MARS PAR ANNUM, in advance. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING! WADDINGS WADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING, COTTON YARNS. CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c.

THE LARGEST STOOK IN THE CITY, INSTORE. And FOR SALE, at MANUFACTURERS PRICES, by A. H. FRANCISCUS. 50. 433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street VARNS, BATTS, AND

CARPET CHAIN. The subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted: 50,000 lbs. Carpet Chain-Cotton, Linen, and Woolen. 50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5 to 20. 10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn. 100,000 Sheets Black Wadding.

5,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts, from 12 to 50 ets per lb. 1,000 Bales all grades Wick. 1,000 Bales all grades Twine-Cotton and Linen. And a general secontment of TWINES, TIDY COT-LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE.

No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Corner of New St.)

As I am solely in the Yarn business, I am prepared to at the above goods lower than any other house in this R.T. WHITE. WARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. 1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

800 Bales of Wicking. 1.000 Bales of Cotton Twine. 12,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn. 20,000 Pounds of Colored and White Carpet Chain. 500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cotton Rope. Airo, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Clords, Wash Lines, and a A. H. FRANCISCUS. alb 2m 438 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS. 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE Always on hand, a full Stock of ybs, buokets, churns, meabures, brooms, whisks, FANCY BASKETS,

WALL RORUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE, WASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, BOHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, Paper Bags, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c , &c.

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION. his Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in bis country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H W

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Zinc Paints, Putty, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Design and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

CLEN EOHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & CO. FERRETUTERED CO.

EANUTACTURERS, IMPORTMES, AND DEALERS

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and shorttime buyers.

SHOE-FINDINGS. INEN MACHINE THREADS, BEST QUALITY, One and Two-Ocuce Spools. SHOE THREADS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR HARNESS MANUFACTURERS. ACHINE BILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND

LAING & MAGINNIS, SHOE FINDERS. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON, No. 326 OHESTNUT street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Importers, 524 CHRISTNUT Street, below Fourth.

CABINET FURNITURE. W & J. ALLEN & BRO.

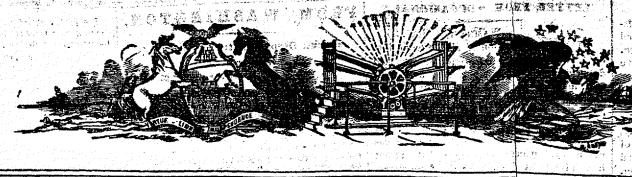
CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF .

SUPERIOR FURNITURE ALWAYS ON HAND: (ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, cancelles with their extensive Cabinet Business, are manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ROOBE a CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, substitute a Pronounced by all who have used them to be not to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout work,



this to wall and guiltonic afternational as

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. NOTICES. NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS. "NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY." VAN CAMP BUSH WM. WESLEY KURTZ. BUSH & KURTZ, STATE OFFICERS. THOMAS E. COUHBAN. Furveyor General. WILLIAM B. ROSS. CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS. No. 187 NORTH THIRD STREET.

JAMES O. KELOH.

Olty Commissioner JOHN GIVEN.

SENATOR.

Fifteenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Sixteenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Seventeenth District—OHARLES F. ABBOTT. selfte

WOUNDED SOLDINGS will be half be a

WOUNDED SOLDINGS will be held by the BIBLE OHRISTIAN SUNDAY STHOOL, in their ROOM, THIRD Street, above Girard avenue, on every AFTERNOON and EVENING this week. Useful and Tarloy Articles for sale

lst proximo, in exchange for said receipts.
se22-8:
S. BRADFORD, Tressurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN TOWN, AND NORBISTOWN RAILBOAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA,
September 16, 1862.—The Board of Managers, at their
meeting of the 11th inst., declared a dividend on the
Capital Stock of THREE PER CENT., payable on and
after the 1st day of OUTOBER payt.

Transfers of Stock will not be made for ten days after

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1862.

Au election for TEN DIBECTORS for the ensuing

year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at a general meeting of the Stockholders for that purpose, at the Office of the Company, No. 425 and 437 OHESTNUT Street, on MONDAY, Outober 6th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., J. W. MICALLISTER,

To carry out the entire objects of this Association wa

o co-operation of the ladies in preparing de-All supplies sent: to the hereinafter-named

en will be acknowledged weekly through the daily

see the institution and of

OHN WILL AMS, Willing's alley, above Third st.

O. P. PEROT, Southeast corner of Broad and Chris.

ALEXANDBIA GRAVES, No. 816 South Fourth st.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS

BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE, held the 17th day of September, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, It is necessary to take further action in

order that soldiers may be raised, and the draft in the city avoided: Be it

Resolved. That this Committee will agree to pay, in

cash, to each non-commissioned officer and private, in each of the first ten companies of infantry, for three years or the war, to be hereafter organized and raised in

this city, with the sanction of the proper authorities, or such portion thereof of each of said Companies as may be received by the Governor as a part of the quota of Phi-nicety-eight men, excusive or captern and broaden

compiled with:

The necessary evidence required will be a certified copy of the muster roll, or a copy thereof with the original for examination; also, a certificate of the proper authority at Harrisburg, that all the members of said Companies, or the part thereof, entitled to receive, are credited to the Philadelphia quota; and provided further, the recruits relinquish any claim to any and all the contract that a read he raid by the United.

other bounties except such as may be paid by the United

States.

Resolved. A sum equal to Five Dollars for each such men be paid to the Captain thereof, to remunerate him for expenses incurred in raising his Company, to be paid him on complising with preceding requirements.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Vice Chairman.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—AT A meeting of the OITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE, held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant,

er efficers of companies for city service are rec

Bevenue Guards, U. S. Custom House. Corn Exchange Guard, Second and Gold streets. Washington Grays, Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below

Ne v Company, No. 1547 Germantown avenue.

er Guards, Front and Master sts. Jencibles, No. 505 Chestnut st.

Company A, Captain E. B. Davis.

Keystone Battery, No. 808 Filbert st. Independent Bucktail Bifles, N. W. corner of Eleventh d Oxford sts.

serve Brigade, 1st Regiment-Company A, Market

do. W. M. Main.
do. J. Audenreid.
do. Geo. W. Grice.
do. Charles Page.
do. Charles Connelly

Company B-Lieut. Brown, Twenty-second and Spring

d Filbert streets.

Company G. Lieut. Mills, Locust st., above Eighth.

Company H—Captain Driver, Commission Vest Philadelphia. Fourth Regiment—Col. W. H. Yeaton.

Second Regiment, armory, Brocompany B, Captain Barens.

Company A-Lieut. Cobb, Filbert

ent, armory, Broad and Race streets.

FRANK. PALMER,

Manufactory cor. Thompson and Anthracite streets, Philadelphia

Liqueurs, just received per ship Vandalis, from Bor-deaux, and for sale by

le by , JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE, 202 & 204 South FRONT Street.

LORIN BLODGET, Secretary.

JOB WILLIAMS, 834 South Second stree

W. S. WILSON, Treasurer.

after the 1st day of OUTOBER next.

First District—OHARLES O'NEILL.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—

Second District—JACOB E. BIDGWAY.
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.

honotary of Court of Common Pies FREDERICK G. WOLBERT.

PHILADELPHIA. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

VOL. 6.-NO. 48.

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c. SHAWLS.

Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—WM. B. FOSTER.
Second District—MORTON A. EVERLY.
Third District—THOMAS T. WILLS.

Fourth District—SAMPEL J. REA.
Fifth District—JOSEPH MOORE.
Sixth District—JOHABLES M. OLINGAN.
Seventh District—JAMES N. KERN.
Minth District—JAMES N. KERN.
Minth District—JOHN A. BURTON.
Tenith District—JOHN A. BURTON.
Tenith District—S. S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEERNER.
Twelfith District—LUKE V. SUTPHIF.
Thirteenth District—ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
Fifteenth District—ALEXANDER CUMMINGS. A complete assortment of WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of the following well-known makes: MIDBLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET, PEACE DALE, &c.

BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE; STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE, To which we invite the attention of OASH and SHORT-Tarky Articles for saie.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 1st. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, in the usual Lecture Room, at 8 o'clock P. M. of that day. TIME BUYERS. se22-mwf 1m IININGS, &c. 75,000 yards Linen Linings,

25,000 yards Drillings, PHILADELPHIA AND READING
BAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE 227-SOUTH
FOURTH STREET.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1862.
To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company, due on the 1st proxime, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 30th inst., when receipts will be given, deducting 3 per cent. for United States tax, and checks will be ready for delivery on the lat working. In sychance for said receipts. 25,000 yards Ducks, 25,000 yards Silesias and Cottons, Travelling Rugs, common to superfine, Sealskins, Beavers, Pilots, &c. WRAY & GILLILAN.

121 CHESTNUT Street. FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes. of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.

