SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. sions. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. THE WAR.

The intense interest recently directed to the events upon the Potomac has almost caused the West to be forgotten. Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, and the Territories, all have had a share of the war, but excepting the Cincinnati and Munfordville ementes, not a thought seems to have been given to the wretched state of the more distant country. Hindman and Curtis are still coquetting in Arkansas, and the movements of both are wrapped in inexplicable mystery, though we have the utmost confidence in the eminent ability of General Curtis, who, before the war, and since, has done so much to benefit his country. General Grant is closely watching Price's ragged army from his camp at Memphis. In Missouri. useless and barbarous guerilla raids which have so long cursed their beautiful State continue. Recently, however, there seems to have been renewed vigor on the Federal side. Several of the roving bands of North Missouri have been attacked, defeated, and scattered, and one or two chieftains have voluntarily given up a life of plunder and rapine, and surrendered themselves to honest men. The martyred State of Kansas is, beyond all others, one of whose affairs we are ignorant. The telegraph and mails are ominously silent. It is to be trusted, however, that the exalted patriotism which has been her greatest beast, still remains unconquered. John Ross, from the Indian Territory, pays his court to the President. His tribe, or at least the majority of it, have resisted all the wiles of that prince of savages, Albert Pike and the Cherokee nation sets an example of great henor to these of a more eastern longitude who claim a higher civilization. The Arkansas poot's phalanx of savages seems still to be in embryo. The West at the present writing portends a greater field than the Potomac. The drama enacted on the banks of Antietam is closed. May Buell, and Grant, and Curtis, be equally successful with Mo-

The Loyal Governors in Council. The meeting of the loyal Governors at Altoona, in this State, has been made the subject of characteristic attack and misrepresentation in certain of the sensation papers, in New York and elsewhere. What these patriotic magistrates really did may be ascertained by reference to their address to President Lincoun yesterday morning. At a moment when the most industrious efforts are made to mislead, alarm, and divide our people, the expression of confidence in the President, on the part of the loyal Governors, and their determination to sustain him in all his efforts to save the Republic, especially in his Emancipation Proclamation to the Secoded States, will produce the best results. So far from meeting to dictate to the Federal Executive, their action has Republic are to be entrusted. Their triumph been directed to the noble purpose of strengthening his hands. And in the name of every loyal citizen, we honor and thank | the Democratic masses in 1860, by forcing them for their cheering words and patriotic suggestions.

But the most injurious and unpardonable of the fabrications in regard to this Congress of Governors, is the assertion, widely published and generally believed, that several of their number attempted to do injustice to Gen. McClellan, and even tried to deprive him of his command. The honored names of Governor SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, Goveinor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Governor YATES, of Illinois, are deliberately used as parties to this dark intrigue, and the New York Herald gloats over the despatch repeating this story with significant exultation—one journal in this city printing the same accusation, and another editorially endorsing it. We are now authorized to state that nothing against General McClellan was attempted at Altoons, at the meeting of the Governors, and that General Fremont's name was only indirectly mentioned. Governor Cuntin left Washingginia, have both directed us to say that the whole story is unfounded and untrue. The consultation of the magistrates of the loyal States was entirely harmonious, and their ad. good, and will go far to obliterate all strife among the true friends of the Republic.

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association. This most efficient organization for the relief of the wounded and sick soldiers of Pennsylvania, located in Washington, has rendered incalculable service during the last six months. We have a note from the efficient chairman of the Finance Committee of this society, D. L. EATON, Esq., in which he states that "about five thousand of the wounded from the buttles of South Mountain and Antiefam are already in Washington." A very large proportion of these are Pennsylvanians. Our own people have given without stint to the common cause, but as their generosity, like their loyalty, is inexhaustible, we trust they will respond to this last appeal of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association. Contributions addressed to D. L. EATON, Esq., Washington, D. C., .will be gratefully acknowledged.

General mcClellan. Between the men whose especial business it is to carp at General McCLELLAN and those who praise him only because they think he is distasteful to certain extreme interests, our victorious young General is having a "gay and happy" time of it. Those who are opposed to McClellan deny him great military qualifications in the face of his last wonderful battles, and those who favor him accept the criticisms of the other class as so many proofs that the Administration and its friends are his enemies. Plain facts show, however, that General McClellan has had in President LINCOLN a constant supporter and an earnest friend. It was this faith in McCLELLAN that induced the President to stand by him from the first; and it gives us great satisfaction to state that Governor Cuntin has been no less zealous and consistent in sustaining the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. General McCLELLAN, although a young man, is a wise man. Between the partisans who criticise and him for their own personal ends, he can readily discriminate. All of his interests are on the side of the authorities that have given him their confidence. They have been true to him, and he will be true to them. As yet, he has given ear neither to those who coldly criticise or falsely praise him. He has been singularly reticent and prudent. Great hopes and greater interests are centred in George B. McCLELLAN. The interests of his country and his own just ambition have heretofore inspired him to confide in the Government which has steadily, earnestly, and generously · strengthened and protected him. He could strike a fatal blow at an imperilled Republic if he were stimulated by the animosities of his foes, or seduced by the hollow praise of his doubtful friends. It there is any man alive who can afford to trust to his loyal countrymen, it is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The Accident at Harrisburg. There has come no sadder news to us, for triumph, and the cause of our country be commany a day, than the despatch which tells of the sudden and violent death, and horrid mutilation, of many brave fellows who had left their homes, with all the alacrity of disinterested latrictism, in response to the box in the loyal States can be perverted to Governor's call. The sickening details will be found in another column; here we only wish to mourn the gallant dead, and mourn tion will be put upon that verdict, either by with those who are so cruelly bereaved by this awful calamity. These brothers and neight the Old World. It will be regarded by both bors have fallen; many a hearth is made deso- as a declaration against the war, and in favor late in our city and State; but they have fallen of an immediate and dishonorable peace, and none the less truly in the country's cause be- it must end in the overthrow of this, the only cause the glory of a soldier's death was not free government in the world. drared around them, nor the wild sights and

sounds of the battle-field flushed their last breaths with the ardor of heroic daring. They have fallen in the discharge of duties no less incumbent on them as soldiers, and our tears for them are stayed by the proud recollection. We refrain from criticism or censure. All due investigation of the accident and its causes will be made by the proper parties. Our volunteers—the men who exchange all the sweet comforts and pleasures of home and of kindred for the hardships of camp and rude toil among strangers-must at least be and feel safe in the hands of the State that summons and uses their services.

Meanwhile let us cherish all honor for the dead, extend all comfort to the wounded, offor all the consolation we dare to the sorrowing bereaved.

THOSE who stand by the Government in the efforts of the Administration to preserve it have a double duty to perform. They are not only called upon to strengthen and to defend the Administration in all its measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war, but they must see that the friends of the common. cause are returned by the people to represent them in the next Congress of the United States. Not so, however, with the enemies of the Government and the war. Professedly loyal, they devote their whole time to partisanship. Mere opposition is always irresponsible. and therefore easy. To cavil at the Administration, to magnify the blunders of public servants, to misrepresent the objects of the war, to alarm the people with apparitions of a large debt and heavy taxation—these are cheap and convenient methods by which to aid and comfort the common enemy. The greater the responsibilities of the true men who stand by the Government in this hour, the more need for self-sacrificing patriotism on their part, and for sleepless vigilance in detecting and exposing the secret designs of the sympathizers with Secession.

Late Southern News. In our second edition of to-day we present our readers with highly-important Southern news, which we glean from Richmond newspapers of the 24th and 25th instant. They were furnished us by Lieut. DARLING, aid-decamp to Gen. Dix.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1862. The avowed object of the Breckinridge politicians throughout the free States is to take the management of the war from the hands of the present Administration, and to conduct it on their own account. This is their proclaimed platform. They allege that Mr. Lincoln and his friends are unfit for and nnequal to this mighty task. The key-note of this movement was attered by Horatio Seymour, of New York, at Albany, on the 10th of September, before what was called the Democratic State Convention, which placed that reckiess and shameless politician in nomina. tion for Governor. He stated that "the very character of the Republican organization makes it incapable of conducting the affairs of the Government." And you will observe, in looking over the political field, that the men selected to relieve the Administration in the management of the war are, with inconsiderable exceptions, men like Seymour, the same who sustained the measures which may be said to have prepared for and precipitated the war. It is to these men that the destinies of our great ould be the assured destruction of the Union When they found that they could not control them to support the nominees for President and Vice President of a minority not only of the Democratic National Convention, but of a minority of the people, they threatened and cowed the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, drove eleven States into secession, and maintained. North and South, an attitude of defiance to the popular will, as pronounced at the baliot-box in November of 1860, which was only quieted, so far as the free States were concerned, by the popular uprising that followed the fall of Fort Sumpter. Down to that hour their hearts and hands were against their country, and from that time to the present their loyalty has been a mere pretence, the polished vencer

