MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

garanter 29年19年2月27日 李建宝堂

A DESPATCH from Pensacola, some days sino published in our columns, apprised the public of the fact that expeditions were fitting out at Port Royal and Pensacola for important special service, and by a letter published in to day's Press we have some definite idea of where one of these expeditions is going to strike a blow at the rebellion, and perhaps while we are writing this, Fort Morgan is being bombarded. Admiral D. G. Farragut, the only living embodiment of the spirit and skill of Jones, Hull, and Decatur, is in command of one of these armadas, and Admiral Dupont of the other, and it is needless to say that they will neither of them go upon a "goose chase." We may as well assume that Mobile and Savannah have fallen, and that the American flag will soon float over Sumpter, and even Charleston itself, or over the remains of both. Such diversions, although perilous at all times, seem to us eminently proper at the present moment. In the possession of these important points, we gain considerable advantages, and do the enemy great injury in many ways-by cutting off his communication with many pro-

ductive parts of his territory, imperilling his sources of foreign supplies in a manner that no blockado, however efficient, can, and paving the way for executing the President's emancipation policy in a most satisfactory manner. A good footstrategical point of view, and, if we mistake not, a retrograde movement on the part of the rebels in Virginia would be quickly executed. In constquence of the present position of affairs in Virginia, our operations on the coast will be most important in effect. The rebels in the Valley of the Shenandoah must either retreat or advance, and if they do the one or the other, as matters now stand, the work will have to be done with more than human skill, or nothing but disaster can befall them. We hold the "best handle of the plough, and if the off-horse becomes obstreperous. we will cut the traces when we strike the stump and send him, heels over head, into the last ditch.' From the Army of the Potomac we have nothing of importance; but there seems to be an intention on the part of the enemy to retreat from their present position, and invade Maryland from another point. Friends and onemies alike concede that, situated as they now are, they are powerless to advance. The portion of General McClellan's army in Western Maryland is unable to seriously threaten the enemy's present defences; they are able, however, to keep them in check. A column advanced from Washington is the best means of driving them out of the valley and thoroughly defeating them; and it is more than probable that the People of Pennsylvania," in which, over General McClellan, with his characteristic skill, has the name of C. Loesen, Esq., the oldest and already sent a force-possibly in two columns, under Sigel and Heintzelman-upon that mission. The enemy's rear seems to be peculiarly vulnerable.

mander in whom we have every confidence. THE NEWS.

All the bridges constructed by them across the

Rapidan can be destroyed, and their supplies, or

the greater part of them, be cut off. We are con-

tent, however, to leave these matters to a com-

GENERAL SIGEL has moved forward toward the enemy at Warrenton, who are said to be entrench ing themselves there, and to be rebuilding the bridge behind them across the Rappahannock. Large reinforcements have been added to this Teutonic army corps, and several reasons will stimulate this gallant commander to distinguish himself by bold aggressive movements. That the rebels have been largely reinforced is said to be well known at the war office. The weather is excellent for military operations, the roads are good, and before Congress assembles we may expect that our armies will have advanced well into the heart of Dixie, while our navy will not be a whit behind them in winning laurels.

BRIG. GEN. HARNEY, U.S. A., has been suddenly ordered from St. Louis to Washington, on important business. He has been dragged from a 'labored privacy," at last, to take a command under McClellen, it is said. The St. Louis Republican says no man is more fit to take the place of the late lamented Major General Philip Kearney than General Harney, who is considered a most accomplished cavalry officer. A MOST hazardous surgical operation was success.

fully performed at the residence of the Rev. Mr. ranner screet, Boston, on Saturden but oncley and the Rev. Mr. Bowden. The patient was a lady of about twenty-five years of age, who, for the last two years, has had a tumor forming in the left breast, which, at the time of operating, affeeted the glands under the arm to such an extent that it became necessary to remove three of them. The tumor was of the scirrhous variety, firmly adherent to the fibres of the subadjacent muscle. On being placed under the microscope, the tumor showed cancerous cells.

Rumons are affeat in Washington that General Hunter will receive an important command after he has concluded his labor as president of the commission now investigating the surrender of Harper's Forry. Some think that he will take the advisory position at the War Department, now occupied by General Halleck, but such a change seems hardly probable.

Our of a loyal population of not more than 150,000, Western Virginia has furnished 16,000 volunteers for the war. Considering how many of the prominent men of Western Virginia have enlisted in the rebel cause, this result is decidedly

gratifying. THE militia enrollment in Indiana has been completed. The returns show, militia, 209,216; volunteers, 100,277; exempts, 32,869; conscientionaly opposed to bearing arms, 3,169; volunteers now in service, 93,041; subject to draft, 173,178. By the arrival of the steamer Matanzas at New York, we have dates from New Orleans to the 20th inst. On the 18th a large and enthusiastic Union

meeting was held in the Crescent city, at which Col. A. J. Hamilton, a Union refugee from Texas, made an excellent speech. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column. A LETTER from our special correspondent at Pensacola, Florida, gives some very important news. It seems that Admiral Farragut is to exhibit his great naval talent once more in the taking of Mobile. May the victory at Mobile be as great in every respect as was that of New Orleans! The people have reason to pray "God bless our great and good Admiral Farragut!"

GENERAL JOHN POPE has sent his first despatch to General Halleck from the headquarters of the Indian expedition, at St. Paul, Minnesota. He says that the gallant Colonel Sibley has recently defeated the Sioux Indians at Yellow Medicine. Minnesota, and that he is now in pursuit of the

Our Harper's Ferry letter contains a full statement of all that is goi; g on at present in the Army of the Potomac, the publication of which will not Our news from the Southwest indicates a series of advances to be made against the rebels in that region shortly. Gen. Schofield, a man who is powerfully in earnest in this war, has taken the field in person, and will move against Hindman, Rains, and the guerilla leaders in force, and with good

The venerable Col. Bonneville has been appointed president of the McKinstry Court Martial now in session at St. Louis. Gen. Fremont and other emi- be made for the relief and the maintenance of nent officers of the army have been summoned as the families who may be left behind by the

mere description of the means through which

a State seeks to realize its central idea; but

no single piece of political jugglery has ever

given birth to wilder theories, or led to falser

conclusions, than the deception hidden in that

word "machinery," as applied generally to

the functions of Government. We, of all na-

tions, endeavoring to give political ideas their

freest scope under republican institutions,

ought most to recognize the fact, that national

life has laws of its own, and on which it is

dependent exclusively for self-formation and

self-preservation—laws diametrically opposed

to those that regulate the formal workings

This truth is sharply brought home to us

now, if it never has been before. The vast

movements that are taking place in our midst,

striking at the very roots of all our great po-

litical interests, make this one fact, at least,

evident: that the progress of a nation consists

of an alternate amalgamation of its compo-

ments-agricultural, commercial, manufactu-

ring, and financial—the concentration of their

united powers on some one point, and a di-

vision of them into their old channels. Here

we have just rallied and clubbed together all

our means, sinking individual rights, and

bending the whole energy of the nation to the

single task of self-preservation. We have in

of machinery.

sonal prejudices: its imminence hastened and cemented our combination. We have presented to the peril and to the world an undivided front. We have been able to do it, because our mutual relations existing previously remained intact. They were only put out of sight for a time, but they were neither disaranged nor destroyed.

But now a new state of things is upor us. The old bargain seems summarily end-ed. Our relations seem disturbed, and the political amalgam is resolved into its primitive elements. President Lincoln's proclamation of Emancipation is the cause of the discord; it shall also be the touchstone by which we may judge the character of the factors that have composed our political intermixture. The danger to our integrity as a nation has hitherto been our point of convergence; we have waived everything to reach that point, but now we waive no more. The proclamation is a point of divergence. The nation may be sure of it, and had better be warned of it. Henceforward, all the inveterate political hacks, all the jobbers in party schemes and party emoluments, all the trucklers and timeservers, all the rule-or-ruin men, all the secret aristocrats, all the enemies of a wise, free, and republican Government, will be shown up in their true colors; they will secede in a body from the support of the Administration, and embarrass all its operations as far as is in their

A man's sentiments on this proclamation must, from this moment, be the test, and the only test, of his loyalty. If he can still further waive whatever private objections he may have and continue in a steadfast support of the Executive, he is a true man indeed. But if, ple, no is only using opposition to this most salutary measure as a cloak with which to hide his base, disloyal purposes. There can be but two parties now—the party for and the party against the Republic. The people know this, and whoever falls from the ranks now will be morally and politically decapitated on the instant. The time has not yet come for this grand national rally to end. Such a time may come, in the course of affairs it probably will come; but it is not, it cannot be, in the face of the common foe. Is this proclamation an unshapely rock hurled at us? Well, even grant it-in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary—we are not machine-work to be broken down by an outside blow, but a living development; and from this boulder we can gain some nourishment, much foothold. Mark, therefore, the men who vituperate this beneficent measure. Their assumption of patriotism shall not conceal their selfish and treasonable craft.

