The Press

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862. We can take no notice of anonymous com tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Woluntary correspondence solicited from all parts

and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for. THE WAR.

A WESTERN bar-room has been the scene of : Borrowful exhibition of passion. One general accosts another, an altercation ensues, blows follow words, and deadly weapons end it by sending one of the combatants to answer at the bar of God. Ot the merits of their quarrel we know nothing, and care nothing, but for the reputation of that citizen army to which both belonged we care much. How will all this insubordination and wanton passion affect it? Will not every officer arrogate to himself the means of revenge, employed it may be under the influence of great provocation, which spilled the blood of General Nelson? How many quarrels will rise under the stimulus of this one, to end, perhaps, with equal tragedy? It is sad, very sad, for us to be compelled to write of feuds among the officers of that army which should be so united in the suppression of the rebellion, but duty compels a stern reprehension of such procoodings as those which disgraced Louisville Let generals settle their quarrels differently; and if a superior insults an inferior, lot the redress be a more honorable one than a murder. We deeply regret yesterday's misfortune, and trust that there will be an end of such things among military men.

THE NEWS. WE give this morning interesting news from the

Army of the Potomac. A LETTER from the New York Tribune, printed in ano her column, gives some interesting details of the Alteona Convention. It also adds its evidence to that already given denying any attempt at military usurpation. The policy of the Convention was to s. stain the Administration in all its measures, military as well as civil, and the Presiment is said to have concurred in its actions. centrevine, and the mas since been re-

ported at Warrenton The prize captured by the steamer Connecticut on her way up from Galveston to the Mississippi Passes was a schooner, which had just run out of the Sabine river, bound to Havana, laden with cotton. She was manned entirely by boys. The captain was not more than eighteen years of age, and the crew ranged from fourteen to eighteen years of age. They carried cotton on deck, and had their galley (cooking range) set on top of that. They flew a home-made British flag. The poor little fellows

were badly frightened when the Connecticut ran GENERAL Pore has refused to employ the Chipbiwa Indians in the war against the Sioux. He does so from motives of public policy. A LETTER from Colonel Smith, one of General Pope's aids, which will be found in another column. sheds much light upon that General's Virginia

campaign. A STEAMER called the "Peterhoff," with thirteen hundred bales of cotton, has arrived at Halifax short of coal. It is supposed that she has run the blockade at Charleston. Ar the destruction of the town of Augusta, Ky.

Lieutenant Colonel Prentice, son of the well-known aditor of the Louisville Journal, George D. Prenlice, was mortally wounded. MAJOR GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT arrived in

St. Louis on Friday, direct from Corinth, accomied by Col. Clark B. Lagon, Inspector General of the West, and Col. T. L. Dickey, of the 4th Illihois Cavalry. The General is looking remarkably well, although bearing some marks of the fatigues of his summer campaign. His late victory over Price drove that General back in disorderly retreat upon Tupelo, from whence he started, and General Rosecrans, finding further pursuit useless, has returned to Corinth. It is said that Gen. Grant General Horatio Gates Wright, commanding Dapartment of the Southwest.

THERE are three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight officers in the United States navy. The shipping of all'sorts numbers 324, carrying 2,716 gurs, and having an aggregate of 189,438 tonnage. GEN. McCLELLAN'S army, at last advices, occupied, in strong force, the line of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. THE New Jersey State Fair opens to day, at

Newton, continuing until Friday. Hon. Milton Countriest has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Eric county. JAMES Hooven having declined the Republican nomination for Congress in Montgomery county, the party have selected Hon. David Krause as their

THOMAS D. ELIOT is the only Republican candidate for Congress in the First district of Massachusetts. Hon. James Buffington, the present Representative, declines in his favor. Col. A. J. Hamilton, formerly United States Senator from Texas, has just arrived at New York. ELEVEN thousand nine hundred and seventymight citizens of Ohio responded to the call for the defence of Cincinnati.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General is in New York city.

'A Case of Impudence.

Some forty years ago, a London bookseller, with a strong political leaning, published a small volume, estitled "Anecdotes of Impudence," which he dedicated to Joseph Hume, a member of Parliament very obnoxious to the ruling Tory powers of that day, putting a portrait of HUME as frontispiece to the book. The publication, which was racy and amusing, has long been out of print, and would bear to be reissued now. We would suggest that it be dedicated to the Editor of the London Times, who eminently deserves to take rank as the most impudent man now living—and gracefully, with their hands upon their hearts, that is saying a great deal.