that hides their own internal and unquench able corruption and treason. It is a historical fact that if the Administration of the Government has been weakened in this struggle for the preservation of the Republic, those who have one the most, if not everything, to weaken it are the very politicians who now clamor sgainst its alleged incapacity and incompetency—the very leaders who insist that they, and they alone, can conduct the war. How ton yesterday afternoon, but Governor Top, they propose to conduct it we may anticipate of Ohio, and Governor PIERPONT, of Vir- by weighing their present professions and practices. Undoubtedly their policy would be the reverse of that of Mr. Lincoln. Wholly identified with the Southern traitors now striking at the flag, and almost without exception committed by former associations dress to the President, and his response, prove and by recent secret correspondence to that it has been productive of the greatest these traitors, they would, of course, so conduct the war as to satisfy the Secessionists. If there was any "vigor" it would be exhibited in favor of the rebellion; if there was any statesmanship it would be to provide for a speedy and a shameless peace. Is it necessary that I should call your attention to the manner in which these ambitious leaders administered the Government under James Buchanan? I do not wonder that they are dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln's rule. I am not surprised that they should denounce his carnest and honest efforts to detect and punish the chief conspirators in this unholy revolt against a good Government. If he is permitted to go on, those who obstruct and misrepresent him will not be permitted to resume power. If he is not broken down, the rebellion will be broken down. Jefferson Davis is not more resolute in his opposition to the American Union than he is sincere in wishing success to the Breckinridge organization in the coming elections in the free States. Should he be able to point his followers to a Breckinridge majority in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, in October and November, he can proudly say that the people of these three Commonwealths have decided against Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and, by consequence, in favor of the Southern oligarchy. Is not this inference fair? Let those who doubt, read the Southern newspapers, the

Richmond Enquirer, the Grenada Appeal, and the Montgomery Advertiser, the organs respectively of Davis, Breckinridge, and Yancey, and they will find that nearly the same bitterness is indulged against Mr. Lincoln's Administration that fills the anti-war newspapers in the North and West. Mr. Vallandigham is canonized as a saint, and his speeches are published in extenso. The Hon. Ben Wood is called a patriot and hero, and your William B. Reeds, George M. Whartons, and William H. Wittes are commended for the firmness with which they stand by the doctrines they advocated in 1860, and for the courage with which they resist the energetic cfforts by President Lincoln to exterminate the enemies of the country. Let the management of the war be confided to the Breckinridge leaders of the free States-let them first underrate him, and those who laud and glorify capture the United States House of Repreauthorities, and the next step will be overtures from the Southern Confederacy for the recognition of their usurpation, and for an adjustment, which will leave the free States not alone degraded in the eyes of the world, but the prey to discontents that must end in separating them into insignificant provinces. Shall these efforts of the sympathizers with treason, the Breckinridge leaders, be crowned with success? This is the question that comes home to every patriotic heart. If we listen to their cries against the draft, to their falsehoods in regard to the national debt and to taxation, to their outrageous fabrications in reference to the objects of the Administration in the present war-if we are misled by their exaggerated idea that this is a contest for negro equality,

that negro labor is to be brought in to com.

pete with the free white labor of the North

and West-then undoubtedly their efforts will

mitted to their hands. The issue is thus

plainly stated, so that when the day of election

been opportunely admonished. If the ballot-

shall arrive no citizen may say that he has not

decree against the Administration in the

management of the war, no doubtful construc-

the traitors in the South, or our enemies in

OCCASIONAL,

above troops are to serve against the hostile Sioux of the Northwest. The Situation over the River. The rebels are still engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridge over the Bappahannock river, and occupy War-renton with a single regiment. This is the nearest point

to Washington at which they have a force of that size. even. The fact that they are rebuilding the above mentioned bridge looks as though they seriously propose to dispute with us the possession of the country between the Bappahannock and Potomac, including the upper val-

General Dana, Who, it will be remembered, was wounded in the great hattle at Charpsburg, and has been for the past two weeks the guest of the Hon. A. N. Zavely, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has so far recovered from his wound as to be able to join his family in Philadelphia. He expects to be able to return to the field in the course of thirty days.

Serenade to General Wadsworth: Brigadier General WAISWORTH is to be serenaded ere to morrow, in honor of his recent nomination by the Republican Union Convention of the State of New York as their candidate for the office of Governor. Governor Stanley of North Carolina. It is stated that Governor STANLBY will speedily return to North Carolina, and that if there have been any differences between him and the Government, a fact which is doubtful, they have been satisfactorily adjusted. Applications to be Appointed Surgeons, Applications to be appointed examining surgeons under the new law come in upon the Pension Bureau in

FROM NORFOLK. VA.

BEFORTED MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND

OUR TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARDS PETERSBURG

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26 .- Passengers from Norfolk and

Fortress Monroe report that an important army move-

ment has been progressing in that vicinity for some days

It is not thought probable that this Federal expedition

will push on to Newmarket unless reinforced, but several

foraging expeditions have been sent out and great quan-

titles of wheat and corn captured. A large number

contrabands have also been brought into our lines by

our pickete. S. A. B.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Meeting of Governors of the Loyal

States-Their Interview with the Presi-

dent-The Address of the Governors to

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The Governors of the follow-

ng named States arrived here this morning from Altoona.

nemely: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania,

Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan,

New Hampshire, and Indians—the last named State

Between 12 and 1 o'clock they had an interview of an

official character with the President, and presented an

First. A cordial personal and official respect for the

support and maintain his constitutional authority, and

the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the

Third. Pledging to him their aid in all measures cal-

culated to bring the war to an early termination, which

should be vigorously prosecuted to ultimate victory, un-

Fourth. Congratulating the President upon his emen-

cipation proclamation, believing that it will be produc-

tive of good as a measure of justice and sound policy, and

Fifth. Referring to the merits of the soldiers who

The Governors were courteously and kindly received,

It is accertained, from those who had the bost oppor-

tunities for knowing, that there was no proposition made

at the recent conference at Altoona, nor even, a sugges-

tion ventured, touching the removal of General McClel

lan : nor was any proposition offered or suggestion made

as to the promotion of Fremont to the head of the army,

The address to the President, as agreed to, was written

by Governor Andrew, at the suggestion of the other

Governors present. No counter proposition or amend-

n ent to the address was submitted. Governor Bradford,

of Maryland, alone, did not sign it, expressing a fear

that the President's proclamation might not prove as ad-

vanisgeous as the conference hoped, and regarding the

matter too doubtful to justify them in taking sides in its

There was no dispute nor improper warmth of debate

whatever. The conversation was of the most kind, po-

lite, and conciliatory character, and all present were ani-

maled by a cordial spirit of unity in the support of the

Government and the prosecution of the war-the object

of the conference being to express to the President their

as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men

and States more close, intimate, and firm. All, excepting

Governor Bradford, were heartily convinced of the wis-

dom of the proclamation, and were desirous of expressing

cruiting, organization, equipment, and transportation of

troops were discussed. The Governors freely compared

notes, and agreed upon various points in this connection.

which they agreed to submit to the President and Secre-

tors, out anything in writing, because they did not wish

to appear dictatorial, believing that friendly verbal ang-

gestions, in a polite and respectful interview, would give

them effect, so far as they might be regarded correct or be-

neficial. The care and removal of the sick and wounded

and the subject of furloughs, etc., attracted a great deal of

attention, the object being to produce reforms which all

felt to be needed, to the end of the happiness of families,

the welfare of soldiers, and the true efficiency of the

aimy; to carry out which reforms, should the Govern-

ent adopt them, the States will cheerfully co-operate.

It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so

regulated as to prevent future abuses. It was also agreed

called for shall, be filled) of not less than a hundred

thousand men, to be drilled and disciplined at home, and

to be called out in cases of sudden exigency, at such

points where they may be needed, and to be mustered for

he interview between the President and the Govern-

ors this afternoon continued for three hours. They all

represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying

haracter. While plainly intimating their confidence in

of their determination to support him in the discharge of

is duties, their recommendations partook of the nature

Some of the subjects, he said, had already received ex-

cutive consideration, but as others had now for the first

lime been presented, he requested that they be reduced

to writing, in order that they might meet with the atten-

The Governors having transacted their business with

the President, some of them left the city this afternoon

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 -There is not the slightest

oundation in fact for the rumors of certain Governors

endeavoring to impose upon the Convention at Alteona,

and upon the President, action in regard to any genera

in the field or elsewhere, or in regard to other details in

Important Order.

