THE WAR.

Success still greets us. The enemy have left Hagerstown, and the stars and stripes once more wave over it. Pannsylvania is out of danger, and Maryland almost redeemed. General McClellar holds the fords of the Potomac, across, which the enemy's forces came from Virginia, and there is no danger of their attacking his rear. In front he still presses upon them, and the Union army of Maryland meets the Union militia of Pennsylvania in the Cumberland valley, to find its invaders still fleeing before them, . We hope all this may endure, but still we have lingering doubts. Misfortune has had its effect upon both press and people. We used to tell of victories in most glowing terms, and anticipate others with a credulity which now astonishes us—and the people, whether from newspaper precept we know not, followed the same course. Now both are sobered, and whiist we fhank God fer the victory He has given to the talented commander of the Federal forces, we still wish to keep sentinels upon the outposts, to watch

What the future movements of the enemy will be, is still involved in doubt. That they are recrossing the Potomac is certain, and, indeed, by the time this meets the reader's eye not a single rebel regiment may be in Maryland. There is no snore latti to entrap unwary soldiers north of the Potomac, no masked batteries or hidden riflemen He in covert among the Alleghanies to show us how the rebels fight for what they call freedom. All is clear and open The enemy, a demoralized mass, his trains out off, and his fatigued troops raging with disappointment, but powerless for revenge, has neither chance nor inclination to force the victorious McClellan on unequal ground. -

The enemy is in full retreat down the valley of Virginia. Past Martinsburg and Winchester the rebels are swiftly fleeing, and it becomes a grave question whether a strong expedition sent from Washington west to Strasburg would not be able to flank and harass them, and aid in the discomfiture which seems so complete. A force of rebels is reported to be at Leesburg; but with troops to the left of them, retiring before an enemy flushed with victory, unless they be in very great strength, or have the advantage of a much stronger position than that town is supposed to be, they surely must retire also. How glorious would it be if Gen. McClellan, pursuing Lee down the valley, should re-enact the famous seven days of retreat, and drive the enemy from before Washington, defeated and disheartened; and do it, too, with that admirable success which has characterized all his actions!

We have reason to thank General McClellan, and no other man, for the admirable plan which has resulted so successfully. His generals have ably carried it out, and the troops, especially those enlisted under the new levies, who went into action almost discipline, deserve the highest praise. Fresh from | be made a martyr, with the sympathies of their homes, they marched upon the battle-field | enthusiastic Italy on his side. and compelled veterans to yield. They have driven them from the strongest passes. Unheeding the terrible tria's and horrid sights which at first are so appalling, they have carried their colors to the crest of the Alleghanies and planted them there victorious. If such is their conduct now, what will it be in the future! If when unlearned they conquer the heroes of a year of rebellion, what will they not do when a term of McClellan's teaching has schooled them in the art of war!

THE NEWS.

SEVERAL letters from southeastern Pennsylvania, from our special correspondents, contain reports and details of recent occurrences in that region, and tend to show the completeness of our recent victory over the rebels in Maryland.

We publish, to-day, an important letter from our special correspondent at Nashville. Gen. Buell has arrived there, and had a long conference with Gov. Johnson. It is now believed that the proposed Western "diversions" will prove as perilous and doubtful of execution as that just frustrated in " Maryland, my Maryland."

WE present to-day some highly interesting Southern news of late date. The rebel Congress has been regaling itself upon the supposed success of the great invasion of the North, and has passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Lee. These wiseacres demand a more aggressive policy. On our first page will be found some interesting details of the battle of South Mountain, from other

correspondents than our own, whose accounts have appeared in The Press. WE have a report that a battle was going on yes terday near Sharpsburg, Maryland. This looks as if General McClellan was pushing the enemy hard

to the river. The rebels are evidently crossing the Potomac as rapidly as possible. THE news from Europe this morning, by the Arabia, is interesting, but not important. Garibal-

di is doing well, and will probably recover from his wounds. A LARGE number of rebel prisoners have arrived at Harrisburg. The body of General

Garland, of the rebel army, has been found, and will be embalmed at Chambersburg and sent South HON. J. DORR BRADLEY, of Brattleboro, Vt died in that place on the 8th instant, after a severe illness of three weeks Mr. Bradley was a man of

been a member of the Board of Education from its first organization until the day of his death. THE rebels in Kentucky have made a new advance, driving in our pickets and again threatening Cincipnati. Guerillas are still troublesome on the line of the lower Ohio. Why not move upon the rebols in Kontucky at once, and drive

COL. LIGHTBURN'S surprise and retreat from the

salt mines in that region. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, has presente the Connecticut Historical Society with a rebel signal flag, taken by the United States navy at Roanoke; a rebel blanket, captured at Bull Run, and the Unit d States flag of the boat in which Capt. Ward, of Hartford, was killed at Matthias Point, and in which his body was wrapped

when taken to Washington. COLONEL GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Indiana, has resigned his commission. He had been disabled by a fall from his horse. He earned the reputation of a brave officer.

THE Union, published at St. Cloud, Minnesota. etates that the Ojibwas have tendered their services at Fort Ridgley to fight against the Sioux, but that through apprehension of trickery their offer has not been accepted. The Ojibwa and Dakotah Indians have been enemies from the remotest past.

THE intelligence from General Morgan, at Cumherland Gap, indicates that that officer is doing very well, and can easily hold his position until re-Lieved. Certainly Kirby Smith is in no position now to greatly molest him, having all he can attend to in removing his army from in front of Cincinnati. Smith was in General Morgan's rear and Bragg in front; of the latter, but little has been heard lately, and it is probable that he is acting his part elsewhere than before Cumberland Gap. THE Richmond Whig has learned from official ent from its inaugural

1862, amount to \$347,272,958.85. THE rain on Friday was very light on the Upper Potomac, and had barely a visible effect on the body of water in that stream. All the fords are in good crossing condi ion. Gen. McClellan has possession of all those by which the rebel army crossed into Maryland.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to set the State arseral, at Hartford, Connecticut, on fire. but the incendiary was detected before he could consummate the undertaking. The guard fired on him, but he managed to escape. A quantity of cotton waste saturated with burning fluid, a bottle of the fluid, and a box of matches were left behind, runder one of the windows. As the guards have ball cartridges, there is serious risk involved in such an attempt.

F. Dorsey HERBERT, member of the Legislature from Hagerstown, Maryland, was captured by the rebels on Thursday last, and carried within their lines. Mr. Herbert was one of the few public men who refused to leave the place on the approach of the rebels.

Boston lacks forty five hundred of the number necessary to fill her quota of drafted troops. THE fact that General Lee left his sick behind him at Frederick is not more significant than that he took from the Union Hospital, where these sick soldiers of his were, all the hospital furniture and supplies, and left his own men to the mercy of the Union army. A fact like this speaks volumes in

praise of the Union cause and its defenders, while it ner in which the United States Government charged with treating its prisoners of war. General Lee knew that his disabled men would be well cared for, but this fact offers no excuse for robbing a hospital of its furniture and supplies, even to provide for the needy and hungry in his own army. THE great one of the Pyronees has at last been seed by a railrond, which extends from the port

of Bilbao on the bay of Biscay, to the town of Miranda, on the river Ebro. The entire distance is sixty-six miles - all within the limits of Spain. South of Bilbao the mountains rise very abruptly, and there occurred all the engineering difficulty in crossing. The summit is at an elevation of two thousand one hundred and sixty-three feet above tide level, and this has been obtained by a maximum grade of seventy-six feet to the mile. The first train passed on the 21st ult., and on the day following the road was formally opened, a large number of grandees being in attendance. The road will be continued down the Ebro to its mouth. On the Bay of Biscay a pier one mile long is being constructed, giving that place the best harbor on the northern coast of Spain.

Advice Gratis! Mankind would be very happy, if, in every city, town, village, and hamlet, there existed active branch of the Society of persons who mind only their own business. Assuredly, the Peace Society of London, which has just issued an address to the United States, calling on them to end the war by a compromise, has no connection with the mind-yourown-business association. We desire to be left to ourselves. We do not interfere with the domestic or foreign quarrels of other nations. We have become a mighty people by minding our own business. We are jealous of foreign interference, whatever form it may assume, whatever name it may take. We are as much averse to blocdshed as the Peace Society can be, but, when war becomes necessary-necessary for the preservation of our free institutions, and the maintenance of our nation, independence, and unity-it must be pursued, not like the holiday sports of childhood, but with energy and perseverance, with boldness and sagacity, until righteous principles once again become ascendant. A more magnificent spectacle than the patriots of a great country bandoning their peaceful avocations, to take up arms to battle for the Right, has never been seen on earth. And we, who have done this, will continue it to the end, malgre the whining and cant of the London Peace So-

Garibaldı's Fate. It would appear, by the latest news from Europe, that the Italian Government meditate an exceedingly absurd and unpopular action;

a deed which, to use Talleyrand's well known words, would be "worse than a crimea blunder." They have captured GARIBALDI, and intend bringing him to public trial as a traitor. His imputed offence was an attempt to rescue Rome from the French, and restore it to its pristine position, the capital of Italy. Had he succeeded, (as he did in 1860, when his enterprise and valor annexed Sicily and Naples to the dominions of VICTOR EMMANUEL). he would have been called a hero; he failed, and is denounced as a traitor, thus realizing the moral of the old distich:

