for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Halled to Subscribers out of the City at Tunns Dot-LASS PAR ARRUN, in advance. VARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN. WADDING! WADDING WADDINGS

WADDING, BATTS, WICKING, COTTON YARNS, CABPET CHAIN, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. IN STORE.

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ays how on hand a full supply, finished with the dead of Campion's IMPROVED CUSHIOMS. Pronounced by all who have used them to be or reler to their numerous patrons throughout their samples, who are familiar with the character of their





PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

Sales of Clothing, **LAIRBANKS** OAK HALL,

VOL. 6.—NO. 49.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. FALL

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,

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Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens. Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs. Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts.

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STURGES' DIVISION. All of which are war, anted in every particular. Call and examine, or send for an Illustrated and De-MILITARY GOODS. MILITARY GOODS.

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STANDARD DRILLS. HEAVY COTTON FLANNELS.

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BBASS KNAPSAOK TRIMMINGS, U. S. Regulation, with Buckles, in complete sets. ROLLER BUCKLES, %-inch, for Haversacks, BRASS INFANTRY ACCOUTREMENT MOUNT-INGS, in complete sets. BRASS HAT ORNAMINTS, Eagles, Bugles, Trum. pets, Crossed Sabres, and Crossed Cannon. BRASS LETTERS and NUMBERS BRASS CAVALRY BELT MOUNTINGS. BRASS INFANTRY do.

BLUED CAVALRY MOUNTINGS, U. S. Regulation, in sets, complete, including Saddle Tree, Picket Pin, Lariat Rope, Curry Comb, Horse Brush, and Spurs. BRASS SOREW and STRAP SPURS, for Officers. BLUE, SCARLET, and GRAY BLANKETS, for Officers and Privates.

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Office and Store 721 CHESTNUT Street.

Manufactory cor. Thompson and Authracite streets, whiladelphia.

States, but all applications for horses for his batteries have been in vain. His men are lying in camp only a few miles from Washington, doing nothing. We Ger mans are very much chagrined at the neglect of so accomplished a leader, and wish the facts to be known. We had a meeting last night, and some means will be taken to sustain our brave general.

In publishing this in your excellent journal, you will greatly oblige the Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1862.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

WITH BURNSIDE, Sept. 22, 1862. THE NEWS WITH US. On this serene Sunday morning we remain still encamped where we yesterday arrived, three miles from Sharpsburg, on the road to Harper's Ferry. Here royal feet of noble hills, the Potomac, yet in its youth, and redolent with beauty, lies deep amid towering cliffs, and the gentle Antietam, leaping brightly over marble stones, rich strains of a band breathe worship through the air, and heroes of twenty battles listen devoutly to thanks rendered towards the Lord of all, for their late deliverance from peril. The day is emphatically one of silence and rest, and rugged soldiers sit motionless and alone enchanted back to scenes of home, and to well-remembered shades, now doubly dear. The moment is undese orated by stirring events, and there is little news to offer-Our future movements may not yet be revealed, and lapped in grateful repose, the army is nerving for re-

COMPLAINTS OF THE PROPLE. It is sad to hear the tales at Sharpsburg of poor men, stripped by the two armies of all but their houses and land. Hay crops, horses, cattle, clothes, all gone—the last named by the rebels, but the former, to an equal extent, by our own army. The supposition may exist that they will be paid by our Government for what has been taken by Union soldiers. This is to be hoped, but unless the receipt of a commanding officer be obtained; there is little chance of restitution. Claims might other wise be endless, and amounts much exaggerated. Through ignorance of regulations but very few receipts were taken hereabouts. Doleful tales are told of the ravages of shells. Nearly every house in the place has been injured, and during the battle of Wednesday, panic-stricken families fled from danger, while these earful missiles whizzed through the air, and burst in multitudes around them. One exploded but a few yards from the young and interesting daughter of a wealthy citizen, and caused her to faint in terror away.

In a late order of General Sturges to his division, in thanking the troops for their splendid behavior in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam Bridge, he mentions having been assured by General Burnside that Jeneral McClellan considers the carrying of the bridge as having saved the day in the latter engagement. In regretting the loss of General Reno in the first of these battles, he mentions his last words as being, "I can be no longer with my men, but let them know that I will <sup>8</sup>till be with them in spirit."

THE TAKING OF ANTIETAM BRIDGE. It may not be clear why the day was saved on the left. when both the right and centre maintained their ground, and even drove the enemy a short distance. It may be: ecounted for in this way: By the turning of the enemy's: right, he was compelled to weaken his left and centre by. ending reinforcements to its support, and, therefore, enabled our centre and right to drive him. The feat of taking the stone bridge across the Antietam, on Wednesday, was performed by the 51st sennsylvania, Colonel Hartranft, and 51st New York, Colonel Potter, followed by the 21st Massachusetts, Colonel Clark, in General Ferrero's brigade of General Sturges' division. At this Burnside waved his hat, and cried, "I told you they'd take it!" They are favorite regiments of his, and have been sadly cut up in their various battles. Four other regiments of General Sturges' division had, by some un-Licutenant Colonel Bell, of the 51st Pennsylvania, imnediately after passing the bridge, was killed by a canister shot, and rolled into the water. The adjutant of the egiment was also wounded. Adjutant Fowler, of the 51st New York, a resident of Brooklyn, was killed at the entrance of the bridge by a rifle ball in the right side. Both these officers had won the attachment of their entire regiments, and are deeply regretted. These regi-

ments were ordered a second time into battle that day to defend the heights of Sharpsburg after they were taken. and, in company with the other two regiments of Ferrero's brigade, the 21st and 35th Massachusetts, were exposed to a terrible fire for three quarters of an hour Special correspondence of The Press 1 HARPER'S FRRRY, Sept. 21, 1862.