THOS. MELLOR & Co., ENGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts. sell-3m

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBRERS

DRY GOODS. Sos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Cash buyers specially invited.

FALL.

JOHNES. BERRY, & Co., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,) \$27 MARKET, AND \$24 COMMERCE STREETS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK

AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Have now opened an entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS. WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and solicit the attention of the Trade. YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

Have now open their FALL IMPORTATION

OF BILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BOUGHT IN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES, 628 OHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS EMPOBIUM, No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW RLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. jell-fply COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Bayen's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for tents, Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Alse, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 test wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAR & OO., my4-tf

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862. ALEXANDER HENRY Excursion of Our Municipal Militia. District Attorney.
WILLIAM B. MANN. CAMP REST, 1ST GRAY RESERVE REGIMENT, F. CABROLL RREWSTER. GREENCASTLE, Pa., Sept. 22, 1862. JOSEPH B. LYNDALL.

To the Editor of The Press: Bin : I know not whether you have, as yet, been fur nished with any narrative of the movements of the 1st Regiment Gray Reserves tince they left Philadelphia on Monday last. If you are still in a miserable state of ignorance, this short sketch will, in a measure, enlighten you, and may interest many of your readers who have friends and relatives in the corps. Probably no one of the many regiments that the patriotism of Philadelphia's sons has furnished since the breaking out of the rebellion has had a more hard experience in the same limited time than ours. I believe that my detail of facts will acquit this statement of any exaggeration, and I am content t let them speak for themseves, and for your readers to pass their own judgment upon them t There was everything in our start from the parade ground, Ninth and Market streets, and the march along the crowded streets, to clevate the feelings of the men, but the crowded and fifthy condition of the cars into which we were

crowded at West Philadelphia, and the tedious ride to Harrieburg, were but sorry stimulants for the rest of the trip. We reached Harrisburg about 9% o'clock next morning, having been detained some hours by an accident on the road. We occupied the depot until 11 o'clock when orders came to form regimental narade on the mulsircet. The day was intensely hot, and the streets of Harrisburg had evidently been prejudiced against us before our arrival, for the volumes of dust that were rolled up as we marched to the parade ground had evidently come prepared to give us battle. Parade was formed, however, at the appointed hour, and, through dust and scorching sun, and with heavy opercoats and knapsacks lending their powerful aid to render all things niserable, the regiment marched slowly on past the Capiol, where the Governor of the State reviewed it. It was all over at last, however, and the dusty streets, as far as we were concerned, left to sleep themselves down into re pose, or nurse their wrath for our return. No time was allowed for dinner, but, at 2 o'clock, we were ordered to take the train for Chambersburg. That train of cars leserves some severer fate than to be made kindling wood of. They could not have been in a worse condition I all the powers of filth had combined to rem der them disgusting. What little cleaning could be cone was by the men before they would occupy them, but our time was limited, the men tired, and before 3 o'clock we were speeding on our way to Chambersburg. That train was styled a "troop train," but seldom do the cattle trains present a more for appearance. On the route every breath of fresh air wa eagerly sought after, and at every stopping place the men speedily leaped from them. The route to Chambersburg was marked by the most enthusiastic welcoming from those living on the line, and particularly was this the case at Mechanicaburg and Carlisle. The moment the train stopped it was surrounded, and soft white hands and pretty upturned faces gave us a glad welcome. Ever attention that the promptings of patriotism suggested wa pestowed upon us, and we left them with a higher oninion of human nature in general, and of the Mechanicaburg and Carlisle, &c., branch in particular. Dirty, hungry, and tired were we when Chambersburg came to hand, and though sad be the confession, yet there were many laid in the gutter that night, with the curb for a pillow, who never knew what exposure was before. Some of us were more fortunate; in fact, a majority obtained lodgings in a school-house, and slept soundly. At 5 A. M. we were called out for roll call, and breakfasted afterwards. some at the hotels, others with the hospitable inhabiepread out freely whatever their table on was to be our camping ground, for some days at least Another warm day, more clouds of dust, more overcoats knapsacks, &c .- in fact, a repetition of the Harrisburg olumn, until three miles out we resched the ground, which was literally swarming with the militia of our

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, BROAD and PRIME Streets. tants, many of whom threw their doors wide open, and At 11 A. M. regimental parade was formed, and HENRY M. WATTS, Southwest corner of Broad and shortly afterwards we started for what we then supposed len streets.

JOSEPH L. GOFF, No. 523 South Thirteenth street.

T. S. MCADAMS, No. 123 Fouth Sixteenth street.

HENRY D. BENNER, M. D., Third street, above welcome, only on a larger scale. On, on went the poble State. They greeted us with tremendous cheering. from ten thousand throats. A halt was ordered, muske stacked, and greedy hands conveyed to eager months the ontents of our Philadelphia-filled haversacks. We rerained here until about three o'clock, being a rest of about an hour, when we were again ordered to march; orders from General Reynolds having been received diecting the regiment to report at Hagerstown. Our friends, the militia, gave us as hearty a good by as they had given a joyful welcome, coupled with the assurance that they would follow on in a few days. They presented a motley appearance, it is true, most of them being with.

possessors of an army cap or old uniform coat; but brave The "cattle train" was filled once more, and soon we ere again on our way. Before starting twenty-five rounds of buck and ball cartridge were distributed to each man, and were ominous of future trouble. At cencastle the train was halted for a short time, and ere we first had a sight of "Escesh," pure and unainlterated. A number of captives, whose raggedness too truly betrayed the character in which they came, filed ast, guarded by a detachment of the Anderson Troop. Here, too, the first sign of grim and bloody war broke upon us, as the low, sullen sound that came wandering long on the breeze, told of fierce and deadly encounter. and that Death was reaping a rich harvest but a few miles beyond. The exultation of the people and the cry-of victory, told us that the bordermen had not yet beome tainted with the heresy of Secession. After a short COMMITTEE, held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the names of the various organized or mpanies of Home Guards, Reserves, and all other local military bodies, be published, with the names of their officers and the location of their armories, se that the citizens may have an opportunity to enrol their names, and that they be carnedly exhorted to do to.

JUEN D. WATSON was appointed an agent to carry this resolution into effect. Captains, Licutenants, and other affects of companies for city service are requested. delay the whistle sounded, on went the train, and Hagerstown soon greeted us. Here orders were issued to the men to hold no communication with, or other efficers of companies for city service are requested to send their names, locations, etc., to the Hall of the Board of Trade, or to the fibe of the North American and United States Gozette.

OLTY ARMOBIES

Jayne Bifles, No. 623 Chestnut street.
Gymnast Zonaves, No. 37 south Third street.
Philadelphia Grays, No. 110 Market street.
City Guards, northwest corner Sixth and Chestnut sts.
Niagara State Guard. No. 240 Monroe street.
Kearney Guards, Tenth and South streets.
Drill Corps. Broad, below Walnut, Natstorium.
Revenue Guards, U. S. Custom House.

give any information to, any one. The regimen debarked, and preceded by Starr's Battery, which was attached to the regiment at Philadelphia, passed rapidly into the centre of the town, and halted. Not a cheer or the least sign of welcome was extended to the weary soldier, and we began to realize that we had passed from the abode of loyalty to that of disloyalty; that we were in a land where the fires of rebellion only smouldered for want of an opportunity to burst into flame. When a halt was ordered the men dropped on the curb, and eagerly sought a few minutes' rest. There they remained until midnight, not a sound breaking the profound silence that night enwrapped the scene with. At midnight orders came to put the regiment in light marching order, increase the number of renads of immediately unslung and thrown on the pave, blankets, &c., dispensed with and at one o'clock we were again in motion. When Funkstown was reached, it was found to be absolutely necessary to halt and allow the men some rest. They had been on the go continuously since Monday afternoon, with but little repose, and hardly any food. Many had fainted that night in the ranks, Beserve Brigade, Ist Regiment—Company A, Market treet, above Eighth, south side.
Gompany B, S. E. corner Eighteenth and Market sts.
Company D, Market street, above Eighth.
Company D, N. E. cor. Eighteenth and Chestnut sts.
Company F, N. E. cor. Eighth and Callowhill streets.
Company F, N. E. cor. Second and Bace streets.
Company G, Chestnut street, above Eighth, south side.
Company H, Third and Willow streets.
Company I. Broad street, above Pine.
Company K, Kighth and Callowhill streets.
Second Regiment—Regimental Armory, 505 Chestnut reet.

people living along the road. Orders to halt were lingly given, and we bivousched on the roadside at 3 o'clock. At 5 we were again on our way, and after a tollsome and terribly dusty march of nine miles further, Boonsboro was reached by 2 P. M., and the regiment reported at headquarters. Our camp was established in a field that a few days before had been occupied by Lougstreet's division of the rebel army. The field to our right was occupied by a brigade of cavalry, and was the scene of the grand charge of our cavalry, through which and the streets of Boonsboro they drove the rebel horseman pell-mell before them. On Galonel Knesse reporting to Major General Revnolds, he received orders to halt and remain where he was. At a later hour, however, an order was sent for the regiment to march at 4 A. M. next morning, and encamp at Funkstown. That night we laid ourselves down to steep in the open field, with our blankets wrapped around us, and nought above but the blue canopy of Heaven. through which myriads of stars twinkled, keeping watch on the tired sleepers below. Beveille sounded at 4, and at 5 the regiment, with Starr's battery at its head, was on its way back, reaching Funkstown at 3 that afternoon. Like all our preceding marches, this

one was accompanied by a scorching sun and clouds of dust that obscured the air and rendered it oppressive to an intense degree. Hardly had we reached the fields and got the baggage wagons unloaded, when an order came to nerch to Hagerstown immediately, and encamp on the Keystone Guard, Capt. Reynolds, Filbert street, above Williamsport road, about one mile out. This order was Home Guard Infantry, First Regiment, Company A, Saranac Hall, Eighth and Callowhill streets.

