there they meet ours in front about four miles a Greencastle. Greencastle and Chambersburg are both

under martial law, and no one is allowed to leave either: place without a pass. Great numbers of persons left these two places-mostly women and children-when the rebels first came to Hagerstown, and the merchants re moved their most valuable goods. The Comberland Valley Bailtoad, as you may suppose has been taxed to its capacity in the transp kedaddling people, goods, grain, flour, etc., etc., and bringing back troops and their supplies. Col. Luli, superintendent, his accomplished telegrapher, Mr. W. Blair Gilmore, and employees, are deserving of great credit for I cannot close without refuting the insinuation in som of your late correspondence, that the ladies of this place were half desirous for the visit of Jackson's gentlemanly officers! We consider that anything but complime and it is confronted by the fact that their devoted hearts and fair hands have prayed and labored unceasingly for the Union army. Second to none in patriotic arder and fervent devotion to their country's cause, I present the

fair daughters of Chambersburg. OHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1862. The chance Stonewall Jackson once had of invading, unoprosed, the fertile valley of the Cumberland, is now gone forever. Regiments are arriving hourly, and the precincts of the town are assuming the appearance of one yest military are regiments of infantry and a fine battery of artillery. The 145th Eric and a Bucktail Regiment are just entering the town, and the cry is still they come. A few hours since the Anderson Troop pass through the town, on the way to State line. Most of the men composing this troop were recruited in Philadelphia. The troop represents the most wealthy and influential amilies of Philadelphia, and a braver or more noble looking set of men it was never my fortune to see. The broop now numbers seven hundred men, who average six feet, and in well-developed muscular powers they can compare favorably with any Western boatman. Our town was just regaining some of its wonted serenity, tinued and heavy discharges of artillery heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, or Frederick City. I heard as many as six discharges in a minute, and should judge he scrimmage to be a pretty warm one. Refugees still arrive daily, and the tales they bring of the state of affairs in Maryland is sad enough ... Yester. day a company of regulars, from the Carlisle Barracks, passed through town to Greencastle, and from that place ent their pickets in different directions. I will relate an incident which occurred, as it was told me: One of the men was stationed within a few hundred yards of a rebel picket; but was not aware of the fact. He was mounted and drew up his horse in the shadow of a large oak tree. Night drew on. The wind signed mournfully through the leaves of the tree above him, and sad and gloomy were his thoughts. Suddenly the report of arifle broke the chilly silence, and the picket is off duty-and his horse is fatally wounded, and ere the man can rise, a ccuple of rifles are pointed at him, and "Surrender, you infernal Yankee!" is the exclamation which greets him. Here the picket concluded, and justly, too, that discretion was the better part of valor, so he gave himself up, and was marched into Hager's city, where he was closely him was, that we were prepared for them, and only hoped they would soon come this way. From the forces now being concentrated here, the rebels must soon cross into Virginia, or show us battle. McOlellan and Sigel

off his horse. But he is not killed—no, nor hurt. But questioned by the officers; but all they could ske out of are crowding them closely, and if the rebellious rascals from Secessia don't "back down," you may expect soon to hear of one of the most sanguinary battles in th annals of modern history. Bu! I reiffrate what I said above, that the chance old Stonewall once had, and that but a few days since, of invading the Keystone State, is low forever passed away. I will send you stirring news B. R. S. BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN. Further Details of Saturday and Sunday's

Fight. LIST OF CASUALTIES

THE FIGHTING AT HARPER'S FERRY

Your correspondents with the advance of General McClellan's army, who forward the annexed list of killed and wounded in the battle-of South Mountain, fought on Eunday by Generals Burnade, Reno, and Hooker on Educay by tenerus duringue, seno, and hooser, send the following brief summary of the news:

Gen. Beno was hilled while reconnoisting in the woods to the left of our batterks. A rebel sharpshoote shot him dead instability.

Gen. Garland, who was in command of a North Carolina brigade, was instantly killed by one of our shells which struck him on the head bich struck him on the head. The rebels were driven at every assault, and a con lete victory was gained. Diete victory was gained.

Our loss was computed to be from 1,100 to 1,200 in killed and wounded, the enemy's is thought to be much greater, and thousands of their men have been taken prischers. Within a space of four rods over fwenty dead to be the counted.

To be a superior of the Lutheren, German Recognitals were made of the Lutheren, German Recognition. Hospitals were counted.

Hospitals were made of the Lutheran, German Reformed, Episcopal, Methodist, and Protestant Methodist,
churches in Middletown, which is about three miles from
South Mountain, where the battle was fought.

The 38th and 11th Ohio regiments captured one hundred and thirty prisoners. The 28d and 12th Ohio regiments one hundred more ments one hundred more.

I he enemy, were behind a stone wall, upon which ou men charged and springing over, captured their hidder foes, all of them laying down their arms, and surrender

ing themselves prisoners.
SATURDAY'S FIGHT. Another of your correspondents, writing from Frederick City yesterday, says that the fight of Saturday was principally with artillery.

It commenced just outside of the city, and continued at commences has obtained of the city, and continued until the enemy were driven over the mountains before 8 olclock in the evening. Five hundred rebels were continued and brought to Frederick. We lost few in killed and wounded, but the rebels are believed to have suffered severely. offered severely.

Among the robels, visitors to Frederick, was Extra Billy Smith, who, with Lee and Jackson, was there as iste as the evening of Friday, leaving before our advance entered the city. Lee had been wounded and driven away in an ambulance. Rebel money had already failen so low as to be worth It was noticed by many, who saw the rebel army in litral and, that the district privates seemed to be amply, provided with speck and span new Confederate sorth, of large denominations, which they were fond of showing the Maryland people, especially those whom they sought as recruite. the mary land people, especially those whom they sought as recruits.

Among the decuments found at Frederick City, was a paper purporting to be the rebel Order, No. 119 which contained the information that one column of the rebel army was to march on Harper's Ferry, and capture or dislodge Colomb Miles, another to proceed against God White; at Martineburg, another to proceed against God White; at Martineburg, another to proceed against chandhold it, until the other columns, having performed the labour assigned them, could concentrate there.

THE CASUALTIES; The following list of killed and wounded officers and privates in the battle of Swith Mountain, fought yesterday, is forwarded by your appella correspondents:

Ool Gallagher, commanding Third Brigade McCall's Division, was wounded in the arm:

Lieut Gallagher, Ish'll Michigan, fatally.

Capt. Grore, A. 15th Pennaylyania, leg.

