Mr. Train's Speech.

The speech of Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, as delivered in the Academy of Music, on Monday evening. will be published in full in the WAR PRESS of this week. This is the only report of Mr. Train's speech that

The WAR PRESS will be published THIS MORN-ING, and will contain all the latest news up to the moment of going to press.

wrappers for mailing. Price Four CESTS.

THE WAR.

Few questions of fact are of present discussion about which there is so much difference of opinion as the number of the enemy now in the field. No reliable duta are given by which we can calculate their strength. Since Beauregard's official report there seems to have been a studious effort made at the South to suppress all information about the condition of their forces, and even he told us nothing but the effect which mortality and wounds had produced upon his half-starved army at Corinth. We think, however, that we can partly solve the mystery, and give an approximation, at least, to the strength of the rebel army. When the famous seven days of retreat commenced-those days which so well proved the ability of General McClellan—the enemy, whose pursuit was foiled, had about 175,000 men, more than double the force of the Army of the Potomac. McClellan, in those seven days, lost 15,224 men, killed, wounded, and captured, and the enemy's newspapers acknowledge a loss of over 18,000 rebels. This reduces the force at Richmond to 157,000, and others, perhaps, were added to it, which raised it to 200,000 men. This army met and defeated Pope, and was met and defeated by McClellan, 20,000 of the enemy must have been lest during those two contests, and we therefore find Richmond to be now defended by 180,000 men. In the West there are four armies, Bragg's, Marchall's and Kirby Smith's, Hindman's and Price's, numbering together about 80,000. For coast defence the enemy cannot have more than twenty-five or thirty thousand troops. The united armies of the Confederacy, therefore, at the lighest estimate which can be made from the data before us, contain 300,000 soldiers.

Such is the force which they have in the field. It is their only reliance. Conscription has drawn every able bodied man from his plantation home. Executive proclamations and Congressional laws alike fall in bringing new recruits, and the loss of the three hundred thousand will be the end of Secession. The effort of the Union armies, therefore, should be to destroy this army. If it cannot thought may be-oold steel will do it. At any rate, as every general and soldier of the whole force seems bent on his destruction in behalf of one of the worst of all causes, we can hardly see, when warning after warning is unheeded, why they should not have their desires gratified.

OUR news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, is highly interesting. In addition to the publish a full epitome of facts from the special correspondence of the leading newspapers of America. . From Newborn we have an interesting account of the battle of Plymouth, N. C., which was fought on the 2d instant between a considerable force of rebels and two companies of Union troops. From our English files, covering dates to the 14th instant, will be found copious extracts in to-day's Press. The London Times is exultant over the rebel successes in Virginia, and predicts the tri-

umphant invasion of the North. THE position of affairs at Louisville is more satisfactory. Gen. Nelson is about to take the field and march against Bragg with a heavy division. Gen. Dan McCook will follow him with the Per -Ridge veteraps, and Gens. Dumont and Cruft, the gallant Gen. Gordon Granger, with his brigade of Southwestern veterans, are ready to move. There will be some warm work in Kentucky shortly. The treachery displayed in the surrender of Harper's Ferry is still a topic of discussion in all circles. The attempt to shove the blame from Colonel Miles to Colonel Ford is neither creditable nor correct. It is enough to know that Colonel Miles was shot by a Union soldier, if general re-

THE rebels claim a victory for their arms at Boonsbore, inasmuch as Hill's corps d'armée sufficed to check the progress of the Union army, and Harper's Ferry was thereby captured vialding

did to the Federal troops. THE draft has been postponed in New York until the 10th proximo, and in Pennsylvania until the 18th. PRIZES, worth in the aggregate over \$20,000,000,

have been captured by the vessels of our navy since the rebellion has commenced, yet not one cant, it is said, has been paid to the sailors. GEORGE N. SANDERS has gone to Europe for the

benefit of his health, and has no mission from the "Confederate Government." He is heartily sick of the Confederacy and its upholders, and would like to be a New York politician once more. GEN. JULIUS WHITE is now under arrest in Washington, charged with having had something to do with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. A full

investigation of the whole matter is to be made at once. We hope the finding of the court martial will be published. Gen. White is from Ohio. and left that State as colonel of a regiment of volunteers. He was made a brigadier for gallant and meritorious services upon several occasions. GEN. WRIGHT of Georgia, and Gen. Colquitt, of

Alabama, were killed in the battle of Sharpsburg. Gen. Longstreet, of Virginia. Gen. Branch. of North Carolina, and General Anderson, of South Carolina, were wounded, with others. The rebels also lost a number of colonels and other officers, and 20,000 rank and file in killed, wounded, and

Our Future Navy Yard. We have noticed, with great satisfaction, that the committee appointed by Congress to visit and inspect League Island, have reported fully in favor of its fitness for the future Navy Yard of Philadelphia. There is no want of deep water there; and, indeed, the report that the Delaware was not sufficiently deep for any vessel, was merely one of the ordinary tricks employed by the New Yorkers to depreciate the superior advantages of this city. In a case like this, one well authenticated fact is worth a hundred arguments or assertions. Here is such a fact: about three years ago the ship Cathedral cleared from a foreign port for New York. She was a large ship, drawing  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet water when she came off the port of New York. After beating about for a week or so, she could find no pilot hardy enough to undertake to take her up to the city, in consequence of her tremendous depth in the water. They declared that she never could get over the bar, as nothing exceeding twenty-six feet draught could do that. The captain of the Cathedral was fortunate enough, at this crisis, to pick up a Delaware pilot, who offered to take him to Philadelphia, and did it, without any trouble. The ship was discharged at Almond-street wharf, where she took in another cargo, and duly cleared out with it for a foreign port, but was, unfortunately, burned at sea. The facts of this case are en record at our custom house, and are well \*known to many merchants, seamen, and pilots. The Great Eastern, which has never been able to carry anything at all like a full cargo when passing to New York through the Narrows, is now compelled to go there through Long Island Sound, a route which is considered rather risky. This immense vessel could come up the Delaware to one of our quays without delay or dread, as the river is deep enough for her ordinary draught. When League Island is converted into a navy yard any vessel may come into one of its docks. The city has shown patriotism, as well as liberality, in purchasing League Island, and presenting it to the nation; and it will now be the duty of the nation, through Congress, to provide the means by which it shall be converted into one or the most complete navy yards in the world.

Order No. 85. In another column we publish Order No. 85, one of the most important orders ever issued by the War Department in guarantee of the soldier's comfort. It was approved, in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress, on July 28d of this year, and yet the practical beneficence which it embodies has been applied but to a very limited extent in the direction to which it refers. It provides that "the Quartermester's Department shall issue, upon the requisition of the Medical Officer in charge of any hospital or depot of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing, necessary to their health and con fort, as may be requisite to replace that lost by them from the casualties of war;" it furthermore commands that | till the 16th of October, 1862.

such issue he gratuitous, and not charged to the To speak of this order as kind and judicious would be to place the relation between the Government and its military defenders in a position that would do as much injustice to the eelings of the latter as to the purposes of the former. The order is not a piece of Governmental charity, since that implies dependence on one side and munificence on the other. Nor is it an edict of administrative justice, for there are no wrongs to be righted, which are an intrinsic part of the Government's military creation; if that were so, the errors would have to be remedied, not by a resolution which counterbalances some other resolution that has caused the difficulty, but by a change of the whole internal policy thus shown It will be for sale at the counter. Copies put up in | to be defective or injurious. Whatever wrongs exist are entirely apart from the Government's provisions, being due

to unwise or slothful execution of orders, and, of course, "justice" cannot be predicated of the very measures whose violation constitutes the only wrong. The order in question is not, then, charity by a patronizing Congress, nor a bungling effort to pa'ch up some prior mistake; the organization and regulation of the War Department being exclusively and entirely the work of the Government, this order is an essential part of the scheme that connects the legislative and the military branches. It therefore pertains to the soldier as intimately as any other order that controls him, and should be enforced as rigid-. If any advantage accrue to him from it. has the same right to lay claim to it that the Government has to attach his services, for nects the State with the individual.