Company B, Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. received with much dissatisfaction, as high hopes had been built on a good night's rest. But it seemed that the Fates had conspired against us to deprive us of the repose we so much needed. The march was resumed, howpany C, N. W. corner Thirteenth street and Giever, Hagerstown passed through, and our camping Company D, S. W. corner Sixth street and Girard ground reached. Officers and men alike thoroughly Ompany E. N. E. corner Third and Willow streets.
Company F. Spring Garden Hall.
Company H. Nos 410 and 112 Pegg street.
Company I. Kensington Water Works.
Company K. Spring Garden Hall. iaded and tired out, were glad to welcome any place of repese, no matter how in lifferent, much more one of so inviting a character as this presented. Up to this time we had not received a single ration of any kind or description, from either the National or State Government Our food had been entirely what we brought away from Philadelphia, and such as the officers and men bought Company D. Captain Wilson.
Company D. Marion Grsys, Captain Grant.
Company E. Captain Kern.
Company E. Captain Kern.
Company G. Captain Flynn.
Company R. Captain Smith.
Third Regiment—Company A. Captain Wynn, Eleventh and Anita streets.
Company C. Captain W. Cochran, 330 Walnut street.
Company C. Captain J. L. Wilson, Southwark Hall,
Second street, above Christian:
Company G. Lieutenant Movsely, commanding, Front
and Master streets.
By order of the Citizens Bounty Fund Committee,
se20-10t

JOHN D. WATSON, Agent. with their own means. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the former for the anxious care with which they have watched over the comforts of those under their command, and they have had much added to their burden by the responsibilities thus cast upon them. We got supper about 10 o'clock that night, and I retired at 11. Orders had been previously issued to lay with our accoutrements on. About 12 o'clock the pickets were driven in, followed by a number of the Anderson Troop, who reported the enemy as advancing down the road from Williamsport. Line of battle was instantly formed, and Starr's battery planted in the road, loaded with grape and canister, and the road blockaded. Thus we stood until morning broke upon the scene, and it was Surgeon Artist to the Government Institutions, Washington. Also, to all of the Medical Colleges and Hosearned that the pickets had taken alarm at the approach of Couch's Division of our own army, and the men were pitals.
The "PALMER LIMIS," adopted by the Army and Navy Surgeons. Pamphlets sent gratis. Address,
B. FRANK: PALMER,
jy2-8m No. 1609 CHESTNUT Street, Philad's. dismissed. All day long heavy and continuous firing was heard, but no one knew with what result. That afternoon orders were issued for the regiment to move to this place at 4 A.M., Sunday, but two hours later they were MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 2,500. Bbls Mass. Nos. Y, 2, and 8 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 Bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax ermanded, and we were ordered to march at once. At 8 o'clock we were off, bade good-bye to Hagerstown as we greeted it in the night, and took up our march, Starr's battery, for the first time, in the rear, and the wagon train in front. Before we had got 3 miles Herring.

2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 Bbis New Meas Shad.

250 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

In store and for sale by

MURPHY & KOONS,

jal4-ti No. 146 North WHARVES. on our way, stragglers began making their appearance; knapsacks blankets, &c., were thrown away, and everything that impeded the march dispensed with: The men could not be blamed; they had lost so much sleep, had been marched so hard, and been kept on such short commons, that it was no wonder, they began to give out. Colonel Kneass saw the necessity of a half, and at 10 o'clock, after we had gone some five miles, he ordered us to bivouse for the night. Camp fires were soon it, and we laid our weary frames beside them, and, wrapped tightly in our blankels, slumbered until morning. Sunday morning found us thus, but we were soon on our way, and at 2 o'clock were at our present location, where we have been enjoying our laziness to perfection. When we will move I cannet say, but, as the rebels have been driven entirely out of Maryland, it will probably be soon. I have given you as abbreviated a sketch of our trip as possible, knowing how your space must be occupied with more interesting matter. It has awandered to a greater-length than I anticipated and I have only to add by way of conclusion that Starr's battery has gone through the same privations and fatigues that we have, and we are proud to have them attached to us. kuspsacks blankets, &c., were thrown away, and every-DRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and water PIPE, from 2 inches bore up, with every variety of Rends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best bods of Fire Olay in this country for the manufacture of the above and other articles, defies competition, both in quality and price.

PETER B. MELIOR,
Office and Store 721 OHESTNUT Street.

Manufactory oor, Thompson, and Anthradite streets.

Very respectfully,

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. [Special Correspondence of he Press.]

by persons from all parts of a North, seeking for the bodies of the dead, the wound, and the missing. Many are the anxious and sad hear here making inquiries after: the lost ones, and for the la few days there have been several heartrending scenes which your correspondent has been a witness. Fathers e here from every part of the State seeking for their so brother seeking for brother, and in several instance acides went to the battle-field to seek for the graves their lovers. One lady from New Jersey, now at t Washington House, has been seeking for the last feel aye for her son, who was hilled in the last battle, and s was only able to find his grave yesterday. The por b was buried by his comrades in a shady groy alogside of the Sharpsburg school-house, right in /a cere of the battle ground.

The school house is percily ridied by shot and shell, and will for time to come ban object of great interest to the passer by. Some of a your man's comrades, in the kindness of their low heartshad placed a board, with hindness of their loy heartshad placed a board, with his name, age, and de of dath, and, by this means, the mother was allowed satisaction of knowing where her son "slept his lasteep." It is said by the friends of the youth-who we secon lientenant that he was very coursecous, and s for most in the fight when the death angel met. h Hij name was Robert Mar-

shall. On the headbesthere incs were inscribed:

"Sweet is the comeof the brave
Who die thur their native land." Another incident or o comected with the battle msy not be smiss here. passing through a short strip of woods, your correspont case upon a dead Federal addier. The body rested a piritain upon a gainet a tree. The exprend the man's countenance was perfectly natural—int, he appeared as if only asleep. Alongside of hims an old and worn Bible, which the poor fellow hing his time had co ne was reading, and in this way oldier and a Christian, he died; and now, with thouse of others, his grave is un-known, and he lies "unored and unsung." On another part of the field is Mississipian, with his head resting upon his arm, and long hair lying loose over his shoulders. Beside his his horse, not yet dead; and it was pitiful to behole sufferings of the poor animal. This rebel also raied a natural expression of countenance. His featured not assumed that rigidity which the dead usually ar; but they were sad, and seemed's say, "All is overny task is done."

Many more incidents ald be collected of the same kind, but a few will sue, and will leave the rest for the imagination to picturor it would be tedious to attempt to describe them ad to interest the reader.

To-day your correspoint went to Williamsport, to glean, if possible, a few us of interest. Nothing was to be gained in the c; so my comrade and self wended our way to the cr's bank, where the ware house, lumber yard, cangridge, and boats were burned. Here the river is not overrse hundred yards wide, and at this time very low. pell pickets were stationed on the opposite side, one of lom I hailed, and asked him if he would like to talk awb.

TALK WITH REBEL PICKET. He said : " Go ahead I told him to put down's shooting-stick, and hedid so. "What drove you out Maryland in such a hurry?" He replied, "If wa'nt our dammed militia, anyhow." "Well, what is the rein you left ?" "Cause we hadn't anking to est—rations and am-munition were all gone."

"Have you enough to allow ?" "I have—but we all hain "When are you coming for this way?" ing Sigel.)

44 Yes. " " How many ?"

"That's a lie. We baist s many killed as that." "Yes you had, and two housand more at the battle of the Gap." f the Gap."
"How many wounded hale you?"
"About eight thougand!" "That's another lie." sk this gentleman alongsided me." "Who is he?