The War Department has issued the following order

respecting special provost marshals, and defining their

First. There will be a Provest Marshel General of

the War Department, whose headquarters will be Wash-

ington, and who will have the immediate supervision,

Second. There shall be appointed in each State one or

nore special provost marshals, as necessity may require,

who will report to and receive instructions and orders

from the Provost Marshal General of the War Depart-

Third It will be the duty of the special provost

marshal to arrest all deserters, whether regulars or vo-

innteers or militia, and send them to the nearest military

commander of military post where they can be cared

for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest,

upon the warrant of a judge advocate, all disleyal per-

sons subject to arrest under the orders of the War De-

partment; to inquire into and report treasonable prac-

tices, seize stolen or embezzied property of the Govern-

ment, detect spies of the enomy, and perform such other

duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War De-

pariment; and report all their proceedings promptly to

Fourth. To enable the special provost marshals to

discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized t

call on any available military force within their

respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of

citizens, constables, sheriffs, or police officers, so far as

may be necestary, under such regulations as may be

prescribed by the Provost Marshal General of the War

Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

will be paid on duplicate bills, certified to by the special

provost marshals, stating the time and nature of the ser-

Seventh. All appointments in this service will be sub-

Eighth All orders heretofore issued by the War De-

partment conferring authority upon other officers to act

as provet marshals, (except those who have received

special commissions from the War Department,) ar

From the Front.

Gen. McClellan still had his headquarters near Sharps

burg yesterday, when Sumner occupied Bolivar Heights,

Williams (late Banks' corps) the Maryland Heights,

and Burneide's artillery forded the river at Harper's

Ferry. The new pontoon bridge was doubtless finished

last night, and we believe Burnside's infantry crossed

upon it this forencon. Much of the rest of McClellan's

army was yesterday in the immediate vicinity of Wil-

liamsport. Our pickets occupy the country in Virginia

three miles out from Harper's Ferry, where they meet

these of the rebels. The latter are believed to have by

an inconsiderable force, mere picket guards, near that

point, and to be in force principally at Winchester. It

is evident to us that there will be a movement on Mc

Clellan's part so soon as his army is properly supplied by

the Quartermaster's Department, &c. Our troops are in

the best possible spirits, and eager again to get at the

rebels, who must be suffering dreadful torments under

the influence of the sharp cold nights of that region at

this season, upon their half-clothed-and-fed bodies.

Another week of such nights as they experienced there.

doubtless, last night, will compel them either to attack or

General Sigel.

In view of the fact that numerous of our German

frier de are complaining of the recent transfer of some or

General Figur's troops from his command, we have t

say that they cry before they are hurt; insomuch as his

force is doubtless now being increased very heavily. We

shall not be surprised in a very short time to find it fif-

teen or sixteen thousand stronger under current orders

For the Northwest.

Among the troops surrendered at Harper's Ferry was

Octonel MAULSBY's regiment. He was to leave Anna-

polis to day for Chicago, it being understood that the

move South, it strikes us.

for its increase.

Star of this evening has the following items

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General

By order of the Secretary of War.

ject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of

Fifth. The necessary expenses incurred in this service

the Provost Marshal General.

Marabal General.

ereby revoked.

twelve months unless scoper discharged.

ion which their importance demands.

the management of the war.

control, and management of the corps.

of friendly suggestions.

or their respective homes.

this conviction to the President.

sentiment and to offer their support to him in the future

or to the future disposal of that gentleman.

and their suggestions listened to with close attention.

less all the rebels shall roturn to their constitut

the President.

address, expressing-

duty and obedience.

have fought our battles.

President.

surport.

being represented by Col. Rose.

people of their respective States.

Special Despatch to The Press i

past. A division under command of an able figuting general marched off from Suffolk a day or two since in Gen. McClernand in Washington. the direction of Blackwater Biver Railroad Bridge, in the hope of meeting and capturing the repel vanguard. Gen. McCLERNAND and staff are here. Gen. McCLER supposed to be advancing upon Norfolk down the stage AND was formerly a Democratic politician of note, and warmly in favor of the President's proclamation The Blackwater bridge has been reached and no enemy Col. Maretzky Gone to Minnesota. found, but contrabands report that the news of our Col. MARKIZKY, who was surrendered and paroled movements had reached Petersburg, and a great move-Harper's Ferry, has left for the Northwest, to engage is ment of rebel troops was reported between Richmon

the Sionx war.

Views of the Cabinet on the President's Proclamation. The position of the members of the Cabinet on the President's emancination proclamation is now pretty well ascertained. Mr. Chase was the leader in urgins the emancipation policy; Mr. STANION and Mr. WELLES econded his views throughout, though with less warmth Mr. SHWARD and Mr. BUAIR were very decided again CALER B. SRITH Was somewhat less so, and Jude BATES perhaps stillfless. The majority, however, were against the proclamation. The President, as usual, acted n his own responsibility.

Arrived. A New Jersey regiment, 855 strong, under Colonel VAN HRUSEN, and 455 recruits for old regiments in the field, arrived here last night.

The Rebels at Winchester.

There seems to be no longer reason to doubt that the abels are strongly entrenched in their position at Win-Contradiction of the Altoona Misrepre sentation. The stories of the New York Herald about the recomnendations of the loyal Governors in opposition to Gen. McClellan, and support of Fremont, made at Altoons, are flaily contradicted by the Governors themselve They say that FREMONT'S name was not even mentioned

in the meeting. Commissioner of Pensions. The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following ditional appointments of surgeons under the late act of Congress which authorizes their appointment. Their luties are to examine and give certificates of disability n cases of application for pensions. They are: Dr. GRORGE McCoon, Pittsburg, Penna. Dr. A. J. CARPENTER, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. EDWARD IRVIN. Hollidaysburg, Pa.

readiness of physicians not bound by an oath or any official obligation to give applicants for pensions certifi cates of disability on insufficient grounds. Such carelessness on the part of physicians has resulted in enornous frauds being perpetrated since the establishme of the pension office. To illustrate the usefulness of these appointments it is only necessary to adduce a single example. A few days ago thirty-eight applications for pensions were made from a single locality, each one being accompanied by a regular physician's certificate of disability. One of the newly appointed surgeons was sent to investigate these cases

and two thirds of them proved not to be genuine cases

of disability. This, slone, sayes some two thousand

Arrival of Prisoners.

ollars annually to the Government.

The necessity for these appointments arose from the

A portion of Gen. Pork's officers, lately held as prison ers at Richmond, have arrived here. Among them are General Prinon and Captain Goulding of General Complaints of Misrepresentation about the Altoona Convention. Several Governors of the loval States who are in town

to night, are very bitter in their complaints of the infamous reports about the doings at their meeting at Altoona which have been circulated in various sensation news papers of Philadelphia and New York. Miscellaneous. The Marquis of HUNTINGTON, his brother in-law, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH, who are sons of the Duke of DE-VONSHIAR (the largest landholder in Englund), Colonel LESLIE, of the British Army, and JOHN ROSE, Esq., o Canada, who had been sojourning in Washington, for

some days past, left this morning for Harper's Ferry, to spend a few days with our army in that violnity. Major HENRY B. OLITZ, of the 12th Infantry United States Army, is assigned to duty at the West Point Mill-P. CHAMBLISS, of the 5th Cavalry, as Instructor of ca-The New Department does not desire that letters ad dressed to persons on board of any vessel in the mayy should be directed to the care of the Navy Department

as stated in yesterday's despatches. The larger portion of its own letters are sent through the regular mail chanwould only occasion delay and trouble. Orders for revenue stamps must cover remittances of treasury notes, or an original cortificate of a United deposit made for the purchase of stamps. Stamps will not be transmitted upon the receipt of checks or drafts It was near Sharpsburg, and not at Bull Run, that Surgeon General HAMMOND reports the burial of three

thousand rebel dead. So much of General Orders No. 125 as dismissed Sur seen Edward B. Dalton, S6th New York Volunteers, has been revoked by direction of the President. Dreadful Collision on the Cumberthe President's integrity and ability, and assuring him

> land Valley Railroad. Seven Militia Killed and Forty Wounded.

A NUMBER OF PHILADELPHIANS AMONG THEM LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HARRISBURG, Sept 26 .- This morning, about seven o'clock, a horrible railroad accident took place on the Oumberland Valley Bailroad, just beyond the bridge crossing the Suggestanna river, almost opposite the city. A troop train of some twenty freight cars, containing the 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, including the Corn Exchange Company and Revenue Guards of Philadelahia. was on the way to this city from Greencastle where they had been encamped for a few days

rain from Carliale, but, none coming, the train proceeded. The weather was very foggy, and it was with the utmost difficulty that objects could be descried along the track, but everything went on smoothly until within about a mile of the bridge, when the train came auddenly on an engine stationed on the track. The engineer of the troop train immediately reversed

his engine, but too late to prevent the collision, and the engines came together with terrific forcs. The car immediately behind the tender of the troop rain was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its ccupants either killed or wounded. The second car was driven into the first and completely destroyed, and a number of persons badly burt. The third car was thrown on top of the second, the wheels rushing through the top. The most horrifying portion of the scene were the cries of the wounded, some thirty in number, and the eight of

and surgeons sent for from Barrisburg. The whole cause of tee accident is carelessness on the part of the railroad officials. The following is a list of the killed and wounded : KILLED. Corporal T. Harmer, of Philadelphia. He was crushed between the cars, and his body could not be released till

he cars were thrown off. John McIntosh, Company F, Corn Exchange Yolun-- McPheters, Company F. Albert Warner, Reading.