Major E. M. Geary, 12th Onio, leg.

Uapt. John Goldsmith, G., 17th Michigan Shoulder and aphle. Oapt. John descentio, e. 1 th michigan saudine and ankle.

Capt. T. Naggel, G. 20th Ohio, groin.

Capt. Pier; B. 79th N. York Highlander, log, slightly.

Second Lieut. Martin V. Ritter, C. 36d Ohio, 14g.

Lieut. B. A. Maok, E. 1st Bucktaji Biffes, left leg.

Isaiah Hedrick, 45th Pennsylvania, head. Oris. Shaup, B. 45th Pennsylvania, head. Oris. Shaup, B. Ashi Pennsylvania, head.
Dennis Collins, K. 65th Pennsylvania, hand.
Corporal Stape, K., 65th Pennsylvania, shoulder.
Nathl. S. Gibbons, B., 45th Pennsylvania, srm.
Edward D. Dittridge, A., 9th Pennsylvania Res., arm.
John Propley. A., 9th Pennsylvania Bes., wounded.
Wm. M. Olark, A., 9th Pennsylvania Bes., leg.
H. McGee, I, Pennsylvania Buoktaile, breast.
Conrad Pry. A. 100th Pennsylvania, foot. Another Account.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15—8.30 P. M. A battle was feight yesterday between our forces and the rebels at South Mountair, in which the rebels were driven back with considerable loss. The most of the fighting fas done by the 9th army corps; under Beno's command although Buruside was present and assisted in the direction of the battle.

The fight compenced in the morning early, and lasted until nine at night

Our less is estimated at eleven hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is much greater. We have also taken large number of prisoners.

General Rem was shot dead, while giving orders, at seven ordook. Great soriow is occasioned by his loss.

It is said this General Lee is wounded. Several rebel officers are killed.

[From the N. Y. Herald.] Washingren, D. C., Sept. 15—8.30 P. M.

officers are killed.

It is thoughtithe rebels will escape into Virginia. We are now puraling them hard with a large force. Our men are in good spirits. They acted splendidly. THE HARPER'S PERRY FIGHT. Of the Harber's Ferry fight on Saturday, we have the Of the Harber's Ferry fighteon Baturday, we have the following carticulars:

Ool. Affer was, attacked on all sides. The morning was compied with artillery fighting and skirmishing. The enemy attempted to attack our forces and to espect of the computer on guiss. They were repulsed again and again and suffered terribly, but at length charged in such overwhelming numbers that our men spiked their guns upon the Helbit shid rolled them down the mountain.

The chemy attempted to plant their cannon upon the same, bill, but were unable to do so, being in range of our astillery on the other side of the river.

They loss is thought to be very great; ours is about 150 in willed and wounded. Passengers by the stage from Brieflech; which left at eight o'clock this morning, say that 5,000 prisoners, taken by our troops, mostly at

that 6.000 prisoners, taken by our troops, mostly at South Mountain, had arrived there. RLETTER FROM NASHVILLE. Afrival of General Buell-Evacuation of Battle Creek-Other Points to be Eva-

cuafed—The Rebels at Columbia—Gen.

Nigley Arrives-A Bridge of Cotton

Bales Official Account of Gen. Neg-

ley's late Operations-Flag of Truce from the Rebels-Boldness of the Gueriffig. peral Correspondence of The Press.1 NASHVILLE, Sept. 3, 1862. MASHVILLE, Sept. 3, 1862.

The guerillas in therge of our telegraph lines have been very unkind for the past two or three days, and do notation us any electric privileges at all. Were this not

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUELL. General Buell and staff arrived in the city last night. The General immediately repaired to the Governor's noted. The interview was long, and I hope things bene-de al may result therefrom. General Buell left the city (arl) this morning, going southward a short distance He vill probably make this place his headquariers. If he does he will make himself at home, as he has hundreds

of sumifers here among the Secessionists. They think he i a perfect gentleman. As yet, I do not believe that Nashville is in danger of nyssion. Butthings look very squally around us. Buell has distained a great fallure, and has been compelled to abandon the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, the Memphisand Charleston Railway, between Huntsville and eyingon, and the Nashville and Chattanooga road, between Dechert and Bridgeport. The most terrible results connected with these evacuations are, that a large majority of the people residing along these lines are Unionists, and must necessarily suffer in consequence. EVACUATION OF BATTLE CREEK. Ldo not desire to give any information at any time which might endanger the cause, and therefore abstained

from deepatching you news of the evacuation of Battle. Creek. But as that fact is well known now. I will form you that it occurred last Friday night. Two regiments—the 335 and 2d Ohio-were left to prevent the enemy from crossing the river, but to the great surprise of Col. Harris, who was in command, early the next marning the rebels, who had managed to plant a 32pounder and four brase pieces upon an elevation, opened ppon the Ohicans, and after ten hours' caunor succeeded in driving them away. We lost two men killed and thirteen wounded, and a few teams and baggage.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL REBEL ADVENTURE. The rebels then at tacked the 13th Michigan Regime chort. The rear-guard returned the fire, killing one rebe and wounding several. The small force of rebels which made the attack, ran after the first fire, and was pursued he is Michiganders, who succeeded in capturing nine-teen of them, who arrived here this morning, under charge of Captain McFerlan, company B, 13th Michigan

Volunteers. OTHER POINTS TO BE EVACUATED. We shall probably evacuate Cowan, Orow's Nest, Tuliomee, and Deckert in a few days. If so, the loyal Fittle city of Shelby ville is doomed. ABBIVAL OF GEN. NEGLEY—COLUMBIA EVACUATED. General Negley and lady arrived in town last night and called on the Governor this morning. He is looking well, and is remarks in the best of spirits.