"Why his name is Levin and he's a lawyer from Lan-"Is that so, stranger, that we lost so many as what that other fellow sed?" "Yes, it's all true." Here the guard from the shore called us off, and we closed the conversation

gard to it, in your city, as the regiment was composed of Philadelphians. The news of this skirmish, when it all comes in. will not be as bad as the majority of the reports mene it. From eye-witnesses of the engagement, I learn that it was a terrible mistake, and the consequences bloody in the extreme, but not half as bad as has been stated in several papers. The loss in killed, wounded. and missing will not exceed three hundred, and probably will fall short of that. To-day a general movement is going on of the grand army, and by the time this reaches you, McClellan will have crossed the Potomac, and again assumed the offensive. Cur troops are shelling the woods opposite Williams-

port preparatory to crossing. There is no reply from the I talked to day with several wounded prisoners, and they had the candor to acknowledge that they were worsted in the late fights; but they persist in saying it would have been different had their ammunition lasted longer. The general oppion here is that they were whipped pretty completey, and will not soon again attempt a crossing into the feats. Their sway is over. THE ARMS IN MOTION.

Additional Lst of Wounded.

and Chambersburg:

16th Messachusetts... C. K.—A. J. Bellews, E. J.
Locke, K. Bhodes, John BBurns. Co. C.—S. Y. Smith,
T. E. Lewe, T. Burgess, J. H. Hapgood, C. E. Stone.
Co. D.—O. Read, W. M. Wrich, Wm. Bacher, Lieut.
Charles Barnes. Co. G.—HO. Atams.

8th Ohio Regiment...—Co. S.—A. McDongal. Co. G.—P. Boach, N. J. Crowell. C.—F. Stout. Co. D.—S.
Hoyt, S. F. Wade. Co. —James Bichmond, S. H.
Hornburg. Co. E.—F. Weott.

180th Pennsylvania...—Cl. K.—Lieut. D. C. Leips;
Privates Jacob Miller, G. Lauman, E. T. Baffinssigir, John Schultz, F. Ehgfritz, W. Stallman, S. S.
Barnet, Sergt. J. P. McGorin; Corps. G. J. Efflay and
Lewis Rine. Co.: I.—J. EEyans, W. H. Harvey, Geo.
Miller. and Chambersburg:

Brooh, Chas. Hall.

9.h Pennsylvania Reserv. Co. D.—Sam'l Dowden, Bucktails. Co. A.—B. Seymir. Co. B.—J. Boassman. Co. G.—J. H. Byan. Co. E. B. Stone.

3d Vermont.—Co. F.—ChaB. Carlin.

72d Pennsylvania.—Co. Léso. Thatcher, Theo. De Young, Wm. Stevens, Henricii, E. C. Dare. Co. M.—Isaac Waik, Frank Connolly.

103th New York Voluntees.—Co. F.—J. E. Hoag.

103th New York Voluntees.—Co. B.—Wm. Laughton, Henry J. Bainard. Co. E.—Maach: Co. G.—D. & Kinner.

21st New York — Corporal Ouldin, A.
83d Pennsylvania.— E.-J. Long, Lyman Howe, F.
A. Miller, F. M. Kerr, D. C. ty, P. C. Boyd, Z. Hitch 53d Pennsylvania.—A—Thes Donohue. K—P Do

1th Pennsylvania voluntes—B—VMM. Rathall, 108 Hays, John Fry. H.—B. Sncdden; John Cummin sharles Memiller, Holden Chester, Emanuel Badman. B. H. Wilke.

20th New York Volunteer B—M. O'Dennell. D—Henry Welden. E—Henry Rien, Wm. Guth, Joseph Gottennelli, Lieut. O. H. Camell, Sergeant F. Haland.
F—Philip Richammer. K—M. Hagen.

G. Nagle.

42d New York.—Co. B-tephen Wolfer. Co. F—
Chas. Beck. Co. I—Julius Illiman, John McSweeney.
Sth Ohio—Co. B—John Omn. Co. G—W. P. Hugus,
Jacob Gibbons, F. Stout. O. E—F. Walcott. Co. F—
Lewis Simon Co. G—Pat buch.

107th Pennsylvania Voluntes—Co. H—Julius Rich-125th, Penns Ivania Volteers Co. G John G. Christian, J. O Russ. churetts. Co. C. Shay, N. Burbank. Co.

ition, where we come the work of the work

H ERSTOWN, Sept. 22, 1862.

More of Sharpshirg Battle field. The excitement here has a great measure subsided since the robels recrossed if Potomac. The hotels and private boarding-houses are densely crowded, mostly

" As soon as we clean thettle Dutchman out." (mean " When will you do that

Then the fellow plied in with numerous questions

"No it sint, either, and if ou don't believe it you may

The main body of our amy is on the march, while I write, to cross in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

B. R. S.

List of those wounded vao have been brought in from lewis Kline. Co. I.—J. KEyans, W. H. Harvey, Geo. Miller.

5:125th Pennsylvanis.—OdB—Corp. A. J. Sims. Co. C.—Etias Zeck, Henry Hor, B. F. Williams. Co. D.—Levi Benly, Joseh Roberts, L. Meinhardt, S. H. Williamson, John Waiton. Co.—John Dunlop, J. Lambright. Co. F.—Chas. Bryan Co. G.—D. B. P. Johnson, T. J. Charles, J. M. Holler.

63d New York Volunts.—To. C.—Sergt. Samuel Grieves. Thos Duly, Boberhristy. Co. G.—Sergt. Jas. Quinn, Ed. Welsh. Co. H. Chas. Smith. Co. K.—M. Kenalley, P. Biley, F. Cunsham, P., McLaughlin.

85th Pennsylvania.—Co.—Jas. Grant.

81st Pennsylvania.—Co.—Jas. Gillespie. Co. B.—Jas. Greene. Co. G.—Barn O'Donnal. Co. I.—Owen. Broch, Chass. Hall.

ner.

19th Massachusetts Volunta.—Co. B.—A. W. Greeley,
M. Biley. Co D.—Jas. Shandd. Co. I.—S. P. Nickerson. Co. K.—Sergt. Chas. Alealey, Saml. E. Viall.
Co. E.—Sergt. P. O'Rouke.

Out. Nam. Vork.—Corporal. Ouldin. A. B_Wm. Eldrid. O_

2d Penns, Ivania Reserve Co. A -- Sergt. A. G. 2d Wiscontin.—Co I—Jamb. Knapp.
7th Pennsylvania Reserve—Co. G.—Jacob Stiner, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve_Co. G.—Jacob Stiner, Joseph Douglass.
77th New York Voluntee_Co. C.—Sargt. Henry Allen. Co. K.—B. N. Hewiand Joseph Welsh.
1st California Velunteers — E.—Sergt. Wm. Deid.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves Do. B.—Samuel Bootts.
45th Pennsylvania.—Co. Blas, Speer.
13th New Jersey.—Co. C.—th. Barnes, Farling ton, Andrew Edwards.
13th Masschusetts.—Co. GJ. Callahan.
5th Ohio.—Co. A.—George pnial. (nurse.)

13th Massachusetts — Co. CJ. Callahan.
6th Ohio.—Co. A—George phial, (nurse.)
27th Indiana.—Co. F—JaMitich. Co. I—George
Lawrence, S. D. Cromley, J. Smith.
66th New York.—Co. F—b. Reoney.
46th North Carolina.—Co. —H. Bodger.
7th Ohio.—Co. G—Wm. Cawell.
110 h New York.—Co. G—m. Hoyt.
115th Pennsylvania.—Co. I Aug. Myer.
7th Michigan.—Co. C—A. I. Taylor, A. Emith. Co.
F—tergeant S. W. Harbeck.
33d New York.—Co. B.—Mon Hoyt, Alfred Howell.
Cc. C—Jacob Gline.
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Co. E.—Wm. Smith.
97 h New York.—Co. B.—eo. Winsor, D. Winsor.
Co. I.—M. Tigh, P. Metcall. D. H.—Jacob Stoher.
20th New York Voluntee:—Co. E.—Jacob Shillkor.
71st Pennsylvania.—Co. F.Jas. Caldwell.
20th New York.—Co. E.—Pursakot.
69th New York.—Co. E.—Pursakot.
69th New York.—Co. E.—Pursakot.
69th New York.—Co. E.—Pursakot.
69th New York.—Co. E.—Pursakot.

20 Hassandetes.

D.M. Leary.

1st Delaware.—Co. A.—J.I Harbaugh.

2d New York.—Co. I.—A.McDonald.

1st New York Artillery.—O. B.—A. Burns.

69th Pennsylvania.—Co. —B. McLaughlin.

108th Pennsylvania.—Co.B. Sergt. A. C. Schank.

103d New York.—Oo. I.—O. Noll. Co. F.—Sergt. 1030 New York — Oo. A John Collemer. Co. H.

Jacob Spots.
3d New Jersey. — Co. D.—Cas. Bennett.
7th New York. — Co. A. D. Sargont, Henry Cauch.