Sergeant Benry Fleck, Reading. vice, after examination and approval by the Provos Angustus Heller, Reading. Sixth. The compensation of special provost marshals WOUNDED. wil: be —— dollars per month, and actual travelling ex-V. McCluskey, Philadelphia, slightly, in the leg. penses, and postage will be refunded on bills certified to under oath, and approved by the Provost Marshal Gene

leg, slightly.

Lieut Bouder, Philadelphia, slightly. Lient. Thompson, Philadelphia, slightly, - Stewart, Company F, Shadly. J. Howell Adams, Company F, Philadelphia. Lewis Hageman, Beading, leg crushed. Robert T. Graves, Philadelphia, badly. Alexander Warner, Beading, slightly. Charles J. Kennedy, Philadelphia, wounded in the head Thomas Dunn, Philadelphia, Corn Exchange, in the

Lewis Budolp, Reading; in the shoulder. Hampton Herris, a colored man from Jackson's army, had one arm and both legs badly crushed. He is not expected to recover. Nelson Bell, of Reading, had his left arm broken and right leg severely injured. Thomas K. Richards, of Reading, in the head slightly. rdon, of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange,

- Neurdorffer, of Reading, in the shoulder.

Herry Fix. of Essaing, arm broken.

Mark O'Neil, of Beading, slightly

Michael Smith, of Reading, severely wounded in the Daniel Sellers, of Reading, wounded in the head. esa broken. Jacob Hamilton, drummer, Reading, in the head and David Hoffmaster, Reading, left leg broken Wm. Schuyler, Reading, orm broken and head bruised. Thomas Carr, Philadelphia, slightly.

R. F. Scott, Philadelphia Revenue Guard, leg crushed John Eolomon, Philadelphia, alightly, both feet. Adam Dean, Reading, right arm broken. Bobert Aiken, Philadelphia, leg broken. Robert Easler, Philadelphia, head wounded and right John Matchett, Reading, both legs broken. James O'Neil, Beading, Slightly, in the head. Doniel Selders, Reading, badly wounded in the head

nd arms : since died. Jacob Croll, Reading, badly wounded in the head. Samuel Hamilton, Reading, head wounded badly. Robert Boyton, Philadelphia, legs and arms bruised. Thomas J. Robinson, Co. A, Corn Exchange, Philadel. obia, bruised and injured internally. Isaac Moore, Reading, head and face bruised: Corporal Hiltor, Reading, head and face badly bruised. William Keller, Reading, badly wounded. Sergeant Major Dusenbury, of the Gray Beserves, whe was detailed with eleven men from the regiment to collect stray equipments and property, has arrived in Harris-

The 20th Regin ent is composed of one company Gymnast Zouaves. Captain Smith; three companies Corn Exchange Guards, Captains Marshall, Hartranft, and James: two companies Revenue Guards, Captains Steele and Taylor; McDowell Guards, Capt. Sheble, and three companies from Berks county, Captains Harner, Geiger and Boss. Capt. Boss' company, which has suffered most severely, belonged to Reading. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ourg safe. They were not on the train to which the ac

The following despatch from Lieut. James Barrett, Jr., of Company D, Corn Exchange Guards, was received at the Corn Exchange rooms: HARRISBURG, Bopt. 26. To A. G. Callell, Esq , President of the Commiltee on the War, Cern Exchange Association. An appelling accident tock place, by the collision

of two trains, one mile above Harrisburg. Many are killed and wounded of our noble Corn Exchange Guard SECOND boys.

Osptain Marshall's leg was broken, and his first lieute-nant's (A. W. Thompson) leg was broken. Lieutenant Stephen F Souder is safe and sound. Company F, Captain Marshall, suffered most, they being in the forward oars.

Captain Harfrault's company, to which I am attached, are all safe except young Bay, son of Mr. Bay, of the firm of Bay & Gillilan, who had his foot slightly bruist d. The people of Harrisburg are turning out en masse to render every assistance in their power. Every doctor and aurgeon for miles around has been called into requisition. Amongst the killed is Corporal Frederick Harmer, son of Robert Harmer, hotel keeper at Groad and Chestinit streets. All who can be moved will arrive in Philadelphia to-night.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF WOUNDED. HABRISBURG; Sept. 26—Byening —Those of the woun ed that could possibly be removed were brought into Harrisburg and placed in the old factory, opposite the Capitol. The scene there is most heartrending Col. Wm. B. Thomas is unceasingly active in his atten ions to the wounded, and doing all he can for their comfort. The members of the different companies of the 20th Regiment are also rendering every assistance. A contraband who came into Hagerstown from Jack son's army was on the train. He was most horribly mu-The blame of this horrible affair is charged upon the anager of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and an in-

Further Particulars.

restigation will certainly be demanded. Corporal Scott. of the Revenue Guards, received racture of the right leg, and a compound fracture of the left. The physicians are of the opinion that amputation is necessary, but as yet, no operation has been per The following additional wounded have been reported Benry Goldy, Co. F, Corn Exchange Guard, bruised. Henry Powell, Co. F, Corn Exchange Guard, leg z John Sullivan, Co. F, Corn Exchange Guard, slightly bruised. Charles J. Eldridge, Co. F. Corn Exchange, bruised

John Holmes, Co. F. Corn Exchange Guards, slightly ir jured. Richard W. Helm, Co. F, Corn Exchange, left le Wm. Hebrew, Co. F, Corn Exchange, ankle broken. John Sharen, Reading, badly wounded in the head and on the hand and arm. HARRISENED Sent 26, 11 o'clock P M .- The condition of Corporal E. F. Scott, of the 24 Revenue Guards,

Jacob Crow, Co. F, Coan Exchange badly bruised.

of Philadelphia, is easier this evening, and the surgeon in charge has hopes that amputation will not be neces sary. The other wounded are doing well, and receiving every attention from the citizens. Captain Marshall, Corporal Scott, and many others were taken to private residences, where the proper care will be given them. STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE: TUESDAY NEXT .-

Thomas & Sons' fifth fall sale, comprising a large amount of property, by order of assignees, executors, and others. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues, issued to-day.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26 .- A special despatch, dated near

Sharpsburg on the 24th, says: Our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and, since the rebels were driven over the Poto nac at this point, have kept them awake by reconnoissance and dashes across the river.
Colonel Warren, commanding the brigade at this point, sent over a company of the 5th New York, who brought back a fine brass piece. The rebel pickets fel back as our men advanced, and a drummer of the 5th Regiment, whom Colonel Warren had sent over as a punishment for nervousness under fire on a previous cosion, brought the gun over. An attempt was als made to bring off a caisson, but the rebels railied and took it off.

A regiment was drawn up on the canal bank during the affair, and shots were exchanged, but without serious results. One man, Sergeant Crowley, of the 5th, was wounded in the leg. Yesterday afternoon the 62d Pennsylvania Regiment Colonel Switzer, with a section of the let New York Artillery, attached to Griffin's brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's ford, below Shepherdstown, and brought over

our hundred rifles, most of which are marked " London 1862," and one fine 12 pound rifled brass piece, of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly, and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back as our men adwenced without registance and not even a shot was axchanged. These little affairs have an excellent effect upon the men, and their cheering, as It appears to be well ascertained that the bulklof the rebel army still remains along the other branch of the force, and the smoke of their camp fires can be seen or posite all the fords. As it is a part of rebel factics to show most activity where they have the least force. If must be difficult to feed an army, as large as that of the rebels at a point so far from railroad communication.

fallen back as far as Winchester. Three or four hundred wounded prisoners left here by the releis, were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. The flag was also used to naree to a suspension of picket firing, and the pickets now walk along the opposite banks of the river without The Position of the Armies on the Potomac—The Danger of Disbanding the

State Militia. HARRISBURG, Sept. 26 -An onward Movement will. no doubt, be made by General McClellan as soon as his The general opinion here is that the militia, who have been gent by Governor Cuttin to defend the border, skould not have been di banded, but kept in reserve until such a movement is made. If Gen. McClellan is defeated in his attempt to cross the Potomac, and should fall back again toward this State, the militia would un doubtedly be of great service. The rebels are certainly aware of the fact that the mi litis have now been sent home, and this fact will no doubt give them encouragement to attempt another raid into

numbers, to our own. The militia should certainly have THE ARMY IN MARYLAND.