Our troops have evacuated Columbia, which is now occuried by the rebels. The lines of our army extend no

further south than the town of Franklin, or a few miles beyond it. A BRIDGE OF COTTON BALES. A little incident, which shows that our men are equal to an emergenery occurred curing the last trip of the cars from Huntaville, When within few miles of Columbia, it was discovered that a bridge spanning a small stream had been burned by the rebels, and, of course, the passage over it by the train was impossible. In the vicinity, however, were some one or two hundred centrabands, who were pressed by our men, and we soon had a floating-bridge over the river constructed entirely of bales of cotton, on which the rails were laid, and over which the train, passengers, engine and all, passed in

safety. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL NEGLEY'S OPERA-From the private secretary of General Negley I obtain semi-official account of some of his latest doings: In the latter part of last month, Major Kennedy and staff, and Major Magowan, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, formed an expedition against the guerillas. At nine P. M., the latter, with about one hundred and fifty men, took the Franklin road towards Nashville, and at midnight the former, with about sixty men, took a due west course to Williamsport, with the understanding to form a junction at or near the mouth of Leatherwood creek. This move ment was intended to destroy a guerilla force of from four hundred to six hundred, ranging from Centreville to Spring Hill, their principal force being most of the time in the vicinity of Leatherwood. As we expected, just at day light, at Kinderhook, near Spring Hill, Major Magowan met three full companies, about double our force, surprised them, captured their pickets, and caused a complete rout, as usual. They fired one round, wounding one of our men, who afterwards died. The Major charged on them, and fought them seven miles, killing and wounding a large number, and capturing twentyseven, smong whom were three of the principal leaders The remainder retreated, as we hoped, towards Leather

to meet them as they went into their old camp. As he came up to the creek they formed a line of battle, which grought the temper of Major Kennedy beyond control that guerillas should for n a line of battle to meet regular troops! The guerilles numbered about one hundred and fifty, and were well armed. Major Kennedy divided his force, crossed the river at two points, and charged on them—they not firing, or even waiting to see if he was safely across. He pursued them, but their horses being fresh and ours somewhat jaded; they were soon all out of our reach; he, however, came upon a few citizens, armed, who were acting as a grand reserve. They fled through cornfields, and to a bank of the stream, threw their arms into the river, hid in bushes, in hollow loge, trees, and under rocks. One man was found nearly dead, in a log, and one they had to pull out of a hole in in the river bank. The Major sent a portion of his command to the left, in hopes of surrounding or cutting them off. They succeeded in cutting off a few, and on taking them they, to our surprise, were only squirrel hunting. The Major captured ten, and wounded two, who mad their escape in cornfields.

On the 28th, at 6 P. M., he received information that Biffle's command, or the guerillar concentrated and commanded by him, had attacked a train, at Reynolds Statiov, and burnt the bridges above and below. Biffle had about five hundred men, and these were only two companies of infantry. The train ran up to Stockdele, and remained. He then charged on them, but was repulsed with considerable loss, our boys capturing fifteen or twenty horses; but they took their killed and wounded off. At half past seven o'clock; General Negley, with a small forch, was ready to meve, but did not leave until twelve at hight, so as to arrive at Reynolds' Station at daylight, and if any force was there to surprise and destroy, them. He arrived at the appointed time, but they had left. General Negley at once pressed all the Seces. had left. General Negley at once pressed all the Seces nonists' negroes, and in about four hours had both bridges rebuilt and trains in motion. The first bridge was completely destroyed, and was rebuilt by sixty bales

The fair young ladies, who pine and sigh for absent chivalry, are sadly tormented in regard to their looks—of course, they wish to look their prettiest on the arrival of the defenders of " Southern rights !" who are expected by them saily. They complain of their complexions, the by them sair. In tompian of their complexions on regular renovator of which is chalk, and plenty of it. Now, unfortunately, the dealers in the article neglected to replenish their stocks before we were blocksded, not expecting such a demand, for the females have been looking quits blue lately, and the result is, that all the fair sex of Nashville are nearly the color of a new saddle.
If some dealer in chalk, either in its finer form of "Meen-Fun" or "Pearl Powder," or even in its rough state, were to ship a small invoice to Nashville he would realize not only a good profit, but, unconsciously, the blessings of the fairer portion of its inhabitants. Our ladies are all artists; that is, they paint themselves. Monday last Mashville was thrown into a fever of ex-

citement by the approach of a flag of truce, said to have been sent for the purpose of compelling the commander of the place to an instant and unconditional surrendor; but really, for the purpose of offering to pur army the stores, at Clarksville, that Maion so ingloriquely allowed to be captured, on soudition that the Federal army would not subsist itself upon the Besseh of the neighborhood longer. The bearer of the flag, if flag it could be called —a dirty white handkerchief on the end of a stick—was a long halred, unwashed specimen of a warrior, clad in dirty dish-cloths, with a shoe on one foot and part of a boot upon the other, mounted upon a boast, which had ex-perienced all the vicisatudes of fortune apparently, and had reached their lowest depth. He approached the commanding general's headquarters, went in; and soon came out again. I have the best reasons for knowing that he edeparted with a very large flee in his ear. the productive and the second section in the second

GUERILLA AUDACITY. To illustrate the audacity and poldness of the guerillas who infest the adjacent country, I will relate an example which is of almost daily occurrence. Two men, named Sloan, applied to the Provost-Marshal for a pass, to go to a little town in the country, called Ashland, twenty miles from Nashville, for the purpose of collecting marketing, vegetables, &c., and to visit their father, who resided there. They arrived at Ashland safely, and were told by the elder Sloan—who is a staunch Union man—that the guerillas were] prowling about, and that they had better not disclose that they were from Nashville. After spending the night, the greater part of which was passed in mutual advice and counsel, the two men started to return, and finally persuaded the elder Bloan to accompany them on horseback—they having a full load of meat, corn, bacon, and flard. Having ridden half the distance, and when within ten miles of this city, the two men in the

wagon—they being nearly three-fourths of a mile in adance—heard firing in their rear. A horse fore furiousl slong the pike, and clinging firmly to his mane and saddle was the elder Sloan. On stopping the animal, it was found that Sloan had been shot him times—one shot having narrowly missed his heart. No time was now to e lost; so the two men, having upset their load by the roadside, put the wounded man into the wagon, and tarted for Nashville at full speed: It is expected that Sloan will survive his wounds, though seriously hurt. I am told by one of the party that he has no delire to investigate the concition of the markete in that viginty any COLONEL WYNKOOP'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GALLATIN FIGHT:

NASHVILLE, September 5, 1862. I send you the official report of Col. Wynkoop, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, relative to the fight at Gal-A NASHVILLE, August 25, 1861. To Colonel J. B. Fry, A. A. G. : Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the forces engaged near Gallatin, Tenn.; on the 21st instant, under command of Brig. Gen. Johnson, now a

prisoner of war. prisoner of war.

We left Hartsville early on the morning of the 21st instant, and marched in the directions of Gallatin, which is ten miles west of Hartsville, with the 2d Indians Oavalry, under command of lit. Och Blowart, numbering two hundred and eighty seven med, in the advance; then my command, consisting of detachments of the companies of my regiment and two companies of the 4th Rentucky Cavalry, numbering, in all one hundred and eighty seven men, and a detachment of the sinkentucky Cavalry, under command of Major Wintrey, numbering two hundred and cinners, there men, in the creat. minety, three men, in the rear.