The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Breck. inridge State Central Committee. We reprint from the Miners' Journal of the 27th inst., published in the city of Pottsville in this State, a startling paper headed. "To one of the ablest members of the Bar in Schuylkill county, the Secession sentiments of FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Chairman of the Breckipridge State Central Committee, are made known to the public. This exposure is sustained by the testimony of two of the most respectable and loyal men in that region-DAVID LOMISON, whose reputation for veracity and integrity no one will challenge, and JEROME K. Boyer, a Douglas Democrat, now a candidate for the Legislature on the Union ticket Schuylkill county. Mr. Hugnes is the accepted leader of the opposition to the war and the Administration in this State. He is alike able and industrious in this vocation. His rooms are now open in Philadelphia, and his letters and speeches show that his heart is in the work he has undertaken. His first appeal to the people of Pennsylvania was dedicated to the monstrous misrepresentation that the present war was commenced by the. Abolitionists, and to a deliberate attack upon the confiscation and other measures necessary to its vigorous prosecution. Mr. Hughes and Mr. WITTE, of this city, have lately addressed the people of Pennsylvania doubtless in support of these opinions. The master spirit of the so-called Democracy in this State is there fore FRANCIS W. HUGHES. While it may wound the feelings of all loyal men that any Pennsylvanian should devote himself to a task which, if successful, must end in the destruction of his country, it is at least fitting and right that our people should be fron which, while professing to be loyal, is exactly the reverse. The extraordinary statement we copy to-day is therefore of the utmost importance to our fellow-citizens, and

consideration. Intervention. By the indications given in European official circles, we have no doubt that serious efforts are making to, compel a general recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Louis Napo-LEON is the leader in all these movements. The Palmerston party in England, upon whom he is constantly urging the adoption of his policy towards America, agree with him, but happily that faction is powerless. The prudence of the Queen and her sensible advisers has held the Premier and his friends in check, and constant assurances have been made the Federal Government that England would observe strict neutrality. Napoleon's efforts have at last been directed to Russia, but the court at St. Petersburg has nobly though gently repelled all his overtures. The Czar has too lively recollections of America's past friendships, and too great a fear of that enor. mous strength which the past year has developed, ever to pursue aught else than the policy indicated in his official organ—the renewal of "the cordial relations that exist between the two countries." The news of Gen. Pore's disasters had reached Europe, but there seems to have been but slight impetus given to the efforts of the interventionists. It seems strange, however, that when England's neutral policy. is indicated so strongly as it is, the various prints of that nation should still harp upon the

we accordingly commend it to their serious

threadbare subject of mediation. The Corn Exchange Regiment The members of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, most decidely a live institution, are resolved to restore their own regiment (the 118th, commanded by Colonel PREVOST) to its full numerical strength and efficiency. Thinned it has been, by the casualty of war, yet the Corn Exchange gentlemen are determined to fill upits ranks withpicked men, without delay. Liberal as have been the pecuniary contributions for the establishment and embodiment of this gallant corps-whose bravery and conduct have been praised by Gen McCLELLAN—we are confident that, if needed, the amount can be doubled in a week. The Corn Exchange gentlemen will not only restore their regiment to its full strength, but take care that every man in the corps is armed with the very best weapon. Nor is this all. We are assured that liberal provision will

gallant 118th. As yet, there has not been any as been made, pro tem. for the widows and orphans of the brave fellows who hat would thwart its plans or threaten its life, have shown themselves true patriots, and have we often use the phrase "State machinery." surrendered their lives for the sacred cause of The term is well enough if it be confined to a Liberty and the Union.

THE MAGAZINES.—From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, we have the Eclectic Magazine for October, with a very good portrait of the reigning Emperor of Austria; and the new number of Blackwood's Magazine, Leonard Scott & Co.'s American reprint. The more noticeable articles Miss Bateman possesses youth, beauty, and talonts of the in Blackwood, are Mrs. Oliphant's striking story, "The Chronicles of Carlingford;" a flattering biography of Jefferson Davis, whose military ability is great y commended; and a notice of Anthony Trollope's recent work on America, which is highly dispraised for what the reviewer calls an evident leaning to the cause of the North, and against the general conduct of England during the last eighteen this city, but the press of New York, Boston, and all our

nonths. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCE DRY GOODS. The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, German, India, and British dry goods, embracing 550 lots of desirable articles in silk dress goods, shawls, ribbons, embroideries, jewelry, portmonnaies, fancy articles, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, en four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock—to be continued nearly all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers &

Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market-street. FALL TRADE SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES .- Mr. Herkness' fall trade sale of new carriages will take place on Wednesday morning, at the Bazaar. The collection may be examined this day and to this way, and for the time being, been com
dred carriages, all of which will be sold without pressed into a harmonious unit. The greatFROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Pres.

WASHINGTON, Septen

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

Washington, Sept. 28, 1862. The President's Emancipation Proclamation

has made a profound impression upon the

public mind. Rarely has any mere official de-

some confusion. One great object has already

been effected. The people are now forced to

think of slavery as an element of the freason

that is intent upon the sacrifice of the Republic.

They cannot drive the unpleasant subject from

placed it there. The rebels have compelled him

to regard it, and the more he contemplates it the

more he realizes that slavery is the one great

adversary of the American Union; and as he

cannot remove it himself, he asks the people

to help him. Will they do so? After some

study of their organs I feel confident that they

will finally give the President their cordial

assistance. It is true the signs are not all pro-

pitious of such a result. The Breckinridge

papers in the free States are almost with-

out exception against the Proclamation.

Forgetting their argument in favor of

the execution of the laws, they de-

nounce the President for simply giving

force to a law of Congress, and rejecting

the patriotic motives that first induced him to

finally to announce it. Heretofore these pa-

pers have been able to lead and delude a vast

mass of people. Immense consequences are

involved in their failure or success to maintain

this fatal influence. On the other hand, all

the loyal papers, without exception, in the

free States, take ground with the President.

n using the term "loyal papers," I do not

mean the Republican journals only, but

every newspaper that is honestly for

the Government and for the war to

preserve the Government. Journals like

the West Chester Democrat and Huntingdon

Globe in Pennsylvania. In Maryland the Bal.

timore American and Clipper accept it as an

alternative forced upon the Government. So

far as I can ascertain, many of the most dis-

tinguished officers in the Army and Navy are

known either to have endorsed it since its ap-

pearance, or to have expected and asked for it.

Of these, I feel free to name Generals Hooker,

Banks, Wadsworth, Heintzelman, Sigel, Jno.

A. M'Clernand, Jno. A. Logan, Sickles, Meagh-

er, and, of course, Generals Hunter, Butler, and

Phelps. In the Navy, Admiral Dupont is

authoritatively quoted among the earnest ad-

vocates of the policy of Emancipation; and so

also of the gallant old seaman, now in

command of the United States Naval Asylum

at Philadelphia, Commander Joseph Engle.

There is a large class of regular officers in

both branches of the service who are expected

to oppose the Proclamation, and among these

General McClellan is boldly named. Hap-

pily, however, I have the best reason for

knowing that these officers will disappoint

this treasonable hope. Whatever their opi-

nions may be, they will fearlessly obey the

acts of Congress, and stand by the Exe-

cutive in enforcing these acts. There is, be-

sides, a class of public men, not in the army.

tion their warm, cordial, and grateful sanc-

tion. These are Governor Tod, Judge

Jewett, and, it is said, William Allen, of

Ohio; Dickinson, Tremain, and Busteed, of

New York; and the well-known indepen-

dent Democrats in Pennsylvania, of whom

Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg; Judge

Champneys, of Lancaster, and the Muh-

lenbergs, of Berks, are specimens. It

whole mass should soon be rightly leavened.

But your readers, who know the obdurate

bigotry and unforgiving hatred of the Breck-

inridge leaders, know, also, how difficult it

will be to induce these men to extend a help-

ing hand to the Chief Magistrate of the na-

tion. So long as they think they can disaffect

a single vote against the war, and against

the Executive, just so long will they toil in

before, follow them in the stand they have

taken against the Government on the emanci.

pation of the slaves of the rebels after the first

of January, 1863?" If this question is an.

swered in the negative, our future will be a

future of victory and of conquest; if in the

affirmative, it may be a future of defeat and

separation. An awful responsibility, there-

fore, rests upon these Democrats. They have

the future of the country in their own hands.

It is astonishing to me that, with such an

issue, there should be any doubt as to

the ultimate judgment of the people; but

so far as the class referred to is

concerned, there is doubt, and very great

doubt at that. We have only to look at the

votes of certain party leaders in the last Con-

gress to see assurance of this. It is true that

men more dangerous to the country and, there-

fore, more unsafe for themselves. It is also

true that as the perils of the Republic multi-

ply, the prejudices of the partisans decrease.

If the doubtful leaders can realize that the

people they have led will be led no more, save

in the right road, their own interest and ambi-

tion may prompt them to turn upon their

record and go for the country. There are,

undoubtedly, many men who would do right, if

they did not fear the vengeance of the so-called

"Democratic" leaders, and dread the ana-

hema of the so-called "Democratic party."