Maryland, in which they may, perhaps, be successful

as their army is, in all probability, equal, if not larger in

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The American contains a de spatch from Sharpsburg, which says: "It has been semi-efficially stated that our loss on that ventfor Wednesday was 9,270 killed, wounded, and miss ing, and that the loss of the enemy, judging from the appearance of the battle-field, and the number of their dead not buried, must have exceeded 15,000. "I have reason to believe the rebel army is in larg

force only a few miles from Williamsport, on the other side of the river. There is but little doubt in the minds f the reople in this vicinity that another terrible battle s soon to be fought. At any rate, the campaign is no ended, and upon the issue of the next contest the speed termination or prolonged existence of this war depends

Interesting from Fortress Monroe. Arrival of Released Federal Officers. FORTERSS MONROR. Sept. 25 .- The flar-of-truce hea Metamora arrived here this morning from Aiken's Land.

ing, bringing down about 160 passengers, among whom are ninety-four officers. The names of the officers, as far as could be obtained, are as follows. They wer mostly connected with General Pope's army : Brigadier General Henry Prince. Colonel George D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut. Major E. W. Cook, 28th New York. Captain G. B. Haistead, General Anger's staff. Captain Wm. D. Wilkins, General Williams' st Captain H. Eisenberry, 46th Pennsylvania. Captain P. Griffith, 46th Pennsylvania. Captain J. H. Vanderman, 66th Ohio Captain J. H. Etewart 1st Maryland Cavalry

Captain George Thistleton, 1st Maryland Cavalry Captain John Hanouck, 1st Maryland Cavalry. Cantain Charles Russell. 26 Massachusetts Lieut. W. W. Kenyon, 28th New York, Lieut. W. M. Green, 102d New York, Lieut. S. H. Walker, 3d Marylandr, Lieut. H. Egbort, 12th United States Infantry Ident. J. Long, 28th New York. Lieut. J. D. Beardsley, 10th Maine. Lieut. N. P. Whitney, 5th Connectiont. Lieut. C. Snyder, 8th United States Infants. Lient J D Woods, 28th New York. Lieut Otis Fisher, 8th United States Infantry Lieut, J. D. Ames 28th New York. Lient C. Doye, 5th Connecticut. Capt. Barker, 2d Delaware. Capt. Barker, 30 Delaware.
Capt. Barkel, 30 Delaware.
Capt. Wm. W. Bush, 28th New York.
Liett. Deems, 22 Wisconsin.
Liett. Stewart, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
Liett. Bobbins, 1st New Jersey Cavalry. Jol. Wm. Y. Leonard, Purnell Legion.

Col. wm. I. Leonard, Paraell Legion. Lieut, J. F. Bennecker, Purnell Legion. Lieut, Wm. H. Hogarth, Purnell Legion. Lieut, A. J. Brooks, Purnell Legion. Lieut, T. B. Winslow, Penneylyania Bucktails Lieut, T. B. Macore, Harris Light Cayalry. W. C. Capron, let Rhode Island Cavairy. J. N. Golding, General Pope's Staff. F. W. Dunham, 88th Pennsylvania. Capt. L. E. Smith, 2d Virginia, Licut. A. D. Vandover, 3d Delaware. Licut. W. J. Blach, 2d Virginia. Capt. Z. Baird, General Milroy's Staff. Adjt. Downing, 97th New York. Adit D. P. Haviland, 12th Massachusetts.

Aug. D. F. Haviland, 12th Massachusetts.
Lieut. Francis Ferris, Harris Cavalry.
Among the passengers are the two Misses Kirvy, of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Oallaban and two children, Washington; Miss Ridgely, Baltimore; Mrs. Sidney Beresford, York county, Va.; and Mrs. Mary Simpson, going to Religious.

From Harrisburg. HARRISAURG, Sept 26.—B. [H. Lamborn, civil engineer of the Pennsylvania Ballroad Company, has been appointed aide de camp to Gen. Reynolds, with the rank of capiain, and has gone to join the Army of the Po-

The call lately made by Surgeon General Smith, for stores to be used in relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, has brought to this point, as well as to Obsmbersburg and Hagerstown, so abundant a supply of everything required, that our patriotic people are requested by Generals Hale and Smith to cease sending any more forward for the present. Due notice will be given when more is required.

Arrival of the Ariel-\$887,000 in Gold. New York, Sept. 26.—The steamer Ariel has arrived, with \$877,000 in treasure from California.

The news-from the Isthmus is not important. monera has seized all the church property, banish Mosquera has selved all the church property, unlined the priests, and sent the nurs out of the country. The priests managed to carry off all their valuables.

Osuma and Cabre have, doubtless, escaped to St. Thomas on an English steamer. This will prolong the war, as will the recent freaty between Ecuador and Asboleda, as the former will probably assist the late govern-Repomination of Hon Roscoe Conkling.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 26—Hon. Boscoe Conkling was to day renominated for Congress unanimously and by accimation by the Republican Convention for this district. Arrival of the Steamer Ariel, from Aspin-WRII.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26:—The steamer Ariel, from Aspin-wall, arrived at 12 80 this afternoon.

Saturday, Sept. 27-4 o'clock A. M. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH From General Lee's Army Great Federal Victory at Iuka.

FEDERAL ADVANCE INTO VIRGINIA. NEWS FROM SUFFOLK.

Robel Congress and Virginia Legislature

RICHMOND EDITORIALS AND LOCAL

By the arrival of the Southern mull this morning, we are placed in possession of the Bichmond Dispatch of the 24th and 25th instant, through the politeness of Lieut. Darling, A. D. C. to Gen. Dix. from which paper we make the following extracts in advance of all other journals in From Gen. Lee's Army-Another Victory on Saturday.

The news received yesterday fully satisfies us that the army under Gen. Lee re crossed the Potomac on Friday last, and is now on the seuth bank of the river. The relast, and is now on the south pank of the river. The re-ports heretofore received, and which we were inclined to credit, that only a portion of the army had recreased, prove to have been not well founded. From gentlemen who arrived last evening from the immediate presence of the army, we are assured that the whole column crossed, and the crossing was effected without the slightest attempt of the enemy to obstruct our passage.

Of the desperate and bloody battle of Wodnesday, in
the vicinity of Sharpsburg, we have very few additional
perticulars. How. A. R. Boteler, who participated in
the fightes an aid of General Jackson, arrived here last
night. Ho represents the engagement as resulting decidedly in our favor, and the victory obtained by our
forces, if not completion least great and/satisfactory.
He left the army on Friday, after the larger portion of
it had crossed the river. He speaks in the most hopeful
and cheering manner of the operations of our forces in
Maryland and the Lower Valley, and entertains the
bellef that the enemy will not make any serious attempt
at invasion for some time to come Our troops were crossing was effected without the slightest atat invasion for some time to come. Our troops were buoyant in spirits, and ready and eager to meet the for

The Battle of Saturday. An official despatch, dated Staunton, September 23d, was received early in the day yesterday, communicating the intelligence of another fight and another decided and brilliant victory on Saturday. This despatch was received by Gen. G. W. Smith, and was read in the House of Representatives rentriday morning. The following is f Representatives yesterday morning. The following i a copy of the despatch :
GENERAL: A despatch has just been received from "General." A despatch has just been received from Winchester, dated 21st. The enemy crossed 10 000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed. Their loss very heavy; curs slight. Quite a number of arms taken. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland.

"H. B. DAVIDSON,
"Ool. P. A. O. S."

During the day, nothing later was received with roference to this engagement, except that passengers who came by the Central train stated that it was reported at Stamton that our victory was complete, and the enemy

came by the Central train stated that it was reported at Staunton that our victory was complete, and the enemy were terribly slaughtered. The same reports also represented that we had captured some four or five thousand of the enemy. The Yankee force engaged in this fight crossed the Potomac at Boteler's Mill one mile below Shepherdstown, and the fight must therefore have occurred in the immediate vicinity of that town.

The statement that General Jackson with his corps re crossed into Maryland, after the battle of Saturday, is hardly probable, unless there was a concerted plan for a similar move of our whole force. It may be that Maryland will again be invested at an early day, and that

a simpar move of our whole lotte. It may be that an ryland will again, be inveded at an early day, and that Gen. Jackson's column is the advance guard of a second invesion. But in the absence of facts it is idle to specu-late upon what our future movements will be. The Federals at Leesburg. The Lynchburg Virginian states that a force of about ,200 Yankee cavalry made a dash into Leesburg of Vednesday last. The Confederate infantry (a smal

force) fired a few rounds, when the Yankees wheeled about and retired to await the arrival of their artillery. The artiflery arrived, they commenced shelling the town, injuring nineteen houses, and wounding a lady name! Meanwhile our forces had fallen back on the road to Minchester, thus drawing the enemy after them. Our cavalry pursued, fired upon them, killing two and wounding nine Yankees. The latter returned to the town, where they stayed about two hours, and left in great haste, without paroling any of the sick that were in the hospital. The enemy departed in the direction of Drainsville, when our forces occupied the town, and hold It still.