Treeson doth never prosper. What's the reason? Why, when it does, no one dare call it treason?" By far the better way, as has been suggested, would be to liberate GARIBALDI on his simple parole to remain out of Italy for a certain time, or until Victor Emmanuel may desire to recall him. In 1856, when Louis Napoleon made that attempt at revolt on Strasburg which had very nearly succeeded, Louis PHILIPPE, the estute citizen king of France, did not bring him to trial, but quietly deported him to America. If GARIBALDI be placed before a tribunal of law, though VICTOR EMMANUEL may issue a free pardon five minutes after the before they had learned the rudiments of military | illustrious captive be condemned, the man will

> More Neutrality. Private advices from Bellast (Ireland) in form us that the United States war steamer Tuscarora, which had been refused coal in -several English ports, which had also not been allowed to go into dock for repairs, had reached Belfast Lough, where she shipped one hundred tons of coal before the Government officials were made acquainted with her identity. Then, after telegraphing to the Admiralty in London for instructions, the Government agents not only made a peremptory order not to supply any more coal to the United States vessel, but directed her to proceed to sea at once. Consider this conduct, in contrast to the manner in which the pirate Nashville was allowed to land prisoners, (officers and crew of the plundered and burned Harvey Birch,) receive coal, and get repaired at Southampton, and the Sumter was permitted to remain for six weeks at Gibraltar, and judge what is the value of the neutrality so ostentatiously paraded by PALMERSTON, Rus-

SELL, and Company. THE New York Herald of Sunday last copied our special despatch from Nashville, which we cheerfully furnished to the Associated Press for the benefit of the whole people, without giving credit for the same to THE PRESS. In New York this may be called enterprise, but in Philadelphia we have another

name for it. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Sept. 16, 1862. It is difficult to write in the general joy of this glad morning. This is the greatest news we have had since the fall of Fort Donelson. To appreciate its real value, you should see THE loss of Harper's Ferry is a serious one, but the effect it has produced upon Washington will not prove an offset to our victory in Maryland. | city, and the universal feeling of pleasure that is everywhere manifested. It seems as if a day of hope had risen upon a night of gloom. The loyal men here are exultant and happy; the disloyal are chagrined and despairing. All their fine anticipations have been thwarted The entertainments for victorious rebels have been postpoped. The baked meats are cold, more than common mark in the State, and had the wines have been sent back again to the cellar. Our gallant army, under its gallant leader McClellan, is driving the enemy to the Potomac, and I predict the utter annihilation of Lee's army, or its hasty inglorious and demoralized retreat into Virginia. The prompt and vigorous conduct of Governor Curtin has placed a large force of Pennsylvanians on the border, and that finely accomplish-Kanawha Valley is most unfortunate, as it gives ed soldier General Reynolds is prepared the rebels the command and possession of the great to defend the Cumberland Valley. The invasion of Maryland is the fatal mistake of the rebellion. It was a mistake in statesmanship, and a mistake in strategy. The Southern leaders have been the victims of a misplaced confidence. The Maryland Secessionists were only such in theory and not in practice. Secession to them was a fashionable vice, like the sipping of eau-de-cologne, or the unnatural use of cosmetics. It gave the ladies the exquisite opportunity of being in the minority of making faces at Union soldiers, and singing "Maryland, My Maryland." to a plaintive and peculiar air. The men permitted it just as they have permitted everything that has been asked since the days of Adam. They may perhaps have allowed it for the sake of a quiet family. But when Lee came over the border, with his multitude of hupgry vandals, and appealed to their patriotism, they declined. They liked their homes. They rather admired Mr. Lincoln, after all. They adored McClellan. There was something in the old flag, and they remained. They are now glad to get rid of the rebel army, even at the expense of plundered farms and homesteads. This invasion of Maryland anchors her forever in the waters of the Union. sources that the expenditures of the Confederate The army of deliverance came for an example, but it had the effect of a warning. Let the word be "forward." The power of the rebellion has been massed along the Upper Potomac; the power of the Union is in the hands of McClellan, and he is within striking distance. Let us follow up these results speedily. We have crumbled the edges of the rock; let us have repeated, earnest, and unceasing blows, and it will soon be shattered to pieces. This is the way to conquer a peace

and I believe peace is at the end of McClellan's sword. What is to be done should be done speedily. In six more weeks the frosts will set in, and then we have had roads, winter quarters, and a discontented Congress, with a resuscitated South and an impatient North in the spring. Let us end the warnow, and save millions of dollars and thousands of lives. I believe it can be done, but only is one way, and that is by repeated, earnest, and uncedsing action. This is the Administration's policy, Halleck's policy, the people's policy. Let the Administration stand by Halleck and McClellan, and the people by the Adminis ration. Let there be harmony of sentiment and unity of action, and we may he pe that the month of September will see the crowning triumph of American valor and the ignominious end of the

OCCASIONAL. great rebellion. CONTINENTAL THEATRE. This house opened on Saturday under the management and lesseeship of Mr. B. Bandall. The attractions offered are musical, choregraphic, dramatic, and terpsichorean performances, by the best known artists, including Annetta Galetti, pronier danseuse; Madame Martini D'Ormy, Madame Von Berkel, the Ronzani Ballet Troupe, and others. The entertalnment offered each evening is varied, and of a refined order such a one as may be enjoyed by a critica

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC. STORMING OF HARPER'S FERRY. The Battles of Sunday and Monday PURSUIT-OF THE ENEMY.

THE ENEMY DEMORALIZED.

Howell Cobb and 900 Georgians

MOUNTAINS FULE OF STRAGGLERS THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN 8,000 Prisoners Captured and Paroled by the Rebels.

TURED. A Battle Raging at Sharpsburg.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

8,000 REBELS AND 4 BATTERIES CAP-

The various official gentlemen at the War Department ecame quite well satisfied this afternoon that General MILES, commanding at Harper's Ferry, had been forced to surrender his post and entire force. The sad news, it seepis, has been colled from fugitive though every way reliable telegrams received to-day from different point along the line of our army front General Milks' force is said to have consisted of about four thousand men, who were guarding a large amount of Government stores. There can be no doubt that, i the surrender has taken place, it has been to a greatly superior force, which is known to have attacked the Federal position on Sunday and Monday last. The fight is described as having been desperate, and during its progress, General' Milks is reported to have been wounded being struck in the breast by a fragment of shell. The injury was serious, and it is said that the commend devolved upon General Julius White, who conducted the preliminaries of the surrender, and who, on his arrival, took command by rank.

A cavalry force, int out by Colonel MILES, in cutting heir way out from Harper's Ferry, did not move towards McClellan's army, but marched to Chambers burg. They started on their perilons journey on Funday night, and not only accomplished it. but captured Gen LONGSTREET'S ammunition train of sixty wagons on the

way, bringing them off successfully to Chambersburg. The commander of the cavalry reports that General MILES had declared that he could not hold Harper's Ferry any longer than Monday noon, unless relieved, and until Tuesday evening at the furthest, as was previously reported. This fact, doubtless, does much to induce the Government here to give credence to this un official account of the surrender. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Harper's Ferry was surr dered to the rebels at 10 o'clock yesterday, after Colonel Miles had been severely if not mortally wounded. The officers and mon, supposed to be about 8,000, were paroled. BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 -The following items have been

eceived from Frederick : The combined forces of Loring and Jackson stormed the works at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and Col. Miles is said to have made a desperate resistance. The accounts differ. Some say that he was wounded after he hoisted a white flag, and other accounts are that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. All our forces were paroled, numbering 8,000, the whole of whem have arrived at Frederick. When the paroled men left, the enemy was preparing to blow up the three spans of the railroad bridge which

s of iron. Reports were circulated in Frederick to-day that General McClellan had retaken Harper's Ferry; but it s not deemed reliable. A correspondent says: I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at nine o'clock on Monday norning. The enlisted men and some officers have been paroled and arrived here. From them I gather the fol-

lowing particulars : The rebels commenced the attack on Friday noon on our forces on the Maryland Heights. The skirmishing continued throughout the day and evening, and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven back with oneiderable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed. When it was discovered that they were coming up in overwhelming force, an order was given to snike the guns and throw them down the mountain The whole force from the Heights then retired in safety, the guns from Camp' Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retiring men.

On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the Heights and brought away three field pieces, which they had left there unspiked. On Sunday, at noon, the rebels appeared in great force on Loudon Heights. Col. Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were dislodged, but they still managed to keep up a brick fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. The cannonading was kept up all day on Sunday, without coing much damage. The firing ceased at dusk on Sunlay evening and was resumed again on Monday morning at day light, and kept up till nine o'clock, when Col. Miles ordered a white flag to be raised. There was con iderable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it. and kept up a heavy firing

he figg was up a shell struck Colonel Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners vere paroled. There were about twenty-three hundred cavalry in the ommand, all of whom, except about forty, escaped at o'clock on Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from six to eight thousand, with Gen. White's command from Martinsburg, were all surren-

for three quarters of an hour. About ten minutes after

General Howe captured an aid-de-camp of General Stuart on Monday afternoon, who was making his way rom Harper's Ferry to Boonsboro with a despatch from General Jackson to General Lee, announcing the capitu-lation of the place. The aid supposed General Lee was at Boonsboro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender which our generals received. At the time General Franklin was within three nours' march of the Ferry, going to the relief of the beleaguered command, whither he had been sent by General McClellan as soon as he received the despatch from Colonel Miles on Monday morning that he was in

The intelligence from the front this morning is of the most cheering character, notwithstanding the bad news from Harper's Ferry. Gen. McClellan was pushing them with a vigor most destructive to the enemy. He pursued the enemy on Monday morning with his reserves and a large body of fresh troops.