each is equally a part of the plan that con-We have been thus particular in defining the exact position which this order holds that we may demand its fullest and most scrupuous enforcement. Recent circumstances have made us sure that either the surgeons of some of our hospitals are utterly ignorant of the existence of such an order or are most culpably derelict in the performance of the duties which it imposes on them. There are now in this city not one, or a few, but scores of soldiers, returned from the hospitals to the have demanded that the President should provest marshal, as a preparatory step towards stand by the Constitution and execute being sent back to their regiments, who are the laws. His utterance of yesterday was that they cannot appear in the streets; and vernment, whose intentions are so kindly and o bounds in blood or in treasure! The men who have jeopardized everything for us; who have lost their healths in the faithful perermance of their hazardous and fatiguing duties; who have tossed wearily through many fevered hours, in the wards of hospitals, and have finally recovered strength-only to | lion in its stronghold, and it will at once return and risk it—that these men, on whom be done by their surrender, perhaps-sad as the | the destinies of Republican liberty hang, | disloyal. The President has calmly and

But, disgraceful and unpardonable as this seems at first, it is mainly the result of igno- tion at an earlier day; and, in resisting them, rance on the part of those who would be only too thankful to avail themselves of the Government's regulation, that they might thus insure when he speaks in his own way and at his own the preservation of health to those for whom their professional skill had secured it. There is no class of men that have contributed their of the Northern people, until by many new numerous letters of our special correspondents, we labors to the Federal cause more self-sacri- manifestations of violence and cruelty they had ficing, indefatigable, tender, and true, than our proved their determination to wage unceasing surgeons. There is none whose position is more trying, or whose response to the varied until they had invaded Ohio and Indiana, appeals made to them is more generous and until they had threatened to devastate Pennconstant. They will hail our republication of sylvania, and until their blood-thirsty brigands Order No. 85 with delight; some have proba- | had resolved to destroy their own relatives bly never heard of it, many have forgotten it, and friends in the cities of Nashville and but all will now gladly have recourse to it as Louisville. At such a moment the Prethe means of comfortably providing for the sident proclaims that all slaves of rebels

for very shame of their rags!

the public's most assiduous care. One other word. It is not solely for the surgeons and those officially in charge, that we pare for his coming down. No reasonable obcall attention to this order. It is quite as much for the soldiers themselves. One of our most mistaken ideas is founded upon an utter misapprehension of the character of the men composing our rank and file. They are not beggars, never were paupers, and will not | vernment. The interest which might be afnow be dependent on private charity. They are drawn from the class that must form the main support of every Government whose institutions are founded upon the strength and intelligence of its people—intelligent yo ry, or laborers, in the development of our manufacturing and natural wealth. They are as proud and sensitive as they are brave and strong and are relief from by them; its people impoverisned and imprivate sources are more frequently rejected than accepted. It is gross injustice to them that the necessity should exist of making such offers and intruding upon, almost independence which is every American's first | pressors. The people of the free States, birth-right. This indelicacy is now done away. Our soldiers will henceforward be treated as men. The efforts of individuals will not relax in the providing of every comfort that can honorably be accepted; but the defenders of our homes will not be dependent on private bounty for clothes. Officials everywhere—whom it concerns—remember the

general order No. 85. Distinguished Evidence on the London Times. We publish to day a number of extracts from files of the London Times just received. The tone of the last numbers had induced a hope that this journal was beginning to change its policy in regard to American affairs. The grandeur of the people's unanimous answer to the President's new call certainly affected even the Times' moral sensibilities, though political cunning had so warped them, and the malignity of State jealousy so disorganized them and covered them halfdead, fungus growths, that they are utterly obture to any spiritual influence, and laugh to scorn the possibility of nobleness in Republican self-sacrifice. Nevertheless, this wretched old truckler did, for once, forget to see-saw between sneers and lies. It had seen many vicissitudes of national destinies; it had watched many strugglings of great peoples for the regaining of their birthright and heritage of political freedom; It had felt Europe shaken to its centre by the huge throes it endured when the primordial instincts of humanity grappled with Tyranny till its Crown, whose iron bands were riveted by centuries, rattled hollowly and almost fell; but this great organ, so high-placed among controlling English influences, witnessed revolutions as it would disturbances in school, and prescribed the same punishment; France, Italy, Hungary, and

very uprising State were dismissed with contempt, with open laughter, or with monarchi-Our turn came. Till recently we have received the same sort of handling, only a little intensified by the fact of our struggles aiming at a broader maintenance of Republican ideas. But abuse began to slacken; the general styles of the Times' editorials was surely growing equivocal if not favorable to the Northern cause. People wondered. Was the Times' mind drivelling | and even when our national existence was sneeringin the decrepitude of age, or was it suddenly | ly talked of as a thing of the past. so shocked by the infamy of its past course that its repentant reaction created an unsettle-

ment of all its mental powers? Who can tell? Some secret history found here an outward expression. Read the old abuse, whoever can estimate the depth of JEFF Davis' intrigues or the assurance that may as Minister of the Interior, under Louis Philippe. give present currency to his promises and notes. Read the new equivocation, whoever can best imagine the possible effect of American gunboats on English trade and Federal victories on English manufactures.

At any rate, the wind has veered again, and the old storm of odium is upon us. The last steamers took out news of the rebels' temporary successes, and now we are treated to all the old ironical advice, depreciation, and misrepresentation, elegantly rehashed.

We have a word for the London Times: We have recently discovered an old letter of the Duke of Wallingrow, which we recommend to the Times, careful perusal. It was the Duke—made, of course, in his absence—in regard to some Spanish matters, in which he had had a hand. It ends thus: "The truth is, I refused to employ a relative of the editor of the Times in my family, and that is he reason he has accused me of corruption. Is it because America has so incontinently kicked out the intimate relations of the Timessnobbery, priggish aristocracy, cold-hearted double-dealing, and all the moustrous offspringof national venality—that the Times feels so

GOVERNOR CURTIN has postponed the draft

General George A. McCall. In another column we copy an address signed by a number of loyal Democrats and Republicans of the Seventh Congressional district, consisting of Chester county in this State. It has been elicited by the nomination of General GEORGE A. McCarl as a candidate for Congress by the Breckinridge party of that district. The citizens signing this address participated, on a recent occasion, in a public testimonial to General McCall on account of his many services in defence of the flag of his country. This testimonial was exclusively originated and carried out by the loyal people of Ches'er county, not a single sympath zer with Secession, not a single Breckinridger, taking part in it. The nomination of General McCall as a candidate for Congress, by the most outspoken and dangerous enemies of the Government and the war in our good eld State, is justly regarded by the loyal men of Chester county, who were so ready to honor him. as a gross outrage and insult to them, and in the address we print they have briefly and candidly set forth equally their sense of this outrage and their determination to oppose his election should he accept this nomination.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 23, 1862. The President has spoken the great word at the right moment. If he had uttered it in the midst of our reverses, it would have been denounced as an act of exasperation. He waited until a new blaze of victory illuminated our banners, and then proclaimed that second Declaration of Independence from slavery, which is certain to awaken more excitement than the first, and, if possible, to lead to results more novel and wide reaching. Such a decree will startle many convictions. As I write millions are discussing it in every section that is traversed by the telegraphic wires. It will be greeted by many differences of opinion. It will startle the weak, confirm the conscientious, and for a brief period supply a new weapon to the sympathizers with the common enemy. In this great war all the party divisions of the loyal States n such a dilapidated condition of wardrobe but the expression of the executive duty. in accordance with the act of Congress, and must even submit to shame in associating with | in this light is entitled to the openion and heir fellows. What an outrage is this not respect of all law-abiding citizens. But the only to the sufferers themselves, but to the Go- sense in which this noble act of deliverance will be received by the American people shose provisions are so thorough, and to the transcends the narrow limits of respect for the people whose generous support has known statutes of the Congress of the United States. It supplies the want and the demand for a positive, practical, and decisive policy. It will consolidate a great progressive movement, will satisfy millions who have insisted that it is vain to attempt a war upon the rebellion without at the same time assailing that rebeland forever separate the loyal from the should be compelled to slink away from sight | heroically bided his time. For many months he has resisted the ultramen of his own party, when they required of him this very declarahe has secured the confidence and regard of thousands who stand ready to sustain him convenience. He waited until the traitors had exhausted the patience and forbearance brave fellows whose welfare should be, and is, shall be set free, unconditionally and forever, on the first day of the year of our Lord 1863. He gives notice to the common enemy to prejection can be urged against this Presidential proclamation. It cannot excite the traitors themselves, because they have long since anand remorseless war upon the Federal Gofected by it, and which the sympath zers in your midst will attempt to approach, is that represented by the majority of the Border State pation. But this interest, assailed front, flank, and rear by the slaveholders of the Cotton by them; its people impoverished and immountains of Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky, will undoubtedly refuse to