Our forces are still lying at this point, awaiting further orders, which we expect will be to cross the Potomac in pursuit of Jackson. This, unless, indeed, some new feature in the nature of the campaign has occurred will consist in fellowing him over and through all the intricacies and fastnesses of Bull Run, Centreville, and other strong positions, which he will undonbtedly take advantage of. Why he has been permitted to escape thus, with his whole army, we really cannot see. We certainly had men enough, and generals enough, to meet every possible contingency, but, with all this, Jackson has proven his ability to escape us. The prospect of another winders, and snow, and sleet of desolate Virginian hills, is anything but pleasant; indeed, it is gloomy in the extreme. The ut pleasant; indeed, it is gloomy in the extreme. The leaden hail and the iron rain have done their fearful work; a hundred thousand brave men have fallen on the battle-fields of this war; but another winter's toil, and travel, and disease, will destroy even more than this Oh! this terrible war ought to be ended now; the people fully expected this; the soldier confidently hoped and labored for this; must all these hopes end in the bitter-

Our whole country is one vast hospital, the dead, dying, and wounded, lie scattered everywhere, while our sick crowd the receptacles of every State in the Union. Why is it that our sick and enfeebled soldiers are compelled to drag out a miserable existence in following the rapid movements of the army? Are there no asylums to which they could turn for shelter and care? We ask these nestions, because our division surgeon, by a recent order, compels all sick soldiers to keep up with their regiments, whether able or not, while he provides no means for their transportation! Can a sick man do this at all times? Can a man who lingers, or lies down by the way, exhausted, be harshly forced along without ability to do so? Certainly our Government intends no such thing; no Government in the world ever did such a monstrous thing, or attempted such an inhumanity. lurely there is no general order to such an effect. We know there is provision made for our sick and wounded soldiers, and no surgeen, even a division surgeon, dare leave a sick or wounded man, when properly re-ported, by the way side, to suffer; neither can be compel him to march or follow the army. The surgeon is responsible for all such men; and he is under serious obligations to either send such soldier to some proper cospital, or else find comfortable quarters for him by the way. This is the duty of such officers, as they themselves well know. It is quite easy for a division surgeon to ride about on a spirited charger, gaily caparisoned, himself booted and spurred, and bedecked with all the gay insignia of office, while he is, at the same time, receiving a fat salary for doing "this, and nothing more. It is very pleasant for him to ride in and out of the lane and alleys, to well furnished tables, while the suffering soldier is treated with harshness and neglect. But the time is coming when all this shall be properly exposed, and the names of such knights of "red tapelsm" properly exposed, and held up to contempt and infamy. We disclaim anything illiberal in the foregoing stric tures, but the nature of the case demands it our hands The Government is paying large salaries and bestowing large powers upon men in no wise fitted to receive the one or wear the other, while our soldiers receive their

pittance of thirteen dollars per month, and are forced to ndure all the toil and danger, and to be abused by these minions of power, to boot The enemy, in the last two days fighting, acknowledge a loss of fifteen thousand. Our loss is not ascertained but may be set down at half that number. We have captured about eighty pieces of artillery from the enemy since they crossed the Potomac. Yesterday, by a stra tagem, we obtained sixteen pieces, which the enemy had planted on the opposite heights across the river. Picked men were sent over during the night, who concealed themselves some distance from the enemy's guns. Our batteries then opened upon them at daylight, and shelled away the gunners, when our men rushed from their ambush and pulled guns, carriages, and all, down th declivities into the river. Six of them have since been

taken out by us, and we will probably recover all of

The 11th Regiment, P. V. S. M. To the Editor of The Press: doings of Miller's Battery, while in service near Hagerstown, in your daily paper of yeaterday, does great injustice to the men who composed the 11th Regiment of Pennsylvania militia. It asserts that, on Saturday night last, while advancing toward Williamsport, the regiment "right-about-faced and moved off with a quick step," owing to a mutinous spirit that pervaded it. In justice to the great majority of the men composin that regiment I desire to assure you, and the readers of your journal, that the men did not act as represent The regiment was haited within two miles of Williams port by order of a general officer, and the men were kept there waiting on their arms until about ten o'clock, when the regiment was ordered to fall back to Hagerstown. The great body of the regiment was not only willing, but anxious to so forward and join in the fray. It is true that there were men who hesitated about moving further, but their sentiments did not affect the purpose of the regiment to do its duty under all circumstances. giment to do its duty under all circumstances.

The 11th Regiment was the last to leave the soil of Maryland, as it was the very first to occupy it in pursuance of the orders of the Governor. The regiment arrived at Harrisburg, from Hagerstown, on Wednesday evening, and was immediately discharged from service. During its stay in Maryland, the regiment was placed in various honorable and responsible positions. It was employed for reveral days in guarding Government stores, at the railroad depot at Hagerstown. Its whole term of service was spent outside of the State, and it did not rest a day on the Northern side of the border.

Yours, with much respect,

COMPANY K.

DOYLESTOWN, fept. 25, 1862. General Sigel.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: There has been a great deal said lately in regard to movements made by Gen. Sigol, but by reading the German papers of yesterday and to day I find a notice of our townsman, Dr. Henry Tiedemann, a personal friend of the General, in which he says that he has only men left of his corps, and not only he cannot get the German regiments recruited for him in the different States, but all applications for horses for his batteries have been in vain. His men are lying in camp only a

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

TWO GENERALS KILLED AND SIX WOUNDED WESTERN VIRGINIA IN DANGER. The New Conscription Bill.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 23.] Reliable and definite news comes in provokingl' slow from the Army of the Potomac. The battle of Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, is now believed, from the best evidence received, to have resulted in a Confederate victory. Our army maintained possession of the field whilst the Yankees retired during the night or the next day, in the direction of Middletown, followed, if not pursued, by a portion of our forces. Our wounded were removed on Thursday to the Virginia side of the river, and, as a precuion against an apprehended flank movement of the enemy, by way of Harper's Ferry, one division of the army was also sent over to Shepherdatown... This was enemy, by way of Harper's Ferry, one division of the anny was also sent over to Shepherdstown. This was the situation of affairs up to Friday, according to the most plausible and trustworthy statements which have reached us. Passengers by last evening's train report that another battle occurred on Friday, near the South Mountain, heavy firing having been heard in that direction. This report is confirmatory of the statement that McClellan's army was followed by our troops after the battle on Wednesday.

THE REBEL CONGRESS. On Menday, Sept. 22d, the proceedings in the Senate were unimportant. A bill introduced by Mr. Yancey, to apportion brigadier generals among the States according to the number of troops furnished by them, was dek ated—yeas 3, nays 15.