How many will dare to offend these rotten and

wretched shams? There ought to be hundreds

of thousands; and if there is any force in the

appeal made to our people by a suffering coun-

try, there will be. I have always believed that

the mass of the old Democracy were loyal to

the heart, and I believe so still; and I

cherish the hope that as all the im-

mortal principles involved in this strug-

gle, and all those calamities that must

ensue if it should be decided adversely, and

all the treason of their leaders is made to

appear beyond dispute—as all these invoca-

tions are felt at their firesides and in their

walks of life, they will see in the Administra-

tion the only embodiment of an imperilled

Government, and will give the President the

comfort and the strength he so urgently de-

mands. And God grant that this hope may

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .-

We are requested to call the attention of buyers of

boots and shoes to the desirable sale of one thousand cases, to be sold this morning, by Philip Ford &

Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market

street. Sale to commence at ten o'clook precisely.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE TO MORROW, Tuesday,

Stocks AND REAL Exchange inabeliance decit.

30th instant, at the Exchange inabeliance decit.

THE TRADE SALE TO BOOKSELLERS commen

to morrow, at nine o'clock, at the auction rooms.

Public Entertainments.

this distinguished young artist will make her first appear-

ance in Philadelphia in her famed impersonation of Julia, in the sterling play of the "Funchback," as

sisted by Mr. James Wallack as Master Walter, Edwin

Adams as Sir Thomas Chifford, Mrs. John Drow as

Helen, and Frank Drew as Modus. This is perhaps the

strongest cast ever presented to a Philadelphia public.

highest order, and will undoubtedly create a dramatic

fusore. Her engagement in New York was one, if not

the most successful ever performed as the Winter Gar-

den. We shall have more to say after we have seen her.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE announces the favor-

ite American actor, Mr. Eddy, as their attraction for the

next six nights. This gentleman has never performed in

large towns, speak in warm praise of his talents as an

artist. His opening character will be in Payne's tragedy

of "Bruius," Mr. Eddy as Lucius Junius Bruius,

assisted by Messrs. Barreit, Tilton, Mrs. Cowell, and the

whole strength of this capital company. To-morrow Mr.

Eddy appears as Jean Remy, in the great drama of

"The Rag-picker of Paris," a character in which he is

said to be unapproachable. "Ici on Parle Francais," a

From Pensacola and Key West.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Advices from Pensacola to the

7th, and Key West to the 20th, have been received. The

sickness on shore at Key West has abated, but there

Arrival of the Steamer City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steamer City of Baltimore,

from Liverpool, arrived at noon. Her advices have been

anticipated. She passed on the 25th inst. in latitude 42,

Death of Corporal Thomas Scott

HARRISBURG, Sept 28.—Corporal Thomas Scott died this p orning of the injuries received by the railroad disaster. All the others injured are deirg well.

long. 62, the steamer Australasian, for Liverpool.

new London farce, concludes the performance.

was no improvement among the shipping.

ARCH STREET THEATRE .- MISS BATEMAN. - To night

OCCASIONAL.

not be disappointed!

the interest of the common with the Democrats who have followed these bad men

claration produced such an effect. It contem-The following-named officers have been pronoted, on plates a startling change in that institution the recommendation of Gen. McCLELLAN, to rigadier which for so many years has been the substance and the fortress of the pro-slavery leaders and Col. GOVERNERS E. WARREN, 5th New Yor Volum. dictators of national politics, and which, for tears for distinguished conduct at the battle o Gaine Hill; Col. ALFRED SELLY, 1st Minnesota, fe distinseventeen months, has been the feeder and the back bone of the rebellion. To strike down such a power is to crush with it those who WILLIAM W. AVERILL, 3d Pennsylvania Caslry, for listinguished conduct at Fair Oaks; Col. BOBET Cow. have subsisted upon it, and to tear away the DIN, let Massachusetts, for distinguished conduct thews and ligaments that have attached others. Army Orders. to their cause. A reform so thorough must create

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK, U. S. Volunteers, h ered to report for duty to Major Gen. Pors. Surgeon William A. SLOAN, U. S. Army, has been ssigned to duty with Gen. Pops, as medical dector the army of the North-west. Despatch from Gen. Pope. The following despatch has been received: their hearts. It is not the President who has

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE FORTHEST. St Paul, Minn Sept. 8, 1862. To Maj. Gen, Halleck, General-in-Chief. Despatches from Col. Sibler, just received state that a sharp engagement has occurred with the four near Yellow Medicine. About thirty Indians werkilled, and nany wounded. Our loss was five killed and hirty-four ounded. The Indians fell back towards baginpale BIBLEY is following. JOHN POPE, Mair General The Issue of Stamps.

By chapter 163, section 24, of the acts of the 27th Congress, it is provided, that no instrument of paper saued prior to the 1st of January, 1863, withit being stamped, shall be deemed invalid on that accost. Suits for recovering the penalty can only be instited by the Hence, if the stamps are not rea for use on the let of October, no idiary or loss will relt to the public. It is expected, however, that the staps for the leading purposes will be ready by Wednesd; or soon after, and the use of stamps will be requirewhenever the Department is prepared to farnish them.
The Ballimore and Onio Railros to be

Shortly Opened. The Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad will sa be open om Baltimore to Wheeling. The railpad by se across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry will e comptely repaired within a week. The damage due by its rebel is not near so serious as was at first suposed. This reopening of one of the great lines of tryel is if the ui-most importance. It sids commercial as cell as military interests; and, if the Chesapeake and Oh Canal is no the entire winter, our friends in Baltime and Wash ington will suffer no privations in their sulies of fuel

The Harper's Ferry Pontoo Bridge Never Injured. The pontoon bridge at Earper's Ferry is not injured t all, and all stories about the rebels have interfered with the Baltimore and Ohio road west of pat point ar believed to be untrue, as it is not known at they have piured the road at all in that direction.

Promotions. Sergeant John Morris, of Battery G, an Sergeant B WHARTON, of Battery H, 2d Artillery, (htn Pennsylvania,) have been promoted to the rank osecond lieu. tenants—the first in Battery E, and the sond in Bat-The Mck instry Court-Marial.

General HARNEY is here, looking aftermportant evilence in the trial of General MCKINSTR at St. Linnia. This trial seems to be involving a great tany high officers, and is developing facts of great important Gen. McClernand to go to the West. General JOHN A. MCCLERNAND has been assigned to an important command in the Department othe Ohio. The Losses in the late Battles Exegerated. As the official lists of killed and wounds in the late Maryland battles are received, it becomes mre and more apparent that our losses were immensely exgrerated in he earlier reports. All the accounts age that the nemy's loss was much greater than ours; bit as that is the usual story, no matter which side is gring the account, it must be taken with some grains of Howance Generals Milroy and Harney i Washington.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. FROM HARPER'S FERRY. No rebels, except scattering pickets, were visterday i sight, from Loudoun Heights, within three mies of Harper's Ferry. The only body of them that my be called a force discoverable near the river was at Faling Waters, near Martinsburg.

General MILROY is in town, and General HRNEY also.

dead and attending to the wounded of the bettle of Antlatam assures us that our dead from that engagement falls short of 1,200, and our wounded are less than 6,000. on that field, on the road near by there are trenches ought to seem reasonable that, with all filled with dead rebels, buried by their own omrades arms. One trench is marked with a state pencilled these opinions and elements at work, the thus: "General Anderson and 141 others?" another, "Colonel Stark and 114 others;" another, "81;" and others of other numbers. Thus, in the space of one-third of a mile are ontaining five hundred bodies of rebels kuled in that bettle buried by their own companions; so that their

> NO PAY FOR SIX MONTHS. This morning 110 men of Col. Schimelpfennig's regiment (74th Pennsylvania) came to the Provost Marshal's officers, they had not been paid for six months, and that Forrest Hall Prison, Georgetown, where their wants w

he attended to.

whole loss then and there was, indeed, three or four fold

REBEL PRISONERS SENT IN This morning, Gen. Birney sent from Fairlax, J. H. Barnes, charged with attempting to raise a guerilla band, and J. D. Newman, charged with being a Confederate soldier in disguise, who were both taken to the Provost BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

It is believed that Burnside's corps d'armie did no cross the Potomac into Virginia at Harper's Ferry yesterday, as was thought likely to take place. WHO IS TO BLAME? There now seems to be a hitch somewher in that quarter with reference to a prompt move afterthe robel

The delay in the arrival of the troops ganized at the North is probably at the bottom of it. The Governor of New Jersey, it seems, woul not or could not send on ten or twelve regiments sme tim since, otherwise ready to come, until arms cou be sant to them at home. send them, declined doing so for the time being. Thus a bitch arose which has deprived the country of toir ser-

ARRIAL CONCLUSIONS. On the day before yesterday balloon recor on the Maryland side, between Harper's Fry and Williamsport, led to the belief that the enem is no-Clouds of dust, however, were seen rising for Mar tirsburg, up the river, on the Virginia side. reconneitring force of cavalry.

clusion drawn from those signs werenat the rebels had just started out in that direction large SERENADE TO GENERAL WADSWORTH -HIS BEGE AND THOSE OF GOVERNOR BLAIR AND X-GO. YERNOR BOUTWELL. General Wadsworth was serenaded to-night He asmed that his friends came to congratulate himpcause

s had received the nomination as candidate for vernor of New York, from a Convention composed of struest friends of the Government and the country, and most earnest supporters of the war. He had not esed the compliment by any public service, for he had help officlai position in his native State; but he claimed their choice a significance and meaning plainly mar had been presented for the suffrages of the peoply men and who intend to hold the country together at it. cost of blood, suffering, and treasure this ma that it may be one and a free country, and the age of His nomination was in consequence of his what they believe, and thinking what they think e are fighting against a base and selfish, but still a erful aristocracy, and while we are presecuting the woldly and earnestly, we are bound by the solemn oblights of duty to use our influence against slavery, so fig we can, to put an end to the struggle, and in ord the lives of the white men engaged in the strugg The issue is made up; we are to conquer or be conqui by the aristocracy. We are either in the pangs of tion or exorcism. If we would save ourselves must cast out the devil which has tormented and disad us from the hour of our national birth.