Impertinence, impudence, and thorough insolence have been very curiously blended in the leading articles which The Times has given t · the world during the last eighteen mouths, non the unhappy Civil War in this country, which has been caused by the wicked ambit on and treason of leading politicians in the Southern States. From the first this rebellion has been backed up, sustained, and sympathized with by England. We confess that we did not expect this, for we were verdant enough to believe that England, which has been professedly anti-slavery (in words, at least) during the last sixty years, never would stultify herself before the world by backing up the South in a war avowedly and undeniably commenced for the express purpose of preserving the "peculiar institution" of negro slavery in a large portion of the United States. No one could have anticipated that England, which paid one hundred million dollars, in 1834, to exterminate negro slavery in her own dominions—a vast pecuniary sacrifice worthy of a great nation and a humane principle. could have practically quashed this example by supporting the revolted South in 1861-62 in a contest for the express purpose of perpetuating slavery in this country. The inconsistency of this conduct is equalled only

It was probably expected by England that the Rebellion, finding the United States Go- is just before it can be generous. It seeks to vernment unprepared, would be immediately successful, and that, for peace and quietness' sake, the North would allow the South to detach itself from the Union. Such an expecta- to the fact; but it never can admit unanimity, tion was not destined to be realiz d, and the energy, or wariness in extenuation of treachery, result has been a contest to which, from the | mob-violence and rebellion. It may sometimes thing at all approaching a parallel. For some | niency in dealing with the disloyal; but it neitime past, England has suffered greatly, in the ther seeks to palliate the crime by any specious deprivation of cotton and tobacco, for the plea, or assumed success, nor to gloss it over support she gave the South. Lancashire, the with glittering generalities. True magnanimity seat of the cot'on manufacture in England, is not an abstract quality, diffused through our with a population of three millions more or moral nature as the nebulæ are scattered less affected by the cessation of labor, is in a state of starvation, and there are natural apprehensions that, when the severity of the It is a practical agency for human happiness, winter shall a ake a climax to this suffering, the out-of-work-miserables may disdain the scanty social scence congresses, and confined in its relief which Charity doles out among them, and rise en masse to obtain food and clothing and money, by general plunder and robbery. To prevent this, English politicians are anx- people in the present crisis. Its prophetic ious to end the war here, by acknowledging | vision, piercing the clouds of gloom that had the nationality and independence of "the socalled Southern Confederacy," which, they think, would immediately throw vast quantities of cotton into the markets of Europe.

make it a war "against the Britishers," and dom of man has ever devised, and we show to no longer against the rebels, 5 %

It is very doubtful whether France can spare our people has not degenerated with the lapse 100,000 soldiers to fight the battles of the of years, but is as bright and exalted to-day South. Napoleon has a large army, but has as in the darkest period of the Revolution.

occasion for every man in it. He could not spere one-sixth of his whole army to fight for Slavery and Cotton in the South. It would be very expensive and most difficult to transpert a hundred thousand French soldiers to the South, and even admitting that the means of transport could be obtained, it might be found difficult to land those troops in the South, in despite of the United States vessels of war in Southern waters. There is a mighty difference between one or two trading steamers or clippers s'ipping in er out of a Southern of the world, and especially from our different military port, on dark nights, and thus running the blockade, and a large foreign fleet doing the same, openly and by wholesale. The attempt ould not be made without the risk of a conflict with the United States ships of war, which no

European Power would like to venture. As regards England the case is worse. The whole British army, including the militia, consists of 220,000 men, of all branches of the service, and these are so distributed among the British colonies all over the world, that only 40,000 soldiers remain on duty in Great Britain and Ireland—a force very inadequate preserve order in the mother-country. Were there an outbreak in Lancashire, which is dreaded, it would take the whole 40,000 solliers to put it down, and the rest of the country would be left wholly unprotected. We may be told that the Volunteers are in great force. In England these are holiday folks, who play at soldiering, who devote themselves to target-shooting, and who have no notion, except if the country were invaded, of taking up arms and fighting. Where could England procure one hundred thousand men to assist the South? She could not do it. One hundred thousand men constitute nearly half of the whole British army. Take away the 40,000 men who now garrison Great Britain and Ireland, and still 60,000 more will be wanted to make up the full tale facetiously suggested by

The Times for aid to the South. The impudence of the Times' suggestion, which it adopted from a Richmond paper, consists in its pointing out, as feasible, what would be difficult for France to do, and impossible for England. So far from being able to send soldiers to the South, England could not spare one tenth of the proposed number, were a new revolt to break out in India.