In the House the only proceedings of interest at the North were the following:

Mr. Foster, of Alabama, offered a resolution that the Storetary of War be instructed to send, at the earliest day he may deem advisable, a competent corps of engiteers, with orders to make a thorough reconnoissance of the Cumbeiland and Tennessee rivers and country solacent thereto, with the view of relecting the most eligible site for the erection of permanent fortifications on, and placing obstructions in said rivers. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, the rules were tuspended in order to enable him to offer the following:

\*Resolved.\* That the President he representative requested. Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested It. Whether Charles K. Hyde, a citizen of Augusta to inform this House—

1st. Whether Charles K. Hyde, a citizen of Augusta county, Virginia, who, on the 20th day of the present month, was arrested in the city of Richmond, and confined in a prison known as "Castle Thunder," was so arrested and imprisoned by the military authority of the Confederate States, and, if so, by what officer, and under whose orders. whose orders.

2d. For what offence the said Charles K. Hyde has been seized, searched, and deprived of liberty; upon whose oath or affirmation he was charged; by what warrent or other process he was taken, and under what law.

3d. Whether the said Charles K. Hyde has been examined or tried for the offence charged against him, and if so, in what court or before what tribunal, and with what result.

land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or is liable to military duty under any law thereof.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of any orders, or any other papers relating to the case of the said Charles K. Hide, with a statement of any testimony taken in the Case.

Mr. Swann, of Tennessee, was opposed to the adoption of the resolutions. If the person referred to had been improperly arrested, the writ of habeas corpus was not now suspended, and he had his remedy before was not now suspended, and he had his remedy before the country. The action proposed would embarrass the House on a matter in regard to which but sew felt any interest. If the matter was pressed, another member of the House would have to amend the resolution by calling for information in relation to another case of imprisonment by martial law. He himself could refer to hundreds of cases aid he see fit to do so.

The resolution passed—yeas 58, nays 12 THE RICHMOND HOSPITALS. From a report presented in the Confederate Senate, refolm a report presented in the consequence Sonare, yesterday, it appears that the whole number of patients (colders) admitted into the various hospitals, in and around Bichmond, from the date of their organization to the present time, is 99,508, of whom 9,774 have been furloughed, and 7,603 have died. The rest, it is presumed, have recovered and been discharged, except those re-

THE DEFENCE OF CHARLESTON. The Whig says: The following ridiculous lie, by tale graph, from Boston, is published in the Northern papers "The reported investment of onarisation by the gun-boate has some confirmation by a letter received in this city from on board the United States steamer Bibb, which rays: 'Fort Sumpter has already received a prelimina-ry does of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage.'" damage."

J. Per contra, the Charleston Courier, of Saturday last,
describes a visit by the editor "to a noted and prominent military post; occupying a position in full view and within casy co-operating distance of nearly every forti-fied point on the surroundings of our beautiful harbor. It is scarcely possible," he says, "within the range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character destructive character.

As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemy-deterring fortifications, there are also obstructions and destructives, moyable and fixed, seen and unseen, which

his pleasant trip, we tender many tha YELLOW FEVER AT WILMINGTON, N. C. The Wilmington Journal, of Saturday, says there have been thus far, in all, eight cases of yellow fever reported, in regard to one of which some doubt exists. Not including that, there have been seven cases, six of which have died and only one recovered. Including that case there have been eight, with two recoverds.

It is only right to remark, says the Journal, that, although the progress of the fever is slow and by no means approaches the character of an endemic, there is vit as

It is only right to remark, says the Journal, that, although the progress of the fever is slow and by no means spproaches the character of an epidemic, there is yet no improvement in the general health of the town, a fact which absentees ought to bear in mind, and not prematurely hasten their return [From the Petersburg Express, Sept. 28d.]

The Bichmond Enquirer of yesterday gives the following relative to the terrible battle fought at Sharpsburg, Md., on Wednesday last:

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were affoat, on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete vict ries that have yet immortalized the Confederate erms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, all of our available forces, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Robert E Lee, in person, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with the concave towards the enemy; the latter occupying a le.s commanding position epositio, their extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left. Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until nine o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skir-A P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday ovening was kept up until nine o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic kirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning—it was renewed by General Jacksen, and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and feught desperately throughout the entire day. Daring this battle Sha psburg was fired by the enemy's shells, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon a portion of our left wing, causing it to waver. At this moment, General Stark, of Mississippi, who had command of General Stark, of Mississippi, who had command of General Jackson's division, gallo sed to the front of his brigace, and seizing the standard, rallied them forward. No neral Jackson's division, gallo sed to the front of his brigace, and seizing the standard, rallied them forward. No
sooner did the gallant general thus throw himself in the
van than four bullets pierced, his body, and he fell dead
amidst his men. The effect, instead of discouraging, fired
them with determination and revenge, and they dashed
forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the
position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding
he could not force his way through the invincible ranks
of our army in that direction, had determined upon a
flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obof our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus ob-tain a position in our rear, General Lee, with ready foreight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Virginia, whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer, and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havo amids the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most evere that have been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the moraing (1 hureday) our army were ready to recommence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side. Firing was consequently opened upon the new position suppored to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on yesterday that a truce oc-curred on Thursday for the burial of the dead was uncurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McCiellan commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at five thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater, than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

General Stark, of Mississippl, commanding Jackson's division, killed.

Brigadier General Branch, of North Carolina, killed.

Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, Brigadier General B. H. Anderson, wounded in hip,

not dangerously.
Brigadier General Wright, of Georgia, flesh wounds in Brigadier General Wright, of George, breast and leg:
Brigadier General Lawton, in leg.
Brigadier General Armistead, in the foot.
Brigadier General Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.
Brigadier General Ransome, of North Carolina, slightly.
Oclonel Affred Cummings, in command of Wilcox's. [Telegram to the Petersburg Express Sept. 23]. BIGHMOND, Sept. 22, 1862.—The accounts of the battle at Sharpsburg are meagre and contradictory, but sgree in reporting it to have been the most bloodly and desperately contested engagement of the war.

The Confederate army, though opposed by largely suprior numbers, again illustrated their valor and invincibility by successfully repelling the repeated onsets of the enemy. the enemy.