Gen. Wadsworth was frequently interrupte which he said that it had been remarked that outples were to make another circle. But as to this, Almighty forbid! The country desires this battle be fought out immediately, the blows falling thick aast.

The time has come when the people ask only fuch fought out immediately, the blows falling thick aest.

The time has come when the people ask only fuch leaders as will lead our gallant armies to succession and means are provided in abundance. It his ice were asked, he would say, send to France for a guine, and chop off the heads of the incompetents and cods, till we find men with the right stinf in them. How are not entitled to mercy. Abraham Lincolm of bless him!—has given us a principle on which that can be fought, and has struck at the root of the miter of the infernal devil. Ecarcely should he be taken the throat and strangled—we shall be free forever. Heticipated the most beneficial results from the arcoll.

ticipated the most beneficial results from the proci Ex Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, spoldt complimentary terms of the nomination of Wadawin and said, in supporting the proclamation, that the ciples of freedom are not bound by color or race. men created in the image of their Creator are entitlete equal rights before the law. It is the denial of this who has compelled us to partake of the cup of humiliati its very dregs.

SIGHL MOVING General Sigel has moved towards the enemy at We renton, who are entrenching themselves there, and a-building the bridges behind them across the Bappananock, do. Large reinforcements have been added this branch of the army, and several reasons will atim late its commander to aggressive movements. The robes are reinforced, the weather is excellent for military oprations, and the roads are good. The Governors who remain here have visited the miltary hospitals this morning. OUR VOLUNTEER NURSES IN RICHMOND-WEAT

Among the volunteer nurses captured at Bull Rus was Mr. West Birch, of this city, who was released to Bichmond on Wednesday morning last, and arrived in this city last evening. From him we learn that eighteen citizens of Kentucky, arrested in their own State, were brought to Bichmond, and have, for two months, been confined in a dungeon. onuned in a connecon.

These men are between fifty and seventy years of age, and were confined because they refused to bear arms for the Southern Confederacy. When they were brought out of their dungron last Monday, they were almost eaten

THEY SAY.

up with lice, their bodies being literally covered with lood, and not a spot upon them that had not been in fested by the vermin. Mr. Birch saw ex-Mayor Walter Lennox, who look ecidedly "hard," and would evidently not be displeased to get back to Washington. Promotion of Officers for Meritrious He also saw Dr. Boyle, who, though holding a fac Mee under the Confederates, appeared to have the blue

> The officer who has now command of the prison is negade named Hitchcock, who deserted from one the New York Zonave regiments. He is particularly cruel towards the prisoners. Mr. Birch charges upon Mr. Jackson (penny postma of this city) and Mr. Orme (a cherk in one of the departments) that they were on suspicious terms of good fel-lowship with the rebels in Bichmond, and he alleges that hey brought away with them a rebel mail from Richmond for Secessionists in this city and Georgetown Both these parties were allowed more freedom then an other of the prisoners, coming and going whenever they pleased. Only a few days before their release Mr. Orms was riding on horseback through the streets of Rich mend and without guard. Mr. Birch bimself saw Jack-

son secrete letters in his shoes, he says. FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. Official Reports of the Losses at Antietam Reconnoitering on the Virginia Shore

-A Rebel Gun Captured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28 .- A special correspon harpsburg says: Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully 10,000. The official as follows : Gen. Somner's-Officers killed, 41-wounded, 89; e listed men killed, 819-wounded, 3,708; missing, 458; total for the corps, 5,209.

Gen. Hooker's Corps, Doubleday's Division-Killed 8; wonaded, 669; total, 862. Rickett's Division—Killed, 152; wounded, 898; total, Meade's Division, Pennsylvania Reserves, Killed, 97 wounded, 449; missing, 23; total, 569. Total for the

Gen. Burnside's loss will be about 1,600 in killed and wounded. The total loss in these three army corps is therefore 8,428. The loss in Gen. Franklin's and Gen. Banks' corpe, new bring the casualties fully up to the total stated, though there may be considerable variation in the number of Gen. Griffin, whose brigade now welcots the river of Blackburn and Reynolds' ford, opposite Shepherdstown

On Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and con afterwards sent back as prisoner a robel cavalry officer, whom they captured at Shepherdstown. Soo after a boy appeared on the opposite bank, shouting to had enlisted with the rebels at Frederick, and, becoming disgusted with the service, desired to come home The rebels, he said, were in force ten miles back from amputated, in consequence of a wound received at Antictam. These stories of rebel deserters are, however, notoriously unreliable.

On Thursday, at noon, General Griffia in person, with the 9th Massachusetts and the 1st District of Columbia ers, advanced up the hill, and, proceeding cautiously passed into the woods. Shortly afterwards they sen back a piece of artillery, and an artillery forge which the rebels had left behind. They remaided over during th afternoon: but as there was no firing, it is to be are sumed they did not find the rebels in force.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST ACTIVE OPERATIONS INAUGURATED.

xpedition Down the Mississippi—Figh Destroyed Twenty seven Rebels Killed Gen: Schofield Moving against Hindman Field-Depredations of Guerillas. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The steamer Engene ound from Cairo to Memphia, was halled, vesterday at andolph. Upon landing, the clerk went schore, and been concealed. The steamer immediately backed into the river, when the rebels opened a fire upon her. No one was hurt. The Eugene, on her return trip to-night, EPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 26 .- Portions of the rebel army, under Generals Hindman and Rains, are now as Granby Mines, Newton county, near the Arkansas line. and as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to be-

If they retreat, they will be driven out of the State when our troops will probably occupy such positions as will prevent another inroad. The latest advices from the rebel army state it to b ed, but the most having such weapons as could be gather ed through Arkaness Their number is about 12,000. General Schoffeld, at his own request, has been relieve Missouri in the field. HELENA, Ark., Sept. 25 -An expedition, consisting of ne transports Italian and Alhambra, and the ram Quee

the West, carrying about two hundred troops and seveal pieces of artillery, recently left Old-Town and sailed down the river as far an Uru, forty miles below the mouth As the expedition descended the river it was fired into by guerillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore One of the Italian's boats shelled the woods along the

hore, but with what result is not known. On the return trip, at Prentiss, a large force of guerilas numbering fifteen hundred or two thousand, under command of Villipique, occupied the shores, and opened brisk cannonading on the boats, accompanied by vollies of musketry. The boats returned the compliment, with shot and

shell, killing twenty-seven of the rebels, and driving them back into the country in the direction of Bolivar after which, a part of the forces disembarked and burned the town of Prentiss. The transports were riddled by musket balls, and two 6 pound cannon shot passed en-

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

The Town of Augusta Burned by the Louisville, Sept. 28 Some alarm ensued this afteroon from artillery practice in our suburbs, which soon subsided on learning the cause of the firing. Dealers in army goods had quite a harvest to-day, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes at quite an advance on Saturday's prices. The military officers of the Confederacy are rigidly iforcing the conscription all around Lexington and other points occupied by the rebels. On Friday about five hundred rebel wagons were seen on the road from

Panville to Lexington, supposed to be empty, and going in that direction for supplies. The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffer sonville was completed yesterday. A skirmish occurred at Middletown to day between a cavalry regiment and the rebel troops. One rebel was killed and the balance CINCINNATI, Sept. 28 -[Special to the New Herald .]-A body of 1,500 rebel cavalry, last night, dashed into Augusta, Kentucky, a town on the Ohio river, 40 miles east of this city, drove out a small force

citizens, and burned the town. Our gunboats in the river could effect but little in its defence. The inhabitants and troops escaped into this State. We have no Col. Wm. H. Polk, of Tennessee, passed through here to-night, en routs for Washington, with despatches from Gov. Johnson to President Lincoln. Their nature has

OPERATIONS OF BUELL'S ARMY—THE MARCH FROM GREEN RIVER-SKIRMISHING-FEBLING THE ENE-MY-POSITION OF GENERALS THOMAS AND G. W. GEN. BUELL S MARCH FROM GREEN RIVER.