The enemy took the road towards the river, at Harper's Ferry and at Shapherdstown, and he was pursuing and shelling their retreat, causing great loss. In several contests on Monday, where they made a stand, ou troops charged on them with such vigor that they fell

back from point to point in great haste. The battles and advantages objained on Monday are thought to be superior in importance to those of Sunday Drayton's South Carolina brigade is entirely gone either killed, wounded, or prisoners. The 17th Michlgan, one of the new regiments, did up this brigade, first with bullets, and finally with the bayonet. Gen. Bowell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner He will be back to Frederick sooner than he boasted he

Gen. McClellan was pushing on them last evening, nowever, very close, and had already sent to the rear 8,000 prisoners and four batteries. Col. Stroge, 19th Virginia, and Col. James, of the 3d South Carolina Battalion, were killed on Sunday last. and their bodies left in our possession. The South Carolina Brigade was very roughly handled. Gen. Hatch, commanding Gen. Keyes' Division (who s sick), was slightly wounded.

The Major of the 76th Pennsylvania, whose name I do not remember: was killed; and Capt. Brady, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, was also killed. BOONSBORO, Md., September 15 .- The battle of South Mountain was fought vesterday, resulting in a complete

The battle field was located in a gorge of the mountain

victory to the Army of the Potomac.

on the turnpike road, between Middletown and Boons-During the forenoon, the firing was by the artillers endeavoring to ascertain the rebel strength. About 1 o'clock, the corps under General Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left and make an atlack on the enemy's flank. At 3 o'clock, General Beno's troops got into action. The rattle of musketry for about half an hour was tegrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge. The loss on both sides was considerable. We had no general or field-officer injured at this point, except General Reno,

who was killed by a Minie ball passing through his bidy. corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountain on the right for the purpose of attacking the rebel left. He got his troops into position and meyed upon the enemy about two hours before sundown. Here, in the case of the other ridge of the mountain, on troops were successful in driving the enemy before them with great släughter. The rebels suffered here more than at any other point of the battle-field.

General Hatch, commanding a division Hocker, was wounded in the leg. General Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 24, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin, and 19th Indiana Regiments, was ordered to move up the gorge of the mountain. This brigade did not get into action until after dark, which lasted till nearly nine o'clock. This brigade lost about 120 killed and wounded. Among the dead is Captain Caldwell, of

the 2d Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back about a mile, when Gen Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of General Summer's corps, who held the position during the night. The rebat troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer of daylight the greater pertion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides; the only mode of escape being through a narrow defile in the mountain, which the artillery would seen have rendered impassable. Among the rebel officers known to be killed were Gen

ginia. The latter's body was obtained to-day by a flag At day light this morning our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of the night, had left on their way to the Potomac. They went to this place two miles rem the mountains, and there took the road towards Sharpeburg. They left all their dead on the field, and those of their wounded, not able to walk, were found in the churches at Boonsboro.

General McClellan was on the field during the whole

Garland, of Lee-burg, and Col. Strong, of the 19th Vir-

day and night, conducting all the movements in person. Between 1,200 and 1,500 prisoners were taken during the day, most of them by General Hooker's division. Yesterday, General Franklin's corps advanced to ountsin six miles nearen Harper's Ferry, where he engoged the enems holding that pass for about three hours, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy and heavy oss. Our loss in this action was about 250 hilled, and wounded. "The rebel loss during the day and night was

fully 15,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Gev. Lee

acknowledged to the cilizens of Beonsboro that they had FROM WASHINGTON Our less in killed and wounded will probably reach

We lost but few prisoners. This morning, at daylight, General Pleasonton, with the 8th Illinois Cavelry and Captain Fitcheli's battery. started after the enemy. At Boonsboro, he came up with the 9th Virginia Cavalry, with a battery acting as the rear guard. The Illinois Cavalry charged after them through the town and two miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two of their gunr, and killed. wounded, or captured about thirty of the cavalry. Gen Richardson's division being on the advar the road from this place towards Sharps urg, two and a half miles from which town he came up with the enemy, in large force, who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle one and a half miles long: The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement.

TUESDAY MORNING, September 16 .- During last night he larger part of the army arrived on the ground. It is now 9 o'clock, and no engagement has taken place. The rebels are rapidly moving across the river HARRISBURG. September 16-8 o'clock P. M .- Infor mation which was at first considered not reliable, but since confirmed by despatches from Hagerstown, says that Gen. McClellan came up to the rear of the rebel army at Sharpaburg, and that a battle is new in progress. Later.

LATER.

spatch just received at headquarters says that Stonewall Jackson has recrossed the Potomac, and that General McClellan has engaged him with tremendous force this side of Sharpsburg. The whole rebel armyin Maryland will be annihilated or captured this night. No rebels can be found about Hagerstown or Williams port and none two miles on the other side of the Potemac FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 16 -[Fpecial to the New York World |-After the battles of South Mountain Cap and Burkety lie. Gap. fought respectively by the forces of Burnside and Franklin on Sunday, the enemy, baving pern driven from their position, fell back rapilly to consboro and thence southward to Sharpsburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below She he The pursuit by our troops was rapid, General Hoker

HARRISBURG, September 16-10 o'clock ?. M .- A de-

s during the morning. The rebels breakfasted at Keedysville, three miles rom Soonsboro, but our cavalry soon drove their rear grand rom that place. Generals Porter's and Reno's corps took a sli coad over the mountains, and arrived at Sharpshing at mudown, capturing hundreds of prisoners on the way. Gereral Franklin's corps, supported by Gen. Couch division, passed through Burkettsville Gap, which he captured so handsomely, striking the road leading di ectly from Boonsboro to Harper's Ferry, and then noving in the direction of the latter place, gaining Elk Bidge mountain, which flanked the enemy's position and rought them within good rauge of our attillery. General Franklin's corps fought a brilliant battle or Sunday evening at Burkettaville Cap. The enemy were

following by way of Boonsboro, supported by Generals

summer and Banks, and capturing one thousand prison-

erribly repulsed, though having great advantages, of Gen. Hancock's brigade made a charge up a hill, and captured a battery of six pieces. Howell Cobb, and 900 of his Georgians, were captured Cobb is wounded. The 16th Virginia Regiment was taken entire an raiments of many other regiments. On Sunday Longstreet marched back from Hager

town to reinforce those troops fighting at the Gap. H. arrived in time to join in the rout. Big. Gen. Garland, of Virginia, Col. Strong, of 19th Virginia, and Col. James, of the 31 South Carelina Batialion, were all killed at South Mountain Gay, on Sunday evening. We have taken since Friday 6,000 prisoners, withles than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of straggling, starving, an

demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines. The Union army is in splendid condition. The men are all in light marching order, with buoyaut spiritsover their successes. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight Sunday, and behaved with great bravery. The 17th, Michigan, out only two weeks, fought till their ammution was exhausted, retired to the wagons, refilled their

boxes, returned, and made a terrible charge over a stone

wall and into the timber, almost annihilating Drayton's South Carolina brigade. Our total loss will probably not exceed twenty-five hundred killed and wounded, with a very small proporkilled. I send the following list of officers killed and wounded, it being all I am able to get to-day : The army is rapidly on the move, and the disabled are sent to the rear. All the churches in Middletown and Frederick are to be occupied by the wounded.

KILLED. Captain Brady, K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Lieut. Jackson, G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. Eergt. St. wart, G, 11th Pennsylvania. Capt. Caldwell, B, 2d Wisconsin. Major of the 96th Pennsylvania. Lieut C. F. Springweiller, K. 51st New York.

WOUNDED. Colonel Willy, 35th Massachusetts, arm, severely, Colonel Wittington, 17th Michigan, arm, slightly. Colonel Gallagher, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, anding the 3d Brigade, slightly. Major Casey, 12th Ohio, thigh, flesh wound. Lieutenant Colonel Hays, 23d Ohio, left arm. Captain Liggett, H, 12th Obio, head, seriously.

Captain Thayer, K, 17th Michigan, left arm and hand Captain Goldsmith, G. 17th Michigan, ankle and should der, slightly. Captain Edmonds, C, 17th Michigan, side, seve and arm amputated. Cant. Greene, A. 45th Pennsylvania: leg broke Capt. Nesbitt, E. Liib Possessia, presit, serious. Capt Biever, F, 11th Pennsylvania; arm, seriously. Capt. Parsons, F, 2d Wisconsin; shoulder.