Cfficers have arrived here who state that they wentover the battle field on Thursday, and they assert that
the advantage remained on our side, the enemy having
fallen back. fallen back.

The city papers this morning report, on the authority of passengers who arrived last night, that Gen. Lee recressed the Potomac on Friday, at Shepherdstown. THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

[From the Petersburg Express, Sept. 23.]

The experiment has accordingly been made; and the result, we think; should donish from our minds the idea that Maryland is disposed at present to unite her destinies with the South. If she had been, her people, upon the appearance of our army upon her soll, would have risen en masse and rushed by tens of thousands into its ranks. We speakjonly of the majority of them, for we doubt not that there is a very respectable minority who sympathize warmly with the South. The State Government, Impressor, its decidedly and intensely devoted to the Union (so called), and the press there, with scarcely an exception, is of the same character. For these reasons we think that General Lee has very wisely withdrawn his army from Maryland, the co-oper tion of whore people in his plans and purposes was incipensable for success. They have failed to reasond to his noble appeal in the desired way, and the victories of Boonesboro' and Sharpiburg, purchased with torrents of blood, have been rendered unprofitable, in a material point of view. They have, however, deepened the impression upon the enemy of she previous lessons which we gave him in the art of fighting, and though they may exult, in their crezy fashion, over imaginary encesses herelded in the lying deepatches of Modiballan and his trumult, in their creat fashion, over imaginary successes he raided in the lying despatches of McClellan and his trumpet blowers, the no less lying correspondents and editors of the Lincoin journels, yet they will be willing enough to let Lee and bis ermy alone on this side of the Potomac.

the first of the contract of t

We can now put matters to rights in Virginia and turn our attention to Pierpoint and the Ballimore and Onto Ratiroad. The former will soon be disposed of, and we trust that a portion of our army will be immediately set to work to destroy the latter in a way to render its reconstruction impracticable. Every bridge, tunnel, and culvert, should be forthwith demolished—every embankment levelled, every cut filled up, and every cross tie and rail removed, from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburg. The road has been a source of nothing but ovil to the State since it was made, and more especially since the commencement of the war. Along its whole line the taint of disloyalty and treason is to be seen. It has more or less Yankeeized the entire region between its track and the Pennsylvania berder, from the Ohio to the Potential.

temee.

The recressing of the Potomac by our forces does not at all disturb us. Under the circumstances, it was a most judicious movement, and in no manner or degree princical to our interests, in a military point of view, save and except the losses we sustained in the sanguinary battles in Maryland, which are to be deeply deplored. But the enemy suffered in this respect far more than we did, and although this is no adequate consolution or comnensation to us in the premises, yet it assures us that the pensation to us in the premises, yet it assures us that the blows which we struck lost none of their vigor and effi-cacy by the brief change which was made of the seat of war.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL. On the 17th inst. the rebel House of Bepresentatives passed, after some debate, the following conscription bill, Bill to be entitled an Act to provide for the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and to increase the provisional army of the Confederate States.

Confederate States.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That when the President shall consider an increase of the forces in the field necessary to refel invasions, or for the public safety in the pending war, he is authorized, as hereinafter provided, to call into the military service of the Confederate States for three years, or during the present war, if it should be sconer ended, all white male citizens of the Confederate States, not legally exempted from such service, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and such authority shall exist in the President during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once on. present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive years shall serve their full term, and no one be entitled to a discharge begause he may have passed the age
of forty five years before such torm of service expires.

Provided, however, That the regiments raised under
and by authority of the State of Texas, and now in the
service of said State for frontier defence, are hereby exempted from the provisions and operations of this act.

Provided, That the President, in calling out into the
service of the Confederate States troops under the provisiors of this act, shall apportion the troops thus to be
called out among the several States, taking into consideration their population, between the ages hereinbefore ration their population, between the ages hereinbefor stated, and the number of troops already furnished to the army under former acts.

EEO 2. That the President shall make such call by requisition upon the Governors of the several Confederate States, for all or any portion of the persons within their respective States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, and, also, for those who now are, or may hereafter become, sighteen years old, as aforesaid, not legally exempted; and, when assembled in the

camps of instruction in the several States, they shall be assigned to and form part of the companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments heretofore raised in their re-spective States, and the number that may remain from any State after shall be existing companies equadrons, bat-tallons, and regiments from such State to their maximum-legal number, shall be officered according to the laws of the State having such residue. Szc. 3. That if the Governor of any State shall refuse; cr shall fail for an unreasonable time, to be determined by the President, to comply with said requisition, then such persons in such State are hereby made subject, in all respects, to an act cutilled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16, 1882, and the President is authorized to enforce said act against such persons. against such persons.
Sec. 4. That for the purpose of securing a more speady enrollment of the persons rendered liable to military service under this act, the President may, immediately upon making the requisition authorized therein, employ in any State, whose Governor shall consent thereto; efficers of the Confederate States to enroll and collect in he respective camps of instruction all the persons called

the respective camps of instruction all the persons called into service as aforesaid.

SEC 5. That the persons brought into military service by this act shall be assigned to the company from their Bfate now in the service of the Confederate States, which they may prefer to join, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish to secure the filling up of existing companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments from the respective States: Provided, That persons liable to military service under the provisions of this act, and able-bodied men over the ages of forty-five years, may volunteer and be assigned to duty in such company, from their State, as they may select: Provided, That seid company shall not, by reason thereof, be increased beyond its legal maximum number: and provided further, That the right of volunteering in, or of being assigned to, any company, shall not; interfere with the objects of this act, or produce inequality or confusion in the different arms of military service. service.

Provided, That the President is authorized to suspend the execution of the act to which this is an amendment authorized under special provision and provisions of said acts, in any locality, when he believes such sus-

of said acts, in any locality, when he believes such sus-pension will promote the public good; that in such local-ities and during said suspension the President is author-ized to receive troops into the Confederate service un-der any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress, prior to the passage of the "act to further provide for the public defence" passed the 16th day of April, 1862. The President's Views on Emancipation. His Interview with the Chicago De-

legation. Slavery the Root of the Rebellion." Messis. Wm. W. Patton and John Dempster, appointed (with two other gentlemen who were unable to act) to present to President Lincoln the memorial in favor of national emancipation adopted by the public meeting of Christians of all denominations, held in Bryan Hall. Chicago, on Sabbath evening, September 7, have pubshed a report, from which we take the following:

The president's answer.