The march from Green river has been made in the car of Bragg, and battle has been several times offere him; but we have had no response. The whole march has had the appearance of a rapid retreat on the part of Bregg; but Gen. Buell, as if designing to push him as far North as possible, has pursued slowly. SKIRMISHING WITH BRAGG'S REAR GUARD. Colonel Edward McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, had the advance of the main column in Bragg's rear. He began to feel: Bragg at Bacon creek, and skirmished with him for three days. Major Wm. H. Polk, volunteer aid on General Crittenden's staff, describes this skitmishing on the part of Colonel McCook as exceedingly skilful and successful. He moved with rapidity, and was everywhere at the same time. He boldly attacked the rebel flanks, and made galiant dashes and of arges upon the retreating column. Colonel McCook aud his men were in the saddle night and day, and harassed the enemy most terribly. He killed a large number, and has brought in over seven hundred prisoners. He states that among the rebels killed in skirmish. Colonel Edward McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, has number, and has drought in over seven number prisoners. He states that among the rebels killed in skirmishing with Bragg's rear were Col. Forsyth, formerly editor of the Mobile Register, and on Bragg's staff; Major Wicks, of Hardes's staff; Lieut. Col! Brown, in com-

mend of Bragg's rear guard, and two captains. Among the presoners are several majors and two captains. The privates, in many instances, were stragglers; but many were taken in actual skirmish. FEELING THE ENEMY. it is not positively known.

General Nelson informs me that a division encamped on Floyd's Fork, at Mount Washington, has been with.

drawn, and the bridge at Mount Washington, has been with-

GENERAL THOMAS' POSITION. The fact that Gen Buell's army had reached this city has created the opinion that Bragg's rear is unguarded, and that he is at liberty to retire via Monfordyille or and that he is at heery to retire yia manfordville or Glasgow to Tennessee. To guard against this, General Buell has placed General Thomas' corps—composed of Schoepfi's and Bosecrans' divisions—in—the rear of Bragg, on the road to Glasgow. There is no doubt Bragg is in the vicinity of Bardatewn. Thomas is sufficiently strong to keep Bragg from passing here. At present he is acting in the capacity of a setter, and present he is acting in the capacity of a setter, and driving the birds into the toll for Buell or Nelson to

GENERAL MORGAN'S POSITION. General Morgan has entrenched Big Hill. Gap, on the Blobmond and London road, and by which Kirby Smith came into the State. Big Hill is sixteen miles south of Richmond. It is asserted that Cumberland Gap has not been evacuated. It is also said that a strong column from Clucinnati has, or soon will, form a j-notion with General Decourcy, who is at Richmond.—N. Y. Herald. From California.

FIGH CHILIOTHIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The tone of the market is improving, and goods are going into the interior as fast as the means of transportation will permit. Sales of 350,000 ibs of Bio Coffee were made at 23 cents, thus placing the entire stock in the hands of the monopoly, and maintaining the prices as heretofore.

The new Grace Ohurch, erected, at a cost of \$80,000, comms for working to morrow. pens for worship to morrow. Two companies of caralry have been stationed on the Bun boldt, liver to protect emigrants from depredations by the Bannacks, Shoshones, and Snake Indians. There are plenty of troops between Carson Valley and Pall Lake to protect that portion of the overland route. There is no danger apprehended, provided the proper disposition is made of them.

LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. REBEL RAM AND WAR STEAMERS BUILD. THE IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE REPULSE OF POPE'S ARMY CAPE BACE, Sept. 27 .- The steamer Anglo-Saxon with Liverpool dates of the 18th and Londonderry of the 19 H, passed Cape Race at three o'clock this morning, and was boarded by the news yacht. The Hibernian arrived out on the 16th, and the City of Washington on the 17th. The ramors relating to the recognition of the South do not gain ground.

It is rumored that the Confederates are buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the Mersey.

The Anglo-Saxon was detained at Derry by fog. She

GREAT BRITAIN. THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY IS IT POLITIC [From the London Times of Sept. 16] After stating that the people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous, and giving an able, though comewhat cophistical, criticism upon the grounds taken by the English Gövernment and those of other European

tomewhat rophistical, criticism upon the grounds taken by the English Government and those of other European rowers, the Times says:

It is satisfactory to find that we are not alone in our opinions, that we did right in refusing to meddle in American affairs, and that the people most deeply interested—namely, the Confederates themselves—are quite of the same opinion. There is nothing in the paragraph from the Richmond Dispatch which we published yesterday, but what may be thoroughly agreed to by every Englishman. The design of the writer seemingly is to show that the European nations must either carry on a war with all their strength against the Federal States, or refrain entirely from interference. If England and France will land a hundred thousand men, each, and drive back the Federal armies of invasion, it will be well enough; but less than this will only prolong the strife, and add to the difficulties of the routh, by rousing all the passions and what remains of the patriotism of the Federals. This is precisely the reasoning which has caused every sensible man in England to reject the idea of breaking the blockade, or making any other weak and half, and half, demonstrations of dialike to the continuance of the Walt. The "England are England to the mean half, and half, demonstrations of dialike to the continuance of the Walt. The "England are and left and the lift the reservation of the Francisco and when the continuance of the Walt. The "England are and left and the mean half, and half, timance of the war. The transfer of the North boller would fill the recruiting offices of the North boller than all the eloquence of an Everett. or, the military fame of a Corcoran. The war, which may now at any time come to an end through the returning good sense of the Federals, would, probably, become more desperate than over, the chief enemy being no longer the Confederate, but the Britisher. Then the multitude of men who would be thrown into idleness and want by the beating a confederate with reeps a strict watch on the rebels, and is active in re connoitring the country along the Virginia side of th by the breaking up of commerce would add to the mili-tary force of the Federal States. If the Northern seacost was blockaded," says the Southern paper, 's and the seaport cities (aptured, the North would have more soldiers for her armies, and fewer idlers to have more soldiers for her armies, and fewer idlers to support. If the North was without a navy and with-out a mercantile marine, several hundred thousand men would be disengaged from their accustomed pur-suits, be without employment, and burning with resuits, be without employment, and burning with revenge and indiguation against the enemies who had
thrown them helpless on the world." On the other
hand, the writer remarks that "it is chiefly because the
South has been blockaded that she has exhibited such
wonderful power.

If the Southern blockade
were raised, half the people would be diverted
from the industrial pursuits necessary for conducting the war to selling tobacco and cotton and moneymaking." It may be imprected that in the case making." It may be suspected that in the case of this Southern writer, the grapes of European intervention are sour, but, whatever, may be, his motive, he has uttered good renge on this great question. An armed interference in the quarrel would be a fatal mistake for

any European Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil, it may be entitled to ask for recognition, but its frontiers must be both won and kept by s own exertions. The London *Times* says that the Federal Governm is brought to the verge of ruin. That word may be used when the Executive Government of the North is no longer safe in its capital. The Federals fought with more ban courage, with fustained obstinacy, and the loss or both fides appears to have been terrible. But the Confederates have been skilfully manouvred, and brought superior numbers into the field at the last moment when most of the Federal reserves had been exhausted. General Power was teaten back first on the line of Centreville and Gainsville, and finally within the very defensive works of Washington itself. Whether the army can be pronounced safe, even there, remaining doubtful.

The article then points to the increasing activity of
the Eccessionists, and their threatening attitude in Kentucky; Louisians, and elsewhere, and remarks, in conclusion, that "if a million of men could be brought into the Federal service, they would not suffice to defend Washington and keep military possession of the Border States alone. The Americans are, for the first time, learning what an appalling political difficulty may be created by the magnitude of the Republican territory. It may be truly said that the nation is punished by what was its inordinate pride. The new recruits who are ar-riving at Washington find little to kindle their enthu-siarm. They will be trained under every discourageent to take the field as a force half beaten before

The stirring news from America be sught by the steam mnip Entitys and Subsequent Steamers was the theme of universal comment.

The defeat of General Pope's army was regarded as most disastrous for the North, but the valor displayed by the Northern troops in the second Bull Bun battle was generally admitted. The London Times admits that the Federal troops fought with more than ordinary courage, and that their two days' fighting rescues their military character from reproach; but everything except that honor for them is but du t. The gallant stand which the Federal army mede only takes the sting of disgrace out of their over nrow. I he London Daily News admits the severity of the The London Datay rews and thinks that there will be defeat of the Federal army, and thinks that there will be more bloody battles in Maryland.

The London Times argues that the Federal Government is brought to the "verge of ruin," and believes that such a term may be safely used when it is no longer safe to execute the functions of the Government in the capital It urges that, but as the prospects of the Federals now appear, there is no element of better prospect in the fu-

The London Star considers the Northern cause hope tes, because the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States has not been proclaimed, and urges the adop-Houng that merspectioner of making a compromise with the South at once.

A Paris correspondent believes that Count Mercier has been ordered by the Government of France to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America, for the sake of humanity.