We went on slowly until about eight, o'clock when General Johnson was informed that the rebel placets had been diven in three miles from Gallatin. We were then ordered to march in close column by fours: Soon after, the General received word, by a courier from the fad-vance guard, that the enemy were flanking us right and left. We then moved on rapidly about one mile, when we were ordered to halt and take down the fonce to one right, and soon our line of battle was formed in the field The enemy then made a stand to our right, and the 2d. Indiana was ordered to charge upon them. We immediately ordered a retreat, and after retreating about one? distriy offered a retreat, and area concerning about ones; mile, found that the enemy were charging on our rearguard. We halted and again formed a line of battle, with our men dismounted. We held our fire until the enemy advanced within about fifty 'pards, when we poured in a volley which scattered them in all directions.

We now fell back to a ravine and awaited their coming. They soon advanced, and met with the same result a

before.

We were about to charge on them, when, to our right, a heavy column of rebel cavalry dashed forward, and was about to cut us off from the river. General Johnson seeing them, hoisted a white flag, and proposed to surrender his whole force.

Seeing that to stand now would be useless, I, with part of my command, and parts of the 2d Indiana and 5th Kentucky, numbering in all about two hundred men, dashed forward through their lines and made good our seasons. cashed at the seasons of our men, consisting of parts of the three different commands, broke to the left, and crossed the Cumberland river about four miles to the east of the town of Lebanon. We arrived in Nashville about two o'clock next morning. o'clock next morning.

The force of the enemy I estimate at about from four-teen to fifteen hundred of Morgan's cavalry, and about

one thousand armed citizens.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and OF MY COMMAND. nmissioned officers killed (Adjutant N. Wynkoop) umissioned officers wounded (Capt. Levi Chilson 

OF THE SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY. Non-commissioned officers and privates missing... OF THE FIFTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY. 

shown during the engagement.

My report would have been handed in much sooner.

my report would have been naticed in much soons had it not been for my illness since my arrival here.

I am, sir, with high respect,
Your soot obedient servant,
GEORGE C. WYNKOOP,
Colonel 7th Pennsylvania Cavatry.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN WAR. THE BATTLE OF BIRCH COOLLIE

(From the St. Paul Pioneer, 11th 1

HRADQUARTERS INDIAN EXPEDITION, 1 FORT BIDGLEY, Sept. 5, 1862. I FORT RIDGLEY, Sept. 5, 1862

I presume you't are already aware that on Sunday last
Captain Grant, with his own company, a company of
cavalry, and a number of men detailed out of each of the
other companies, making a force of over 150 men, were
sent up the river in the direction of Little Crow Village,
to bury the dead bodies of citizens and soldiers, that had
been butchered by those merciless savages that now infest
our border. They followed out their purpose, having
buried over eighty bodies, and did not see nor hear of an
Indian, nor did not suppose there was any within savaral Indian, nor did not suppose there was any within severa miles of them.

THEY ARE SURPRISED.

On Friday morning, before daylight, they were surprised, and before the guards could alarm the camp a terrific fire was poured into them while yet asleep in their tents. Fortunately, the firing was rather high, or it would have killed the most of them; as it was, a few were killed and a number wounded. Then commenced the murderous firing which was kept up until the next merning; and which undoubtedly would have continued, until the greater portion of that braye little band were alanghieted, had it not hear for the arrival of our deslaughtered, had it not been for the arrival of our de-FIRING HEARD AT THE FORT—REINFORCEMENTS SENT OUT.

At the fort, on Tuesday moraing, a number of us were out upon a little knoll above our encampment, whom we heard sharp firing in a northerly direction. It appeared to be some four or five miles off, but afterwards proved to be the engagement of Capt. Grant with the Indians, at a distance from us of at least fiften miles. Colonel Sibley was informed of the firing. Three companies were called out immediately, consisting of the Hickory Guards, Young Men's Guards, and Sigel Guards, supported by a detachment of cavalry, and a cannon and inowitzer, the two latter under the command of Capt. Mark Hendrick, and the whole detachment under the command of Colonel McPhail and Major McLaren. Teams were then provided for the transportation of the infantry, and off we started, in high glee, confident of an immediate engagement with the red skins. We went a distance of six miles towards, the Lower Agency, and then turned back miles towards the Lower Agency, and then turned back again, neither seeing nor hearing of any Indians. The cavalry then made off towards the river, but did not see any. A messenger from Gol. Sibley met us with orders to take the Yellow Medicine road, find Grant, and relieve him if surrounded by danger. THE INDIANS ENCOUNTERED.

Well, on we went. Dinner time came and went, but no dinner did we get, for in our hurry, we had come off without anything but our equipments, not expecting to be gone over a few hours. We passed the most uncomfortable night that we have experienced, for we were without blankets or tents, and had nothing to eat but bread, and raw pork, and besides, the most of the men were on guard. After midnight, the balance of the 6th and 7th Regiments arrived, bringing another, cannon, and making in all a very respectable little srmy. In the morning, at sunrisa, we were formed in line, and marched up to the prairie. The Indians soon began to spring up all over the prairie, and come out from the lakes and woods. Skirmishers were thrown out, artillery got in position, and one or two shots fired at them, scattering them wherever the shot or shell struck the ground. The wagons were formed along upon both sides of the column. The Indians now came within three-quarters of a mile of fins, at times newers, and commenced firing. Their bullets were very well directed, but did no firing. Their bullets were very well directed, but did no REACHING THE ENCAMPMENT.

injury to any one. feeling sad. They are truly slokening, and make us turn away in grief from the deplorable results of war DESPATCH FROM COLONEL SIBLEY.

was completely destroyed, and was rebuilt by sixty bales of cotton. His expedition returned the same day, bringing up all scattered troops. Two days after, Biffle made his appearance six miles west of Columbia, but dare not make an attack—he having a force of six hundred, and the General only two hundred and fifty.

The fair young ladies, who pine and aight for absent chivalry, are sadly tormented in regard to their looks—of course, they wish to look their prettiest on the arrival with a fresh paric, and would leave unless more crouse were sent.