The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps, in some respects, both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that, if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed He would reveal it directly to me. For, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. And, if I can learn what it is, I will do it. These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study the plain, physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible, and learn what appears to be wise and right. THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER. wise and right.

Now, then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objection against it on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as Commanderable of the arms.

It on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as Commanderinc chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor co I arge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or dissdvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion. RESPONSE OF THE DELEGATION.

We, cherved (taking up the Pretident's ideas in order.) that good men indeed differed in their opinions on this subject; nevertheless the truth was somewhere, and it was a matter of solemn moment for him to ascertain it; that we had not been so wanting in respect alike to ourselves and to him as to come a thousand miles to bring merely our opinion to be set over against the opinion of other parties; that the memorial contained facts, principles, and arguments which appealed to the intelligence of the President and to his faith in Divine Providence; that he could not deny that the Bible denounced oppression as one of the highest of crimes, and threatened Divine judgment against nations that practised it; that our country had been exceedingly guilty in this respect, both at the North and South; that our just punishment has come by a slaveholders' rebellion; that the virus of secssion is found wherever the virus of slavery extends, and no farther; to that there is the amplest reason for expecting to avert Divine judgments by putting away the sin, and for hoping to remedy the national troubles by striking at their cause.

That it was true he could not now enforce the Constitution at the Fouth; but we should see in that fact no reason whatever for not proclaiming emancipation, but rather the contrary. The two appealed to different classes; the latter would aid, and, in truth, was necessary to re establish the former, and the two could be made operative together, as fast as our armies fought their way southward; while we had yet to hear that he professed to abandon the Constitution because of the present difficulty of enforcing it. RESPONSE OF THE DELEGATION. pandon the Constitution because of the present diffi

culty of enforcing it. As to the inability of Congress to agree on this policy at the late session, it was quite possible, in view of subsequent events, there might be more unanimity at another meeting. The members have met their constituents and learned of marvellous conversions to the wisdom of emancipation, especially since late reverses have awakened thought as to the extreme peril of the nation; and made bad men as well as good men realize that we have to deal with God in this matter. Men of the most oppositions are the second of the most oppositions and the second of the most oppositions. ite previous views were now uniting in calling for this measure. That to proclaim emancipation would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world, which now saw no other reason for the surfic than national pride and ambition, an unwillingness to abridge our denein and power. No other step would be so potent to prevent foreign intervention Furthermore, it would send a thrill through the entire Nerth, firing every patriotic heart, giving the people a gloulous principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly giolous principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

We added that, when the proclamation should become widely known (as the law of Gongress has not been) it would withdraw the slayes from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us both laborers and soldiers. Then the difficulty experienced by Gen. Butter and other generals arose from the fact that half-way measures could never avail. It is the inherent vice of half-way measures that they create as many difficulties as they remove. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves: They should be welcomed and fed, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who est must work, be made to labor and to fight for their liberty and ours. With such a policy, the blacks would be no encumbrance, and their rations no waste. In this respect we should follow the ancient maxim, and learn of the commy. What the rebels most fear is what we should be most prompt to do, and what they most fear is evident from the bot haste with which, on the first day of the present session of the rebel Congress, bills were introduced threatening terrible vengeance if we used the blacks in the war. blacks in the war. SLAVERY THE ROOT OF THE REBELLION—BENEFITS OF EMANCIPATION SHOWN.

Mr. Lincoln replied : I admit that slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at least its sine qua non. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more then ambition. I grant further, that it would help somewhat at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rabels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance. But I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them I fear that in a few, weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rabels; and, indeed, thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops. I admit that slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops.

I will mention another thing, though it meet only your scorn and contempt. There are fifty thousand bayonets in the Union armies from the Border Slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the robels. I do not think they all would—not so many, indeed, as a year ago, or as six months ago—not so many it day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. They are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more: I think you should admit that we already have an important principle to rall, and unite the people in the fact that constitutional government is at stake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deep as anything.

TWO CENTS.

and, therefore, the people demand emancipation to preserve and perpetuate constitutional government. Our idea would thus be found to go deeper than this and to be armed with corresponding power.

Mr. Lincoln. Yes, that is the true ground of our difficulties. Delegation: That a proclamation of general emancipation; giving "Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond anything yet winessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment, and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would than take place. If the leader will but utter a too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet call, the nation will respond with patriotic ardor. No one can tell the power of the right word from the right man to develop the latent fire and enthusiasm of the masses

right man to develop the latent fire and enthusiasm of the masses.

Br. Liacoln. I know it.

Delegation. That good sense must, of course, be exercised in drilling, arming, and using black as well as white troops to make them efficient; and that, in a scarcity of strus, it was at least worthy of inquiry whether it were not wise to place a portion of them in the hands of those nearest to the seat of the rebellion, and able to strike the deadliest blow. That, in case of a proclamation of emancipation, we had no fear of serious injury from the desertion of Border State troops. The danger was greatly diminished, as the President had admitted. But, let the desertions be what they might, the increased spirit of the diminished, as the President had admitted. But, let the desertions be what they might, the increased spirit of the North would replace them two to one One State alone, if necessary, would compensate the less, were the whole fifty thousand to join the enemy. The struggle has gone too far, and cost too much treasure and blood, to allow of a partial settlement. Let the line be drawn at the same time between freedom and slavery, and between loyalty and treason. The sooner we know who are our onemies the better. loyalty and treason. The aconer we know who are our enemies the better.