The London Times correspondent, writing from Paris, ears: "Navoleon will decidedly favor the recognition of The London Times correspondent, writing from Paris, says: "Napoleon will decidedly favor the recognition of the Couthern Confederacy, and is auxious that the English Government should adopt a similar course."

The London Morning Post points out the grounds on which the Confederate Government may claim recognition from the European Powers.

tion from the European Powers. The question of substitutes for cotton attracts more and more attestion, but practical men express but little faith in the substitutes offered.

The excitement is jute and hemp has subsided.

The Great Exhibition will finally close on the 1st of November next The Great Exhibition will finally close on the 1st of Movember next.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Olyde—the Trona, the Giraffe, and the Olydesdale—have been sold to the Confederate Government.

The Liverpool Tetegraph says: "Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Confederate Government which are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, a large iron-plated ram is being constructed on the river Mersey, without any attempt being made at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will astempt to run the blockade at Charleston."

The same journal says that a vessel is lying at Liverpool taking in a cargo of iron plates, destined for plating a Scuthern vessel, which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston Charleston. The Shipping Gazette, in a leader, calls attention to the despatch published in the Nowfoundland Royal Gazette, from the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 1st ult., intimating that Earl Russell had been informed by the

intimating that Earl Russell had been informed by the American Minister in London, that it is the intention of the United States Government to issue letters of marque, with a view of checking the hostilities, carried on by Southern privateers against United States commerce, and remarks, that the communication should unquesations have appeared in the Government organ, in London. In the first instance. tionably have appeared in the Government organ, in London, in the first instance,
Important experiments with guns and armor-plates continue to be made at Shoeburyness. The great Horsfall (or Mersey) gun, 300 pounder, had mashed a clear hole through a target, representing a section of the Warrior's broadside, at a distance of 200 yards.

The formal betrothal of the Prince of Wales with the Princes Alexandra, of Domark, its semi-officially announced, and it is stated that the marriage is based entirely on mutual affection and the personal merits of the joung princess, and that it is in n) way connected with political considerations.

The Times, in a leader on the English harvest of 1862, says the results are unexpectedly favorable. It is not says the results are unexpectedly favorable. It is not

The official Turin Gazette says : " Some journals have reproached the Government for not having yet declared its intentions respecting the disposal of those who took part in the late rebellion: Considering that the law has to be executed, and justice to be left freely to take its course, the Government was not obliged to make any de-claration on this subject." Gen. Claddini is said to have recommended a trial rather han an amnesty. The health of Garibaldi, at the latest dates, was said to e somewhat worse.
The Italian Government had issued a diplomatic note, pointing out the speedy defeat of the Garibaldian move-ment as proof of the consolidation of affairs in Italy, and orging that the movement shows the necessity for Italy

FRANCE. The Roman question continues uppermost in France, ut nothing indicates any movement The Bourse was heavy. Bentes 681.80c. ITALY. The official Turin Gazette defends the Government from stracks for not declaring its intended course towards Garibaldi. It says the law has to be executed, and jus-

RUSSTA. The Polish nobles at Warsawhave adopted an address The French mail steamer had arrived at Lisbon. The Rio dates are not given. Coffee was quoted 7 ||000 for good firsts. Exchange 25 % d. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the

h were rather firmer. Money was in good demand. Commercial Intelligence. Per Anglo Saxon. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 —COTTON—The sales of Mon-

day, Tuesday and Wednesday were 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and experters, the market closing with a decline on all qualities. The sales to-day are estimated at 2,000 bales, and prices are slightly firmer at DE CIOSO.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester port the market for goods and yarns flat.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is steady, and generally unchanged Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Atya, unchanged Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Atya, & Go. report flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady, red Western and Southern 9s. & 10s. 10d; white Western and Southern 11. Corn firm; Mixed 29s. Phovisions.—The same authorities report beefinactive, with a downward tendency in prices. Pork flat. Bacon quiet, but steady and unchanged. Lard active, and 122s. higher. Tallow outst at 46s. quiet, but strady and unchanged. Haru apply, and 122s, higher. Tallow quiet at 46s.

PRODUCE.—Sugar steady, Coffee inactive. Rice steady.

Ashes quiet but steady; Pots 32s. Linseed Oil firm at 48s. Rosin firm; common 29s. Epirits Turpentine no. Bales.

LONDON MARKETS, Sept. 17.—Breadstuffs still de-clining. Sugar Duoyant. Coffee firm. Tea steady and unchanged. Bice inactive. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil firm at 43s. Jute dull, at a reaction of £6.08 from the highest point.

A MEBICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central share

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. LATEST VIA LONDONDERBY.

LIVERFOOL, Sept. 19.—COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 24,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular and prices are lower. The decline is called %d. on American, %d. on Surats, and 2d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday.) are estimated at 2,000 bales, and the market closes quiet at the decline above noted. The authorized quotations are: Orleans Middling. 80d 26%d.

51.650 discount; Erie shares, 29.680. Consols closed to day at 93% 698% for money.

Mobiles 29 d 564.
Uplands 29d 26d 26d.
The stock in port is estimated at 91,500 bales, of which 16,000 are American. Breadstuffs are quiet and irregular. Flour has a de-Ining tendency.

Provisions are quiet, firm, and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Consola close at 93% 293% for money.
American securities are quiet but steady.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £247,000.
EHYPPING.

14th, Acive, off Dungeness, Columbus, in the English channel; Prospero and Charlette Sturges, at Dublin; 16th, Octan, do.; 18th. Montabello; at Derry; Lydia, Blien Morrison; Emanuel; L. M. Koydt, and Alioa, at Antwerp; 12th; Adele, do.; Admiral; at Havre; Klowitter, at Belfart; 16th, Argo, at Leith; E. Hamilton, Bob Boy, and E. Thompson, at Greenock; 12th, Naples, Johanne, and Ladoga, at Deal; 15th, Free Trade, Pistand, and Anfitule; do.; 17th, Daphne, do.; 14th, Webster, at Liverpool; 16th, Boston and Constellation, do.; 15th, Golden Esgle, in King road; Eliza, at Belfart, Contest and Industry, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore, 13th, R. C. Winthrop, at Havre; 16th, American Union, at Greenock.

Sailed for New York, 14th, St. Michael and Olaraus; from Deal; Milton, from Cardiff, 13th, Naples; from Liverpool. 14th, W. F. Storer, Belle Ward, and Nonparell, from Liverpool. 16th, Elwood, Walter, Conqueror, and Sea, from Liverpool.

The Nelly Hunt, from Baltimore, for Dividio partitude. Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

Si Ja FROM HARRISBURG.

The Nelly Hunt, from Baltimore, for Dublin, put into

Movements of the Pennsylvania Militia. HARRISHURG, Sept. 27.—As many volunteers, in lieu of the draft, are now being raised throughout the State, it is proper that the means by which transportation ca be provided should be made public. A clause in General Order No. 121, of the War Department, provides as Follows :- The Commissioner will accompany the men to camp, taking the control of them, providing for their ransportation by railroad or steamboat when practicable, and, where it is necessary to march, he may provide a reasonable amount of transportation for the provision and baggage of the men. The expenses of the transportation will be paid by the

Quartermaster's Department of the United States in duplicate bills. certified by the Commissioners. In accordance with the above, all applications for rallroad trans portation of volunteers in lieu of the draft and men acmally drafted, must be made to Major A. K. McClure, at his place, by the Commissioner of the county in which the men have been raised. The transportation order will be made out in the nam of the Commissioner, and his certificate, stating the numher of men and points between which they may have t

pass, will be required by railroad official. Transportawill be provided the Commissioner, as required by the clause of the General Order above quoted. The 21st Pennsylvania Begiment, Col. Murphy; 22c Segiment, Col. Wickersham, and 23d regiment, Col. Wiestling, arrived here to-day from Chambersburg. army, and was wounded in the late accident on the Unit

berland Valley Railroad, died this morning. The rest of

the wounded are deing well, and will soon be able to re Corporal Scott is rapidly improving, and the surg has no doubt of his recovery. Major Sickles, with a number of men, is still here renering every assistance to the wounded. George Epler, of Company K, Gray Beserves, who ha been missing since last Saturday, and was sent from Hagerstown sick, has not yet been found. hundred rebel deserters this morning at Camp Curtin.

-Begiments are still offering in lieu of the draft.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Disaster CARLISLE, Sept. 28 -We have the best authority for saying that the Cumberland Valley Bailroad Company is in no wise accountable for the accident which occurred at Bridgeport, on Friday last. The road has been in the the 21st inst.. and no officer of the company had any participation in the movement or direction of trains since

THE MCKINSTRY COURT MARTIAL Col. Bonneville appointed President. PROCEEDINGS TO BE MADE PUBLIC—ONLY CHARGE NEGLECT OF DUTY-FIFTY SPECIFICATIONS-GEN.