In the Senate yesterday, on a call of the Standing Committee, Br. Armstrong, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said the committee met, but in consequence of the appeal from the decision of the chair, as to the character of the present session, they had concluded that they had no authority to act until the ap-

The Chair gave an opinion to the contrary, maintaining that the standing committees appointed at the last session had full power to act pending the appeal. Mr. Thompson submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Confederate Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transferring our State troops to the Confederate Government. Agreed to.
Mr. Dickincon offered a resolution that the Committee
of Courts of Justice inquire into the expediency of
authorizing a joint executor (when his county executor is absent in the military service) to execute deeds and to perform such other acts as the joint executors are authorized to do; provided that the assent of the County or Circuit Court having jurisdiction be first obtained such other acts as the joint executors ar Agreed to:

A bill to redress loyal citizens injured by the exercise of neurped power, was called up and ordered to its third reading. A motion for its final passage being objected to, it was laid over for a day. Mr. Thompson from the Committee on Procuring au Adequate Supply of Salt, reported a bill to provide for the production, distribution, and sale of ealt in this Commonwealth. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. On motion, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.
On reassembling, Mr. Brannan introduced a bill providing indemnity for loyal citizens out of the propert of disloyal citizens. Ordered to a second reading. On motion, the Senate adjourned.
In the House, Thomas B. Bigger, the newly elected member from the city of Bichmond, appeared and qualified as a delegate from said city.

The Senate's joint resolution in relation to the character of the present session of the Legislature, referring the ubject to a joint committee, was agreed to.

subject to a joint committee, was agreed to.

A bill was passed increasing jailors' compensation for the support of prisoners.

Mr. Berbour, from the Committee on an Adequate Supply of Salt, reported a bill to provide for the purchase and distribution of the same. The bill provides that by and with the advice and consent of an advisory committee, to be composed of members of both Houses, the Governor may adont any measures which may seem necessary and proper for the obtaining and distribution of salt in the various countries and towns of this Comof salt in the various counties and towns of this Com monwealth; that he may seize, hold, and possess any personal or real property, any boilers, manufacturing implements, acc., of any person or corporation of this respecting contracts with the cluster aforesaid, always respecting contracts with the Confederate Government, or any other State; that he may control the operations of any railroad in the transportation of supplies of salt; that he may regulate the price and the distribution of the same, and that any person who shall violate the said re-

gulation; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished in the penalty of a fine not more nor less than — dollars. The bill we laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and the House went into secret session. From Suffolk. Advices from Suffolk as late as Saturday last state that he enemy have again been heavily reinforced, and seem to be in constant dread of an attack from the Confede ates. It is stated that they have moved a force of 1,500 to Chinckatuck, and size occupy Barbour's Cross Boads, in Isla of Wight, with a small force. They have attered the gauge of the Norfolk and Petersburg Bailroad, and

have been running a train to Windsor, the first station this side of Suffolk. Gunboats Leaving Alexandria. It is stated by a gentleman from Alexandrialast week that the Yankee fleet that had been anohored in the Po-tomac, in front of the city, had been ordered off. The Yederals have burned all their disabled wagons there nd were removing all their stores to Washington.

Progress of the Yellow Fever at Wilmington. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, of Monday, says Seven new cases of yellow fever have been reporte since our last. The fever must be very malignant in it haraster, for we hear of no recoveries. One of the re-ent cases is a colored woman. The first we have ye Fight between Price and Rosecrans. Icka; Miss, via Modille, Stok. 22—The right wing of the enemy, under General Resecrans, eight thousand strong, were found advancing about 4 o'clock yesterday atternoon, on the sacinto road, driving in our General Price immediately ordered Genera to move with his own and Martin's brigade againd went himself upon the field, accompanied and went himself upon the near accompanied by Gene-ral Little. They met them advancing in line of battle atout a mile north of the town. Our line was imme-diately formed, and the battle opened. Discovering that the enemy were in force, General Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's divison.

They came forward at double once, but did not reach They came forward at double-quick, but did not reach nosition more than six hundred yards, with the loss over fifty prisoners and nine pieces of artillery. Dark over may prevented further pursuit, and Little's division bi-vonacked on the field.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will reach two-hundred and fifty. Gen Little was killed.

Cols. Whitfield, Gilmore, and Maberry were wounded.

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, Gen. Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and the army left luka between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, bringing off the captured atores. The attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard was repulsed with severe loss to them. Our loss was only see man. The 3d Louisiana, Wnitfield's Legion, and 3d Texes Cavalry, behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were the greatest sufferers in the fight Friday. Their colorels were all wounded.

The following are the latest editorials received. They

The Army. The public is still in a fog with regard to the army porhaps before this issue shall go to press we shall have semething more definite. In the meantime, it seems the clearly established that only a division or two have been withdrawn from the other side of the Potomao, for the purpose of resisting a contemplated movement l Burnside uron our communications at Harper's Ferry. the purpose of resisting a contemplated movement by Burnside upon our communications at Harper's Ferry.

The most creditle account we have been able to collect represents General Loe as having thoroughly repulsed McCiellan on the 17th, as having pursued him on the 18th, and having defeated him again on the 19th, (Fiday). This account receives confirmation from McCiellan's bulletins, claiming a great victory. His victories slways result in "a change of bass."

It is alrange that our community should have been so much excited by the lying reports of the Yankee papers, and the lying bulletins of McCiellan. They had experienced enough of both while McCiellan was below Richmend. Not a skirmish occurred between a dozen men that he did not telegraph a great victory, let the result be what it might. When skulting under the cover of his guidoats, whence he stole off with not a third of his original army, he claimed to have been victorious in every one of the battles that had reduced him to that pithful condition. Our people seem to have forgotten all this, and to have taken his telegrams of last week for undoubted and undisputed gospol. In New York they shut their eyes to the capture of a whole Yankee army—11,000 strong—the largest capof a whole Yankee army-11,000 strong-the largest cap of a whole I ahare all this country; and went mad over a reported victory of McClellan, which, had it ever occurred, would have been but a miserably poor co appearance. tion for the loss they had sustained. They burnt more tar barrels on the occasion than have been burnt in the entire Confederacy for our whole series of unrivalled victories. Shops were shut up generally, and the whole population furned out in a solid mass. What would they population turned out in a some mass, victory as that of Congress and the Army.

We again take occasion to implore the Congress of the languages. States to pass a law for the recruiting of our Confederate States to page a law to the centuring of our army. They have been here now six weeks, and have literally done nothing but talk. The very spirit of the miserable old." Logociacy," from which we have separated seems to animate thom. The House has passed one conscription bill, and the Senate has passed another, and the provisions of the two are so discordant that it would take NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamer Ariel, from Aspin-wall, arrived at 12 SO this afternoon.

The U.S. Gunboat Connecticut at New York.

New York.

New York. Sept. 56.—The U.S. gunboat Connecticut has been signalled below.

Provisions of the two are so discordant that it would take the most acute lawyer in the Confederacy to reconcile them. They seem utterly incapable of comprehending the spirit of the age. While everybody outside is painfully anxious for the safety of the country and the cause, they seem to be intent on nothing that recurring their own popularity at home. We hope they are better than they appear to be;

but to an ounder they seem to think it quite as great a misfortune to loss a vete as to loss a country. I Have these men forgotten the experience of last ses-sion? Have they forgotten the disgraceful hurry with which, after utterly neglecting the public safety for months, they fled from Bichmond upon the first alarm of McClellan's epproach? Do they wish to repeat that diegraceful exhibition? Will not one suffice? If they are not satisfied, we tell them they are taking the best his stans to bring on the necessity of another stam pede. If they will not recruit the army, and that shortly, there is nothing more certain than another armed inva-

was there ever such criminal folly as that in which the Congress of the Confederate States is at present indulging? Last year, while they were talking and wasting time, the enemy raised, arreed, and disciplined a force of 700,000 men. We all recollect the terrible consequences. Now the entmy is doing the very same thing. Yet they appear to have forgotten all about the last session, including that stampede.

Our armies want recruits. They have fought most valiantly and most successfully; but their losses have been heavy. They must be recruited, if we expect them to continue their victorious career. Yet, as long as the

... As we Expected. The Yankees are about to send their army captured at Harper's Ferry, against the Indians. Has the Government no means of retaliating for such a breach of

Richmond Local News

lying for several days past at Aiken's Landing, on the James liver, awalting the arrival of paroled Yankee prisoners from this city. It leaked out yesterday that the mission of those in charge of the boat was specially to convey away Pope's officers, who, under the terms of the President's proclamation, have been held in strict onfinement since their capture. connement since their capture.

It was also rumored that the Lincoln Government had
made a demand on the constituted authorities of the Confederacy for the surrender of the parties as prisoners of war. This was mere rumor, however. If any such thing as a demand was made for them, it was no doubt thing as a demand was made for them, it was no doubt accompanied by concessions, and a not a disavowal of Pope's infamous proclamation as lifted his less gullty companions and tools out of the difficulty in which they found themselves involved by his action. It was determined yesterday that Pope's officers should be sent

turely considered.