fenders of Secession, the advocates of the disintegrating doctrine of State supremacy, in the North who, by word and deed, no less than by the baleful influence of their example. give aid and comfort to the rebellion. While these are undoubtedly the most active, persistent, and malignant in the dissemination of their treasonable sentiments, there is another class of men, equally as large, much more to be feared as enemies, because not openly arrayed against the Union, and much more influential in their private cliques—a class who. although tru'y loyal in every intent, are nevertheless unwittingly and insidiously smoothing down the dying pillow of the rebellion, and wiping the death-damp from its clammy brow. They may not brawl their partisanship in barrooms, but they twaddle lukewarm disloyalty in the rotundos of first-class kotels, with the impartial air of a Solomon, and utter oracular cisions on war matters, with all the gravity of Fabian wisdom. They are men who, far as they are above suspicion as to motives, are just as fur above the law as to overtacts. Ob ying the letter of the law with Pharisaical conformity, they just as thoroughly infract its disclosed. The public can now mark them plainest spirit, and do it conscientiously "as without running any risks of doing injustice. between man and man!" Of such mould are We have now something that obliges all men the men, who, in the rich plenitude of their magnanimity, seem ever anxious to admit the justice of certain threadbare truisms that redound to the credit of the enemy. Apparently they derive infinite satisfaction from having to confess" that Stonewall JACKSON, for instance, is a leader of consummate ability and dash; or that we have no such man, sir! comes to have an important conference with Major or that the rebels are most desperate and determined, you see; or that their resources have been most wo fully underrated; or that the blockade never has been, and never can be made effective; or that certain ward-politicians have received private advices from PALMER-

ston that England will certainly intervene. Comehow these precious tidbits of disloyalty though mouthed and salivated, never attain the dignity of digestion, but come up at stated intervals, to be rolled beneath the tongue as cuds. What is the view of these ruminant gentlemen, in persistently making such addissions, with an affectation of dolefulness strangely inconsistent with their unctuous utterance? Sometimes their idiosyncrasy is due to sheer mulich obstinacy. Common minds sail times. He requirements authorized believes the first duty of the State—not by with the current, and trust in the Union; - nerefore, they must buffet the current, and accept the perpetuity of the Union as a matter still at issue: Sometimes their only aim is to build up a cheap rotoriety for supernatural keenness of vision. But most often the design of such ostentatious candor, in speaking of the enemy, is to establish a reputation for magnanimity. They wish to be classed among the great minds of the nation. They wish mankind distinctly to understand, that they take only a comprehensive view of its petty concerns, its quarrels, its struggles, its wars. According to their notion, it is the highest exercise of a magnanimous nature to search out the excellences of an enemy who is seeking the destruction of the best government on earth, and to scrupulously overlook the vices that blacken his career, and render him detestable in the sight of honest men. Having done this, they fancy they have given to the world the sublimest example of liberal-mindedness that its philosophy can appreciate, and, therefore, like certain artful orators, bow and await the applause and grand waving of

kerchiefs, that they know will surely follow. But while such species of magnanimity may strike the fancy of the thoughtless, or appeal to the judgment of the superficial thinker, the jealous patriot must regard it with apprehension, if not with suspicion. It is wrong, and had better be discarded for the genuine virtue, in dealing with an enemy who has violated every pledge, and legalized every sort of outrage. It envelopes his true proportions in a haze of exaggeration, and conceals his weaknesses and defects. Disseminated by the tongue, the pen, and the press, it im. pairs the confidence of our people in their gigantic strength, shivers their unanimity into discordant fragments, prompts invidious comparisons of the ability and earnestness of our military leaders, suggests captious criticism of their plans, and in a hundred ways distracts the public mind from the real issues that demand its attention. It may not always be the case that such sweeping liberality of object to let decided measures have a fair views is the index of a heart in sympathy with the disunion cause; but this we can affirm, that it is very, very often assumed as a cloak for the utterance of disloyal sentiments. Whatever be its purpose, it is an entering wedge and comfort to disaffection, and appreciated in its true character, must ever meet the deprecation of all who love their country as they bate its enemies. True magnanimity ignore no merit of a question that may be presented to it. If our enemy is united, and energetic and wary, it does not shut its eyes' and thorough support. He has a right to de-