Capt. Hert H, 13th Indiana; leg, slightly. Lieut. Clendening, H. 2d Pennsylvania; slightly. Lient. Summers, G. 17th Michigan; abdomen, serious. Lieutenant Suplee, G, 45th Pennsylvania, arm. Lieutenant Supres, G, 1923 Ohio, knee. Lieutenant Bothford, F, 23d Ohio, knee. Lieutenant — , K, 23d Ohio, knee. Lieut. Hauns, C, 6th Wisconsin. Lieut. Toirance, Quartermaster 11th Pennsylvania.

face, seriously. Lieut Ramden, F, 19th Indiana, leg. Lient. Hammell. B; 28th Ohio. leg. Lieut. Fair, B, 51st Pennsylvania, groin, severely. Lieut. Williams. F. 35th Massachusetts, left shoulder. Ospt. S. C. Tomlinson, 94th New York, head. Lieut. Kelly, E, 12th Pennsylvania, shoulder. Col. Bollinger, 7th Pennsylvania, arm and breast. LATER.

FREDERICK, Sept. 16, 2 P. M .- The troops captured at Harper's Ferry have just arrived here, having been paroled immediately. They left Harper's Ferry at midnight. Col. Miles died in consequence of the amputation o

ois leg. Less than 200 were killed and wounded in the fight there. The forces captured amount to about 6,000. They are the 87th, 60th, and 32d Ohio, 9th Vermont, 39th 115th, and 126th New York State Militia, and an Indians battery, besides the Maryland Home Brigade. The rebels do not intend to hold Harper's Ferry. They vere crossing last night on our pontoon bridge, and were making rapid preparations for leaving. Heavy fighting is going on to day in the pleasant val

ev north of the Ferry. Sketch of Gen. Dixon H. Miles. Sketch of Gen Dixon H. Miles.

Acting Brigadier Genoral Dixon H. Miles was a naive of Maryland, from which State he was appointed a cade in 1819. He was nearly sixty years of age, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1824, standing No. 27 in a class of thirty one members. Among his classmakes were several noted men, some of whom have figured in the Senatorial halls, others have died in battle, &c. On the first of July, 1824, he was appointed a brovet second lieutement of the 4th United States Infantry, and, on the same day, was made full second lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. He held the important position of regimental adjutant from 1831 to 1836, having, on the 30th of April, 1833, been promoted to a first lieutenancy. On the 8th of June, 1884, he was further promoted to a captaincy. On the 16th of Janu. a first lieutenancy. On the 8th of June, 1838, he was further promoted to a captaincy. On the 16th of January, 1839, he was made an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, on the staff. This commission he, however, resigned on the 30th of September, 1816. On the 9th of May, 1846, he was breveted major for gallant and distinguished conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas. He was further breveted lieutenant colonel, with rank dating from September 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1846. On Rebruary 16, 1847, he was promoted to the misority of the 5th Infantry. On the 15th of April, 1851, he was further promoted to the lieutenant coloneloy of the 3d Infantry, having previously, in July, 1848, held the position of civil and military Governor of Jalapa, Mexico. He cr mmanded the So Glia expedition, and became distinguished in the conflict with the Coyotoro and Magollon Apaches of New Mexico on the 27th of June, 1857, and in zeveral conflicts with Navajoes, New Mexico, during the mosth of September, 1858. On the 49th of January, 1859, he was again promoted—this time to the

January 1859, he was again promoted—this time to the colonelcy of the 2d Infantry, his commission dating from January 19, 1869. He held the command of the fifth division at Bull Bun, and successfully covered the retreat of the Union army. He held his dangerous position at Harper's Ferry against almost overwhelming numbers, and won honors each day of the occupation. From Harrisburg and the Border.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16 .- Telegraphic and railroad comdeation to Hagerstown was reopened last night, howing that that place has been totally abandoned by the rebels and reoccupied by our troops. It is rumored at Hegerstown that another patile i going on this morning, between Sharpsburg and Middletown, but no particulars have been received. est of Middletown. It is not unlikely that McClellar is engaging the rebels in that neighborhood to day, and disputing their passage of the river. Che hundred and eight prisoners, captured along with Longstreet's baggage train, by the cavalry that cut their way through from Harper's Ferry, arrived here this morning, and fifty more have reached Chambersburg. The 1st Regiment of Gray Reserves, and the 2d of the Home Guards, arrived here, from Philadelphia, early this morning. The Beserves paraded one thousand and fifteen men. They were reviewed by the Gevernor, who

Rebel Prisoners at Harrisburg—The Dead Body of Gen. Garland Found. HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.—Bebel prisoners, 100 in nuu ber, captured by the New York and Illinois Cavalry, yesterday, and sent to Chambersburg, were this morning rought to this city and quartered in Camp Curtin Olugget Fitzhugh, a resident of the vicinity of Chambers burg, was among the number. He has been furnishin rmation to the enemy since their raid is Maryland. The dead body of Gen. Garland was found concealed in ne of the wagons captured by the same party of cavalry between Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The telegraph line to Hagerstown is again in good working order.

complimented them highly. They will leave for Cham-

The Rebels Burn a Railroad Bridge and Train.
Louisville, Sept 16 The Journal, in an editoric o-day, appeals to the authorities to have the city fortified. Brig. Gen. Jackson's divison' was reviewed this forenoon by Major Gen. Gilbert and staff, and made a fine guns. display.

The train of eleven cars that conveyed Colonel Durham's regiment to Bacon creek, was attacked by a squad of robel cavalry, some rails having been torn up; the regiment, after taking all their ammunition and most of the provisions, abandoned it, when the rebels pushed the

train on the bridge and burned both. The Body of General Rene: BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The body of General Reno is now at the establishment of Mr. O'Deavar. It has been ed and encased in a splendid coffin,

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, September 18, 1852. General Augur.

General AUGUR, who so highly distinguished himself at the battle of Cedar Mountain, has reported here for duty is wound having almost healed. He was severely wounded by a builet through the body, while acting a Major General in BANKS' Corps. Gen. Augur has a high reputation as an officer, and such merit as his should not be overlooked by the country. After a number of years active service on the Pacific coast and in the Indian cuntry, he was for some time commandant at West Point. From West Point General Avgus was transferred ast winter to the army in Virginia. His afficient services at the taking of Falmouth, and at the Oedar Mountain attle, have rendered his name familiar to the country His modest bearing is in keeping with his distinguished merit, and his promit return to the field of active duty is so short a time after being severely wounded is worthy emulation. No doubt, as soon as his health permits, h will be assigned to an important command.

The Army Corps and their Commanders In accordance with an order recently issued by direc tion of the President, the several Army Corps will now stand as follows: First Army Corps ... Major General HOOKER.

Second Major General Summer. Major General HEINTZELMAN Third Major General Keyes Fourth Maj. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. Fiith Major General FRANKLIN. Major General Dix Seventh Major General Wook. Eighth Major General Bunnside. Kinth . Tenth Major General MITCHELL Major General Sandwick. Major General SIGEL.

The steamers Empire State and John Brooks arrive at Annapolis this morning, bringing about 2,000 paroled prisoners from Richmond. They were placed on board of these vessels on Sunday. The prisoners were captured by the enemy at various places during the past four Among them are F. H. LAMB, FRANK DEUMMOND, C.

Paroled Prisoners Arrived at Annapolis.

W. Moore, H. C. Buell, military telegraph operators who were taken the latter part of May, in the valley, They assisted at Belle Island in consummating the parole of their companions. They had no opportunity of ertaining the condition of affairs at Richmond About sixty civilians, captured on the Peninsula and on the recent hattle fields, having gone thither to attend to the wounded are confined in the Littly prison. are not regarded as prisoners of war. Miscellaneous.

A stringent order has been issued, enforcing the absolute necessity of reducing the baggage trains of troops in the field. Officers will hereafter be allowed to carry only their ordinary mess chests and a valise or carpetbag. No trunks or boxes will be permitted in the baggage trains. Privates are prohibited from carrying carpet bags and boxes on their regimental wagons These things are hereafter to be rejected from the wagon and cars wherever found. A stop is also to be put to the carrying of sutler's goods in regimental and quartermasters' wagons, under the guise of quartermaster commissary stores. This, it is supposed, will reduce the trains one-third Paymaster McKean Buchanan has been ordered t

he school ship Savannah. Lieutenant Commanding John B. MITCHELL has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington navy Acting Assistant Paymester CHARLES A. DOWNS has been ordered to the school ship Macedonia. Paymaster HENRY ETTING has been ordered to report or duty on the 1st of October on board the receiving

FRED. B. LAWSON, of Chelsen, Massachusetts, has been appointed acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to the steamer Patroon. Among the proposals received at the Navy Departmen during the past week, is one from B. FERNANDEZ & Co., New York, as agents for English friends, offering for sale six iron screw steamers. No price is stated. Lieutenant Gauriel B. Paul, of the 8th United States Infantry, has been appointed brigadier general by the President for gallantry and valuable services in expelling the rebel Texans from the Territory of New Mexico. General Paul has been assigned to duty with Genera

ABRAHAM HYATT has been appointed collector for the Tenth district of New York under the direct-tax and excise law. This completes the list of appointments for that State.

dissioner of Internal Revenue. In sending orders it should be remembered that every stamp expresses upon its face its kind as well as its denomination, and that it can only be used for the purpose for which it was de selves into these troubles, and we must now fight out of signed. For example, contract stamps must be used | them! I have great faith in Providence myself, and I for contracts alone, check stamps must be used only on checks, and to forth. The following officers have been ordered to the United:

HENRY, Lieut. H. W. MILLER, and Carpenter M. LUKE-

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

GALLIPOTIS. Sent. 15.—No particulars have been re ceived of the fight at Charleston, but all the reports, however, agree that the rebels were severely handled and repulsed with great loss. Col. Lightburn gave the citizens an hour's notice in which to leave the town before it was destroyed. His forces marched through the place in perfect order, taking the Bipley road, and going towards Bavens wood on the Ohio river, where he arrived this evening, bringing his baggage train through in safety. Steamers have been sent to his assistance. The 47th Ohio. 9th Virginia, and the 2d Virginia Cavalry, who were cut off at Summerville, succeeded in joining Col. Lightburn, . This place is full of refugees and contrabands, who same down the Kanawha in boats, most of whom are in a destitute condition. Five hundred sick and wounded goldiers are here, sent from Charleston before the fight. The enemy are surposed to be moving slowly down the

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. rebels have not advanced, as was reported this morning They are reported as entrenching their position south of Florence, and have been joined by Humphrey Marshall. The rebels blockaded the river yesterday at Hamilton pine miles below Rising Sun. No mail-boat left for Louisville to-day. Our sunboats went to Ramilton this morning, and shelled the woods for several miles, but the battery had been withdrawn. MUMFORDSVILLE, Sept. 16 - The rebels, under Gen Bragg, attacked our forces this forencon, and it is said have been fighting all day. The Federal forces in command of Col. Wilder are fighting bravely, and are determined to hold the post. The rebels are reported to be in superior force.

arrived, and are engaged with Bragg's forces. FROM MEMPHIS.

We learn that a portion of Gen. Buell's troops have

LATER.

Operations of the Federal Troops. MEMPHIS, Sept 13 .- The Evening Bulletin has the ollowing in relation to the Coldwater affair: On Monday, Colonel Guergon, with three hundred and eventy men, came up with the rebels beyond Coldwater, ear Cochran's Cross Roads. They were a portion Jackson and Pierson's cavalry, and a number of in fantry, amounting to eight hundred or one thousand

They were well posted and commenced the attack. but were driven 21/2 miles through heavy timber. In the affair 4 of the enemy were killed, and 70 or 80 wounded. That night Guerson camped between the cross roads and Hernards, and remained during Wednesday in Hernando. Next morning he moved in the direc-tion of Coldwater, and came on the enemy's pickets at Coldwater bridge, behind which they lay in force. They fired the bridge, but moved off, and the bridge was so far saved that, after some repairs, the Federal forces crossed, the enemy retiring as they advanced. Col. Guerson entered Senatobia, where he burned the railroad lepot and its contents, including three cars. Several scattered parties of auerilias were also come up with and dispersed. While these events were proceeding, the main body of the Federals, under Gen. Smi estroyed the railroad bridge over Coldwater, eight miles beyond Hernardo, and tore up a portion of the track, by

which means the railroad communication with Hernan Guerillas on the Lower Ohio. CAIRO, Sept. 13 .- Yesterday, as the steamer Fitzhugh. from Louisville, approached Curlew, on the Kentucky hore, twenty five mounted guerillas appeared in sight nd prepared to make a demonstration against the boat. The efficers had been led what to expect, and before their arrival had made a Quaker gun from a saw-log, a little paint and a tarpaulin, and bravely pointed it at the guerillas. These valiant soldiers, when they saw the black muzzle pointed towards them, ran as if the evil one was in their rear, and the boat, giving a farewell

mort, left the rebels to ruminate upon the Yankee trick o cleverly played. At Battery Rock, on the Illinois shore, thirty-fly guerilias, armed with rifles, were seated on the shore, and n the appearance of the boat arose to give the Fitzhugh volley, but the wooden-gun dodge was again tried, and the rebils skedaddled. These chaps crossed the Ohio the night before on a flat boat. Casey villa was occupied by the rebels several days The steamers Mattie Cook and Ollie Sullivan were fired

nto a day or two since.

The Indian Troubles in Minnesota. ST. PAUL, Sept. 15 .- A letter from Commissioner Dole was introduced into the Legislature yesterday, dated Fort Bipley, September 11th, to the Governor. It says he had been there twelve days, endeavoring to effect an smicable arrangement with the Chippewas, but despairs of doing so. After sending messengers to Hole in-the Day for ten days, he finally consented to meet in council at Crow Wing. Instead of bringing thirty or forty chiefs, as he agreed, he brought nearly three hundred men, all armed. In the council, Hole in the Day was bold and impudent. No result was reached by the conference. Mr. Dole regards the danger of an outbreak as imminent The letter was referred to a committee of three, who reperiod a resolution, which was adopted, that David Cooper, H. M. Bice, Frederick Ayres, and Mr. Hatch be appointed commissioners, to repair to Fort Ripley and act in behalf of this State, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to make any negotiations calculated to preserve peace, and prevent an outbreak. The commissioners lett last night.

Guerillas Routed. QUINCY, Ill , Sept 18 -Col. McNell had a two hours' fight with Porter's gang of guerillas, near Shelbourne yesterday, resulting in the complete rout of the latter, with a loss of 2 killed and a number wounded. Col. McNeil captured 20 wagons and a number of horses and

BPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept 16.-A man-named J. D. Fowler shot his brother in law, Dewitt Griswold, at Southampton, westerday, and then out his own throat, Troops from Schuylkill County. POTTSVILLE, Sept. 16.—Schuylkill county, has sent eleven companies, under the Governor's late call for troops, for the Goince of the State, and has a number

Murder and Spicide.

Letter from Parson Brownlow. WHAT THE PROPLE DEMAND. To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: I have just returned from Orleans county, in this.

State, where I have been, by invitation of a committee, to address an audience of some thousands of persons, on the last day of an agricultural fair. I spoke in the opon air, from a stand in the centre of the enclosure, and was able to make myself heard to the outskirts of the largest assemblage I have appeared before at the North. I bestowed about twenty minutes of my time upon the subect of agricultural pursuits—told the people of the amount of wheat received annually at Oswego and Bufalo—of the abundant crops throughout the loyal States of the capacity of those States in the way of feeding the whole world, if need be—and assured them that such a ountry was worth fighting for. The remainder of my speech was upon the subject of the war, and that of the origin and wickedness of the rebellion. I was listened ndication from the large audience that they were with me in sentiment—not even objecting to the bitterness of But I set out, not to write you that I had spoken on

this occasion, or what I said, but to say something of

public sentiment, there, here, and elsewhere, as reflected

by those with whom I have conversed. The people, the

real people, are far shead of the Government and the eads of our army in their desire to crush out this rebelon. They are clamorous for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and the most loyal men in all the country are complaining bitterly that more vigerous measures are not adopted. They are willing to furnish men aud money; they are willing to pour out their blood and treasure upon the altar of their country; but they want to see returns for these great and patriotic outlays, in the shape of victories and successes, that will tell upon the destinies of these vile conspirators against this Government. The people say, with one voice, call out nore mon, rush upon rebeldom, overwhelm the traitors, and put an end to the war in that way. And my work or it, no seitlement of this controversy will ever meet the approval of the people that does not require an uncor litional surrender on the part of the rebels, and the restoring of the stripes and stars over: every seconded. State on the continent.

The mederation and forbearance of our Government owards this infernal rebellion, and the tenderness with which our generals in command deal with rebel leaders and their fine houses and other property, are matters o are not disposed to tolerate it any longer. And among hose whose kindred and friends have fallen in battles now past, and whose houses and homes are threatened with the insolent invaders from the South, feelings of unutterable indignation are entertained against those who sympathize with the rebellion, and by words and decus him majoria compare to the murderers. And this is not to be wondered at. How could they feel other

Such a state of feeling is now being engendered, and

uch a storm is coming as will sweep from the loyal

States all who dare set up for the rebellion, and that before a great while. The North is full of these traitors, neaner, in all material respects, than the traitors at Richmond. There vile miscreants are seeking to poison the public mind against President Lincoln; charge him with the origin of the war; declare him incompetent, and even propose to depose him, and inaugurate Jeff Davis as a peace measure. Others take the ground that we have not men enough to put down the rebellion in the field, and that the President is at fault. I tell them the President is not at fault; that Senators and Representatives in Congress gravely told us that there were double the number of men in the field necessary to put down the re bellicn, and that these money saving partisan Congressmen madly stopped enlistments just at the time ou armies should have been increased. These vile de magogues are now at work in the different States, trying to reorganize and resurrect old, defunct, rotten, exploded, and fiv-blown political parties. The North is full of men of this class, who, for the sake of power and place, would compromise this quarrel with the South, upon terms disgraceful to every loyal State in the Union Many of this class of men are in Congress. While the Bichmond Junta are passing conscription laws, foreing every man, from sixteen to fifty five, into the army. these men in the Union Congress were stopping even the voluntary colletment of gallant men willing to fight us out of these troubles. And these very men are now trying to throw the responsibilities of our late reverses on President Lincoln, brought about by the want of men they refused to give the President! Let the people look to this matter, and brand these infamous traitors at the ballot-box, in the coming elections, as the worst of traitors, and the most dangerous of enemies-in this, the trying bour of our nation's danger. If we would save the country; let these traitors, and this treason, be crushed out. Let all true men nip this treason in the bud. Another class of traitors—certainly hypocrites—are our destinies; that we must pray and work to the ends o peace before we can call upon God, for help! As a nation, we have preached, prayed, and quarreled our-

have no fears that He will take sides with the Southern Rebellion, which He knows to have originated in falseheed, perjury, dishonesty, and drunkenness. But States steamship Colorado: Lieut. Commander E. W. | we are not to fold our arms at the bidding of hypocrites and demagogues, and call on God to relieve us; we must work, and "act well our part," for there all the honor and plety lie! Napoleon made a good remark when he said, "Heaven is ever on the side of the heaviest artillery." And Oromwell, though an ungodly man, gave his Roundheads good advice, when he said, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