States; despised, depreciated, and slander listen to any appeal that seeks to stay the hand of avenging justice upon its opand their brothers in arms against the rebellion, will not only acquiesce in this remedy of the President, but will hail it as an inevitable result of the rebellion itself. They will see that while we have been dazzled by the philosophy that eighteen or twenty millions of free white people can readily suppress the revolt of eight millions, these latter have from the beginning of the war been supplied with all their material subsistence by the results of tho compelled yet certain labor of four millions of slaves, and also that as the white producers of the loyal States have been withdrawn from various industrial avocations, agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing, no element, as

in the South, has been left to supply the vacuum thus created. Slavery being indisputably the cause of this war, slavery must perish. In any event, the Government must not be responsible for its maintenance, or even for its toleration, in the seceding States and districts, in view of the fact that, while it romains there, it fosters and feeds the armies of the enemy. Whether the proclamation of the President will be followed by a servile insurrection or will be received by the slaves themselves with favor, is one of those questions which time must solve. The responsibility in either case is with the real Abolitionists of the country, these Abolitionists, the authors of this rebellion, being the slave aristocrats themselves. What impression Mr. Lincoln's proclamation will make upon toreign nations remains to be seen. Happily, so far as Great Britain is concerned, she cannot hate us with a more bitter hatred. It will most certainly add to her guilt and to our strength. It will prove that, in this struggle for the preservation of the Republic, we have not hesitated to take the responsibility of saving ourselves and of striking slavery the severest blow it has ever received

the English Government. Occasional. Death of Count De Gasparin. Our Republic and nation is to-day called upo to mourn the loss of the Count De Gasparin, one of its ablest champions and most disinterested defenders-of one who, though born and educated under adverse influences, has proved himself one of our ablest a: d warmest friends, and whose elo quent voice has been raised with double force in

since the day it was planted on our shores by

our behalf at the very hour of our deepest affliction. The news of the death of this noble Frenchman comes to us in a brief paragraph in our foreign papers. He was born at the lovely little town of Orange, in the Vancluse, France, on the Rhine, and but a few miles north of Avignon, on the 4th of July, 1810. He early entered into political life. first as a private secretary to Guizot, and afterwards From 1842 to 1848 he was a member of the Cham-

ber of Deputies. In public life De Gasparin has long been known as a zealous champion of religious toleration and Protestantism. He was what is here termed as "Abolitionist"-that is, he urged the immediate emancipation of slaves, though, as his recent works on this country show, his later views on this point are tempered with moderation. After the revolution of 1848 he retired to Switzerland, and of late he has devoted himself to the study of the American question. His published works are Esclavage et traite (1838), De l'affranchissement des Esclaves (1839), Interets Generaux die Pratestantisme Français (1843), a work "On Spiritualism," which has been translated and published in this country, and his two recent books, " The Up rising of a Great People," and "America Before Europe.". It is significant that Gasparin was born on the fourth of July-the birthday, too, of the

country he has so disinterestedly loved.—N. Y. Evening Post. The Proclamation in Washington. The Proclamation in Washington.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President is generally approved here.

The Republican Predicts that it will restore to the President all his old friends, and unite the sound portion of the people in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

The Intelligencer regards the proclamation as a harmless production; but adds that if it whould have been deed to be a support of the proclamation as a support of the proclamation of the president is supported by the proclamation of the proclamation of the proclamation of the proclamation as a supported by the proclamation as otherwise, it will open issues too tremendo Our army officers appear to acquirace in it, and some

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, September 23, 1962. Exchange of Prisoners Effected Lieut. Col. Leblow, aid-de-camp to Gen. Dik, yesterday effected an exchange of 10,000 rank and file an 300 officers, at Harrison's Landing. Gen. Pops's officer are 1 of included in these, but it is understood that they will be exchanged during this week.

Navai Orders. Acting Master (HARLES L. WHITCOME has been or lered to the command of the Stars and Stripes. Third Assistant Engineer GRORGE K. FULLER has been discharged the service, for being absent without Acting Assistant Surgeon GRORGE H. MARVIN has Acting Rear Admirals Appointed.

The following officers have been appointed acting rear dmirals on their respective stations: Commodore CHARLES H. BELL, commanding Pacifi guadron. West India equadron. Commodore J. L. LARDNER, commanding Easts Sulf blocksding quadron. Commodore CHARLES HERRY DAVIS, commanding

aaval Mississippi flotilia. Captain SAMUEL PHILLIPS LEE, commanding North Atlantic blockading sanadron. Appointment. In the third district of Iowa, LEVI FULLER, of West Union, has been appointed collector, in place of Jrp.

LUKE, declined, under the direct tax and excise law. Gov. Stanley's Doings. The conduct of Governor STANLEY's administration i North Carolina is under examination by the Govern ment. Complaints have been made against STANLEY. The Enemy Concentrating at Winchester. The enemy are concentrating at Winchester, and every available man in that quarter, from 17 to 65 years old, has been, or is now being, pressed into the service They (the enemy) report their loss in Maryland at or near 15,000, but consider that, with the capture of Harper's Ferry, they are about even since the last battle of Manages. There is no considerable force of the enemy on the banks of the Potomac-the main portion of their army having, as explained above, retired to Winchester and the surrounding country They are disheartened at the reception they met with on their appearance in Maryland, as, instead of the 50,000 recruits they expected to receive, only about 2,000 were obtained, while their lesses, from descritions

alone, were above that number.

Miscellaneous. The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following examining surgeons, in accordance with the pro vision of the eighth section of the act granting reasions approved July 14, 1862: George Stevens Jon Boston, Mass.; Harvey F. Montgomery, M. D., Ro chester, N. Y.; James H. Olivas, M. D., Cincinnati, O. Grand, Mears, M. D., Indianapolis; Balph B Jones M. D., Bangor, Maine; Charles C. P. Otarke, M. D., Oswego, N. Y.; George W. Clippenger, M. D. Terre Haute. Ind.; John Bobbius, Jr., M. D , Norridgewock. Maine; Wm. G. Smith, M. D., New Philadelphia, Ohio Beldon W. Jones, M. D., Leavenworth, Kansas; C. L. Clark. M. D., Lafayette, Ind.; Nelson Peck, M. D. Lyons, N. Y. To morrow is the day designated by the robel Govern-ment for the enforcement of the conscription in Prince William county, Va. At the time of last conscription considerable portion of this county was in the Union

FROM HARRISBURG. General Order from Gov. Curtin.

lines, and the rebels were not able to enforce it. Many

Union people there have fled to this city to avoid the

The Draft Postponed to October 16th.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23 .- The following general order as just been made public: HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, September 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 37. The call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for 50,000 volunteers to resist the threatened invasion of the State was nebly and promptly responded to, and thus thoumust not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our State against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the cannot but respect. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the officers charged with the duties of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Allegheny, Eric, Luzerne, Montgomery, and others, embracing more than one third of the entire population of the State, cannot be prepared to make the draft with justice to these citizens at the time appointed, nor for

In Philadelphia and several other sections of the State. where temporary residents are numerous it has been found impossible to escertain, with any degree of accuracy, the proper credits to be allowed for men in the servi thout resorting to the descriptive rolls at Washington to avoid manifest injustice to these districts. The numhus ascertained before the draft shall be made. Believing that the execution of so high a prerogative by the Government as a draft of its people should, above all consideration, comments attelf to the bringest sense of justice and imperitality of the clineses, for the research fore stated the draft in Pennsylvania is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1862, The commissioners of the several counties will fix time at some convenient point in their respective counties to hear applications for exemption of persons now in the service of the State, and who have not already had

the opportunity to attend such anneal.

snould the draft be made in any of the counties on the 25th it st., because of the failure of this order to reach the commissioners, the draft made will be valid in all respects, but the men drafted will be permitted to resume heir respective a vocations until the 16th of October when they will be called into the service. By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor, A. L. RUSSELL, Adj. Gen. Penn'a.