mals of the world, History can produce no. prompt loyalty to temper justice with lethrough the heavens, but, like the sunlight, is broad and comprehensive in its beneficence. not a philanthropic theory discovered by sphere of influence to the musty pages of their minute books. The nation needs such a magnanimous spirit in her councils and among her curtained the skies, descries a shining star whose gentle rays shall yet prevail to cheer the patriotic heart, and illumine the pathway that our future history shall tread. The assu-The most impudent article yet published by rance of our hope, the mainstay of our pa-The Times, upon this subject, was that which triotism, the incentive of our devotion to the we reproduced in The Press yesterday. It good cause in the work that our hands have takes for granted that France and England | found to do, is precisely the comprehensive must interfere, and without delay, in the Ame- spirit in which the Union of the States is rican struggle, and says "If England and founded. This spirit still exists, not in our France will land a hundred thousand men legends and history alone, but in our institueach, and drive back the Federal armies of in- tions, laws, and customs. So let us recollect vasion, it will be well enough." Moreover, it that in fighting for their preservation we fight confesses that the effect of this would be to for the only liberal Government that the wisthe world that the magnanimous character of

It is a fortunate thing for a State whose elements are in a chaotic condition to have some circumstance occur which shall instantly show the drift of both the disorganizing and the recuperative energies at work in its midst. Such a touchstone has been lately made in the action of the States, through their Governors, towards the Administration: it has revealed at once the tendency of loyal concession and of traitorous insubordination. First, there is to be remarked the great unanimity that pervaded all the actions of the Convention at Altoona—a unanimity that is very significant as well as gratifying and surprising. Here were men who held the most august po-

sifions in their respective States. They did

not come as individuals, and dared not act in their private capacities; they were pledged to their constituents, and knew the sharp responsibility to which they would be held. They were, therefore, representative menrepresentative in the widest sense of the term; not chosen by particular sections of States. nor appointed by Legislatures to conciliate rival interests; not, indeed, appointed to fill any merely legislative function at all. They were invested solely with executive power, and were thus the embodiments of State authority. Carrying this dignity with them, they assemb ed from all parts of the country-even Virginia being present through Governor PIERPONT-and if there had been the faintest spirit of discord among them, it would have found room for and almost justification of its expression, where so many conflicting interests were endeavoring to harmonize. But the great common danger eliminated every element of schism or intrigue, and everything that was done received a unanimous sanction. But, further let it be remembered, that though the Convention was a grand combination of State power, yet every act was framed for and subservient to the General Government. This shows, as conclusively as anything can, the present direction of our political tendencies. We feel the necessity of strengthening our central power, and making the functions of Government to be carried on by the Administration's radiating its authority through State channels. The people know, what, indeed, common sense dictates-that action can be secured, and Freedom give such unity of purpose to our operations as Slave-Tyranny gives to those of the South. The corollary is evident: Whatever State, combination, party, or single person fails to give in his allegiance on this point, basing his resistance either on technical legal quibble or broader political law, fails in his whole duty as a loyal citizen, and, by thwarting the great

flow of the people's w.ll, is doing his utmost to impede those functions of the Government which the popular voice, at least, has decreed to belong to the Executive at this crisis. What shall be said, then, of the infamous libel made on this Convention by that New York journal whose vile, semi-secession fabrications and vituperations are the standing disgrace of the American press, and repeated by more insignificant sheets of like ilk in this city? Only this: that as the action of the Convention revealed the tendencies of the States' opinion in regard to our best chance of preservation, so the action of these journals as definitely reveals the purpose of our half-spoken traitors to ruin that chance. They stand, at last, to show their colors. Henceforth, we know how to steer, and where to find the snags.

The Postage Currency. We deem it necessary to inform the public that every effort is making at Washington to supply the commercial community with the postage currency at the earliest opportunity. The strongest possible force is employed in its manufacture, and we have no doubt that the wants of the public will soon meet with prompt attention. The disbursements to the army and navy have hitherto absorbed almost