Co. G.—Willism Michaell; ck.
152d New York.—Co. 1-Liewis Krauchman; sick.

90th Pennsylvania.—Co. C.—J. F. Grinewit,
Ist Minnesota.—Co. I.—James Chamberlin.
Sd Delaware.—Co. F.—Edwin French (sick).
Ist Pennsylvania.—Co. F.—Wm. Bingham
Sth\New York Cavalry.—Co. D.—Cuyler Coates,
27th Indiana.—Co. C.—J. H. Bass.
20th New York.—Co. F.—C. Messalechar.
Sth Maryland.—Co. A.—Us. Foster.
145th Pennsylvania.—Co. A.—J. D. Stafford.
20th New York.—Co. B.—J. Moreland.
11th Pennsylvania.—Co. B.—Jacob Davis,
69th New York.—Co. C.—Captain J. M. Whitty.
32d Massachu etts.—Co. B.—Wen. J. Henry, (sick.)
13th Rew Jersey.—Co. B.—A. Atkins.—Co. D.—S. Frusman, (sick.)

13th New Jersey—Co. B—A. Atkins. Co. D—S. FrusDan, (sick.)
2d Delaware—Co. B—Thomas Sempie, Sergeant Joshus.
Lake, C. Dickenson, J. Laws. Co. E—John McCluskey.
Co. K.—Wm. Parks.
146th Pennsylvania—Co. D—L. Longs.
722 Pennsylvania—Co. B—Wm. G. Shaal.
13th Massachusetts—Co. B—S. L. Nutter, (sick.), W. A. Peisbody. Co. K.—H. A. Fairbanks.
42d New York—Co. C—B. McLaughlin.
27th Indiana—Co. S—Jos. Akers.
2d Pennsylvania [Roserves.—Co. B—P. Fadless, Thos. Rodgers. 7th Michigan —Co. B—Nelson Irish.

George Wyath.

Sith New York.—Co. H.—H. Stedman.

69th New York.—Co. F.—J. M. Burns. Co. H.—P. Jarney.

5th New Hampshire...-Oo. H.—Lieutenant J. W. Park.

28th New York...-Oo. B.—W. Jordan.

63d New York...-Oo. B.—Thos. Larkin. Oo. G.—Thos. Stin New York.—Co. C.—Mark Tabner.
7th Michigan.—Co. H.—Henry C. Fowler.
56th Pennsylvania:—Co. A.—John Young (1st). Co.
C.—John Graham. Co. F.—Samuel Snyder. Co. H.—
130th Pennsylvania.—Co. B.—Corp. John H. Heller, J.
G. Leber.

G. Leber.

O Std. Pennsylvania.—Co. A.—William Bobb.

oftin New York.—Co. C.—Daniel J. Vaughn.

49th New York.—Co. A.—F. Vishnishki. Co. C.—Thos.

W. Lunner. Co. L.—Thos. Apthorps. Co. K.—Clark 48th Persentante Co B Restarick Unitite lanner, J. Schelenbaker;
1st Maine Cavalry.—Co. G.—George W. Simpson.
180th: Pennsylvania.—Co. A.—K. O. Commen.
5th New Hampshire.—Co. B.—Lieut. O'Neill, R.
Twitchell. Co E.—Capt. N. H. Randlett, J. L. French.
Co. G.—Lieut. S. B. Little, Capt. Charles H. Long. Co. I—Lieut J. W. Graves.

1st Maryland Cavalry.—Co. H.—Thos. O. Connor.

2d Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Co. K.—Thos. Wayley.

4th Maryland.—Co. C.—Michael Sexton. Co. F.—J.

Walker.

2d Regiment Begulars — Co. M.—N. Derring.

2d Regiment Begulars — Co. H.—George F. Wellington.

88th Pennsylvania.— Co. A.—Sergt. C. Strahler.

10th Maine—Co. H.—Charles M. Keene.

22d New York—Co. A.—Joseph K. Plant. 82d New 107K-00. A Joseph R. Talle.
Bucktails—00. I - Wm. A. Lafferty.
72d Pennsylvania—00. G - Jas. Dougherty.
1st Minnesota—00. H - E. P. Simons.
10th Pennsylvania Reserves—00. A - W E. Oonrad.
7th New York—00. H - Eal. Welding, Jr., Chas. John.

59th New York—Co. O—John Moody 35th Massachusetts—Co. K—B. Lyford. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, September — 1882.
The following official despatches have just been received at the headquarters of the United States army: ceived at the headquarters of the United States army:

Headquarters Second Div. District of Jackson,
Bolivar, Tem., August 30. 1862.

Copt. A. H. Ryan, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff:

Colonel leggett, commanding first brigade, was sent out by me this morning on the Grand Junction road, with one regiment of his brigade, four companies of the 2d illing Cavalry, commanded by Lient Colonel Hogg, two companies of the 2d illing Seaver, under command of Major Puterbaugh, and one section of artillery, with instructions to drive off a force of the enemy's cavalry supposed to be 150 strong, and reconnoitre the ountry.
Upon arriving at the ground, Col. Leggett at once became engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry came engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The engagement lasted about seven hours, mostly skirmishing, but occasionally becoming a hand-to-hand fight-our forces repelling charges of the enemy's cavalry. About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy drew back; and, Col Leggett receiving reinforcements about that time, did not renew the attack.

I then ordered Col. Leggett to fall back with his entire force te a position inside our picket lines, where he is now stationed, expecting a renewal of the attack at daylight in the morning.

We have had, in killed and wounded, about twenty-five Lieut, Col. Hogg. of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, among During the engagement to-day, all the men—infantry,

During the engagement of day, with the greatest gal-tively, and, though opposed to largely enperior num-ors, not only maintained their ground, but drove the enemy back. The force of the enemy engaged was seven giments of cavalry.
Yours respectfully,
Yours respectfully,
Young taken the second of District of Jackson, Bolivar, Tenn.

HRADQUARTERS COMMANDER OF THE POST,

JACKSON, Tenn, September 6, 1862.

Capt. M. S. Kimball, Atá dz-Camp.

Sir: I have the honor to report the following concerning the recent engagement along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in the vicinity of Medon Station: Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Bolivar, large bodies of his cavalry attacked the different detachments stationed along the line of the Mississippi Central Bailroad, between Medon and Toone's Station.

The detachment being small, (consisting, at most, of single companies.) after sharp skirmishing, retired to Medon Station, at which point, and near the railroad depot, a barricade was constructed of cotton bales, under the At's oroth. A intant. Frobock, of the 46th Illinois Inthe defences at Medon in force, estimated to be one the defences at Medon in force, estimated to be one thousand fue hundred strong, but were gallantly held at bay by about one hundred and fifty men of the 45th Illinois. Being informed of the attack on Medon. I immediately sent six companies of the 7th Missouri Infantry, under the command of Major W. B. Oliver, by rall-road, with instructions to reinforce our men at that place. On the arrival of the train at Medon, the 7th immediately formed into line and charged the enemy. immediately formed into line and charged the enemy, driving him from the town and inflicting considerable loss

driving him from the town and inflicting considerable loss upon him, also taking a number of prisoners.

As soon as I was informed of the demonstration on Bolivar, I ordered the force stationed at Estanauls, and under the command of Cel. E. S. Dennis, of the 30th Illinois, to this post. The command of Col. Dennis consisted of the 30th Illinois, commanded by Major Warren Shedd, the 20th Illinois, commanded by Capt. Frisbie, a section of two pieces of Gumbart's Artillery, and two companies of Cayalry commanded by Captain Foster.

Colonel Dennis atruck tents on the morning of Angust Slst, destroving such stores and baggage as he was unable to carry, and marched to within twelve miles of this post, when he was met by an order from me directing directing when he was met by an order from me directing able to carry, and marched to within twelve miles of this post, when he was met by an order from me directing him to march for Medon station, to intercept the enemy near that point. Colonel Dennis countermarched his command, arriving in the vicinity of Denmark that night. About ten o'clock, A. M. on the morning of the lat of September his advance guard reported the enemy in strong force at Britton's Lane, near the junction of the Denmark and Meden roads

The enemy's lorce consisted of seven regiments of cavairy, viz.: Barstow's, Adams', Stevens', Jackson's, Forrest's, Vheeler's, and Parsons', amounting in the aggregate to five theusand men, under the command of Brigadies' General Armstrong The segregate of Solonel Dennis' force was but eight hundred. Discovering that he was outnumbered, Colonel Dennis immediately selected the best position the ground would admit of and formed a line of battle. The position was in a large grove, surrounded by farms, all the fields being in corn.