Hannisbung, Fept. 23.—Five regiments, including the Philadelphia Gray Reserves, left Chambersburg yesterday evening on their return to Harrisburg. When nea Shippensburg they ran into an up train bound for Chamberaburg which was left standing on the track. Up to this hour they have not yet reached here. From reliable information received here through pr vate sources, we have good reason to believe that the rebel aimy has not entirely left Maryland. On the contrary, they are reported to be in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that heavy skirmishing is still going on at that point and en both The alleged treachery of Colonel Miles is still talked of

in official quarters, and there is good reason for asserting that, if it had not been for this surrender, the rebellion would undoubtedly have received its death blow. The sainte of one hundred guns is now being fired from Capitol Hill in honor of the militia who responded to the call of the Governor, in assisting to repel the Three hundred and forty-seven wounded and a Rhode Island battery, with some fifty prisoners, will arrive here

during the night. The prisoners will be sent to Camp An officer arrived this evening from the neighborhoo of Sharpeburg, who reports that Kenly's brigade, on Sunday, was in the rear of the 4th Pennsylvania Militia. and efterwards an order came to advance 500 yards. which war done on the double quick. He says the brigade had net crossed the river on Sunday night, and that Gen. Couch's division had not crossedjup to Monday

The Reported Crossing of the Potomac Denied. HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The rumors in regard General McClellan crossing the Potomac into Virginia are without any foundation. Information has been re-ceived stating that detachments are being continually thrown out to feel the position and the strength of the enemy, but no crossing had been effected at any points in

Governor Curtin left here this afternoon for Altoons. to attend the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States. to be he'd at that place to-morrow. Five regiments reached here this evening from Haserves. This regiment proceeded direct to Philadelphia, the men all in good spirits. The Philadelphia Gray Beserves will probably reach here to morrow. The different regiments will leave for home according to the number of their organization. Another train loaded with wounded soldiers is now on its way from Hagerstown, and will reach here some time

curing the night. CINCINNATI, September 28 .- Major General Wright, In a special order issued to day, says that the day pro-hibition of business after four o'clock P. M. is hereby rescinded. On every Saturday, at two P. M. of every kind must be suspended, until five P. M., during which interval all able bodied men of Cincinnati, Cocitizens, except to enter the military lines, and passes issued under the orders regarding drafting the enroled militia, are dispensed with,

In dispensing with the daily drills and the suspension of business, the general commanding has in view the re-lief, as far as is practicable, of the people from the burdens to which they have not been accustomed, but he would mpress upon the minds of all the fact that the danger has not passed away. The present military organization must be rigidly adhered to and carefully preserved. He thanks the citizens for the general alacrity with which they sprung to arms and entered upon the labor of common defence, and the patience with which they have borne the various restrictions imposed upon them.

From Alexandria. ALBXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 28 .- Affairs here are ver quiet. Good order prevails among the military.

Information has been received that parties of rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Warrepton and the Bappahannock, impressing every able-bodied men they can find into the rebel army. Many refuse to serve, and some succeed in escaping and reaching our lines. Captain J. C. Wyman, of the 331 Massachusetts, the

new provost [marshal of Alexandria, aided by Lieutenant Lovett, has succeeded in straightening up things ganerally. The grog-shops have been closed, the liquor seized, and all the stragglers arrested and sent to their An engine was recently sent out to Bull Bun, but no new discoveries were made. From Port Royal.

Enw York, Sept. 23.—The steamer Arago has arriv from Port Royal with dates to the 20th. The New South states that the rebel steamer Nashville is moored in Ogeobee river, behind a powerful battery, awaiting a chance to escape.

The same paper states that the reported loss of the gunboat South Carolina is unfounded. She left Port Royal very recently for the blockade off Charleston. Gen. Mitchell had arrived. He inspected the troops and addressed each regiment at Hillon Head. Pulaski and Beaufort. The troops are in good health. Marine Disaster. Peor, Youx, Sept. 23.—The ship Neptune, from Liver

ort, was speken on the 20th, diamasted,

ERON GEN. N'OLELLAN'S ARMY

REBEL LOSSES IN GENERAL OFFICERS. GENS. BRANCH AND COLQUITT KILLED. ANDERSON, LONGSTREET, AND WRIGHT WOUNDED.

Their Loss 20,000 at Antietam. AN ALABAMA BRIGADE ANNIHILATED.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday evening, Sect. 23. Information received to day from a servant who deserted from the rebels yesterday shows that their loss in general officers in the late battle was greater than was at

General Wright, of Georgia, was wounded in twe places; General Branch, of North Carolina, killed; Gen. engatreet wounded; Major General Anderson, comnanding a division, wounded ; General Colquitt, of Geor-The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 at the battle of entietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland. The Alabama brigads, commanded by Col. Corning, acting brigadier general, has not been able to muster

hity men since the battle.

Bae residents of this section of Maryland have suffered erribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many aces families, whe a few days ago were in comfortable roumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life All the forage, fuel, and also subsistence used by the army, whether in the regular was by a responsible of ficer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want, is promptly paid for by Gen. Lugalls, chief quartermaster of the army, and Col. Clark, chief of subsistence, the proper afficavits being made. The claims of those whose farms have been laid wast and buildings destroyed during the battle are referred to he anthorities at Washington for settle nent. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed so much for the Union as those in this section, are not only deserving of the

sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Governlieve their wants. The movements of the rebel army are mysterious. The military authorities here feel satisfied that the whole chel army is still on the opposite side of the river, information to that effect baying been received to-day General Lee is also there. Their intentions are not yet developed, but an attempt

reoccupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and, in many cases, without shoss o plankets, the present pesition of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With he present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost discensable at night. BALTIMORE, September 23 .- The following is from an SHARPSBURG, Monday, September 22 .- After the sharp and bloody work of last week, which scared this lo-

infferens, there has come a lull in which the contending nmies are lying quietly with the Petomac between, awaiting developments which at no distant day will probably bring them again into collision. It may be presumed such fighting as that of Wednesday, that men and officers on both sides have a nutual respect for each other's prowess, and that neither will rush unadvisedly upon a new contest without ex-

hausting all the precautions that Zeneralship and military skill can suggest. In the grand struggle we won a decided advantage in fricing the enemy to forego their invesion of Maryland and Pennsylvania; and there is no mperative recon why what was earned at such great less of the nation's life and blood should be imperilled by Dre. pitation. Since the reconnoissance across the Potomac, at Clarksburg, on Saturday last, perfect quiet has reigned slong the lines—a quiet that has scarcely been disturbed by even the skirmishing of pickets. We hold the river

at Sharpsburg in strong force, whilst the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but, it is thought, not in force. Williamsport we also occupy in sufficient strength to resist BDy hostile demonstration there. Hurper's Ferry is likewise in our possession, and we thus stand in a position to check a reinvasion of the State or recommence offensive operations when General McClellan so detar. In the meantime the army is not idle. The new regiments are receiving instructions necessary to perfect shem as soldiers, for though their clan and dash in the

great battle are everywhere referred to with admiration; it is not less true that they were not equal to the trying The army, moreover, is not still. Large columns we in motion to-day, going in a direction that it is not proper to mention A regiment of cavalry crossed the river last night, about three miles from Sharpsburg, on a reconnoissance. The rebels showed themselves in the edge

of the woods, but made no demonstration, The little village of Sharpsburg is literally over whelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere, and divisions move in so many directions that the eye becomes con fused in the attempt to study out or detect the purpose of what is going on. and he may be seen several times a day moving about.