The rebellion is now rampant in every direction

the rebels have their full force in the field, without being able to increase it-making a desperate effort before the new Union levies can be mustered into service. They have invaded Kentucky, overrun Tennessee and Missouri, and are now threatening the loyal States of Ohio, Tilinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. Let us meet then with a determined spirit, and make this the most disastrous campaign to them they have yet undertaken We have just had 300,000 noble men added to our army. and soon we shall have 300,000 more. We have the moving and credit, and we have the arms and ammunition Let us drive the rebels frem the gates of Washington Let us send them hewling from the Border States into the Cotton States, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico Let us seize upon East Tennessee; hold that great railread thoroughfare, and thus break the backbone of the rebellion. Let us crush their armies at all points, and compel Bichmond to capitulate; and by the time we are

required to go into winter quarters, by the rigid blast of winter, the death-knell of treason will be sounded, and rder proclaimed once more throughout all the land. The conduct of Governor Curtin, and the zeal with which the people of Pennsylvania are preparing to mee the invaders of their soil, is spoken of in highest term of praise, in all circles. Already has Pennsylvania more men in this war than any other State, according to popu lation. And well may she muster an army of citizen now, to meet the enemy on her borders. Once master o tory foray through New Jersey into the Empire State and the vile marauders would sack and pillage as they go. Hence the intense interest felt here, in the success f Pennsylvania in this emergency. Regiments are still crowding on through here to Wash

ington and Herrisburg, from the New England States and from the eastern and western portions of this State New York has done nobly, and her Governor has acted well his part. Counting regiments ready to start, and those now filing up, New York has sent into the field one hundred and seventy infantry regiments, thirteen regiments of covalry, five regiments of field artillery two regiments of heavy artillery, one regiment of engineers, and one rocket battalion. What an army! And years, or during the war!

By special invitation, last evening, I addressed the 138th New York Regiment, under command of Colonel Joseph Willing, a full and splendid regiment, well armed and uniformed, who are now leaving for the seat of war. I spoke in Oity Park, in front of the Astor House, in the open air surrounded by the regiment and a vast and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. I found the proper spirit animating this regiment—a spirit of indignant verigeance towards the insolent marauders now threatening to invade Pennsylvania—a spirit that will know no rest until the blood of the traitors has washed out the pollutions of their foul footsteps! I urged them on to battle and to victory-I pictured to their minds all the " pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war," and they responded with a will that indicated their arder and sincerity. We had a stirring time, and no mistake! The news received here this morning is of the highest

importance, and is quite refreshing to all loyal men. It indicates that the rebel army is retreating from Maryland and Pennsylvania, much more expeditiously than they came into these States, and that they are not making their escape unscathed. Jelf Davis, Lee, and Stonewall are now convinced that "Maryland, My Maryland," is afill owned by the "Northern hordes." And as for the rich valley of the Cumberland, in the Keystone State, they are not likely to enjoy its luxuries! The news from the West continues cheerful. The re bels are falling back from Cincinnati. Let our generals in all cases follow them up, and press them into the Cotton States. The hem have no peace, or quarters, but, with our new and splendid forces, let the war be made aggressive, until they cry for peacer and return to their allegiance to the stars and stripes!

Tours, &c.,

New York, Sept. 15, 1862...

Arrival of the Steamer Champion—\$934,-415 in Treasure.

New York, S. pt. 16.—The steamer Champion, from n the 5th inst., has arrived, with \$934,415 in gold, and a large number of passengers.

The Panama papers give a report of the death of Gov. Guardia, in a skirmish with the revolutionary forces. Arrival of the Steamer Edinburgh.

New York, Sept. 16 —The steamer Edinburgh has arrived from Liverpool. Arrival from Kingston. NEW YORK, September 16 — The steamer Plantagenet as arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, with dates to the

3th. No news. ENGLISH MAGAZINES .- We have Temple Bar nd the Cornhill Magazine for September, from 8 C. Urham, No. 403 Chestnut street, who received them by the last arrived English steamer. Except Mr. Sala's own story, "The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," which happe heavily, every article in Tempte Bar is worth perusal. Best of all is the new portion of " Aurora Leigh, 2a novel of exciting and entrancing interest. "Fish and Talking Fish," albeit a little in the caricature style, is a lively and correct account of a fish dinper at Simpson's, in Billingsgate. All the other papers are variously good. The new number of the Cornhill Magazine is also good. It opens with four new chapters of Romola," an Italian tale, by Marian Evans, (who did not write "The Chronicles of Carlingford," in Blackwood.) and then come commencements of two new tales:

"The Story of Elizabeth," attributed to one of Thackeray's daughters, and showing no small talent, and "The Small House at Allingham," a novel of English society. by Anthony Trollope. There is also a highly interesting paper on Thomas Betterton, the great actor, born in the reign of Charles I., and dying in 1710, who knew Davenaut, the god-son of Shakspeare. Mr. Thackersy con-tributes a pleasant Roundabout Papers, nominally about novels, but evidently to show that he is nearer 50 than to This a envious weakness, this desire for a man to represent himself some years younger than the parish register declares. If a woman did it, one could understand. There are six engravings in this month's Corn-

hati / z i k story PROMPT ACTION.—At 7 P. M. last evening a despatch was received from Goyarnor Curtin, ordering, at the request of General Halleck, a regiment of Pennsylvania militia on special duty. The parties to whom the despatch was sent immediately stopped the march of the 8d Begiment of the Beserve Brigsde, under command of Licut. Col. Paynier, at West Philadelphia, as it was about to embark on the cars for Harrisburg, and apprised that officer that his command was needed elsewhere. Gallantiy the colonel and his whole command with great alsority marched to the Baltimore depot, and at 10.45 were in motion for their destination.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, September 16 .- The B. M. steamship Araa, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the th inst., arrived here en route to Boston, at 12 o'clock set night. The Arabia has one hundred passengers, but brings no The dates per the Arabia are two days later than those

5th instant.
The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN. The London Times, in an editorial on the message of Jefferson Davis. says: "We cannot deny him the credit of being as moderate in prosperity as he has shown himself bold, determined, and unyielding in edversity." The Times then adds: "We read with much pleasure the messures and statesmanlike lavguage in which the Southern President pays a well-earned tribute to the gallanty and good conduct of his troops, deplores the desolating war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the desperate struggle against despoid: usurpation." After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from President Davis' threatened retailatory measures, to the exigencies which require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fall to concillate the Indians on their fron iers, the Times' article concludes as follows:

concludes as follows:

'Yet, in such a situation, they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity. In the midst of reverses they can look forward with confidence to success; in the midst of success, they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure. Such men and the possibility of loss and failure. Such men the possibility of loss and failure. forward to the possibility of loss and failure. Such men would seem worthy of a better destiny than to be dragged at the charlot wheels of a conquiring democracy, and live under a perpetual reign of terror."

The London Datly News, in reviewing the message of Jifferson Datle, says, that he has attempted to present a cheracter of moderation and dignity, but the flores and vindictive spirit that breaks through his habitual calmness and reserve is significant proof of his exasperated temper, if not also of the desperate prospects of the Southern Government. It denounces the sayage pulicy which Davis inaugurates, and the atrocious measures, which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment threatexed to the officers of troops, inconsures which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment threatexed to the officers of troops, incon-gruously composed, causes not only every fusting to the manity and every sentiment of justice to revolt at it, but manity and every sentiment of justice to re it is an outrage against civilization itself. A later despatch from Gibraltar throws doubt on he reported chase of the steamer Massilla, in the Bay

It was reported that, at the last Council of Ministers n Italian Affairs, it was decided that the statu quo hould be maintained in Rome for some time to come. It was reported that the Orleanists and Republicans ad formed a coalition for the next elections, and that they expected to return forty deputies. The third division of the Toulon on the 3d in The Madrid (official) Gazette announces that, in consequence of the explonations given by General Concha to the Emperor Napoleon, all differences of opinion between France and Spain have ceased. The Paris Bourse closed firm and steady on the 6th nst. at 69f. 40c. for the rentes. ITALY.

The physicians attending Garibaldi had issued a bul-etin stating that his sufferings were not very acute, and that his symptoms generally were favorable.

The Official Gazette says that a ball penetrated his ankle joint, and inflammation had set in, but that the optoms were not alarming.

t was stated that a ministerial conference had been held, and that after a long discussion it was determined that the rebel Garibaldians captured by the royal troop night to be tried by a special military tribunal, but fore eing the possibility of such a tribunal declaring itself competent, the question was submitted to the Procurer The London Morning Post asserts that the Empero Vapoleon has determined to bring about a solution of the doman question, and it believes that the French army in Some will certainly be withdrawn before another year is

over.