In bringing our interview to a close, after an hour of, estrest and frank discussion, of which the foregoing is a specimen, Mr. Lincoln remarked: Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not deaction in some such way as you desire. I have not de-cided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's

The Blue Reserves in Service

To the Editor of The Press: Sir: The Blue Reserves of this city, under command of Col Alfred Day, have not yet received the credit due them for the alacrity with which they responded to the efficiency and zeal exhibited by them in the performance of their many and arduous duties. The regiment did not present the fine, soldierly appearance when it left the city that it should have done, for the reason that the city that it should have done, for the reason that the larger part of the men entered the ranks and hurried off to Harrisburg without an hour's warning. Many of them were without blankets or overcoats, and a large number had not even a change of clothing. They left the city on Saturday, the lath instant, two days in advance of any other regiment. They were detained at Harrisburg until Tuesday, when they started for Hagerstown, Md., which they finally reached on the 18th inst. Their reception along the route was enthusiastic. At Shippensburg, Carlisle, and Mechanicsburg, the whele population turned out to welcome them to the Cumberland Valley. The people of Chambersburg, particularly, seemed to vie with each other in making them comfortable. They really seemed to appreciate the sacrifices made by them for the defence of their giorous old State. Upon their arrival at Hagerstown they were encamped upon a field to the defence of their glorious old State. Upon their arrivalat Hagerstown they were encamped upon a field to the
east of the railroad, just beyond the town, and no
sconer was a halt ordered than many of them, both
hungry and thred, lay down without shelter or foodand were soon saleep But their slumbers were destined to be of short duration, for at 10 o'clock P. M.
they were marched out about one mile and a half of the
Williamsport turnpike, and detailed in small squads for
guard duty on each side of the road. A force of 4,000
rebels I ad crossed the Potonac at Williamsport during rebels 1 ad crossed the Potomac at Williamsport during the day, and although an attack upon Hagerstown was not expected, it was deemed prudent to take precaution not expected, it was deemed prudent to take precautionary measures to prevent a surprise. They lay upon their arms all night, but there were no signs of the enemy. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day (19th inst.), orders came from General Beynolds for the regiment to march immediately in fighting trim, without knapsacks or blankets. The command was instantly obeyed, and the regiment marched down the turnpike toward Williamsport, in high spirits, singing and cheering. Two miles out from Hagerstown they came up to the Pennsylvania militia, drawn up in line of battle, their centre resting upon the turnpike. They were nearly all without uniforms, many indeed not even having accourtements, carrying their ammunition in their pockets, but a finer body of men I never saw congregated. The Blue Reserves were placed nearly a mile in advance of the main body, while Company G of the regiment was sent down the road to reconnoitre. The rest of the regiment was sent down the road to reconnoitre. the main body. While Company G of the regiment was sent down the road to reconnoitre. The rest of the regiment lay upon their arms in perfect silence, expecting an attack every moment. About sunset, a courier came deshing up, and reported that a small squad of the Anderson Cavalry had been attacked by 30°C rebel cavalry, just below the toll-gate, and driven back, but were reinforced by Company G, who gave the rebels several well-directed volleys, repulsing them, and causing them to retreat in great confusion. They then fell back to their regiment, and Company G was sent out to relieve them. At 10 P. M., Capt. Audenried, Co. O, finding from information received from the Anderson Troop scouts, that he was being surrounded, and in great danger of being captured with his command, fell back, one-quarter of a mile from the foll-gate, to Fairview Inn, and Company E, Capt. Grice, was sent out to assist him. They were placed on two sides of an old log-house, commanding the road, and drawn up in line, with orders to be watchful; but, although fully prepared for an encounter with the rebels, they did not appear, and the night wore away wearily to our tried and anxieus soldiers, with nothing to break its stillness but the occasional crack of a rifle, or the whistling of a stray bullet. Before sunrise General Reynolds came out, and ordered an immediate change of position. One comeany was placed in the General Reynolds came ont, and ordered an immediate change of position. One company was placed in the interior of the log hut, with instructions to tear away the plasts to make loop holes, while the other was deployed behind the fence, on the other side of the road, I, ing on their stomachs. Reyrolds explained to them

Iting on their stomachs. Reyrolds explained to them the importance of their position, and frankly stated his object to be, to bag the entire rebel force at Williamsport. Gens: Franklin and Couch were chasing the enemy up the river towards the town, and it was hoped that he would dash up towards Hagerstown, and fall into our hands, an easy prop. On Saturday morning, the 20th inst., 400 of the Anderson Troop passed up the road toward Williamsport, and in the meantime, the whole regiment of Blue Reserves moved to their position in the advance. Shortly afterwards the report came, that the enemy were recrossing the river, but sill showing fight, and it was there that one of the guns of Miller's Battery opened upon them from the brow of the hill at the tollgate. All day could be heard heavy camonsading down the Potomac, as the enemy slowly retreated before McColelan, and it drew nearer and nearer, until from the the Potomac, as the enemy slowly retreated before Mc-Ciellan, and it drew nearer and nearer, until from the advance position, could be seen, far down in the valley, the puffe of white smoke, preceding each report. Soon after the information came that the pickets thrown out by the Blue Reserves had met those of Franklin, and had returned, bringing with them a contraband, from whom some slight information was obtained. At this juncture, General Kenly's brigade, consisting of five regiments Maryland volunteers, came up in splendid order, on the double-quick, and took position on the right of the Blue Reserves. They were without knapageks, and in perfect ighting trim. The night passed quietly, however, and Sunday morning brought the news that Jackson had suocceded in reaching the Shenandoah valley with all his force, and was now in full retreat from Maryland. The duty of the Blue Reserves of course ended here, and: General Repnolds publicly thanked them for their creditable behavior, attributing to their brave conduct, while General Reynolds publicly thanked them for their creditable behavior, attributing to their brave conduct, white acting as the advance gnard, the salvation of the little army of Pennsylvanians in their rear. The Bluss were then ordered back to camp at Hagerstown, where there was a special train in waiting to convey Gov. Curtin to Harrieburg. As soon as he made his appearance, he was conducted to the camp, where, in a short speech, he commended the people of the State for their noble response to his call, and spoke in high terms of the conduct of the 2d Regiment, who were on duty 48 hours, without rest and with but little food.

On Sunday night the regiment started for home, having without rest and with but little food.

On Sunday night the regiment started for home, having, as an officer who was in the Mexican war remarked, undergone more hardships, and done more s.rvice in one week, than he had ever seen before accomplished by raw troops in a month. In conclusion, I would say that the Blues are ready to go again in the same emergency.