overlooking and directing the movements in person. Just outside of Sharpsburg is a small encamement of respital tents, accommodating the wounded left by the rebels in their retreat. They number 300 or 400, and include many severe cases. Two of their surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from There are not many officers among them that are of a small army of curiosity-reekers. They come from the west, north, and east, and win their way here by all

sorts of contrivences. The conveyances from Frederick and Hageratown come out loaded down, and many more even walk. The owners of horse flesh in these towns are resping a barvest. The sale and twell cleared of all material evidences of the struggle, but or course ts interest as the scene of one of the steutest fights of modern days. The dead have all been buried. except the black and putrid bodies of some of the poor fellows who have crept into scoluded corners The wounded have all been removed, those who could bear transportation, to Hagerstown, Cham-

the more dangerously wounded, whom it would have been death to remove any distance, still remain in th houses and barns in the vicinity of the field, which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals. wounded have suffered much less from exposure and went of attention than in any of the previous fights. The embulance service was more prompt and the surplies more quickly fu nished, than before. The Sanitary Committee are doing a work in caring for the

wounded that cannot be too frequently or earnestly A ride through Cumberland Valley, from Harrisburg to in attempting to bring their famished legions into tha land of abundance, and also suggests the importance of a repulse that kept them out of a region in which they. would have found supplies sufficient to feed and recruit

The Surrender of Harper's Ferry-Gen. White under Arrest. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—General White is here under arrest, to as ait an investigation of the circumstance attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND. Rebel Account of the Battles in Maryland FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22 -The flag of truce oost, "Canonicus," returned from Aiken's Landing this afternoon, bringing down over three hundred paraled Union prisoners, who are to be sent immediately North from this place. A Pennsylvanian, just returning from Richmond, re-

ports active movements of rebel troops from that city to

wards Petersburg, and that over ten thousand pass down the Bichmond and Petersburg Railroad last Satur. The Richmond Whig, of the 20th inst., says the battle at Boonsboro' or Middlelown, Maryland, was brought on by McClellan, with a view to relieve the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry. We think it extremely improbable that he can have 80,000 men, since Gen. Hill's corps d'armée was found sufficient to check its progress. The next day Longstreet's corps joined Hill's and defeated

Gen. McClellan. The Whig, speaking of the capture of Harper's Ferry, says: 45 The number of prisoners is probably greater than those taken by the Union forces at Fort Donalson or by the Confederates in the battles before Richmond. It claims the capture as fruitful, and the most momen tous success of the war. It expels the last remnant of the Union army from the valley, and secures the whole of that rish country to the Confederacy. It relieves Gen. Lee from all apprehension of danger in his rear, and opens a safe line of communication with Rick-

mord. HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES. In Charleston, on Wednesday, a negro bricklayer was sold for \$1.500 in cash. Also, seven negroes, aged from six to thirty-five years, sold for \$7,325, the highest price

A resolution was introduced in the Virginia Legislature, inquiring whether martial law is further required Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to granting of smnesty to those who have taken the cath of fidelity to the Lincoln Government be referred to the Committee of Courts of Justice. Also, expressing beartfelt acknowledgment of the services of Lee and Jackson, claiming for the latter the genius of inspiration CONGRESSIONAL:

In the House of Representatives, the amendments of the Senate to the House bill, providing for the further issue of treasury notes, were concurred in.
The Virginia Legislature adjourned the 17th, in order o afford the men bers an opportunity of participatin in the services on Thursday, that day being set apart by the President as a day of thanksgiving and prayer fo the recent victories that had crowned the rebel arms. [Biohmond Examiner, September 18 ] A flag of truce will depart, to day, for Varina, to carry down 260 officers and privates of the Yankee prisoners. about the last of the Mohicans" remaining at Richmord, except 600 sick and wounded, who still encumber Bridges have been rebuilt over the Rapidan and Celar creek, and the cars on the Orange and Alexandria Bail-road have passed over them. "The rebuilding the bridge

Twelve clerks, from Lincoln's Government at Washton, have reached Richmond. With foresight enough to desert a sinhing ship, they come to seek emoluments under better auspices, at the eleventh hour, when the heat and burden of the day is past. They met with a cold reception. The Norwegian Outward Bound. CAPE RACH. Sept. 23.—The steamer Norwegian, from New York, was boarded off the Point at ten o'clock this morning. New York advices of yesterday's date were

over the Rappahannock is about being commenced.

placed on board. State Politics. ALLENTOWN, September 23.—The Democratic Convention of the counties of Lebish and Montgomery met at Fort Washington yesterday, and unanimously no Hon John D. Stiles for re-election to Congress.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Scotia. INTERESTING POLITICAL AND COMMER. CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamship Scotis, from Liverpool September 13th, and Queenstown Sep 14th, arrived here this morning. She brings 168 passen gers, including Chevaller Hulsemann, Austrian Minister The Sectia passed the Europa going into Liverpool The Sectia passed the Europa going mo Liverpos, on the evening of the 18th inst.

It is asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers is all but determined upon.

Consols closed on Friday at 98% 993%.

The Manchester market is firm.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £213,500, instead of £37.000 as stated per Nova Scotian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Borley New has an exticle in determent

The Lordon Doily News has an article in defence of t sufficiently despondent.
The London Post advocates mediation, and argues at England is the Power to mediate, and Lord Pal-THE LONDON TIMES ON POPE'S DESPATCHES. From the London Times of Septembor 10 ]
It must have been assumed that Gen. Pope was "gafe"
n the northern bank of the Rappabanock, though the
escription of his position on the 222 did not indicate

by strong assurance on the part of those who observed.

The Confederates were stucking on several points an extended line—probing; it to find out the weakest occ. The sudden dash on the General's camp and staff rain, and its capture, showed that a body of Confede-tates had got twelve miles in the rear of the right wing of rates had got twelve miles in the rear of the right wing of the army. It was a surprise, and also a warning of what followed. It may have been the first blow that indicated the position of General "Stonewall" Jackson, who had not been heard of during the retreat of Modellan. It is this portion of the Confederate force that has threatened Washington, in the rear of General Pope's army, while General Lee was attacking him on the line of the Rappahannock. On the 22d the Confederates made scother attack on the railway station and its bridge, on the river; they compelled the Federals to abandon the position; the line was pierced, and General abandon the position; the line was pierced, and General Pope withdrew his whole force to Warrenson, about ten Pope withdrew his whole force to Warrensen, about ten miles to the north of the Bappahannock. He contiqued his retrest for three days, and on the 26th the Confederates again attacked, by another "dash" on his roar, at Bianasses Junction, which appears to have be'n ancessful. The Federals were driven out of Manassas, lesing a battery of nine guns. The Confederates cut the telegraph, and destroyed the railroad, thas breaking Pope's line of communication with Washington. From this point the flabting has been on the ground made familiar by the movements at the opening of the campaign. Successes are, as usual, claimed for both sides, and the different turns of fortune are by no means clearly described. The chief object of the Federal commenders was to combine their forces, and, if the telegrams can be relied on, this appearate bave been effected, as Burnside and Pope are said to have formed a junction, near Centreville, with the army of Virgibia nuder General McClellan. As the junction is reported as having been the first despatch from General Pops which the Govern-ment has published. It hasted the whole of the day, and left the Federals in possession of the field. The Con-federates are still in his front, "but bully used," and his own army is "too much exhausted" to press the enemy rality with shot and shell, buried beneath the new peace. leneral Pope states the loss of the Federals as no less int earth some thousands of war s victims, and left in th than eighty thousand killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, thinks the Confederates must have lest twice as many. This engagement, the most acospitals still more thousands of maimed and wounded have lost twice as many. This engagement, the mast active of the whole retreat, took place "on the identical battle field of Bull Run," a fact which we can easily suppose "greatly increased the cuthusiasm" of the Federals. The chence of retrieving the military reputation that suffered so much in the first battle on the same ground was, no doubt, eagerly seized. It is possible that more complete details may qualify the success; but, admitting it for the present to be the victory it is described, the result is barren; and how fearful has been the wasie of blood and treature in the invasion that is now driven home!