The weods and some broken ground being in the rear, and connfields is front, the line being on a ridge, the greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to entirely surround the command of Calvan Dennis and some broken ground being in the rear, greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to en-tirely surround the command of Colonel Dennis, and tirely surround the command of Colonel Dennis, and early in the engagement to capture the frapsportation train, taking with it the teamsters and sick as prisoners. The enemy also captured the two pieces of artillery, but were unable to get possession of the caissons and annuminition. During the engagement, the artillery and train was recaptured by Colonel Dennis, the enemy having destroyed four of the wagons by fire. The enemy made many determined charges, dividing their force and dismeunting a part. They attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the cavalry charging as close as to fall meuning a part. They attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the cavalry charging as close as to fall from their borses almost within the ranks of our men. The battle was of four hours' duration, at the end of which time the enemy left Colonel Dennis in possession of the field, leaving one hundred and seventy-nine of his dead on the field, and also a learge number of wounded. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is over four hundred. The loss of Colonel Dennis is five—burled on the field immediately after the action. His wounded numbered about fifty-five, who were brought to the general hospital at this post the day after the battle. Great praise should be given to the admirable generalship and ability displayed by Colonel Dennis; and, in fact, every officer acted with the greatest bravery. When all die so nobly, it would perhaps be tavidious to particularize. Great credit is due Captain Frisbie, commanding the 30th Illinois, and to Major Shedd, commanding the 30th Illinois, also, to Adjutant Peyton, of the 30th, who, severely wounded, refused to leave the field. Major Shedd was also wounded. Great praise is due Captain Forter, commanding the cavalry, he rendering Colonel Dennis important aid on every part of the field. The men acted with the most veteran courage. Surgeon Goodbreak, of the 20th Illinois, was untring in his attention to the wounded, and for skill is deserving of great praise. Accompanying this report I sand a list of the killed and wounded, as fornished by him. and cavalry, the cavalry charging se close as to fall

of great preise. Accompanying this report I send a list of the killed and wounded, as furnished by him.

I have the honor to be, respectfully.

M. K. LAWLESS,
Colonel Commanding Post. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF JACKSON, I have the honor to audmit the roin 1 have the honor to submit the following the 30th operations of troops under my command during the 30th and 31st days of August, and the 1st day of September, instant. and 31st days of August, and the 1st day of September, instant:

On the morning of the 31st of August I received a despatch from Col. M. M. Crocker, commanding at Bolivar, that that pcs. was threatened by a large force, advancing from the South, and, subsequently, that Colonel Leggett had been sent out to make an attack on the advancing columns of the enemy; that a skirmish had taken place with a force supposed to be about four thousand strong, and that reinforcements had been asked for, and sent forward. Feeling that an attack was being made on Bolivar, I took the first train to that place. On arriving, I ascertained that a severe skirmish had taken place four miles south of Bolivar, between the forces under Colonel Leggett, consisting of the 20th and 78th Beginents of Ohio volunteers, feur companies of the 21. Illinois Cavalry, under Lieat. Ool. Bogg; two companies of the 11th Illinois Cavalry, and the whole rebel force.

After a skirmish of about seven hours by our infantry, our artillery was brought to bear upon the enemy. This followed by a gallent charge of our cavalry, under Lt. Col. Hogg, fell while ongaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Col. McCullough, by a shot fired by one of McCullough's nen. Col. Hogg fell while engaged in a hand to hand fight with Col. McCullough, by a shot fired by one of McCullough's nen.

Night coming on, our forces fell back to within supporting distance of the balance of the discision, formed a line, and awaited a renewal of the attack; but in the morning the enemy was nowhere in sight, but I heard that his main force had moved to 'our right and had gone porth. Fearing, an attack on Jackson in force, the place being but weakly garrisoned, without fortifications, I directed that Col. Dennis, stationed at Estimania, with the 20th and 10th, two companies of cavairy, under Captain Foster, and one section of artillery, raturn at once to Jackson, for which place I took the first train.

Within an hour of my return, I am informed, the telegraph wires were cut, and railroad bridges fired between here and Bolivar, and that four companies of the 45th lilinois, at Meden, under command of Captain Palliner, were affacted by superior numbers. Six companies of the 7th Missouri Volunteers under Macior Oliver, were affacted by superior numbers. Six companies of the 5th his six of the same of the first place, to charge his direction towards Medon, attack the enemy in the rear, and, if possible, cut them to pieces and capture them.

Major Oliver with his six companies of the 7th Missouri moved at once to Medon by railroad, and attacked the enemy vigorously and drove him from, the field. The enemy vigorously and drove him from, the field. The enemy vigorously and drove him from, the field, the camp vigorously and drove him from, the field. The enemy reperced for action; Colonel Dennis, selecting a strong position for resisting a cavairy charge, awaited the attack. The forces of the enemy numbered some six thousand. The enemy's advance was met by the advance forces of Colonel Dennis' command, 300 strong. Both parties prepared for action; Colonel Dennis, selecting a strong position for resisting a cavairy charge, awaited the attack. The forces of the enemy numbered some six thousand. The engagemen

TWO CENTS THE WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Indian Raid on Paynesville—Treaty Concluded with the Chippewas.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 21.]

We learn from L. Gorton, who arrived from St. Cloud last evening, that depredations are still being perpetrated on the white settlers in the Sauk valley. He informs us that, en last Tuesday night, an attack was made upon the town of Paynesville, in Stearns county, about twenty-five miles distant from St. Cloud. In one dwelling there were ten men lodging, who had been eugsged during the day in threshing grain. The house was fired about twelve o'clock, and in trying to escape, one man, named Boyden, was shot through the 'thigh, but escaped to the bushes, and was rescued the next day by a party from the town of Richmond, who returned to the scene. Five shots were fired, but only one took effect. The Indians secured ten horses and twelve head of oattle.

PRITION FROM THE SUFFERERS. PETITION FROM THE SUFFERERS.

PRITION FROM THE SUFFERERS.

The sufferers by the late outrages of the Chippewas have addressed the following petition to Gen. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned, licensed traders, Government femployees, and settlers, formerly residing at Otter Tall Lake, sufferers by the late outbreak and robberies of the Chippewa Indians, would, respectfully represent to you the great injustice that would be done to us if the promises made to these Indians by Governor Ramsey be carried out by the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Indians were told by Governor Ramsey that they should have their money and goods this fall, the same as usual. This premise was made to the Indians, unasked for by them, for before the arrival of the Governor they had started for their homes, after having promised that the depredation claims sgainst them should be paid this fall; and, as a proof of this, we will mention that nearly all the horses they had stoten were returned by them to their agent.

We were unofficially given to understand by your that

their agent.

We were unofficially given to understand by you that our lesses should be paid to us this fall, if our claims could be adjusted in time. As it is, some of us, as you know, are completely ruined by this Indian raid, driven from our homes, robbed of everything we had in the world, ourselves and families left with scarcely the clothes upon our backs, and in our poverty and affliction we trust that you will not allow this great wrong to be done.

The Davenport (Iowa) News says:

Mr. George L. Davenport, commissioner appointed by the Governor to visit Minnesota and ascertain the truth regarding the Indian outbreak in that quarter, returned yesterday morning. He thinks, from what he could regarding the Indian outbreak in that quarter, returned yesterday morning. He thinks, from what he could learn from reliable sources, that the Sioux have fully made up their mind that they have sealed their own doom, and are now determined to see how many whites they can butcher before they are overpowered, and a just punishment visited upon their heads.

They have now in their hands between two and three hundred white women and children, whom they retain as hostages. That these peor innocents will be butchered by the savege devils, there is no doubt. It were better that all the Indians in Minnesots perial than that such a deed should pass unrevenged. Mr. Davenport thinks that there have been at least twelve hundred whites murdered by the red furies in their different raids. Nearly the whole of northwestern Minnesota has been desarted and the crops left to perish in the fields. Mr. D. says the Chippewas are only waiting a favorable opportunity to

Chippewas are only waiting a favorable opportunity to rise and follow the terrible example of the bloody Stoux. The feeling in Minnesota is to exterminate every Indian from the face of the earth, and their lives will not be worth a straw if they remain in the State. Every white man will consider it an obligation he owes to his fellow-man to shoot them as he would wild beasts, and we have assurances that such will be their fate if caught in Min-

nesota.

Mr. Davenport says a line of stockade forts is being erected along the frontier, to protect the settlers, and induce them to return to their devastated homes and start anew. They may do so, but it will be with a rifle in one hand and the plough-handle in the other. We think the Government would have exhibited much more wisdom if they had sent General Harney to the North, in place of General Pope. His very name is a terror to the Indian, and his vigorous way of proceeding would have driven them from the country in half the time it will take the ent commander to get ready for his work. TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWAS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Orow Wing, on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, between the United States, by Commissioners D. Cooper, E. A. C. Hatch, Frederick Ayer, and Henry M. Blee, appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, anting with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Chippewas of Mississippi, Pillager and Winnebago-shish bands of Indians, by their chiefs and head men: and head men; ARTICLE I. It is agreed that the peace and friendship ich has heratofors exi and the Chippewa Indians shall be perpetual.