J. H. C.

A Gas-Consumer's Groans. To the Editor of The Press: Eir: If there is, one corporation in the City of Brotherly Love to which Train's aphorism "that corporations have no souls, and no bottoms to kick," applies with more force, felicity, and truthfulness than any other, it is the Philadelphia Gas Company. At the bottom of the bills which this admirable managed organization sends forth at the end of each managed organization sends forth at the end of each quarter, the following "Extract from Ordinance passed by Common and Select Councils, is presented:" "Bro 2. Gas will be supplied by the meter, and should the meters be found defective, they will be immediately changed." Such is the emphatic, distinct, unequivocal, and unmistikable statement which accompanies every account that is rendered to the consumers of gas.

The old adage that "promises are easy, but performance is doubtful," is fully illustrated in this case. For when an innucent and verdant consumer of the article finds that his bill is unusually large, in comparison with the accounts for similar periods during many preceding years, and is also not only conacious of the fact, but has duly notified the proper person that there has been a leakyears, and is also not only conacious of the fact, but has duly notified the proper person that there has been a leakage for some time, either from the service pipe or the meter, he naturally supposes that it is only necessary to mention the fact, in the most quiet and gentlemanly manner, and the difficulty will be remedied at once, and a fair abatement made on the unjust charge. What a different result attends an application for redress! With a civil leer, the official addressed, states that no abatements are made on accounts rendered but that due attention will be paid to the complaint with regard to the leakage by sending a competent person to make an examination of the promises. The so-called "competent person" arrives, and either owing to the fact that nature had not supplied him with cifactory bulbs, or, if his smellir gapparatus was all right originally, possibly suffering under a severe attack of coryza, vulgarly called upon to follow up the scent after carburetted hydrogen, the olfactory nerve becomes blunted to such an extent upon to follow up the scent after carburetted hydrogen, the olfactory nerve becomes blunted to such an extent that the function of the organ is either destroyed or impaired, so that the "competent person" is unable to discover that which has been a constant source of annoyance and the state of the state ance not only to the innocent gas consumer's family but to the friends who seek his roof, the patients or clients comments.

The "competent person" having made his examination, reports to the official that, there is no cause for sumer, and as many unsatisfactory examinations on the part of "competent person," eventually another quarter rolls around, and along with its close the inevitable account arrives. Again it is found that a comparison with the same period during several previous pears reveals an anusual amount of gas consumed, notwithstanding the fact that extraordinary care has been exercised to dimirish the confumption, and successfully, so far as actual confumption is concerned. The official's attention is directed to this fact, and another urgent appeal is made to have a thorough examination instituted, requesting, as a particular lavor, that the "competent person," heretofore employed on similar occasions, may not be sent. heretofore employed on similar occasions, may not be sent.

The examination being made this time by a man of intelligence, a hole is discovered in the meter, through which the gas has been escaping for many months. The mater is pronounced worthless and a new one substituted. Supposing that an abatement will be made under such circumstances, an inquiry is instituted by the innocent gas consumer relative to the amount likely to be deducted; but the prompt response again is that "no abatements made on accounts rendered." Thue, the gas has scanged, but he is informed that it is not recorded against him by the meter. Bectiving this, cum grano. sakid, the innocent gas consumer can only compare himself to the country bumpkin who, on visiting a manegerie, was informed by the keeper of the elephant that if he would place a shilling on the ground within reach of its trunk, that intelligent animal would pick it up and place it in a box on the top of a poly, twelve or fifteen feet high. The shilling having been laid on the ground, ricked up, and placed in the box, on the bumpkin requesting the keeper to make the animal remove the money from the box and return it to him, he was informed in response that "We never teach the elephant to do sich things as that."

This is no fancy sketch, but an actual and recent occurrence, and, from all accounts, it is not an excep ionable one, but has been the experience of many innocent gas consumers, who can bear testimony to the discuracy of the statement of ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

DYING BIOH, WITH A VERGEARCE.—It is rethat constitutional government is at stake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deen as anything.

A CONVERSATION.

We answered that, being fresh from the people, we were naturally more hopeful than himself as to the necessity and probable effect of such a proclamation. The value of constitutional government is indeed a grand idea for which to contend; but the people know that nothing else has put constitutional government in danger but slavely; that the toleration of that aristocratic and desistency that has nearly wrought, our ruin and caused the special point of the government to appear a failure before the world; the government to appear a failure before the world; the government to appear a failure before the world; the government to appear a failure before the world; the government to appear a failure before the world; the government to appear a failure before the world; the government to appear a failure before the world; the constitutional government is at state of the seed and an and earsed to passe gers who escaped from the wrock of the clothed market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum is iter, and the market is firm. New England Rum 

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Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. SEPTEMBER 26, 1862 ally, and business has been more active during the pass' week. Bark is firm. In Breadstuffs prices have favored the sellers, with more doing both for shipment and home use. Cotion is better. Coal and Iron are firm, sions are firm. Fish steady. Fruit is without alteration; the arrivals and sales of green fruits are very lerge. Maval Stores are firm. Oils are quiet. Plaster is in good demand. Rice is scarce. Salt, Seeds, Tobacco, and Tess are quiet. Tallow and Wool at a standatill, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations. In Dry Goods there is more doing and prices of Cottons firm and advancing. There has been rather more demand for Flour, both for shipment and home use, and the market for the better grades especially is firmer. Some 10,000 bbls, chiefly

eluding 4,000 bbls City Mills, part private and part at \$6.12%, and 1,000 bbls W. B. Thomas' extra and extra family, part Bed Stone, also on private terms. The sales to the trade range at \$5.05.25 for superfine, \$5.37%. \$5.75 for extras, \$5.87% \$6.25 for extra family and \$6.50 @7 for fancy brands as in quality. Bye Flour is scarce with small receipts and sales at \$5.6983.62% \$2 bbl. Corn Meal is steady, and Pennsylvania is held, at \$3.12% \$2 bbl, without much demand for shipping.