St. Louis, Sept. 27 .- The court-martial for the trial f General McKinstry met to-day according to adjournment, and the members sworn in. The Judge Associate announced that General Harney had been relieved of his commission, and Col. Bonneville been appointed in place of Harney. The Court decided to allow its proceedings to be reported in the newspapers. The charge and spe cifications against General McKinstry were then read There is but one charge—that of neglect and violation o The specifications number over fifty, and are to th

effect that McKinstry purchased mules, horses, and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices: that parties offered to furnish him the same supplies at contractors at the market value, and that McKinstry then purchased the same articles from the contractors at exorbitant rates. After the reading of the specifications, Gen. Mckinstry stated that he wanted witnesses summoned on his behalf. (among others Gen. Fremont,) to show that as far as the pecifications were concerned he acted under orders.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS. Dates to the 20th instant—A Rebellion against the Rebels—Orders of General Butler — The City Healthy — Judge Walker Released—Speech of Col. Jack

By the arrivel of the steamer Matanzas at New York, on Saturday afternoon, we have full files of New Orleans papers covering dates from the 16th to the 20th instant. A REBELLION AGAINST THE RESERVE. In the Delta of September 18th we find the following

the chivalry of Assumption parish, comprising, of corpse. all the cawardix topen mark of their devotion to the cause of treason, not long ago provided on Thomas O. Moore to despatch to their assistance a troop of guerillas, in order to force their poor fellow-citizens into the ranks of the Confederate army. Accordingly, a few bundred guerillas, the flower of the Red-river banditti, were sent there, and in a very short time all the fighting men up Assumption were herded in a camp not far from men up Assumption were herded in a camp not far from Napoleonville, and placed under the despotic sway of a rescally militia colonel.

"No longer able to bear the tyranny of their commander, about 150 men in the camp, having previously provided themselves with several rounds of buckshot, one provided themselves with several rounds of buckshot, one morning, about ten days ago, chose out of their number a leader. Having loaded their guns, they declared they would no longer fight against the United States Government, and took possession of the camp, driving out all their officers, many of whom came very near losing their lives. During two whole days they held possession of the camp, ready to fight any force sent against them. But no one dared to approach them. On the third day they left for their homes. her left for their homes.
"The great Moore, it is said, has ordered to Assump. tion a large force of guerillas, in order there to murde all the citizens loyal to the Union." GENERAL BUTLER'S ORDERS

General Butler issued an order on the 19th of September, to the effect that any of the soldiers convicted of taking private properly should be immediately punished. Another order, dated on the 18th, says: Another order, dated on the 18th, says:

"All transfers of property, or rights of property, real, mixed, personal, or incorporal, except necessary food, medicine, and clothing, either by way of sale, gilt, pledge, payment, lease, or loan, by any inhabitant of this department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States (having once been a citizen thereof), are forbidden and void, and the person transferring and the person receiving shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both."

A great Union meeting was held in New Orleans Sepember 17, at which Oclonel A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, nade a stirring and patriotic speech. Speaking of the wretched condition of Texas since the rebellion, he said: "The first act of the confederated mobocracy of Texas, was to rob the Union—its mother, who had picked it up out of the wilderness a poor foundling—of all the arms and a unitions of war in the State, helped by the treacher and a unitions of war in the state, neighbor by the treachery of a man who is now no more. This was done even before they had joined the Confederacy. With the help of the money they had stolen at the same time, from the same source, they purchased all the powder in the State, and then when the world some source, they purchased all the powder in the State, and then when the people woke up they found they had no sims, no powder, nothing to resist with, and so they were at the mercy of this unprincipled hords.

'I The consequences of all this are too apparent to day. In all the broad limits of that State there was no man who could say he was actually poor. He might have but a humble home, a little log cabin, but he had plenty. This was before the era of Secssion. Go to that poor man's home now. You will find his wife clothed in rags, and weeping for her husband, who, she willjtellyou, three days ago was dragged off as a conscript to pour forth blocd like water in furtherance of a cause which he

The True Delta says:
"It is, amid all the troubles of these times, a subject "It is, amid all the troubles of these times, a subject of profound gratifude that, in all human probability, our city will be spared a visitation of epidemic disease. The recent case of undeniable yellow fever, which appeared here and terminated fatally, was imported; but following the laws which all past experience has demonstrated to be characteristics of this awful scourge, it remained uncommunicated, the condition favorable to the generation of the disease and conductive to its expansion, if imported, not existing."

A steemer had arrived at New Orleans from Port omer had arrived at New Orleans from Port Judge Walker, late editor of the Delta, has been re-lessed from confinement at Ship Island. Several rebel officers, with the flag of truce, had arrived at New Orleans, to consumma

Additional from the Corn Exchange Re-To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: I met to day Dr. B. W. James and Mr. J. S Cummings, of the Christian Commission, and Mr. P. B. Mingle, of the Corn Exchange, of our city, making ar rangements for a special train to convey eighty-seven wounded of the 118th Pennsylvania Kegiment, through to Philadelphia From the two former I obtain a full account of the disaster, they having reached the advanced lines of the army while the engagement was going on across the river, and have been with the wounded men ever since, laboring arduously for their comfort. Two surgeons from Philadelphia, Dr. James and Dr. Kingsbury, were with the Christian Commission when they arrived at the general hospital of Porter's division, amply supplied with medicines, surgical instruments, and two boxes of lint and bandages, prepared by ladies of our own city. Their arrival with these articles, at that point and at

that time, was most fortunate, as the regular supplies did not arrive until two days later. These surgeons, at the desire of Dr. Thomas, surgeon of the regiment, acted in conjunction with him in attending to the wounds of Col. Prevost and his men. After the Colonel's wound where the ball entered had been probed, and every available means been made use of to find the ball, his wounds were dressed and he placed in a comfortable bed. They then at once set to work operating upon shid dressing the menand were engaged until after dark, being without food since an early morning meal. Many of the wounds received by the men are quite severe, being received as they were retiring down a steep bill after the rebels, in heavy force, had gained the eminence which overlooks the river. Some of the men fell down a precipice nearly 60 feet high, and were either killed or badly bruised, while many were shot and killed as they recrossed the Potomac. The Obristian Commission, under a flag of truce, proseeded to the scene of conflict the next day, and assisted

in bringing off all the wounded except three or four who had been taken to the Confederate hospital as Shepherdstown. These were afterwards brought over, and all the wounded are in comfortable quarters within our own lines. Some prisoners still remain in the hands of the rebels. From the nature of the ground and the position the enemy occupied white our men were crossing the river, it is a miracle that any of these men escaped.

the river, it is a miracle that any of these men escaped, slive.

Mr. J. S. Cummings made a very extended research among the ravines and on the hill where the fight occurred, and reports that all the dead were buried by Tuesday evening. He found Captains Saunders and Rickets, Lieut. Moss, and Private Simmons, dead at the foot of the hill. Their bodies were afterwards brought over and buried at Sharpsburg. Both the dead and wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy had been robbed of all articles of value. Some papers, books, and other things that they had left were brought over by Mr. Arrived from New York, 3d, Annawam, at Cadiz; 8th, Arrived from New York, 3d, Annawam, at Cadiz; 8th, Arrived from New York, 3d, Annawam, at Cadiz; 8th, Arrived from New York, 3d, Annawam, at Cadiz; 8th, Following that the hands of the enemy had been 4. Compose due at different dates a different sold college, and a special not other things that they had left were brought over by Mr.

C. for the purpose of returning them to the relatives an friends of those killed in the battle. Honds of those killed in the patter.

In conversation with some of one won, ided, the rebal admitted that their crossing into the fras States h roved a failure. proved a faiture.

The rebel who shot Colonel Prevest was almost image The reper who man supposed to be V. Joseph Jastle, who was near the Colonel, who took alm, and a

The officers and men of the regiment have been highly The omcers and men of avery in this engagement, by hose who stood on this side and witnessed it. Very respectfully, LETTER FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, September 28, 1332 The continued brightness of the weather for the page The commune or great of the President's few days, and the wholese sentiment, have secured for the opening of a new weak the most favorable popular anspices imaginable. Thingh nothing new has been besid of the Potomac army for some days, and our joy. heard of the round copy every paragraph of sedition exultation that appears in the latest Richmond paper there seems to be a general conviction that our gallathere seems to no means idle, and that another week with have its bulletip of great even's. Preparations for the coming Gubernaterial al are going on salvitedly, as far as political machiner, are going on specifically, as concerned, and the bulk of our citizens are not at at blind to the fact, that the selection of a Governor for blind to the laws, seek and nore national algorithms to the first state now, involves far more national algorithms to the first state of the first State now, involves for the state of peace;" yet I doubt whether the masses of the State will feel sufficient interest in the interest in the State will feel sufficient interest in the imperium in imperio to cast a heavy vote. The friends of Wadsworth, the Bepublican, are sanguine of his mocess, and count much upon his military pressing to popular favor. Not less sanguine as the adherents of beymour, who press their candidate very strongly as champion of "free speech, free press," and all the other sublime abstractions of freedom.

Recentifies is still year, while the them

sublime abstractions of freedom.