ART III. Complaints having been made by the tribe aforesaid, that they have suffered wrongs at the bands of the United States officials in charge of their after the part of the hands of the United States officials in charge of their affairs, and complaints having also been made on the part of citizens of the United States that said bands, or some of them, have committed depredations and destroyed property belonging to said citizens, it is hereby mutually stipulated, that two commissioners shall be chosen on the part of said bands of Indians, two by the commissioners, and one by the four commissioners so chosen, who shall carefully investigate and adjust all cause of complaints by and against said bands of Indians, and their report shall be final, and shall be mutually, accepted as a full and final adjustment of all differences and complaints between the United States and said bands of Indians.

ARY, III. That the annuities, both money and goods, Art. III. That the annuities, both money and goods, shall be paid to the said bands of Indians for the present year, intact, without reference to the complaints mutually made, within thirty days from this da.s.

ally made, within thirty days from this date.

In testimony whereof the said commissioners, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the said band of Indians, have hereunto set their hand, at Orow Wing, State of Minnesota, this fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

E. A. C. Hatch,)

F. Ayer, Commissioners, &c. ri. L. Abhe decretary. A. Warren, Interpreters.
G. Morrison, J. G. Morrison,) Pug-a-nay-ke-shis, Kaw-nun-dah-wa-we-zo, Ain-ne-we-ga-bon, Mah yaw-ge-way-we-dung, Ne-din-uh-geauh-u Quay-se-good, Kay-whe-ban-yosh, Kau-goose, Kay-zhe osh, Me zhec-ke-ke-ship, Nay-taw-we-ke-shig,

Ne bin-ad di k, Mun-id-o-waub, Nay-bun-ay-vosh. Be-zheck-ke, GEN. POPE ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE NORTHWEST-ERN DEPARTMENT. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, ET. PAUL. Minn . Sept. 16, 1862. In compliance with General Orders No. 128, current cries; War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Sept mber 7, 1862, the undersigned assumes co troops raised or to be raised within this de-All reports, returns, and correspondence will be ad.

dressed to Maj. B. O. Selfridge, Assistant Adjutant General, United States army, St. Paul, Minnesota. Major General Commanding. The Freedmen of South Carolina. Beautions, S.C., Sopt. 10, 1882.

To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of the Press:

There is no phase of the present war which has attracted more of the attention of those who look beyond the incidents of battles, sieges, retreats, and victories, than the probable success or failure of the experiment of free labor as attempted on the sea-islands of South Carolina. If 15,000 freedmen are found to have no inserted desired to execute the Worth have at the careful state. Osrolina. If 15,000 freedmen are found to have no in-sane desire to overrun the North, but, on the contrary, are found to evince the strongest attachment to the place of their birth; if 15,000 freedmen working on these plantations with no other stimulus that that common to mankind since Adam was condemned to earn his bread by the sweatof his brow, oan produce a cotton crop, why may net three or four million similarly circumstanced do as well? The experiment has been tried and hundreds of fields and theusands of acres whitened by the king of stoples attest its success. staples attest its success.
During this week I have ridden over several planta-During this week I have ridden over several plantations on St Helena and Ladies Island to witness the process of cotton picking. The plants are opening rapidly now, though the crop is generally backward on account of the late planting. For the first time in South Carolina can now be witnessed thousands of men, women, and children rapidly filting their begs with the snowy product without the hitherto indispensable motive-power of the lash! Many circumstances have conspired to prevent the production of a large crop of cotton. One of them is found in the very large number of the best hands being withdrawn from the ulentations to work in the being withdrawn from the plentations to work in the quartermeater's department at Hilton Head and Beaufort. The value of the labor, performed by them can not be estimated in follars and cents when it is remembered that it would esterwise have fallen to the lot of our bered that it would etherwise have fallen to the lot of our Pronsylvania and Connecticut soldiers, who would have sunk by hundreds under such drudgery in this climate. General Hunter's regiment of South Carolina Volunteers drew off another thousand of prime field hands, now returned to the plantations to find the crops planted by them in the spring overwar by weeds and lost by neglect. Still another loss was experienced in the evacuation of Edisto Island, which was the richest in the quality of land and quantity of crops of any island in the department. Twelve hundred people were thus added to the population of the remaining islands at a time when their industry could not be made available. It is hoped that before the crops planted there are lost we may be able to return and gather them. Above all, the sense of insecurity, so fatal to business activity everywhere, has reterded labor here. It is difficult to plan broadly for retarded labor here. It is difficult to plan broadly fo ext year or next month when there is no certainty of The expenses of the experiment have all been paid out f the fund accumulated from the sales of cotton found unumental and the sales of cotton found the quarter soldiers rations.

one quarter soldiers' rafform; that the rations ner day—six children drawing one ration. This expense would have been much decreased if it had not been necessary to take all the corn from the barns fer the use of the cavalry. Enough was found to have subsisted the people until the present crop was made available, but when that was seized for the army, hard bread wasissued. when that was seized for the army, hard bread was issued to replace it. This month the crackers have been withdrawn; as the people can subsist on the sweet potatoes. As soon as the corn is ready for use, nothing will be drawn but sait, soap, and molasses.

The following is a circular establishing the compensation of farm laborers, just issued:

"For breaking up ground and planting cow-peas, turnips; or slip potatoes, for exclusive Government use, (not intended as food for the laborers.) at the rate of \$1 per acre. or acre.

"For hoeing the same 50 cents per acre.

"For cow-peas, planted in the midst of corn or other crope, 50 cents only per acre.

"For gethering, drying, and storing corn-blades, \$1 iticn.

Before closing this subject, let me say a word of the Before closing this subject, let me say a word of the Before closing this subject, let me say a word of the conduct of these ignorant people, during their transition period from chitelism to manhood. I believe I express the opinion of both friends and foes of examipation, when I say it has been admirable. The same patience exhibited under the oppression of former masters has been shown under the frequent insults and wrongs of a been shown under the frequent insults and wrongs of a portion of the soldiers. Their respectful demanner towards white persons has been preserved, notwinstanding wards white persons has been preserved, notwinstanding, on the plantations, and the records of the quartermaster's department, preve them not to be lay. The judiclous manner in which they expend their earnings proves them not to be thriftless. The experiment thus far has justified the sanguine expectations of their friends and refinted the calumnies of their enemies.

I am, sir, with great respect, yours, J. G. T.

I am, eir, with great respect, yours, J. G. T.

BALT.—The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondega Salt Springs Receivation from Jenuary 1 to September 20, 1852, is 5,438,000 bushels. The whole amount inspected during the same time, in 1861, was 4.280,818 bushels, Increase over last year, 1,205,791 bushels.

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasiers are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. li vos constitute a square. Printers and Literary Men in the Army To the Editor of The Press:

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mall (per annum in advance) at.....\$2.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus

..... 8.00

Siz: The dist of printers engaged in this war, as partially published by you, might be greatly extended. Ohio and other Western States have furnished a large number, and, so far as my knowledge extends, they have ever conducted themselves with bravery, never shrinking from danger or duty. True courage does not alone consist in facing the cannon amidst the excitement of the battlefield, but also in patiently enduring sickness and pain. Among the wounded printers now in Washington there is one in the Thirteenth street Hospital, a member of a is one in the Thirteenth street Hospital, a member of a Michigan regiment, though a native of Oneida county, New York, whose endurance of severe pain, without complaint, has taught me a leason I hope to remember. His right elhow being shattered by a ball, caused exertitating pain, and, as his arm could not be saved, it has been amputated. No man of ordinary intelligence or fortitude could have endured, uncomplainingly, such sufferings. I mention it to exhibit one of the many cases of true bravery which our hospitals exhibit.

I shall be glad if your correspondent will prepare and publish a list of hierary men; editors, authors, reporters, &c., who, in this war, have won for themselves a reputation by their swords as well as by their pens. Commencing with Generals Halleck, McChellan, and Mitchell, it should embrace those in every department of literature and science.

and science.

I name two in the department of American history:
1. Ron. H. G. Arnold, (now United States Senator from
Rhode Island,) then Lieutenant Governor of that State,
author of "Aradid's History of Rhode Island, was among author of "Aradid's History of Rhode Island, was among the very first to rush to arms. His splendid battery will be remembered by many of your readers. 2. Or. J. Leander Bishop, of Philadelphia, author of "Bishop's History of American Manufactures." recently appointed assistant surgeon of the 6th Pennsylvania Beserves, acquitted himself (I was told by an officer of that regiment) with great coolness and bravery in the battles of 28th and 29th August, remaining on the field and attending to his duties amidst a shower of shells, after other surgeons had left the field, until ordered to a place of greater under General Hooker.

I am commissioners.