> Bumors of plots and threats by the Italian revolutions at prevail, very similar to those in the Orsini affair. It is reported that Victor Emmanuel will soon visit A distinguished English physician has been sent to It is asserted that Ratazzi will not face the Italian

> THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 13.—The Europa's news, in Queenstown, transpired about noon to day, and sused a great sensation. It is generally regarded as disastrons and most discouraging for the North.
>
> LONDON, Sept. 13.—The London Times of to day has an editorial on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for the war, and says this sympom is a honeful one, for if reason is to be the arbiter It is certain the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the arguments of Edward Everett and others. The Index, the London organ of the rebels, says that George N. Sanders brought no communication whatever from the rebel Government to the European Commis-The London Times' Paris correspondent gives a versul at New Orleans, very unfavorable to General Butler.
> Important discoveries are said to have been made to
> enable jute to be used, to a great extent, as a substitute or cotton. The srucle has advanced nearly fifty per cent. Hace the first of the month, and the market was greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher Serious disturbances had occurred at Presnitz, Mo

> demanded the hand of the Princess Alexandra, of Den-mark, for the Prince of Walcs. FRANCE. The returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 13,500,000 francs.
>
> The Bourse is declining. Bentes 59f. 45c.
>
> The Princs of Wales and his bride elect leave Brussels sensy next week, to join the Queen in Germany.

he military.

It is stated that the Queen of England has formally

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Ootton irregular, but firmer sites of 7,000 bales, all qualifies being considerably ligher. Speculators and exporters took 4 000.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions heavy. LONDON, Sept 18 .- American securities becam

LONDON, Sept 18.—American accurities became dull under the advices per Europa. Eric Railroad, 30 % 031 %; Illinois Central, 51 x 50 % discount.

Console 93 % 093 % for money.

Livercout, Sept. 13.—Flour easier; wheat steady; corn firmer. Beef dull and nominal; pork neminal; bacon tending downward; lacd quiet; tallow quiet and steady; ashes: firm—pote, 32 s; rosin dul—commun, 25 s (5 x 22 s; spirits turpentine quiet at 125 x 127 s; engar steady; coffee firm and quiet; rice steady; linseed flat, and 60 lower; linseed oil tending upward, and is quoted at 42 s 6 x 43 s; cod oil quiet and steady; heme has ad. and to lower; insect of tending upward, and is quoted at 42s 6c 43s; cod oil quiet and steady; hemp has advanced £3x4, and jute £8x9 per ton.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Broadstuffs quiet; iron firm; sugar tending upward; tea dull; coffee firm; rice steady; linesed oil advancing; and is quoted at 42s 9ax43; spirits turpentine excited and nominal; rosin buoyant at 123s 6d; taliow quiet and unchanged; jute and hemp excited a distill advancing.

A still advancing.

PARIS, M. Scourities are advancing.

PARIS, M. Scourities are advancing.

HAVER, Scrt. 1x—The Bourse is firm. Bentes 60f 60s. bare been 6 500 bales.

New Orleans tres ordinaire, 3557ket is still unsortied. on hand is 40,000 bales.

Supply M. Scrt. 1 (1988) 2. The stock on hand is 40,000 bales.

Shipping Intelligence — The ship Elizabeth — Shipping Intelligence — The ship Elizabeth — Shipping Con Rew York, has been abandoned. The ship Swordish and schooner Mary Queen were total winds where have abandoned. otal wrecks, near i hangbae. Arrived from Baltimere, ship James Chester, at Liver

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Bailed, U S. sloop-of-war t Maryle, for Panama; ship Golden Eagle, for Howland I land.
The market is but little charged. Mora inquiries are made for crushed supers; sales at 14

A party of overland emigrants, going east, were recently attacked test Humboldt river by Indians. Sixwere killed and several others wounded. There is sori ous trouble in the neighborhood apprehended. The steamer Oregon, from the Northern coast, brings 300 passengers, and \$176,000 in treasure from British olumbia, and \$£0,000 from Oregon.

The thip Locket had arrived at Victoria from London The substance of the news from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia is the discovery of a new mining fit ld, and, without justifying the extraordinary promises, as steed in the early reports, they will really pay very Sixty emigrant wegons from the Red river had reached Washington Territory.

Political. SPRINGFIEED, Mars., Sept. 23.—Wm. B. Washbrn, of Greenfield, was nominated for Congress in the Kineteenth district of this State, by the Convention which met at Greenfield to-day. recufield to-day.
Boston, Sept. 23.—It is announced that Mr. Charles umner will deliver several electioneering address

A Philadelphia Ship Ashore. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The ship Esther, from Phila-leiphia for New Orleans, went ashore on the Bahsma banks, Aug. 234. She was got off three days atterwards, and was taken into Nassau, where she will be examined.

The Draft in New York State. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The draft takes place in this State on the 10th of October. The volunteer regiments below the minimum will be consolidated immediately. r Washington, by the way of Elmira and Harrisburg, Yellow Fever on the Ship St. Lawrence. NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A Key West latter of the 13th inst reports forty-six cases of yellow fever on board the St. Lawrence. Twenty-three deaths had occurred. Bucks County Politics.

dence of The Press. ] DOYLESTOWN, Sept. 23, 1862. The Congressional Convention, composed of the 22d, 23d, and 25th wards; of Pailadelphia, and Bucks county, assembled here to day. The Convention organized by Spencer Boberts moving that Wm. Stavely, of Bucks, act as chairman. Nathan Hillis, George W. Cunning ham, of Philadelphia, and A. S. Cadwallader, of Bucks, vice presidents. Edward Armstrong and Wm. W. Small The names of Major John Ely, Caleb N. Taylor, Bucks, M. Russell Thayer, Amos Briggs, T. O. Honry, and Smedley, were placed in general nomination. ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: 1st bailot. 2d ballot. 31 ballo

Am: 8 Briggs. 4

M. Russell Thayor. 21

T. O. Henry. 4 Mr. Briggs' name was used without his consent or knowledge, and he withdrew by a note addressed to the A committee, consisting of Messrs. Morroll, Stavely, and Hillis, to wait upon Mr. Thayer, and inform him of his homination, introduced him into the room, and he addressed the delegation in a few happy remarks, in his need alcohort with a period green species. his usual eloquent style, amid great applause.

The regular Republican County Meeting assembled here to-day, and formed the following county ticket:

Assembly—John N. Mathias and David R. Jamison.
Commissioner—Heil Gilbert.

District Attorney—Mahlon Yardley.

Director—William K. Doan.

C. N. Taylor..... 9

Auditor—Thomas Warner. Surveyor—Thomas Wright. Delegates to State Convention—Dr. Carey, B. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washingron, July 23, 1882.
The following order is published for the information of

the army : WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 22, 1862. ORDER IN RESPECT TO CLOTHING FOR SICK AND
WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
The following is a joint resolution of Congress, ap-

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved 12th July, 1862:

Joint Resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to sick, wounded, and other soldiers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the becordary of War be authorized to Intralsh extra clothing to all sick, wounded, and other soldiers who may have lost the same by casualties of war, under such rules and respirations as the Penartment. war, under such rules and regulations as the Departmen may prescribe, during the existence of the present re belifen.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered.

That the Quartermaster's Department shall issue, upon the requisition of the Medical Officer in charge of any hospital or depot of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing necessary to their health and comfort, as may be requisite to replace that lost by them from the casualities of war. The accessity of the issue to be cartified by the Surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the Medical Director, or Medical Inspector, of the Station. Such issue to be gratuitous, and not charged to the soldier. The Quartermaster General will cause blank requisi-tions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.
EDWIN M. ETANTON, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

THECITY. The Thermemeter. 
 SEPTEMBER 22, 1881
 SEPTEMBER 23, 1862

 5A.K. 12 M. 8 F.M. 6 A.M. 12 M. 8 F.M. 60 M. 78
 75
 WIND.