Recruiting is still very brisk in the Park manues, and at all the recruiting offices, and troadway is constantly enlivened with continuous squads of young as, rious en route for their various regiments. The tish New York is just off, and two others will leave on Manuely the still the young they want to the enterptie of their State in raising both its quotas young the young they want to be enterptied to the enterptie of their State in raising both its quotas young the young they want to be the young they are the young they are they are the young they are they of their State in raising both its quotes voluntar the new rumds of another call for troops rather d their spirits.

The Italian Opera, (Nixon's short season with Min Carlotta Patti,) German Opera, (Auschutz's, at Wallach's Christopheric, Land yarious theares of the city, did sent partnership between Gran and Maretzek, 757 all distes season of opera at the Academy of Music, Sentender of David Steller them. to have fallen through. as Maretzek's a started for Havana. It is understood started for Havana. It is understood that Uilman in tends to commence operations about the miscle of 0c tober, with Mademoiselle Cordier for his first prin donna, provided the Teutonic Tilliens does not arm The ways of this impressario are so exceedingly must fain that I shall not venture any further particulars resent.

Mr. Forrest continues to draw magnificent audiences

Mr. Forrest continues to uraw magningent andience to Riblo's Garden, which has completely regained its old aristocratic self under Mr. Wheatley's management, and bis houses thus far have averaged one thousand college. r night. Mr. Wallack and Miss Laura Keene are reviving th old comedies at their respective establishment; with what may be called "middling" success; that is to say, they pay their expenses, with a few vacant seats still on and Miss Bateman concluded a good engagement at the Winter Garden last evening, and to-morrow night if. Edwin Booth will re-enter as Hamlet. There being no thing particular to gossip about, I close my community tion for to-day, and sign myself

Stocks have known all sorts of fluctuations since Manday; but the matured effect of the Proclamaton, set the respection of the "no-recognition" phrase Iran the repetition of the "no-recognition" phrase from Europe have caused an aggregate advance. Mose, is plenty on call, at 405, with much at 3 \$\forall \text{cent}\$; sold closed yesterday at 121 \$\forall \text{cll}\$; and the steamer Edisburg, for Liverpool, took out \$111,850 in specie, yester.

ay, (saturday.).
The markets stood thus, by latest reports: The following are the sales of Stocks at the Board to-day: Board to day:

\$14000 U S O's' \$1 cou 101 \(\) 400 shs Har R R pref 45

\$5000 U S Dem notes 117 \(\) 100 Reading R R b10 67

\$600 Missouri 6's ... 48 \(\) 600 Mich O'n RR ... 13

10000 Tol & Wab 2 m 81 \(\) 100 do ... 13

2000 P, FtW&Ohl 2m 68 100 do ... 13

3000 do ... 68 50 Mich 8 & N I RR 36

5000 Han & St Jos. 65 200 do ... 30

1000 Mich So 2d m ... 95 \(\) 100 do ... 30

1000 Mich So 2d m ... 95 \(\) 100 do ... 30

155000 American gold 121 \(\) 50 do ... 53

45000 do ... 121 \(\) 100 RS scrip 530

25 shsbel&HOanal 106 500 do ... 33

400 Cum Coal pref 10 \(\) 151

400 Cum Coal pref 10 \(\) 155 45000 do 121% 100 III ORR scrip b30 25 sbsbel& HCanal 106 500 do 36 400 Com Coal pref 10% 150 do 36 50 Pac Mail S SCo 117% 50 do 36 50 Pac Mail S SCo 117% 50 do 370 Erie R R 46% 50 Gal & Ch RR 13 100 do 36 50 Gal & Ch RR 13 16 600 Erie R R Pef 79% 600 Usy & Tol RR 500 do 79% 400 do 360 100 do 79% 400 do 360 100 do 79% 800 do 36 100 do

DONATIONS TO THE VOLUNTEER HO-PITAL ASSOCIATION.—The Citizens' Youngest fa-pital Association acknowledge the receipt of the tolar. \$1; Kandolph Stack, \$1; E.H. Jenkins, \$1; W Pollock, \$5; Chas. Lafferty, \$5; Cash, \$5; General Ashton; glass, \$10; W. H. Hanamaker, ham. Tonbrock & Bro., hams, \$5; Geo. Dod, \$5; Wm. Berry, \$10; C & P., lumber, \$15; Friend, lumber, \$10; G. D. Wetherill & Co., \$188, \$10 50; G. D. Wetherill & Co., \$7 50; B. Shcemaker, putty, \$3; Whitehell, Thur Co., 14 half-boxes glass; Cash, \$20; Cash, \$3; \$15; \$10 ccmfortables; Thomas J. Adams, Japan, \$1,86, J. Dosk, 14 wash besins; J. R. O., \$2; T. Simpson and Dock, 14 wash basins; J. R. O., \$2; T. Simpson and one piece brown muslin; V., \$10; Massey. Collabor, \$25; Thos. Neely, hams, \$10; G. A. M. Kuhtti, George Hammersler, \$10; Oash, \$25; Cash, \$25. The Association takes pleasure in acknowledges and the receipt from a large number of ladies, of quantized pillows, sheets, shirts, clothing, socks, bandags, 165; lies, and other useful articles, among whom may be specified the kid Society of the Binth Presbyterian Card.

Mrs. Clayfor, Miss Ferris. Misses Lingas, Mr. Mcstrope, Mrs. Werner, Miss Watt, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Gorley, Mrs. Graham, Union Befreshment Saloon Later Aid Society, Twelith and Walnut strost; 8t. Anderi Aid Society, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Clarkson, Misses mous and Alexander, Soldiers' Belief Association of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Mrs. Obertauffer, Mrs. Prichett, Mrs. Duhring, Mrs. Bul'ock, and Malewis. THE NEW REVENUE STAMPS .- The Treasury Department is nearly ready to commence the issue of several classes of the new stamps authorized by tisement in another column, that they come and after the 1st of October, at the off

FIRE. - An alarm of fire last events about twelve o'clock, was occasioned by the burning a stable and its centents. in Ashburton street, below Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

Matters on the street, and at the stock exchange, our

rather quiet to day. Gold continues to advance slowly 121 was paid to day for it, although the rate at the was 120%. Old demands also improved, 116% old hing paid for them. One-year certificates were work 99 %; Quartermasters' vouchers 98 m97. The Sub Total surer at New York yesterday received \$640,000 in on deposit, at 4 per cent. If this should continue man lays, it is very evident the price of gold must go up. The stock market was again steady, and prices get rally were maintained. The stiffness of holders of 6 ornment scourities keeps them out of the market, the perations being a few of the endorsed seven thirties 103, which is an improvement. Small quantities of \$62 1881, sold at 101%. State fives were a shade lower; if coupon sixes sold firmly at 106. City sixes, new issue vere firm at 103; the old at 98%. Reading sizes is vere % lower, those of 1886 rose %, 1880 fell I sa oury and Erie sevens rose % on last sales. Camden a Amboy sixes were in demand, at better prices; those 1883 rose 1, 1875's %. Schurlkill Navigation st were a little weaker; the best price realized was 69 decline. North Pennsylvania Bailroad securi were held at better prices. The sixes sold firmly at 80 an advance of %; the Tens at 104, an advance of Allegheny county sixes brought 40; Philadelphia Erie sixes rose X; Beading Railroad chares were wi out much fluctuation, opening at 33%, advancing %, ontinuing steady to the close. Camden and Am rose 1; Lehigh Valley sold at 60%; Minehill rose Fennsylvania fell %; Long Island rose %; Beaver M dow sold up to 60; Little Schuylkill rose to 20; He ton Coal brought 45%; Lehigh Scrip fell %. The st were firm. Schnylkill Navigation common shares X; the preferred were without change. Although pts of this company this year, owing to the caused by the great freshet, have fallen behind that previous seasons, the means now being employe bring the canal up to its usual, if not a greater, stand by the building of new boats, &c., will soon tell wonthly statements. Nothing was done in Susque Canal, whose receipts so far this season are more double that of last year. Passenger Bailways co active. Spruce and Pine sold at 15, no change from terday's closing sale. Race and Vine fell to 93. though it opened % better than yesterday's class Girard College rose %. Chestnut and Walnut %. and Third 1. Consolidation Bank brought 27, Fa and Mechanics' 52, Penn Township 32. The market steady after a business of \$84,000 in bonds and

Draxel & Co. quote-New York Exchange......pars1-10 Boston Exchange.....pare old)id demands..... Juartermaster's Vouchers The following notice has been issued from the of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Pi phia, Sept. 26, 1862: To facilitate the payment of the coupons on the U States 7.3-10 per cent Loan, holders are requested the following regulations: 1. They will hand in the coupons, accompanies

shares at the regular Boards

receipted schedule, showing the numbers, denominative and aggregate due, at least three full business day, fore payment is demanded. Forme of schedule my had at the Mint, and at the office of Jay Cocke & Co. 1 South Third street.

2 Orders on the assistant treasury, for the payment of the amount, when due, will be handed to the business.