With a view to obtain some knowledge of the condition of the prisoners, by inducing Little Crow to send me some half-breed with whom I could communicate on the subject, I left. a communication for him, attached to a stake near the spet where I interred our men killed in the attack upon Major Brown's samp, couched in these tarms: the actack upon its samp propositions to make to me, let him send a half-breed to me, and he shall be protected in and out of my camp.

H. H. SIBLEY,

"Col. Com. Mil. Ex."

LITTLE CROW'S REPLY.

Col. Com. Mil. Ex."

LITTLE CROW'S REPLY.

On the evening of the 7th, a fleg of truce came to the fort with the following:

Dr Sir, for what reason we have commenced this war I will tell you, it is on account of Maj Galbrait, we made a treaty with the Government a beg for what little we do get and then can't get it till our children was dieling with hungor—it was with the traders that commence Mr-A. J. Myrick told the Indians that they would have to eat grass. Then Mr-Forbes told the lower-Sloux that were not men then Bobert he was making with his friends how to defraud as of our money. If the young braves have push the white man I have done this myself. So I want you to let the governor-Ramsey know this. I have great many prisoneer women and children it sin't all our fault the Wingebagoes was in the engagement, two of them was killed. I want you to give me answer by the barer all af present yours irrily

Friend LITTLE ORGW.

Addressed to "Gov H. H. Sibley, Essar"

"Fort Ridgley"

Friend LITTLE OBGW.

Addressed to "Gov H. H. Sibley, Esqr"

"Fort Bidgley"

GEN. SIELEX TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

To-day, I semi back the bearer of the truce flag with a note in these words:

"LITTLE ROW: You have murdeted many of our the resolution was passed—Leas 56, neys 18.

The resolution was passed—Leas 56, neys 18.

The resolution was passed—Leas 56, neys 18.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House adjourned.

the state of the s

TWO CENTS soners under a flag of truce, and I will talk with you like a man.

"Gol. Com. Mil. Exp'n." I am very anxious to secure the safety of the many I am very anxious to secure the safety of the many prisoners before attacking the comp, as they will doubtless be placed in the most exposed situation. The number of fighting men among the lower bands is 517, according to actual enumeration, of Wakpetons about 250, and that they have been reinforced by 600 men from the Yankton and Signiton bands, and that the Yanktons or Out Heads will be down as soon as they arrive from their hunt. We have, therefore, to meet, according to Mr. Riggs, and other competent authority, 2,700 or 2,800 men, and I have from the beginning believed and acted upon the conviction that the lower bands would not attempt to "escape, but would make a determined stand. Their main camp is at Yellow Medicine, and it is said by the Robinsons that the upper Sioux have refused to allow them to go to

VERY LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE INVASION OF THE NORTH THE SUBJECT CANVASSED IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO GEN. LEE. THE REBELS DEMAND AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY. 1 The state of the [From the Richmond Whig of the 18th in 17] The Rebel Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock M. ONWARD MOVEMENT OF OUR ARNIES. Mr. Hilton, of Florida, from the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President, communicating the despatches of General Lee relative to the late victories, and the resolution of yester day in relation to the movement of our armies across the Potomac, reported the following substitute for said reso Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Gen. Robert E. Lee and the officers and men under his com-mend for their late brilliant victory, culminating in the signal defeat of the combined forces of the enemy in the a copy of the foregoing resolutions to General Lee, and the officers and men under his command. the officers and men under his command.

Mr. Lyons, of Va., moved to strike out that portion of the resolution which refers to the advance of our standard into the enemy's country. He approved the movement of our armies thus far, and thought a resolution of thanks eminently proper; but if it were passed with the words profesed to be stricken out, it would be an invitation from Congress to advance into the enemy's country, and that was a responsibility which, for one, he was not prepared to assume.

Mr. Wiles, of South Carolina, said that the whole country.

sond that was a responsibility which, for one, he was not prepared to assume.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said that the whole country high literally rung with the cry for the onward movernish; the press had been load in, he might almost say, defrunctations of our officers for not pursuing an aggressive policy. And now! that it, was commonced, there ought to be some general expression of opinion with the greatest warmth which we are capable, of our hearty cooperation in pursuing the enemy to his own confines, and with strong arms pluck fortune from the enemy's soil. This is but approving of a plan, which it will be an honor to carry out, and what he believed was the wish of the people of the country. Let Congress, if needs be, pander to public opinion, if they will so term it, but carry the war into the enemy's country; let them bleed and let them feel the horrors of war. Why then oppose this resolution? Is this just, is this generous to the brave soldiers who are fighting our battles?

Mr. Lyous said that the gentleman from South Carolina had entitely misunderstood him, and unintentionally misterpresented him. He approved of the thanks to General Mr. Lyons said that the general non control of the ded entirely misunderstood thim, and unintentionally mis-represented him. He approved of the thanks to General Lee. 'He approved of the passage of the Potomac into Maryland, but there he must stop in his approbation.

Mr. Miles regretted that he had misrepresented the gentlemen, still he must differ with him in his view which he sow stated. He did not know what he meant by saying that he was in favor of nothing more than crossing the Potomac, unless he meant to say that we must still carry on the war with the defensive policy. Shall we not retailate upon an enemy who baye outraged all the laws of a civilized community! In the prosecution of this war, they had overrun our territory, and pursued a course of barbarity unprecedented in the history of warfare; and are we to hesitate when we have the power to retailate, and inflict upon them the injuries which they inflicted upon ns? The gentleman from Virginia was not, he said, prepared at this moment to do anything than vote thanks. He certainly had not looked at this phrasedogy of the resolution: He (Mr. Miles) did not expect the armies to accomplish impossibilities. We will relieve oppressed Maryland, and our victorious armies will march ouward into the territory of the fee. "Is," said the speaker, "is there a heart here that will not bound with exultation at the very thought? Shall we undertake the policy,

tion at the very thought? Shall we nuclertake the policy, and then pause because we might not be able to carry it out? Our generals are brayely pressing onward, and we ought to back them up in their resolution.

If gentlemen are anxious to make this a test question I am prepared to meet the issue. Let us, then, give that meaning to the resolution. I am willing to vote for what is in the resolution. That resolution was carefully worded, and the committee had carefully endeavored to avoid anything that might give rise to asy debate. I am as averse as any man to have Congress to indicate what shall be the conduct of the war. I think it would be most unwise, it would be most unwise, it would be most unwise, it would be most impolitic, in the legislative branch of the Government to attempt to conduct the war. But it is eminently just and proper—it is pre-eminately our duty, as representatives of the people—to indicate what are the wishes and desires of the people, and what is the determination of the people. It is the determination of the people of the Confederate States to retailate, to free themselves, to drive their oppressors back into their own verritory and let our swords gleam and our banners float over their soil; make them bleed, and strike the dagger to their hearts. We do not propose a war of conquest, but we do propose a war of invasion: I do believe it as the true policy of war to strike wherever you find a weak point within your own limits or on the soil of the enemy.