80. SW. by W. W. WSW. | ESE. Col. Charles M. Prevost at Home—The Corn Exchange Regiment. Colonel Charles M. Provost, the gallant commander of he 118th Pennsylvania (Corn Exchange) Regiment, arrived in town at ten o'clock last night, via the Pennsylrania Central Railroad. His arrival was known only t his family and a few personal friends, who were at the denot, anxious to learn the condition of his own wounds depot, anxious to learn the condition of his own wounds, and the fate of the members of his regiment.

We are happy to state that his wounds are not of a serious character, and it is believed by the attending physician, that in a few weeks he will be able to again take the field. He received a bullet shot through the shoulder, which lodged itself under the clavicle, and has not yet been extracted. He was also wounded a second time by the fragment of an exploded shell.

The battle in which the regiment participated took place on Saturday, 20th inst, opposite Shepherdstown, Ya. The regiment was a part of Porter's corps, and. place on Saturday, 20th 1981, opposite Suspinstruction, 7s. The regiment was a part of Porter's corps, and, with a portion of Sykes' division, proceeded to tord the Potoniac, as the advance guard of the army. When they got scross, the pickets of both armies came in contact, when the order was received to form in order of

attle on a binff which overloosed the river. This bluff was very steep, rugged, and rocky; yet the namit had to be reached, and the men earnestly set to blow of the hill the rebels, who had not, up to this time manifested their presence, opened upon them a ruinous see, which mowed the men down with fearful rapidity. There was no visible means of a safe retreat, an though the enemy were avideably five to one, our gallant boys stood their ground manfully. When we re member that the troops, especially the Corn Exchange segment, were entirely new, we will readily accord to here a bravery that seldom manifests itself in any army hough the other regiments did. The colonel believing. to doubt, that there was some good reason for this, re mained on the field, and, like a gallant soldier, was de-emined to curry out the orders of his superior officers till others would be received.

For half an hour the 118th stood the brunt of the batde, and they were estacked front and flanks-a cross fire tle, and they were attacked front and flanks—a cross fro from three different points. Of course, the losses in the regiment were very great. At last, finding no relief at hand, the Colonel was obliged to order a falking back, which wasdone in as good a manner as, under the circumstances, could be effected.

The men, in going down the hill, were, in many instances, badly bruised. Several of the officers had their analies sprained and bruised in a most painful manner. In crossing the river they were, of course, subject to a In crossing the river they were, of course, subject to a galling fire from the rebels on the bluff, who poured is pon them a constant shower of lead. in citi the rocks Col. Prevest was much brussed, and he is, to this time, unable to say by what manner or means he managed to get down safely.

He subsequently met Col. Barnes, the senior officer commanding, when the latter told him that he had sent the order to retire a long while ago; to which Ool. Prevent replied, that he never received it.
The circumstances under which Ool. P. was wounded, were these: He had ordered a company on the right to charge front, to meet a certain fire, when the remaining companies supposed that it was an order to retreat, and they began to run.

The volor carreant took to the run, and bearing away the colors, was soon detected by Col. Provost, who immediately started towards him, took the colors from him, and with them, rode in front of the regiment to rally the nen. In this way the Colonel succeeded in stopping the charge front, to meet a certain fire, when the res light though he made himself the target for the rebol cullets. His gallantry and bravery on this occasion is worthy of a more substantial notice than any we can Lieut. White, who had safely got across the river. rendered much sid to his wounded comrades, whom he carried into a neighboring arm. While ongaged in locking after others too feeble to help themselves, he was hot through the head, and almost immediately died in he arms of a gallant soldier whom he was aiding to reach haven of safety.

The bounders of the battle were conspicuous, and are the enemy : second, in retaining the soldiers when it was cound that it was an impossibility to make any decided stend; third, in ordering the force to take a bluff from which there was no retreat, and fourthly, in not giving he order of retreat to the regiments simultaneously.

Colonel Prevest does not find fault, for he thinks it ill conspicuous throughout the action; and the praises be-stowed upon the manner of their action by the Colonel e munificent. Lieut. McKeen, of Company K, is seriously wounded

The bravery of Captains Saunders and Bicketts was Osptain Sharkwood, Osptain O'Channan, and Others, are much injured by bruices and sprains.

The Urristian Commission, of which Geo. H. Stuart, Ecq., is chairman, arrived upon the battle field most opportunely, plentitully supplied with hospital stores, lint, bandages, and stimulants, all of which were most acceptable. Among the individual cases of gallan'ry and bravery manifested by this noble regiment, it gives us pleasure to record an act which, for its disinterestedness. and genuine goodress, is worthy a piece in the ann is o The regiment had reached the Marviand shore, at least suffering heroes languished for help; they cried for water to quench their burning thirst, for bandages to bind up their bleeding wounds.

Without waiting for the formality of a flag of truce, Lieut. Lemnel L. Orocker forded the river in the face of the rebel soldiery. He reached the other shore in safety. and in a few moments was ministering to the wants of his beloved comrades. A rebel officer passed the spot and inquired of Lieut. Crocker the nature of his busi-ness, whether he came to surrender in a hopeless cause, &c. "I come," said be, "in the cause of humanity. If on are human, let my mission proceed."

The words touched the sympathics of the traitor, and, held as a prisoner, but that he might remain to take Lieutenant Crocker was in Company C. and this act

arted for the scene of conflict on Monday night, had no eached Hagerstown when Ocionel Prevost lett.
The dead were buried on the field, and the properly taken care of.
Adjutant Perot is wounded and a prisoner. The following is a complete and correct list of the illed and wounded of the regiment: The Killed: Wounded, and Missing.

COMPANY A. Wounded. | Mark Silco Francis Markley, Allen Fairbrother, Joseph Mehan, Joseph O. Harmer, John Murphy, John McRiroy, Joseph Wille. Missing. Joseph Norres, Joseph R. Tibben Philip Stephens, John P. Egoch—8. Killed. John Weslard. COMPANY B.

T. J. Neel, James Catledia Wounded J. H. Sheridan, J. Baster, John O. Burns, John Devenuey, D. P. Wray-10. Hugh McGilun, James N. Howard COMPANY C. Killed. Wounded.

Isaac H. Seesbolts Philip Knockla Edward Mishan, John J. Ochse, William Perrine, Missing. -Chas. W. Willingmeyer, Bissit Duval. I. C. Moore, G. C. Young, Wm. Woodcock, M. Sandgrant, Jr.—11. Wm. E. Larrison John Hays, Wm. McLaughlin. Wm. Shuler,

COMPANY D. James Mitchell. Wounded Frederick Shuit, Hugh Logan, John Stevenson, Parker Mayhew. Wm. Hammell-Missing.
Brederick Rue,
C. C. Schrack,
N. Procker,
A. S. L. Ent, David T. Hassinger, Wm. Steas, Benry Barmel, Alfred V. Rariley, Thomas B. Linton, Christian Mayer, Wallace Mayhew

John Blair, John Fields, H. Rylly COMPANY E. Killed. Alex. McCert, Jeremish McLaughlin, ordon McKnight Wm. H. Muldoon Paschall B. Mann, Chas. N. Taylor, Abraham Eucry, Wm. W. Smith, S. N. Lewis. Henry Miller, Patrick Nichols, James H. Haman

Missing. B. F. Smith. Abraham J. Smith, Henry R. Gotwaltz, W. Moyer, George Robinson, Asbury Lutz—13. COMPANY F. Wounded. Obarles Smith, ). Berjamin, Thirty-two men

COMPANY G. |Gilbert Theodore. -3. wided.
W. O. Johnston,
Bobert McBride,
William Maguire,
E. F. Owens,
F. Peale,
D. Troop,
C. Wismer,
O. G. Warth,—17. Jno. Alton, William Alberger. George Bisbing, William Bisir, M. Curley, P. Doly, L. Dauman. . Longacre, Missing.
| F. William,
| F. Floyd,
| Jno. T. Gordon.—6. W. William, Robert Black,

Edward Dovle B. Ashman. Wm Phreney, George Steinmayer, H. T. Gale—8. Missing. Henry Slough, John McDonough, COMPANY I. George McGonigle, George W. Scott, William N. Simons-inded Joseph B. Seiders M. Medara, T. McDermott, William Park, J. R. Lain. E. A. Yoager, U. Winneman —13. Missing—10.