There are ninery-six of Pope's officers in custody here, among whom are Brigadier General Henry Prince, U. S. A.; Col. Geo. D. Chapman, 5th Coun.: Col. Wm. C. Leonard, Purnell Legion, Md; Majors Wm. E. Cook, 28th New York, and W. S. Atwood, 1st Michigau. Also, about twenty-six captains, a large number of lieutenants, ann a sprinkling of adjutants and aids de-camp

In looking over the parole list, we find that some of these officers are set down as gentlemen, manufacturers, soldiers, farmers, lawyers, mechanics, beer makers, doors, clerks, ertiess, steamboatmen, boller-makers, lambermen, coach painters, builders, &c. Prince, the ringbermen, coach painters, builders, &c. Prince, the ring-leader of the gang, is set down as a "soldier" They are expected to start away at 7 o'clock this morning. With them will be sent a number of citizens of ington, captured in the late battle of Manassa hundred and fifty Yankees will probably start.

THE LATEST FROM LOUISVILLE.

MOVEMENTS OF BRAGG'S ARMY Reported Evacuation of Lexington. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26 -The story of Brig. Gen. Du-

ont being under arrest for falling back without orders, untrue, nor has he been arrested; but, on the contrary, e has been assigned to the command of a division. Captain Morris, of the Clinton county Home Guards, attacked Champ. Ferguson's guerilla band, a few days nce, killing Ferguson and fifteen others. Bragg's pickets are at Middletown, 12 miles from here. It is stated that they withdrew on the approach of Bragg's main body of troops is reported to be moving towards Springfield. Advices from Frankfort state that there are no rebel

ere, except a few sick ones, and those in Lexington are supposed to be evacuating. Midnight -Louisville is quiet, but the streets have een blocked up all day with Buell's forces passing through to the camp grounds in the vicinity. The hotels and boarding houses are crammed to overof life, in consequence of the producers and market men being kept back by the rigid system of passes. Business has become quite active, but no liquor is alowed to be sold. The refugees are rapidly returning, having recovered

FROM ALEXANDRIA. Reconnoissance to Bristow Station—Re-

from their siarm.

ports from Culpeper-Impressment in Virginia. ALEXANDRIA Shortly after arriving there, a train of cars was seen ap proaching from the other side, but which, on becoming ware of their danger, started back and disappeared Eight rebel soldiers were found at Bristow, who had been stationed there to gnard and assist in loading the lebris found among the ruins of the trains destroyed at prigoners. Sixteen freight cars were also found un nipred at Manassas, with about half a car load of amoun nition, which had been piled on the ground and covered ther troops were discovered in the vicinity.

with canvas. The rebels, it seems, got the idea started by some Union prisoners that this was an infernal ma-chine, and so refused to approach it. It was loaded, and with the cars, all brought down to Alexandria. N It was ascertained, from good authority, that train were running regularly night and day to Culpaper, vagous from that place, by way of Sperryville and Front Royal, to Winchester. The Rapidan bridge has been repuilt, and the bridge over the Rappahannock was to be eletely destroyed, have been run off from the stations hove Bristow, and are now being used by the rehels. sached from Winchester to Brentsville, a point some eix niles south of Manassas. Ti is was to prevent resizen ow being enforced in Virginia. Very many, however

our lines, leaving their families and domestic effects be-FROM PORT ROYAL AND THE GULF IMPORTANT NAVAL EXPEDITIONS

have succeeded in eluding these pickets and reaching

Daring Exploit of the Gunboat Winona UNION FEELING IN TEXAS. Escape of Colonel Jack Hamilton. New York, Sept. 26 .- The United States gunboat Con

necticut arrived at this port this afternoon from the Gaif of Mexico via Port Boyal. Lientenant Walker, of the gunboat Winons, is among the passengers, together with twenty-five officers and two hundred and three seamen. invalids and discharged, six prisoners and seven refugees The general health of our squadrons in the Gulf is Naval expeditions are being fitted out at Pensacola and

Port Royal. The public will probably hear of an important achievement by the former in a week or two. On the 13th inst., the U. S. gunboat Winona, Lieuten ant Commanding Thornton, ran under the fire of Fort Morgan, below Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer which was lying inside, driving off her crew and damaging her greatly by the explosion of an eleven-inch shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire on the Winona, but she escaped unburt. The Connecticut captured the English schooner Ba bler, laden with cotton, which had escaped the blockade at Sabine Pass. Instructions were found aboard of her to sell her cargo at Havana, purchase powder, medicines, and army shoes, and return by the Sabino Pass. Col. Jack Hamilton, formerly a member of Congress from Texas, had succeeded in making his escape from that State and arriving at the Southwest Pass. He had been secreted in the mountains twenty one days, and was accompanied by six friends. He represents that there exists a strong Union feeling in the western part of the

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

New York, Sept 26 .- A despatch from Lonisville announces the seizure by the rebels of Suit's salt distillery ounlding Most of the stock, however, had previously een removed to the city. The distillery is but thirty

State of Texas.

iles from Louisville. From New Orleans, Havana, and Mexico THE STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, AT NEW YORK. New York, Sept. 26.—The steamer Philadelphia, from lew Orleans via Hayana, arrived at this port to-night. New Orleans via Havana, arrived at this port to-night.

The Philadelphia left New Orleans on the 15th. All
was quiet there, and the city continued healthy.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The steamship Philadelphia, from
New Orleans for New York, has stopped here to coal, in
preference to going to Key West, fearing sickness there,
but there is little or no fever now at that place.

By the steamer Mexico, which left Vera Cruz on the
11th, we learn that Admiral Jaurrein arrived in the fronclad friests Noronandi at Sacrificle on the 4th. clad frigate Norquandi at Sacrificio on the 4th
The vomito is making creadful havos at Vera Orus,
and the French vessels are suffering severcly. Many
physicians have died, and only two are left in the whole Commander Boze is to start soon for France, and Daptain Durand de St. Armaud has relieved him.
General Ferry was expected to arrive on the 20th.
Great anxiety was felt for a French convoy with roops at Orizaba, which had not arrived, though far days overdue. The authorities at Yera Uruz gave out that it was stuck in the mud, and that a river had swol-

guerillas have captured her, as it is known that they were acquainted of her departure and the amount of the specie It was currently reported that the French were about o Stroke Sainga.

The steamer San Juan arrived here on the 8th.

The steamer British Queen is expected to arrive here o night or to morrow morning.
There is no yellow fever of consequence here, and the ains are abating

len to such an extent as not to be fordable. It is pre-

The 23d New Jersey Regiment. BURLINGTON, Sept. 26.—The 23d Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, raised in Burlington county, and commanded by Colonel Cox, left, Camp Cadwalader, at Beverly, this morning, in steamers for Washington, via Philadelphia. The regiment is one Thousand strong, and

The Ninth Pennsylvania Militia. CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 25 -The officers of the Whiledelphia Home Unard, now the Ninth Pennsylvania Mili-tia, are: Colonel, John Newkumet; lieut col., Wm. W. Binder; mejor. Leonard Myers; adituant, Oharles T. Yerkes, Jr.; aurgeon, H. St. Clair Ash; quartermaster, Oharles Thompson Jones; sergeant major, Anthon Riley; quartermaster sergeant, Walter B. Mitchell. The Governors' Convention.

Indianarolis, Sept. 28.—Governor Morton has no been at Altoona, as stated in yesterday's despatches. He returned from Louisville resterday afternoon, where he has been since the threatened danger to Louisville. PRILADELPHIA, Sopt. 26, 1892. To the Edilor of The Press:
Sin: In your issue of yesterday, following an ac ou

Siz: In your issue of yesterday, following an ac ount of the proceedings at the rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, you published a lotter from Lieut Vol. Gwyn, of the Corn Exchange Regiment, giving a history of the unfortunate sfiair before Sheperdstown. I was present when this letter was read aloud, and in it Colonel Gwyn stated that "Captain Henry O'Neill, of company A, was wounded while gallantly cheering on his men." This does not appear in your published oopy, nor has Captain O'Neill's name been mentioned in any of the lists published since the first one received in New York, and published in the Herald. His wound being, happily, a slight one, accounts for this.

Captain O'Neill was one of the brave men who responded so nobly to Col. Provosty scall for fifty men, to exponded so nobly to Col. Provost's call for fifty men, to capture a rebel battery that was playing on his regiment, and acted as a private under Captain Ricketts in that gallant action.