Mr. Though Do you believe that we tantil taxlely co tion at the very thought? Shall we undertake the policy, and then pause because we might not be able to carry it oll of the enemy. Mr. Lycna, Do you believe that we tould safely go into the heart of the North?

Mr. Miles. I say promptly, yes! I was told by a general, for whose opinion I know the gentleman from general, for whose opinion I know the gentleman from Virginia has a high regard, that give Jackson one-half of our present army, and although there were six hundred thousand men in the field, he would drive them all before him. I believe now is the time to strike the blow. The reguler armies of McOlellan and Pope are unable to make one-fifth of the number they ought to be. I did not intend, Mr. Speaker, thus to trespass on the House, but after what our armies have accomplished, and with their successes before me, I could not allow the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia to pass without making my protest against it. If the Heuse is induced to strike out the words indicated, it will create, with the public and the centry, the erroneous idea that Omgress public and the country, the erroneous idea that Congress does not favor, what I believe the country desires, an

aggressive rolicy.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, had hoped that the cry of popular sentiment?" would never be brought into this House. He hoped that no one representing popular sentiment would undertake to carry on the war.

Mr. Mcore, of Kentucky. Does the gentleman expect to carry on this war against popular sentiment? [Laugh-Mr. Conrad. No; but if we allow politicians and gentiemen en this fiser to carry on this war, defeat and dis-aster will inevitably overtake us I do hope that popular clamor will not find its way into this hall.

Mr. Miles. We do not undertake to legislate as to the conduct of the war—the policy is a very different matter. The conduct of the war belongs to the generals, while the policy belongs to the statesmen; I do not want a general to tell me what the object of awar is—the policy is the purpose of the war. general to tell me what the object of a war is—the policy is the purpose of the war.

Mr. Conrad said he congratulated himself that the gentleman was not in command of General Jackson's army. This body was not fit to carry on war, or to conduct a revolution and why undertake it? He believed the opinion of the public and the whole community at large would support him in it.

Mr. Foota. The gontleman has expressed great contempt for public opinion, and he should not quote it. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Affer, of South Carolina. I simply desire to say that this House will but express the popular desire in reference to the conduct of the war by the passage of the resolution; and, having expressed that desire, they will leave the rest to the discretion of the War Department and to the generals in command. It is the desire of the people that the war should be carried into the enemy's country. c untry.
Mirabeau, the French philosopher, said that the only way to conduct a successful revolution was "to dare, to dare again, and still to dare," and I wish this army, this people of ours, the Kaccuive, "to dare, to dare again, and still to dare," and dare at once. We have again, and still to dare," and dare at once. We have tried the opposite policy long; it has been partially successful. But now is the time to make the enemy sufferto make them bleed and feel the iron heel of war. I be lieve we can do it—at least I am willing to make the experiment. We have battled long on our own territory, and now is the time to cease, and I speak the sentiment of at least my own constituents when I say, go into the enemy's country. the enemy's country. "Go with banner, brand and bow, As foeman mosts his mortal foe."

Mr. Foote called the question on Mr. Lyons' motion to strike out the words "advance our banners into the themy's country."

The question was ordered and the yeas and mays being celled, resulted as follows: yeas 29, nays 62. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, said that he took the floor with great refuctance; but as he would be compelled to vote against the resolution in its present form, he must enter his protest of disapprobation against this polloy. It is said that the polloy ough, to have been changed before that the books were decreased. policy. It is said that the policy ought to have been charged before, that the people were clamorous. The opinion of the people is not always wise; the voice of the people is not always the right voice; the people are very often wrong. If he was informed by every man in the State of Alabama that the onward policy was the right policy, he would tell him that he was wrong, and he would take the consequences of telling him that. The gentleman from South Carolina would make out that the people had forced an unwilling Administration to adopt this policy, and that the President of the Confidence States was opposed to it. Now, is it wise that a man who has readered himself illustration as well as a civilian Inta the Fresiont of the Confederate States was opposed to it. Now, is it wise that a man who has readered himself illustrious as a military leader as well as a civilian, abould be hastened forward and made to yield to popular clamor? Our troops have already achieved great victories, and the success of our arms has been marked by triumphs unparalled in the history of nations. Yet the House was told by the gentleman from South Carolina that it must back up the resolution of the Administration. It is a question yet as to whether we shall be able to hold Maryland. We have never been invited to enter Maryland, and we do not know how we shall be received. When our armies entered Kentucky, where we had been invited to go, we had to meet Kentucky, where we had been invited to go, we had to meet Kentuckians steel to attell and knee to knee, and we were driven out by Kentuckians. This ill fated move lost us Nashville, and led to a series of other disasters until the great valley of the Mississippi was lest.

Mr. Hodge, of Kentucky, stated the position of Kentucky at the time the Confederate army entered and took possession of Columbias. The State had attempted to preserve neutrality; the Northern men with a determination to break it when they got the opportunity; the Southern men preserving it as their only hope, their only alternative between having their country devastated, or waiting till the Northern Government violated the neutrality, and gaye the Southern army an opportunity to waiting till the Northern Government violated the neutrality, and gaye the Southern army an opportunity to come in with a semblance of right. And it was, with feelings of sad and fearful-forehodings that they heard that the Confederates had violated this neutrality by occupying Columbus.

"Mr. Hodge went on to describe, in the most eloquent language, the parsage of the Kentucky troops from the soil of Kentucky when they knew that their State was about to be turned into a accidama, a field of blood. He called attention to the fact that President Davis, Sidney Johnston, and John C. Breckinridge, the first men of the nation, were from the State of Kentucky. He said that every battle field, particularly Shiloh and Baton Bouge were write with the bones of Kentucky's dead.

Mr. Machen, of Kentucky, said that renegade Tennessans and treacherous Kentuckians had formed in the State under the Federal flag before the Confederate forces had occupied Columbus.

forces had occupied Columbus.

Mesers. Wright, of Tennessee, and Breckinridge, of
Kentucky, also stated substantially the same facts as

shove written.