Germantown Company of the Blue Re-To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: The following, received from a private in Captain Biddle's company of the Blue Reserves, will give some tides of the bearing and services of our militia:

"We have not been in a tent since we went from Philadelphia. At Harrisburg we were quartered at the platform at night. Next day we pushed to Chambersburg and slept on the bricks in front of a church, in a slight rain Next to Camp McClure, then to Hagerstown. Every night we have had to march, and the men are getting worn, though standing it amazingly well. Thursday night we were out on picket duty. You can hardly imagine the scene of a regiment in double file, marching in the still midnight. The steady clamp, clamp, not a word spoken, all the orders given in whispers. We afterwards the still midnight. The steady clamp, clamp, not a work spoken, all the orders given in whispers. We afterwards lay in the muddy road, broken up in squads, as silent as a clock run down. It seems we must do all the marching in the night, for we have been ordered out every night on our arrival at any place. Out of 114 hours I have slept but 5. I am very well satisfied, though I could not see beforehand how much we would have to endure. None are sick in our company. Our captain, and all the officers are fine men, doing all they can for us My extra shoes and pantaloons I gave to some raw recruits, who needed them much.

first. We lay in the grass, about a mile distant from the ebel pickets. At half past six o'clock, some Anderson ordered to fall back and form across the road, and in the fields on each side with fences between. As the rebels appeared, we fired at them perhaps forty rounds, when they retired. They did not appear again, and at Po'clock we were relieved. Our company has been designated to the post of honor of all the troops. I was very cool during the contest, though the rebels were half a mile distant. I felt under the protection of One greater than man, who brought us yout safely. Next morning we marched to the same spot, 250 of the Anderson Cavalry on picket a half a mile in front. We were afterwards posted in a house and rard, and across the road at the toll-gate. My position was in the equad across the road. We were all anxious, but cool and collected. About noon, came a 12-pounder, commanded by Gartain Miller. The piece was a brass Dahlgren, which threw shell, round piece was a brass Dahlgren, which threw shell, round and elongated thot, and grape. Heavy firing was heard at 2 e'clock in the woods, three-quarters of a mite distant. Our position being high, we could see all that was going on. Word soon came for us to commence firing, and the piece began to play. It fired finely. We could trace every shell through the air to its destination, and see the explosion. The rebels were in a corner of the woods. At 6 e'clock we learned that we had shelled them out. One of the balls exploded about a yard from one of our Anderson Cavalry scouts. Why only one company was placed at such an important position I cannot say; but I suppose they deemed it sufficient. The Governor, on Sunday, thanked us for our service-and courage. We were the only company that fired a shot at the enemy. We were in line of battle forty-two hours, and were relieved at dark by the Maryland egulars. We marched to Hagerstown, and on Sunday night t; Greenniece was a brass Dahigren, sarched to Hagerstown, and on Sunday night to Green-

Gently! gently! To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Among the wounded lately brought to one of our wherves, was a young soldier whose limbs were fearfully shattered. Though evidently in intense pain, he uttered no cry; but, as the carriers raised the "stretcher" he

was on, he whispered, "Gently!" gently!" Though he neither sighs nor groans, ath is busy with his bon Bear him o'er the jutting stones Gently!! gently! Sisters, faithful to your vow, Swathe his limbs and cool his brow: Peace! his soul is passing now Gently! gently! He has fallen in the strife! Tell it to his widowed wife, And to her who gave him life,

Loudly praise the brave who gem, With their blood, our diadem: And their faults—oh, speak of them PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1862

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. GEO. N. SANDERS REPUDIATED AS A DIPLO-MAT.—A correspondent in Canada directs our attention to an erticle in the Montreal Advertiser, purporting to give, "by authority," the outlines of a commercial treaty. give, "by authority," the outlines of a commercial treaty, and various other important propositions, for the negotiation of which a special agent was alleged to have been deputed by the Confederate Government to Europe. The whole thirg is so extravagantly about 1 that it would be unworthy of our notice had not the article in the Montreal Advertises received an appearance of credibility by partial republication in London. The bearer of such an errand as the Canadian paper describes might well and wisely have been sped on his way by the Lincoln authorities, and been spared the hair-breadth escapes, and romantic adventures which are assigned to Mr. Sanders who is made the hero of this singular story. We have no right to concern ourselves with the purpose of Mr. Sanders' visit to Europe: but as this visit, through whose fault we know not, has become the object of some public curiosity and various misapprehensions, it may be public curiosity and various misapprehensions, it may be as well to state here—and we can do so with perfect confidence—that it is made in no efficial capacity, and that Mr. Sanders brings no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to its commissioners in Europe.—Landon Index (rebsi) Sept. 9. NABROW ESTAPE FROM BEING BURIED

NARROW ESPAPE FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE—The following statement is made of the marrow escape of a wounded soldier from being buried alive: After the battle of Newbern, North Carolina, George W. Green, a volunteer from Cooperstown, Otsego county, was sent out with others to bury the dead. Among the bodies picked up by Greensand his helper was that of one Rutus Petty, from the same county. The body was placed on the stretcher and carried to the grave, and just as it was being lowered into the grave, Green, who had been familiar, with Petty, thought he would search his pockets to see whether there was anything that might be sent home to his friends. In so doing, he ran his hand up under his vest, and idiscovered that his heart was faintly beating. He canounced the fact to his comrade, who said it couldn't possibly be, as the surgeon had made a thorough investigation of all on the field, and pronounced Petty, among the others, dead. He was then told to place his hand over the heart, when he, too, became satisfied they there was life. Petty was subsequently carried to the hospits, and recovered. He retarned home, as did Green, and both men were in Albany last Sunday. AN OLD BERGE CAPTURED FROM A REREI. date 1637. The book is in an excellent state of preserva-tion, the printing perfectly legible, the binding sound, and substantial, and the fastening a brass clasp. The following receipt shows how the volume came in Mr. Jal-

following receipt shows how the volume came in Mr. Jallonack's postession:

"New York, August 21, 1862;

"Beselved of Mr. H. Jallonack one hundred and fifty dollars for a copy of one of the first Protestant Bibles, published in the Netherlands, 1637, with the Proclamation of the King of the Netherlands. This was taken from a descendant Hollander at the battle before Bichmond, is the rebel service, by a private of the Irish Brigade.

JOSEPH HEEME, M. D., 4-Houston street," DE GASPARIN NOT LEAD.—The Count de Gaspa-DEGASPARIN NOT LEAD.—The count as easily rin, whose death in France is announced, is not the distinguished defender of our Republic and of free institutions before Europe—with whom yesterday's evening papers confounded him. It is Adrient Etienne-Pierfe, Comite de Gasparin, an old man eighty years of age, who formerly figured somewhat in French politics, and wrote various works on agricultural, rural, veterinary, and cognate matters. If the Count de Gasparin, whose name is so widely known and hanored throughout this country, lives as long as his family namesake who has just died, he has more than a quarter of a century of activity died, he has more than a quarter of a century of activity and usefulacas before him.—N. F. Fires. PREFERBING DROWNING TO GOING TO PREFERBING DROWNING TO GOING TO SCHOOL.—A curious case of suicide occurred at Niagara Falls a few days since. A little boy named Armstrong, aged nine years, was averse to attending school. His parents ordered him to go to school with an elder brother, but he steadily refused, and while his brother was trying to compel him to go, he stated that if he was compelled to go to school he would jump into the canal and drown himself. Suiting the action to the word, he started on a run to the canal, and before he could be caught, planged in and was drowned.

planged in and was drowned.

COAL.—The coal dealers of Newark, N. L., have advanced the price of that article to \$7 per ton, and there is a prespect of a still further rise. The demand at the is a prespect of a still further rise. The demand at the mines is very great, more than can be supplied, owing to the delay by the freshet, and the sparcety of miners, in contiquence of the war. The New Jersey Central Railroad Company is at present doing an immesse coal business, and the whatves at Einzabethport are crowded with versels waiting opportunities for loads. One day last week there with over two hundred vessels there. MANUFACTURING FRESH WATER AT FORT FULLEKI.—All the water used by the Union forces (the 48th New York Regiment) at Fort Palaski, Georgia, is condensed from steam generated from the salt sea water. This makes good drinking water, and is used for all ordinary purposes. Before the erection of these works, all the water had to be brought down in vessels from Beaufort and Bay Point. UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE STATIS-UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE: STATISTES.—The following are the statistics in regard to the old haue of United States teasury notes, receivable for duties, of the \$69,000,000 issue: \$28,420,000 have been duties, of the begariment and burned; \$43,000 have returned to the Department and re not yet burned; \$4,000,000 have been returned, and are not yet ferrined to the Department, leaving \$27,587,000 jet outstanding. leaving \$27,587,000 ret outstanding.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO BALLROAD.—A substantial wooden bridge has been constructed across the Menocacy river, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad in place of the iron bridge lately destroyed by the Confederates. The wooden structure was erected in six days. As was before stated, the iron railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry has been destroyed.