THE NAVAL COMMISSION.—The Na. val Commission appointed to select a suitable site for a navy yard are still sojourning in Philadelphia, and pur. navy yard me come containing their labors with the utmost zeal and carnestness suing their labors with the utmost zone and carnestness. They have, after making a thorough personal examination of the ground round about League Island, turned their attention to other matters, which only scientist their attentions to other matters. their attention to other matters, which only scientiar and ingenious minds could suggest. They have addressed a series of questions to the committee appointed by the Board of Trade on the subject, as to the advantages of the site in respect to the easy transportation of material which ready means it can be obtained the price of for navel architecture, the price of timber and with gravel for filling, the value of bricks, and in what gravel for filling, the value of bricks, and in what quantity they can be obtained, &c., &c. The answer to all those questions will show, by undispoted testimony, the superior advantages of Philadelphia. It can in this city who yearly export to the West Indies, as in this city who yearly export to the West Indies, as even to the forests of Maine, large quantities of imbar annually, showing that the abundance and chapmess of the article here make it a consideration for the lumber consumers of Iumber-growing districts to become burchaster of the lumber of spar timber; now our exports of the variety are not to consumers of Philadelphia. From 1841 to 1847 our city was an importer of spar timber; now our exports of the article are not the considerable. So with leaves of the considerable. So with leaves of the strick considerable. was an importer of spar timber; now our exports of the article are quite considerable. So with long planting and ship knees. Our lumber reaches the market in larger, which are floated down the Susquehanna at through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. This timber is of a firm and solid texture.

avorable to Learne Island. ARRIVAL OF MORE WOUNDED COL DTERS.—A second instalment of wounded soldiers for the battle of Antictan arrived at the Bultimore depois 10 o'clock lest night. There were three hundred and ten altogether. They were removed to the new hospital opposite the depot. opposite the depot.

A despatch was received by the medical director, stating that one hundred and fifty wounded of the User Exchange Regiment left Hagerstown in the afternoon, and will arrive early this morning.

THE FIREMEN AND THE SOLDIERS. The services of the firemen in transporting the wounder soldiers on their arrival in the city to the various bepitals are much commended by the Medical Director. They are always on hand when they are needed. Take morning they will assist in conveying the wounded of the Corn Exchange Regiment to the hospital at Broat and Cherry streets.

SOLDIERS' FAIR -A ladies' fair, for the benefit of the soldiers in our city hospitals, has been held during the week at MIS. Eleventh atreet, use the management of Miss Josephine Park. The attent ance has been good, and the proceeds realized will be quite large. The fair closes this evening. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL. - General J. T. Dana, wounded at the battle of Anticiam, has rrived in this city, and is the guest of William Welch

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1377

The market for gold was rather unsettled to day

Kea . 1122 Spruce street.

Opening at 119%, it sold up to 120@120%, and fell to 119%, at which figure it closed with rather a weak my. ket. 116% was freely paid for old demands, with rather a short supply. Money still rules at very low figura and is easily attainable on any respectable sacurity There is nothing new or exciting to note. The stock market was firm to-day, and the present reached yesterday were well maintained. Government ecurities, than which no better medium of investiga exists, were not in demand, and do not share the grant rise of the market. They close to-day at yesterly figures, a very small amount changing hands, 85 fives sold well at 91%, rising to 92 at the second bard The coupon sixes sold up to 106; City sixes, Dew, 124 to 103, an advance of 1: the old brought 98%, no chang Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds rose X, & econd do. K ; both were held very firmly; Sebuying Navigation sixes, 1882, brought 70%, closing at 69%; the Improvement sixes brought 79%; Alleghear come sixes brought 40; North Pennsylvania Beilroad sixeis at 80%, closing % lower; the tens were firm at 19 Reading sixes, 1870, rose 1; Long Island Railroal sixe gold at par : Camden and Amboy's, 1870, also at par R mira Bailroad sevens were firm at 92. The railroad shape list was most active. Reading opened at 34 %, sold don to 33%, and up again to 38%. Pennsylvania sold fireh at 52, a slight decline. Catawiesa rose %; the preferre was firm at 12%, an improvement. Minebili sold at 47 North Pennsylvania rose 3. Elmira, common aci preferred, were rather weak. Long Island fell &. In au. genger railways there was considerable movement Spruce and Pine sold up to 15 %, closing at about feller dav's figure. Girard College was steady at 25, an ad vance of K. Bace and Vine sold at 10 K. Tenth mi Sleventh sold at 31; no change. Arch-street 1958 y Chestnut and Walnut I. 46 was bid for Frankford as Southwark. Lehigh Scrip rose 1; the shares K. Essis.

ton Coal sold at 45%. Consolidation Bank sold and Farmers and Mechanics' at 52. Drexel & Co. quote-New York Exchange......parol-19 ils old ...... Messrs. M. Schultz & Oo. quote foreign exchange for he steamer Edinburgh, from New York, as follows: Tamburg, 60 days sight..... The following is the amount of coal transported overthe Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 24, and since January 1 Week. Proviously.

1862...... 8,637 1861...... 7,727 Tons. 223,176 177,089 51,096 The tognections of Flour and Mesl in Philadelphia

Corn Ment..... Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 2 [Beported by S. B. Slavmare, Phila Exchange FIRST BOARD. ### FIRST BOARD.

50 Catawissa B.... 4x | 2200 Sch Nav 6's '32 % | 105 Catawissa B. pid. 12x | 10,000 co ..... N | 105 Catawissa B. pid. 12x | 10,000 do .... N | 105 Catawissa B. pid. 12x | 1000 Elmira R 7s. 9 | 100 Catawis R 7s. 9 | 1000 Catawis R 7s. 25 N Penna R ... 14 100 do .... 50 Lehigh Scrip... 1000 U S 6: '81.... 1000 Eimira Chat lo ...... 34 2000 Penna R let m ....b30 33%

10 Hazieton Jost... 100 L Island B 6s. 5 10th & 11th-866 \*\*\*\*\*\* 35 Penna B...... 9000 N Penns 68. . 25 1000 Penna bi ..... 25 do BETWEEN BOARDS. 5 Hazleton Coal. 105 Gurard College I BECOND BOARD.

B... 25 | 2000 Sch Nav imp 6 25 Girard Col B... 25 200 N Penna B... 10 1/2 1 Minehill B... 48 2 200 Arch. et B ..... | 100 City 6s New. 103 | 12.000 Penna 51... 158 | 100 Reading B... 33% | 200 do ... 134 | 100 US7-301.Nadi 300 do ... 134 | 100 US7-301.Nadi 3 10.000 Penna Coup 6s 106

1000 H 8 65 81 reg. Bid. Asked. Bid. 0 8 5z 31 ..... 101 × 101 × L Island R ex-di 19 C Tr 7 3-10 N .104 Leb 01 & N .... 52 Let Cl & Nav sep-Cataw B Con... Catawissa Prf. I Fr & South'k B.. 46 Sec & Third St B Penna B I m 6s. 107 % Sec & Third St B ?
Penna B I m 6s. 107 % Race& Vine-stalk ?
Penna B 2 m 6s. 103 % 104 W Phita B.
Morris Cnl Con. 46 % Spruce & Pine.
Morris Cnl Pref. 118 G & Coates... Spruce & Fine. 14
Gr & Coates....33
5% Chest & Walnut 41

Sch Nav Stock. 5 5% Ohest & Wainut. 41
Sch Nav Pref. 15 16
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Sch Nav Stock. 5 5% Ohest & Wainut. Elm 7s '78..... 92 Markets. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Flour steady; Ohio 26,4466,50 for State. Wheat steady; white 31.55 red \$1,3561,66. Corn duli; white 68670c; yello 60c Oate; Pennsylvania, 66668c. Whisky first 326340c. 84@84%c.

CITYITEMS An OLD AND POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE Philadelphia may justly boast of the number, age, standing of her first-class dry goods houses that h made Retailing their principal branch Among th iew, if any, are more widely or favorably in throughout this city, the eastern counties of Pen vanis, and the adjacent States of New Jersey and ware, than the house of Edwin Hall & Brother, South Second street, whose advertisement will be in another column. During the last fifteen y

various styles; (in all of which the present senior) ner has been at the head of the house) "Hall"; Second street, below Market," has been a favorite ping resort to hundreds, and it is no unm ment that throughout all the mercantile viciss which the last five years have been especially portion interrupted for a single state. Their large and permanent trade to-day is an elcommentary upon the policy of enforcing a corre tem of discipline and adhering strictly to right pr in conducting business. The present facilities house are surpassed by but few others in this c and their undoubted taste (which they have alw received credit for) in the selection of goods. and abroad, gives to their atock, especially Goods, a peculiar degree of novelty and freshing present fall stock is particularly rich, extensive plete in all its departments, both foreign and de and we know our readers will thank us the la cially—for calling their attention to this fact. A SANITARY SUGGESTION-HOW 10 Colps.-We have frequently endeavored upon our readers the importance of masing provisions against atmospheric changes as a of disease, and at no sesson is this precauti dispensable than the present. The evenings B ings are becoming chilly, and very soon artificial will be an all-important requisite in every Stove dealers have long insisted upon the plopla providing themselves with stoves and b fore a change in the weather made them necessary, and to some extent their saided acted upon. Hopeople only knew that nine to most dangerous colds are contracted just at its lar inecture from neglecting to warm dwelling to neutralize the autumnal chill and dampus inimical to health, we are sure that this addit universally adopted. As it is, let no one de ventive precaution another day. Go to the gr headquarters of Philadelphia at ance\_10.0

somed, by well-informed persons in Vera Cruz, that the

lude, of course, to the warerooms of Mr. Ro. 1116 Market-streat) -and give your or delay, and then, if sudden frost should come

have been caught napping at the part of

yourself and family.