Killed.

George Cannon, James Welsh, C. Zimmerman—3.

Thomas Edd John Knorr, Henry Crosley, RECAPITULATION. 45 121

THE DRAFT-REPORTS OF THE CO MISSIONERS.—The commissioners appointed applicants claiming exemption from militia service ncluded their labors, and yesterday submit anal report to President Allen. The following at shows the marshals' enrollment for each ward drafted into the service of Uncle Sam: Marahala'

shows the marsham value of "exempts," and the number still habig 735 

rected report upon the collaborate of Philadelphi submitted by the committee of Councils, who, on To day last, reported that the quota of Philadelphia low more than full. The Governor has been so engaged with matters, incident to placing the Sicondition of impregnability that he has had hear unity to examine the report alluded to, though h nised to give it his early attention. If no insir are issued by the Governor, different from those, received by the commissioners, the draft will ! eeded with to-morrow, and the militia, as drafted be immediately sent into rendez your. THE DRAFT POSTPONED, Since writing the above the following has been

A REBEL GENERAL'S COUSIN

n accordance with instructions:

SIGNED TO FORT DELAWARE.-A lew da Fort Delaware, having been acrested on a ecession prisoners in concecting new treasure cussing the rebel programme, hence his removal Delaware. Mr. Johnson says he is a full cust Johnson, of Virginia; that he, himself, is were \$70,000 or \$80,600; that his wife belongs to differ that the surface of the siderable property to which she is more attached in the Government of the United States; a Secessionist, and has even gone go far as to that he is as loyal as any other men, for the going down to Virginia to proclaim her riberg and save her property from ruin. He say that resided in Galena, Ill., for the last twenty pears he has gractized law with considerable success. ime of his arrest he expected to become a cite time of this artest increased at become artest. Congress from the Galena district, but his impress by the Government thwarted all his plans.

He feels that he has been deeply wronged by a vernment in being held as a prisoner, in view of in alty, but felt more particularly sore in being to to another and perhaps more severe prison, at stance of the affidavit of Mr. Ballard, a man week prisoner in Fort Lafayette and Lieutenant Comdoemed mad, inasmuch as he was continual letters to the Colonel about the babits and reas versation of his fellow-prisoners. He says that a lard did not hear the whole conversation, but san the worst thing he said.

He says he was arrested for acting as consect to

united with Mr. Sheehan, another Galens la of Galena know well, and could testify, that he sisted in giving outfits and swords to over half gentlemen who had gone to the war in differe. strong that had the War Department ordered that his parole, to report at Fort Delaware, he saidhe DESERVED TRIBUTE TO COL. RUE What has been done by Col. Ruff, toward farm

of the public have any idea. The bravest effective upon the battle-field has done no more of Ruff, the mustering officer of Pennsylvania trop has just received a recognition of his serve troops, have been engaged in recruiting in the These gentlemen presented him last night with a ful service of cilver plate, at a cost of a thousand The service is worthy of the donors. It is of wild and was produced at the establishment of diser-lism Wilson & Son, southwest corner of Fitth and ry streets. The privilege of an examination of parb service showed us a broad salver of state supporting tes pot, coffee-pot, water-pot, slop-bowl, and augar pot. The design is on The service is thus inscribed: "Presented: Cel. Chas. F. Ruff, 3d Cavalry U. S. Army, as of regard for him as a genticman, in approximate inoness and capacity as mustering and disbursh and as an evidence of our high opinion of high

cated and competent soldier, by his friends, the signed recruiting officers for Pennsylvania 18, now in the field. Phila., Sept. 13, 1862." the La resentation took place in one of the part on behalf of the defice-Dr. McClintook, city to on behalf of the defice-or. Incommon, the same prints epecoh, in which he took with the plate its reminent qualifications of head and the rendered Colonel Ruff endeared to all who keeps the had known Colonel Ruff from infance. always found tim a warm friend and a gallant all Colonel Buff made a short reply, thanking his for the unexpected honor. He said that after to fi twenty-seven years, he was gled to know its account of the first file. rior in rank—men whom he had taught the mile vice—raised to positions of brigadiar generals, as a reldier, he could not feel justified in cour He felt, however, that he was able to perform more than a clerk's business, and only longed i.

After the presentation, the company present to an excellent dinner, where a pleasant time ; AUTUMN FAIRLY COMMENCED. setronomical sense, autumn commenced yester following account of the celestial "situation" itative, and may interest many of our realest will pass from Virgo to Libra, and therefor northern to the southern hemisphere, on the 2 at 38 minutes past 7 A. M. This will be there ment of autumn. The moon will pass nor 4 morning of the 11th, near Venus on the 21 morning of the 11th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th, near Venus on the 22 morning of the 12th and near Jupiter on the morning of the 24th, very a cury on the evening of the 25th. After the cury will pass from Leo to Virgo, and will be aim mum distance from the sun on the morning of the 22d, it will be very near Spica Virgo. o'clock A. M. Its due is now very round. lation of Pieces. This planet is visible this night; it rises at a quarter past 8, and will so night; it rises at a quarter past 8, and will see Jupiter will remain in Virgo; it rises at that it on the 9th it will be in conjunction with his turn will not be visible to the naked eye. will remain in Virgo, and be in conjunction won the 19th. Uranus will remain in Taurus. tionary on the 23d: it rises between 9 and 1 of the 18th of July has already begun to recolar will reach the celestial equator about the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will reach the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st, so that it will be the close to Antares on the 21st of the close to Antares of the clo

nightfall. Brorsen's comet, the return of TRUE GENEROSITY .- For severa past the boys of Girard College, when, in with a rule, they have not touched the grapes a the vine, on the north wall of the college, have warded with them when the fruit was plact days ago the grapes were out for the use of the beach and all refused them, saking that they missented instead to the soldiers in our hospitals button was made of the ee hundred and flor this delicious and refreshing article, and the have the happiness of knowing the gratitude

RATURN OF THE BLUE RESERV The 2d Regiment Bine Reserves, Colosal Alfa commanding, will arrive in this city this mot tween 9 and 10 o'clock. This regiment has advance since it lett home, and has been but visited the resimer t on Sunday, and theui

Williamsport. Their numerous friends them a handsome reception INTERESTING ABOUT THE NAVY At the lower pier of the navy yard the steamed is still lying, her machinery undergoing extensions. It is uncertain whether she will go out mission at all, not having done so yet. Such chast didewheel steamer. The Quaker thousas, and Jamestown are lying in the stream Monongahela is upon the sectional docks. The propeller will shortly be placed in position, and pering is entirely finished.

NEW AMBULANCE.—An elegan horse ambulance has been procured by the Liberty Fire Company. It is proposed to use removal of the sick and wounded soldiers to the upon their arrival. HAD HIS HAND SHATTERED.

Humphreys, a member of an Eastern regin by the discharge accidentally of a patol in a cohange. The injured man stops at the Cooper Sh Northing New .- On Monday noon a countryman, paid thirty dollars to phant, at Jane Bishop's house in Oarter's alithewas robbed of that sum, by some of its inmoments and Mrs. Bishop were arrosted in its do answer.

CAPT. FRY'S COMPANY, the Troop, was mustered into service yesterdey, leave for Harrisburg to morrow. As will be advertisement in to-day's paper, the mail to report be ore 12 o'clock to morrow. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI

The Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional there nominated Charles W. Carrigan, Eac. The (Democratic) diskrict has a minated for Congression, Stiles. THE MILITARY HOSPITALS. deaths were reported yesterday as having occurrent of the army hospitals in this city. A lot of would the recent battles are expected to arrive dally.

1.400 more men can be accommodated at our different battles.