Mr. Foote spoke in answer to Mr. Smith, of Alabama, and brought history to support the invasive policy. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and should be listened to

out toil. itherto she has escaped the ravages of war in whose Hitherto she has escaped the ravages of war in whose success her own welfare, ist bound up Now that it is transferred at a critical moment to her territory, she thould be prepared to bear her part with fortitude and cheerfulness. A tithe of the sacrifica that Virginia has made will, in all probability, recure her freedom. Her weight thrown into the scale at this innoture will have a decisive effect. But whatever be the prospect, that important moment, which comes to nations as to individuals, has arrived, in a hich it is necessary to choose a path. She, has the sames motives to resist the tyranny of the Northern mob as her sister States, and she has, moreover, the bitter experience of subjugation.

We have every right to expect that her people will not only be prepared to fight in the cause, but that they will cheerfully contribute all in their power to the support of the army. Should they remain apathetic at this crisis, it may be regarded as a proof of indifference, if not hostility. Such a course would be almost incredible. Swiftcoming runners have hersided to us the enthusiastic coming zumors have heralded to us the enthusiastic coming zumors have heralded to us the enthusiastic bo operation of the people. It is to be hoped that these joyful tidings may be confirmed. We have a right to expect as much, and, if true, they may be considered as a lure harbirger of success. General McClellan's Order Against Straggling.
Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Bookville, Md., Sept. 9. GENERAL ORDERS No. 155. The mischievous practice of straggling, it is observed, is again instituted in this army, and this, in many cases, without the least apparent concern on the part of communding officers of either the higher or lower grades. Straggling is, habitually ascociated with cowardica, maranding, and theft. The straggler must now be taught to learn that he leaves the ranks without authority, and shulks at the severest risk, even to the tot. every company are called before the regiment starts on the march, at every halt, and at the close of the march. The absenters at these roll-calls will be reported to the

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[From the Richmond Whig, September 12.]
At length the opportunity for Maryland has arrived.
Our armies have defeated and chased the inveder from our soil. The barrier of the Potomac has been crossed, and the victorious banner of the Confederacy waves over the soil of Maryland. The time for a site songs and

the soil of Maryland. The time for A site songs and sentimental sympathy has passed, and the hour for action has arrived. If the feeling of the people be what it has been represented, they will rush to arms. If their experience of despoilism has produced its proper effect upon a free people, and kindled the fire of resistance, instead of smasculating their spirit, they will hasten to estive the prize within their grasp. The pride, the self-respect, and the sympathies of Maryland link her with the cause of the South. Her interests point the same way. A splendid vista of prosperity opens before her as a member of the Southern Republic. She must, however, remember, Twho would be free the mestyes must

THE LIBERATION OF MARYLAND. TOR,

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THE WAR PRESS.

The absenters at these roll-calls will be reported to the regimental adjutant. Regimental adjutants will retain lists of absentees thus reported to them, and if, upon the strengeler joining his company he have not a good excuse for his absence; the word "strangled," and the date and time absent will be set against the soldier's name on the next master roll. The judges of the validity of this excuse will be the three senior officers of the regiment in session together. Loss of pay for the time absent, as a matter of course, follows this entry, but colonels of regiments will see that stranglers are besides brought to punishment. Field-officers have now by law all the power that a regimental court-nartial had for the punishment of offenders. In the absence of a field-officer, an acting field-officer may exercise these powers. If the proffered excuse exhibit laxity or neglect of duty on the part of company commanders, their names will be reported for dismissal, or they may be brought to trial.

On the march, corps commanders should allow rest at orted for dismissal, or they may be brought to trial.
On the march, corps commanders should allow rest at proper intervals, that the troops may have an opportunicause, when the company commander will give the soldier a written licket of permission to leave the ranks; these a written licket of permission to leave the ranks; mess-fickets should be prepared in blank beforehand. Every soldier thus leaving the ranks will leave his musket, haversack, and knapsack with the company, which the captain will have carried by soldiers of the company till the soldier returns. If the soldier be sick and fall out, has sickness will be no pleas in his favor for escape from gling it really sick or wounded.

Rach division should have a strong rearguard, behind which no streggler, of whatever corps or regiment, should be permitted to remain, unless the streggler's company is to the rear. If the divisions have any cavalry with them, it will scour the country on the flashs; if not, then infantry flankers of the rear guard must perform that office. The bayonet must be used to enforce obedience to these orders.

The inspector generals of corps should be specially active to see that these instructions are executed.

Provet must hals will send cavatry when they have it on all the roads to their rear to hurry up stragglers. No straggler should be permitted to halt until he has joined his proper regiment.

On all forks of roads corps commanders should leave mounted men, if they have them; if not, then footmen, to remain during the passage of the corps and come up with the rear guards, to show which way the troops have marched. The provost marchals of corps or divisions should take measures, to occupy every dwelling in the y is to the rear. If the divisions have any car marched: The provost marshals of corps of divisions should take measures, to occupy every dwelling in the vicinity of the line of march of the troops, and prevent any intrusion on the part of officers or men. All damages to fences or crops, all mirauding and trespassing will be prevented as far as possible. Marauders will be at once of crops, the control of the part of the control of the provided by th

tence of death will be executed, if awarded by the court, with promptness and as publicly as possible... Any efficer of any regiment or corps whatever is authorized to order forward or arrest any stragglers of any egiment in the army. Resistance to such exercise of hority will be at the risk of death.

y command of Major General McClellan, 8. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant Gen. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. BEBELS GATHERING AT KINGSTON N. C. BEBELS GATHERING AT KINGSTON. N. C.—
A Newbern correspondent, under date of Sept. 9, writes
It appears that the rebels are concentrating in large numbers in the vicinity of Kingston, some thirty miles from here, with the intention of attacking Newbern, it is said. Should their raid be as daring as the recent one on Washington, N. C., you will hear of the hoodiest battle ever fought on the continent, for the Burnside troops, under Gen. Foster, are unlike other troops, so far as a dashing fight is concerned, as all of their battles testify, and more particularly the recent battle at Washington, N. C. Gen. Foster, in command of this department, is a Stonewall Jackson and Morgan sort of a general, to whom the chief success of the Burnside Expedition is due. In the councils of war, Gens. Burnside and Park were the adjudicators and attentive auditory, while the advocators of the plans of battle were Gens. Beno and Foster. The former was the caulious McClellan, the latter the dashing Napoleon, who always carried his points.