La France, in an article signed "La Guerreniere,"
argues against the total abandonment of Rome by
France, and endeavors to demonstrate the possibility of
Italy definitely constituting herself without Rome for There was a rumor that Victor Emmanuel contemplated a personal visit to Garibaldi incognito, and it was anticipated that as the marriage of Victor Emmanuel's daughter with the King of Portugal was to take place on

the 16th instant, he would take that opportunity to ex-ercise the prerogative of mercy and pardon Garibaldi. SPAIN. The Queen of Spain has signed a decree granting a surrection at Loga.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London money market the funds were quiet, but steady. In the discoun market the demand for money was light at unchange

OHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

By telegraph we have Suez dates of the 6th of Septem per, and the following late news from China and Aus SHANGHAE, July 18 - The city is quiet. News has been received here from Jeddo of another attempt having been made to assassinate the British sinister. Two marines were killed. The assassin committed suicide. The attempt upon the life of the to have been instigated by the leading Damios. Japan MELBOURNE, July 26 .- Three thousand pounds, the proceeds of a subscription in behalf of the needy Lau-cashire operatives, have been remitted to England by New Zealand is still unsettled. The Maories will not

accept the terms of peace offered to them.

Commercial Intelligence. [Per Arabia] (The weekly cotton market was received per Bohe man.)
TRADE REPORT.—Manchester advices report the market firm and quiet, with an advance on Middling and lower qualities. There is less speculative demand.

LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market was more quiet and steady. The various circulars report: Flour still downward, but more steady. Wheat steady; red white Western 10. 64 mile 24; white Wheat steady; red weetern 93 3d 50 50; red Southern 105 6d 50105 9d; white Western 105 9d 51s 31; white Southern 115 7d 512s. Corn dull; mixed 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION NARKET. The market continues dull. Circulars reports follows: Beef very dull and downward. Pork very dull. Been downward, and declined 1s. Lard is firm at 42s 544 6d. Tallow quiet at 47s.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers'

circular reports: Asheasteady at 31s 6d 2525 for Pots and Pearls. Rosin active; common 29s. Spirits Tupentine quoted at 120m125r, with small sales. Sugar active and advanced 3m6d. Coffee sheady. Rice firm. Linseed buoyant. Linseed Oil firm. Cod Oil inactive. Jute advanced 20 0 30s.
LOEDON MAEKETS—(Baring).—Wheat dull and declined 2003c per superior Iron firm. Sugar firm. Oblives steady. Bice steady. Tea quiet. Tallow heavy. Spirits Turpentine upward at 120s. Bosin advancing. common 27s. Linseed. Oil firm, quoted 42642-3d. Sperm Oil firmer. Jute active and advanced 30250s. AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is nominal rie Railroad 31%, New York Central 71273, United States fives 68070 LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Liverrool, Esturday night—Cotton—The sales to day were only 2 500 bales, including 2 600 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm, at un-

l avged quotations. Breadstuffs.—The market closes quiet- and unchanged. Provisions dull. LONDON, Saturday evening.—Consols closed at 93% @ AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market is steady; no LONDON, September 7.—The Herald's Paris correpondent says no doubt is entertained there that unless lone is evacuated there will be a terrible outbreak in It is stated that Ratazzi will resort to a general state dates of July 6 are received. The loss of the ship Phantom is confirmed. Twist advancing. Tea— Higher prices are demanded, but market inactive. Ex-

OALCUTTA.—Tra active. Silk active, and advancing. Exchange 6a 4½d. Freights—For Silk 130s.

From the Pacific and Central America The steamship Champion, Capt. Wilson, from Aspinvall 6th inst., arrived at New York yesterday mor FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. The death of Governor Guardia is announced. He was a young man, thirty hree years old, and said to be a man of intelligence ar nigh moral character, and one of the leading men of the Inglimits character, and one of the leading men of the Lethmus.

A new comet is mentioned as being visible from Panans, bearing about northwest by north from that place, and having an slittede of about 45 degrees at 9 P. M., on the 27th ult., the tail upwards. It was sufficiently orilliant to be distinctly visible to the naked eye. It robable this is the same comet which was di probable this is the same comet which was discovered by M. Temple at Marseilles, on the 2d of July, and by M. Steling at Athens, at the same time.

PANAMA, Sept. 5.—The P. S. N. Company's steamer Anne, Captain Mills, arrived at her moorings at 9 A. M., lat inst., from Guy aquit and intermediate ports.

General Solano has been despatched by Mosquera to intercept the expedition fitting out in Pecu against Tumaco.

Canal has assumed the provisional government of the auca, and made Pasto the capital. Arboleda has been appointed his Secretary of State.

The treaty between the Republic of Ecuador and the Granadian Confederation, the name borne by this country prior to the Mosquera Administration, and still adhered to by the Conservative party, is astisfactory to the people of Ecuador. Enclosed is a translation of it.

If Ecuador renders the promised faid to the Conservative party, the Liberal (Mosquera party) are likely to go to the wall. ECUADOR AND THE GRANADIAN CONFEDE-The following is a translation of the recent treaty en-tered into between the Government of Ecuador and the Grandian Confederation, by which we may fairly conclude the former is bound to support the Conservative cause against the Liberal party in this country. The calliment of this treaty will doubtless seriously affect he cause of Mosquera, and strengthen that of Arboteda TREATT ADDITIONAL TO THAT OF 9TH JUNE, 1855.
The Government of the Granadian Confederation and he Republic of Ecuador, animated by the desire to con-

lidate peace between the two nations which they repre

solidate peace between the two nations which they represent, and to forward and foment the industry and commerce of the citizens of both countries, have, judged it necessary to celebrate an additional treaty to that of friendship, commerce and navigation ordered to be completed and executed by the President of New Granada, in Bogota, the 16th of July, 1857.

With this object the President of the Granadian Confederation has conferred full power on Julio Arboleda, general-in-chief of the armies of said Confederation, and envoy extraordinary and mainster plenipotentiary to the nyoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the lovernment of Ecuador; and the Vice President of the Government of Ecuador; and the Vice President of the republic of Ecuador, in charge of the executive power, on Bafael Carvejal, Secretary of Ecretina Affara; who, after exchanging their full powers, having met in due form, have agreed to the following stipulations:

ART. The Governments of the Granadian Confederation and the Republic of Ecuador have experienced profound grief in discovering that circumstances independent of their wish or the wish of the people they represent, should have led to a rupture; they acknowledge that the light state of their mations demand in the most precent, should have led to a rupture; they acknowledge that the interests of both nations demand in the most imperious menter that the most perfect and lasting peace, and harmony should exist between them; they forget and look upon as not having occurred the unfortunate acts which have tearly converted them into enomics, because nothing is more necessary to each of the nations than the peace, trangullity, and happiness of the other; and they occiare that the present treaty, being signed, neither of the two Governments shall be able to make reclamations of any kind from the other, for any act, whatever it may have been, prior to other, for any act, whotever it may have been, prior to the date hereof, which has arisen from, or been in conse-quence of, the disagreements which have recently occur-red betyeen the Government of Ecuador and the Granadian authorities.

ART. 2: The Governments of the Gransdian Confederation and Ecuador bind themselves to celebrate within thirty days, a treaty regarding the transportation of merchandise and other effects through their respective territories, subjecting them in said treaty to the following bases:
First The Government of the Granadian Confedera-

tion and that of Ecuador shall permit, through their respective territories, the transit of the effects and marchandise which may be introduced through the ports of the one for consumption in the territory of the other.

Second. The merchandise and other effects introduced the one for consumption in the territory of the other.

Second. The merchandise and other effects introduced as for transit, shall pay no other taxes than that of wharfage and storage, as accustomed to be collected by the custom houses and ports where they are introduced; and moreover rixty cents for every handred kilogrammes of weight for right of way.

Third. In order to avoid the fraud and contraband which importers may attempt; giving for consumption in the Granadian Canfedoration effects or merchandise introduced catensibly for transit to Menador and, vice versa, the respective Governments, have the right to order that the packages shall be sealed in the custom-houses where they are introduced: to demand from the importers permits which the importers at the custom-house of the other Bepublic, whose territory they are destined for, shall be obliged to give, and to diotate all the regulations which they may deem necessary to prevent a suggling, always preyided that said regulations do not render impossible the commerce of want by the territory of the nation subject to them, nor embarrass nor delay it in such a manner as to impade mercantile inassections.

arsactions.

Fourth. The Government of the Granddian Confede

ration carnot prevent the transit over its territory of any effects destined for Bouador, nor can the Govern-ment of Bouador prevent the transit across its territory of any effects intended for the Granadian Confederacy

Both Governments recognize that the collectors of sur-toms of the nation which has to receive the effects in

ation and that of the kepusite of accusaor bind the salves moreover to observe faithfully and religiously treaty signed in Bogota, the 8th of July, 1856, and dered to be executed the 10th of July, 1857, by the p dered to be executed the 10th of July, 1851, by the President of New Graneds.

And A. If, notwithstanding the precaution taken both Governments in compliance with that treaty, to one nation from disturbing the order and peace of the order, and refugees should commit this offence, to offenders shall lose tops facto the right of asylum, ashall be delivered over to the authorities of the nation effected without waiting for them to be recisioned.