WHEAT is in fair demand at previous quotations, with sales of \$5,000 bus to notice at \$1.2501.30 for fair to prime Pennsylvania and Western red, in store, and \$1.32 cd. 33 for Southern do, afloat, including 2,200 bus of the latter, and 1,600 bus Kentucky white at a price kept private; white ranges at \$1.3501.55, as in quality. Rye is striving, and soling in a small way at 65.073c for new and cld Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is better, and 20,600 bus sold at 67.070c for prime yellow, afloat, including some fair white at the same rate. Oats are in good demand, and 18,000 bus sold at 35.033c for new Boutlern, in the cars and afloat, and 58s for old; new Pennsylvania are worth 39.040c. Barley and Malt are quiet, with but little offering as yet.

PROVISIONS are rather more active Mess Pork is selling in a small way at \$12.012.25, and Mess Beef at \$12.015, for country and city packed. Bacon is in good demand, bagged Hams selling at 100.130, for piant and fancy cured, a houlders at 6c, and Sides at 64.07c, cash and short time. Green Meats are held firmly, with small sales of Hams in salt at \$28.8% c, and 200 casks shoulders at 5c. Sides are held at 60.6% c. Lard is quietbols and tes are quoted at 9%.09% c, and kegs at 9%.00 colors at 50.00 colors at 50.00 colors at 50.00 colors and 12.014c for roll. Cheese is ecsree and in demand, at \$0.90c. Eggs are steady, ar14.015c for choice dairy do., and 12.014c for roll. Those is not much demand for Pig Irm, and only some 1,300 tons Anthracite found buyers at \$25 for No. 1, on time, \$22 cash; and \$41.022 for forge, also cash. Of manufactured the sales are large, and the hard of the work of the work of the sales are large, and the with small receipts and sales at \$3 5003,62% 💞 bbl. Corn LEAD is firm but inactive, with but little stock out of to hands of the manufacturers.

COPPER is dull, and Yellow Metal steady at 24c b, on time.

BARK is firm, and the receipts of Quercitron light, with further small sales of lst b o. 1 at \$32 \$7 ton. Tanner's Bark is selling at \$12.50 \$13 for Chestnut, and \$13 cord for Spanish Oak.

COAL comes forward slowly and m demand at former rates; orders are coming in more freely and the market is firm and quite active for the season.

UANDLES.—There is very little doing and no changa o note in Adamentine or Tallow. COTTON.—The market has been unsettled and dull COTTON.—The market has been unsettled and dull under the news from abroad, but there is more doing at the close. A few small lots only have been taken at 556. 55c, cash, for middling and good middling qualities; 151 bales of St. Domingo sold at 51c. COFFRE is scarce and held higher, with a small business doing at rather better prices, Bio selling at 21% at 23c and Laguayra at 23c 24c, cash and time, 500 bags of the formar, musty, sold at 912 cosch the former, musty, sold at 20 % 22c, cash.
FISH.—Mackerel are arriving less freely and the mar-FISH.—Mackerel are arriving less freely and the market is steady; store prices range at \$12 50@18 for "Is, \$8.25@5.50 for 2s, and \$52.6.\$\pm\$ blb for medium and large 3s. Pickled Herring are dull and neglected. Dry Cod sell as wanted at \$4 \$\pm\$ qtl.

FRUIT.—There is very little doing in foreign, and the stocks of all kinds are light, and holders firm. A cargo of Lemons has arrived. Domestic Green Fruit is plenty and dull; Peaches selling at 25@75c \$\pm\$ basket, and Apples at \$1.50 \$\pm\$ blb.

FREIGHTS are unsattled; and rather lower the FREIGHTS are unsettled, and rather lower; the going rates to Liverpool are 3894 for Flour; 13@14d, for Grein; 37@49s for weight. Nothing on the berth for Lendon. To the West Indies several vessels have been uon, reports to the official that, there is no cause for complaint.

The nuisance continuing, notwithstanding repeated complaints after this on the part of the innocent gas consumer, and as many unsatisfactory examinations on the part of it competent person. It is competent person and the competent person are competent person FEATHERS move off slowly at 39 m40c P ib.
GINSENG is scarce, and in request at fully former prices GUANO.—The market is inactive, and prices without by alteration. SEEDS are quiet, and a small business doing in the

way of sales.

HAY is firm, with more activity in the market, at 70 m HAY is firm, with more activity in the market, it is solved for Timothy.

HOPS are full, and selling slowly at 16 200 48. fb.

HEMP:—The market is excited by the news from sbreed, and prices are tending upwards, with but little doing in the way of sales.

LUMBER—There is a fair business doing in White and Yellow Pine Boards, and further sales of the latter are reported at \$16 \$\forall P\$ in Tyllow Sap

LEATHER—The market is less active, and a mode. LEATHER.—The market is less active, and a mode; rate business doing at about previous rates.

MULASSES is quiet, with a small brainess doing at. from 28 to 38c fer Cuba, on time.

NAVAL STORES are rather more active, Spirits Turpentine selling at \$2 35 502 40 \$\mathbb{P}\$ gallon; Rosin at \$14 \omega16\$ for common and No. 2, and Pitch at \$15 \omega16\$ \$\mathbb{P}\$. bbt. Of Tar there is no North Carolina here.

OILS.—Fish Oils are firmer and more active, with store seless at full prices. Lard Oil is also better, and selling at \$10 \omega50c, from store. Linsted mores off as wanted at about 50c. Coal Oil remains quica.

PLASTER.—There is very little offering, and soft is wanted at \$3 \mathbb{P}\$ ton.

FICE.—There is very little affering, and East India is firm at \$2 \omega 63 \mathbb{P}\$ bb. HICZ.—There is very little effering, and East India is firm at 6% 66% \$\pi\$ h.

SALT is unchanged, and no further arrivals or sales have come under our notice.

SEEDS come in slowly, and Cloverseed is salling in lots at \$4 75.55 \$p\$ burs, the latter for prime. Timothy is wented at \$1 87% \$\pi\$ 2.12% \$p\$ bush. Flaxeed is unsettled, and selling at \$1 59.01.90 \$p\$ bush.

EUGAR—Holders are firm and the market more active, with sales at \$3 \$\pi\$ 92% for Cuba and Porto Bicc, and \$90\$ for New Orleans, on time. The bulk of the sales were of the former description.

FURITS.—There is very little Brandy and Gin selling, and the market is firm. New England. Rum is

the second of the property of the second of