THE BEBEL GENERAL GARLAND.—The rebel E. Carland, late captain in the 7th United States Infantry, and is understood to be a son of the late Brigadier Gen. Jno. Garland, colonel of the 8th infantry, one of the heroes of the Mexican war, and who died in New York city in June, 1891. Gengral Robert E. Garland was a native of Virginia, but was appointed from Missouri to a second licutenancy in the 7th infantry, on the 30th of December, 1847. His commission as first licutement dated, from March 3.1855. He was a regimental quarter-impater in 1858, and in 1881, reas to constitution. dated from March 3. 1855. He was a regimental quartermaster in 1858, and in 1861 rose to a captaincy, in the
same regiment, a position he did not hold many months,
as, having given evidence of his disleyalty while with his
regiment in New Mexico, he was ordered to be dropped,
from the rolls of the army, te date from May 23, 1861.
While in the United States service, General Gariand
never did anything to distinguish himself above the
common run of officers. He was not a graduate of West
Point.

THE REBEL CAYALRY SLAY WOMEN AND CHILDREN:—As Private Jewell, belonging to the North Carolina let, was coming out of his house during the action, unarmed where he had been lying sick for some time, accompanied by his wife and child, endeavoring to get to his quarters for safety, he was charged upon by the rebel cavalry. He was cut severely upon the head and arm with a sabre; his wife was cut over the head, making a severe gash; and the little-girl, a child about five years old, was, shot in two places through the arm and shoulder. The skirts of her clothes were completely riddled with balls. Oh, ye Southern chivalry — Washington (N. C.) New Era, Sept. 7.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ILLINOIS COM-MITTEE.—We understand a committee from Illingis. THE REBEL CAVALRY SLAY WOMEN AND THE PRESIDENT AND THE ILLINOIS COM-MITTEE.—We understand a committee from limits, headed by Rev. Dr. Patten, called on the President on Saturday last, presented a petition from many of the leading citizens of Ohleago, and urged him to, a more vigorous prosecution of the war, even to the issuing at once of a proclamation of emancipation. The President received them kindly, made them a speech, baildemurred at their conclusion that there is any immediate necessity for such action on the part of the Government: The President has settled, in his own mind, as to the time and necessity of such proclamation, and will move in the mat-ter when, in his judgment, the time comes.—Washing ter when, in his judgment, the time comes.—Washing SUBSTITUTES IN CONNECTIOUT. Don't be in SUBSTITUTES IN CONNECTIOUT.—Don't be in too great a hurry about obtaining a substitute. Plenty are on hand, ready to go. They can be had now at almost any price, and are coming in so rapidly that the supply will shortly more then equal the demand. We doubt not that they shortly may be obtained for \$50. Not so many of the rich men were drafted as these men expected; consequently, instead of the high price; they expected to obtain, they will have to take even less than the bounties which have hear offered. \*\*Method Consequently.\*\* ies which have been offered.—Hartford Courant Sept. 14:

A PROCLAMATION TO: BE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT—A. Washington correspondent writes that long interviews have been held by Mr. Thicoln with leading Northern statesmen, to whom he submits his well developed ideas for a proclamation, which, whon issued, will end the war and its cause. When success shall have again crowned our arms, this important document may be confidently expected, although desperate efforts have been made, are now making, and will be made, to stifle it with the wet blanket of Border State conservatism.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN Sept. 14. PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES, According to the United States census of 1860, there were at that time about 730,000 more males than females in the United States, a fact unprecedented in the census of any other civilized nation. In most of the older States there is an excess of females; in Massachusetts, 37,000 more females than moles, while in Illinois there is an excess of 92,000 moles; in Michigan, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 39,100; in Wisconsin, 43,000; in Galifornia, 67,000; and 1,000 excess of males; in Texas, 39,100; in Wisconsin, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000 excess of males; in Texas, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000; in Wisconsin, 40,000; in Colorado there are 20 males to one female.

IN Colorado there are 20 males to one female.

INTRAORDINARY DUEL.—Two sisters, named Muncia and Maria Granata, fought a duel at Naples, a few weeks ago, from incitives of jealousy. The combat took place with the addorpal weapon—the knife—and one of the sisters was killed by the spot; while the other, who still survives a solved as many as eighteen wounds. THE DESTI IN MAINE On the 10th Inst. the able bodied nen liable to draft met at Bucksport, Maine, but the draft was resisted, the commissioner being threatened with death, and finally the whole thing was postpond. One man was cruelly beaten, and the meeting broke up in a row, without a ballot being drawn.

broke up in a row, without a bellot being drawn.

THE HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY—To include in the enrollment of Boston the names of 5 000 persons, now in the navel service of the United States, to be drawn for as soldiers! In case any portion of these are drawn, will they be recalled from the bombardment of Sumpter and sent to the comp in Beadvilla—Boston Journal...

ABSIGNED—General Stoneman has been assigned to the command of the fine division of our army commanded by the late gallant Gen. Kearney. General Sedgwick has been assigned to the command of the army corps of General Banks, who, it will be remembered, commands the fortifications at Washington. wouldn't work and placed in confinement under guard.

THE OVERLAND MAILS SAFE. The Post Office persons to work on the fortifications there, refused to labor and were brought back and placed in confinement under guard.

THE OVERLAND MAILS SAFE. The Post Office persons the present and the present the present the present the persons the present the presen THE OVERLAND MAILS SAFE.—The Post Office Department having received information that there is no intriber dangerof the mails to the California and Pacific coast overland being disturbed by Indian forays, has erdered that the daily transmission of them be renewed.

WE HOPE SO.—The Norwich, Ot., Bulletin professes to have information that as soon as the levy for 600,000 men is filled up, it is the intention of the Government to call out an additional force, stated at 400 000. This torce is to be drilled, and held in the States as a reserve.

Bridging THE SUSQUEHANNA - We BRIDGING THE SUBQUEHANNA.—We learn that the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Company are now, constructing a pier in the Surquehanna river, preparatory to the construction of a railroad bridge over that stream. Phos have been driven where the water has a depth of forty feet, and by the question of machiners, they have been cut off even with the bed of the river. In constructing the pier an iron casson, made of bother from the size of the pier, has been constructed, and enchapeuton will be sunk by filling, it with blocks of a rankle until the stone work is above the water. A framework at the bottom of the river, around the edge of the pleet, will skeep the tiron capson in its place. It is arpected, that this pier will be completed before the cold, weather sets in. cote, the House adjourned.

pocted, that this pier will be completed before the cold.

weather sets in