And, 5. The Government of the Granadian Conference of the conference of the conference of the conference of the Granadian Conference of the er the Bohemian. The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived a Queenstown at midnight on Thursday; the 4th inst , and reached the Mersey at 6 o'clock on the evening of the cognizes itself obliged to defend the in territory of the Granagisu Confederation.

Ant. 6. The present treaty shall commence to effect from the date at which it may be assigned by plenipotentiaries of both Républics, without being st to the approbation of their respective Legislatures.

ART. 7. The present treaty, additional to that of the contract of the

produced as for transit to the other, and the only co

hip, commerce, and navigation, shall be rain competent authorities of the Granadian Con-nd those of Ecuador, and the ratification of hanged in one of the capitals of the two natihe space of eighteen months, or sooner if possib In faith of which, we, the plenipotentiaries templics, have signed and sealed this with o ive particular seals in Tulcan, the 8th day of JULIO ABBOLEDA. RAFAEL CARVAJAL

CITY ITEMS

The Patriotism of our Merchants The spontaneous and general uprising of the citiza of Pennsylvania, in response to the call of Governo of Pennsylvania, in repel an insolent invader, affords material for one of the most brilliant pages not only in the history of this rebellion, but in the history of civi. lized warfare. The response which was tendered to the requisition by the merchants of our city is especial. worthy of note, on account of the impression which ha existed in some minds that the patriotism of this man, existed in some catalog of our fellow-citizens conducted more in a willingness to contribute their money than their lives to save the Union. The present, or more properly the late; crisis in this State, however, showed conclusively that all that was necessary to make the ardy of our merchants equal to "the bravest of the braves was the proper emergency. The proclamation of the was the proper emergence.

Governor calling for fifty thousand millia from the State Governor calling for new southern twenty thomsand and Mayor Henry's calling for twenty thomsand and Philadelphia, appeared in the appeared of Prilay Philadelphia, appeared in the Tour hours afterward morning columns of gelf equipped and well-equipped men zer seen merching along our streets towards the place of departure, numbering in their ranks a large propertion of young men in first class mercantile positions, ship ome cases we observed even members of our largest as most influential firms. Mr. Jacob Riegel, the head of the well-known and en-

terprising dry-goods house of Biegel, Wiest, & Ervin, of North Third street, immediately on arriving at bis stone on Friday morning, aummoned the employees and raig partners of the house into the counting room and proposed that the firm should equip, at their own engage with the best arms, gum and wool blankets, knopping underclothing, boots, and other necessaries, all si would volunteer forthwith to march to Harrisburg compliance with the Governor's order. The result a the immediate nucleus of a company. Twenty three the number put their names down on the spot, the tip stain of the company, Mr. John W. Claghorn, being a of the number, as was also the second licutenant, Mr. sish Biegel. The first lieutenant, Mr. John Mirke, a taken from the subsequent recruits to the com which was speedily filled by young men from neighbor firms, and left for Harrisburg at 6 o'clock on Su evening. Mr. John Wies', a member of this firm left in the ranks of the Blue Beserves on Saturda, enerosity of this firm was still further enhance accompanying their liberal proposition to the twenty three above referred to with the promistheir calories should not be interrupted during the ence, and a guarantee that on their return ere: ployee should find his situation epen to him. Such acts as there need no comment from me awill offer none, farther than to say that we sing nope the rebels will very soon be so effectually the that any future threats to enter Pennsylvania ; out of the question, and that these young men man. e allowed to return and take their places in selling in hipping the magnificent stock of dry goods now by this house to their numerous patrons.

THE GREAT TRIANGULAR WAREHOUSE MR A. H. FRANCISCUS.—We yesterday paid a visit the large, miscellaneous, triangular warehouse of W-H Franciscus, extending from No. 423 Market sizes No. 5 North Fifth street and in passing throngs various departments were as much amazed as th variety of wares exhibited as we were gratified in in in these times, so thriving, driving, and unique an en blishment. His entire stock may be designated sale two specialties-" Yarns, Batts, and Carpet Casts, and "Wooden and Willow Wars," in either of with brarehes this house is without a peer in the limb States. The former of these two departments is confid to the Market-street wing, and occupies four stories and a basement, having an aggregate area of eight thousa seven hundred and fifty-five square feet, which are are stocked to repletion with Cotton Batting, Yarn, and every description of goods embraced under this head The Fifth-street wing is in itself an enormous each ishment, having five stories and a basement, trans eight by one hundred and fourteen feet each, making a aggregate of nineteen thousand one hundred and fig two square feet, or a grand total for the entire edite 27,907 (twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and seven

With the exception of a large and commodion, ing-room at the rear end of this division, the winds filled with merchandise. Adjacent to the counting is an apartment especially devoted to Clocks of vi Mr. F. offers a very extensive a sortment. The rend der of this floor is occupied chiefly with samples of sid oods kept in this division of the house, and presen he customer such an array of W. oden and Willow W in the abstract as would lead him to suppose that concentration of the genius of all Yankesdom was be The second story is devoted almost entirely to F Baskets (of which he has a splendid assortment). ing Glasses, Window Shades, and Oil Cloths in and table purposes. The next, or third story, pied with brooms, broom corn, and handles of v descriptions, used in manufacturing; the fourth with buckets, tube, boxes, flour-buckets, mate, it the fifth with baskets used for carrying truck and f ing purposes. The large basement is devoted excise to aforing all kinds of Yellow and C. dar Ware, require to be shielded from the heat and light. In all of these departments the stock is absolutely haustive in its details, and leaves the largest part nothing to imagine or wish for that is not at hant. trade of this house, as might be inferred, is very garwith all-parts of the country, and the great strates of carrying on a business of this character on so iss scale are seen in the extraordinary low prices at he sells. Mr. Franciscus' force of clerks at this #39 is necessarily large. Twelve of their number, we !

state in this connection, have recently volunteered is service of their country; seven in the three-state vice, and five in response to the Governor's later tion to defend the State. A GENEROUS ACT BY THE GROVER & BUS ERWING MACHINE COMPANY .- Among the many rous contributions le the aid and comfort of our by colunteers that have come under our notice. sing t outbresk of this war, the liberal manner in which Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, of this No 730 Chestnut street, have tendered the use of the instruments to the various institutions requiriss if the benefit of the soldiers, free of charge, is work special commendation at the hands of the public instruments made by this celebrated Company and garded as unequalled by any other for municipal purposes, and whether they had been given gratuited or at the accustomed charges, their use would have or indispensable. Some idea of the extent to which is machines have been tendered, and used in this wife. 35 be gleaned from the fact that the hire of them, si usual prices, would have already amounted to nearly

thousand dollars. It affords us pleasure to notice

acts of generosity, as we have no doubt that the

fluence of their example will, from time to time, girl others of a similar character to chronicle. PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY .- The C of the Epiphany, now under the rectorship of the Dr. Newton, will be open for "prayer for our out in its present troubles," this (Wednesday) atternation 4 o'clock; also, on Saturday next at the same hour. FAIR FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED S DIERS .- A fair is now being held for the sale of and fancy articles, at ho. 517 Arch street, which continue open to the public until next Tuesday ceeds to be devoted for the relief of the soldiers committee solicit donations for same object. NEW CARTES DE VISITE OF DISTINOUS MEN are now daily being added to the already collection taken by, and offered at the counteries F. Gutekunst, the celebrated Photographer, 88 and 706 Arch street. Among these we notice profile the more prominent military chieftains, statesue divines in this country, taken by Gutekunst be

which is the best guarantee that they are A No. 15 mers of the Photographic art. "CE THE OSBORNE" is the name of 2 water-proof cloak for ladies. It is made very and the skirt, and with large sleeves, either hanging los or, by means of a cord and tassels, drawn tightly the wrists in plaits. It has a very pretty exprehood, which can be worn so as completely to protes attire being in the least degree injured, even by

PRIME NEW FLOUR .- Mr. C. H. Malte dealer in fine Family Groceries, Arch and Tenth has just received a fine lot of new flour, of the brands, made from new wheat, to which we invest

ttention of our readers. A CURIOUS CALCULATION .- A bar of worth five collars may be manufactured into here worth \$10.50; into needles worth \$55; into Part blades worth \$3,285; into shirt buttons worth and into balance springs of watches worth the \$250,000. Now, if so many dollars' worth of can be made from one bar of iron, how many uniforms can be manufactured from one place by Granville Stokes, the Fashioner and Clothice On Ohestnut street, who sells the cheapet and clothing in the country? THE WORLD AS IT WAS AND AS IT

quaint quibbler says that the world was first govercanons, and then by cannons by mitre and nitre-by Saint Peter and saltpetre. Men fir leaves for pastaloons—now they would not unless they had leave to get their clothes at Stone Clothing Hall of Bockhill & Wilson, No. 805 Chestnut street, above Sixth. CHARLES STOKES, proprietor of the City

and Military Ready made Clothing Store, and tinental Hotel, would respectfully call the public of Philadelphia and vicinity to extensive assorphent of goods for Fall and with house the acquired and maintained popularity of which the proprieter justly feels I in the meanwhile will do everything in his por-tings the favor that has been shown him, and to increase it. With the flow he has laid out the manufactories of our own land and the abroad to renew his stock for the coming articles of clothing at once avel and desiral employment of the best workmen. Officens, gers visiting the city, are invited to his store. bis goods.

"One price? Beady made Clothing Store.