all the notes prepared for circulation.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, Sept. 29, 1862. Hon. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, who has been on a visit to Washington for several days past, and whose splendid campaign in the Southwest since his appointment as Brigadier General by President Lincoln, has secured him the praise of some of our most experienced vetea lingering process, but by short, stern, and crushing blows. In this spirit he accepts the emancipation proclamation of the Prosident as entitled to his support and approval. At a moment when too many men calling themselves Democrats are terrified at stern measures against a remorseless treason, and shrink from an attack upon the great storehouse of the rebels the institution of slavery in the secoded States—such a statesman as General McClernand presents an example worthy of honor and imitation. General Mc-Clernand is an old-school Democrat, one of the Southern type of Northern men, and yet he does not falter or fall back. He is a soldier, too -one who does not conceive it to be a part of his duty to cavil when the Administration decides to protect and preserve the Government at all hazards. The great drawback in the prosecution of the war is the habit of many, in and out of the army, in office and out of office, who think they are loyal, and yet who cannot rid themselves of the prejudices of party or of social life. Insensibly, such people accustom themselves to indifference to the great crime of the rebellion, and to a habit of criticising what they think the errors of the Administration. I hold it as a fact that in all my experience I have never yet known to be successfully contradicted, that whenever a statesman or a seldier allows himself to chaff against "Black Republicanism and Abolitionism," he generally, and at last, comes to consider Secession as a moderate offence, that may be readily excused and easily defended. The disease that afflicts this people requires severe treatment, or it will master and murder the Republic. I would not advise hasty remedies; but I would resort to any and to all to save the Republic. And I

further hold it to be the religious duty of the loyal people, and of all their servants, to act up to this profound obligation. Certainly the moderate or conservative loyalists cannot trial, and especially since all moderate or conservative alternatives have wholly and dis-The President having tested these alternatives, has at last come to the other and more out and out policy. As he took his own good time in reaching this policy, (and I have never blamed him for his patience and forbearance,) I am not surprised to hear that he has fully resolved that those who hold position under his Administration, of whatever grade, shall give it the benefit of a determined mand this at their hands, and I am glad to add

speedy overthrow of the rebellion. OCCASIONAL.

that, up to this writing, very few indications

of any of the men who profess to desire the

Public Amusements. MISS KATE BATEMAN.—The reception accorded to Miss Kate Bateman at the Arch street Theatre last evening was a gratifying tribute to an excellent woman and an accomplished actress. Miss Bateman is known to us as a sweet little child, who, a few years ago, with her sister Ellen, performed very prettily in several minor parts. It is some time since we have seen her in these characters, and the change was very pleasant to those who knew her first as an "Infant Phenomenon," and welcomed her last evening in the womanly part

Miss Bateman is not what we would call a beautiful woman, for the term does not express the idea. she creates in the minds of those who see her. Neither has she the intense earnestness of Miss Davenport, nor the rugged genius of Mrs. Waller, nor the incomparable grace of Miss Coombs, nor the uneven and spasmodic beauties of Miss Heron, nor the versatility and brilliancy which have made Mrs. John Drew one of the most acceptable actresses on the stage. Miss Bateman has an eye full of fire and meaning, deep and expressive. Her face is Grecian in the outlines, and, when in repose, presents a singularly quaint and classic expression. The ancient artist would have welcomed such a medel for his Miserva, and many a harsher face has been enshrined and worshipped in the secret chambers of the Temple of Vesta. We have no objection to a pretty face, but we prefer an expressive one, with lines and dimples, and individuality; and we have reen none that comes so near this conception as Miss Bateman's. Previous information indicated that he had gone in that At the risk of being impertinent we have made this personal criticism, more particularly as it an- | not known.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

ticipates the thought we have formed in relation to Miss Bateman's power and position as an actress. There is a story recorded in some work, we do not BALTIMORE, Sept. 29-Milipight -The following is now remember, of an artist in the olden times. from the correspondence of the American: when art was the passion and the patime of princes CAMP OF THE FIFTH NEW YORK ZOUAVES. and noblemen. A sculptor selected a block of the purest marble, and began to chisel it into the outines of a beautiful woman. All the wealth of his powerful imagination; all the experience of weary and tedious years; all the traditions and precepts that came to him in the remnants of Grecian and Roman art, in the Visus de Medici and the Apollo Belvidere-were bethwed upon his labor. It was his masterpiece; and from year to year he went on refining, reform g, correcting. say nothing. Burneide's division has not gone to Harper's Ferry. I may say, however, that all the indica-

and bringing the marble image near to perfection. The enthusiasm of art deepened in a holier feeling; and, from daily companionip with his beautiful creation, he began to entertain the enthusiasm of a lover. He had funed the mistress to whom his life would be devied. All that was perfect in human loveliness as expressed in the outlines of her form; all thatwas noble and sweet in human character beam forth in her placid marble face. The creatio was to him a reality. He fondled, carossed, at protected it, but the lips were forever cold, d no yearning heart beat responsive to his own. hen he prayed to the gods that life might be betweed upon his beloved, but the stern arbiters of te and happiness would not grant his prayer, at he closed his days in carnest and unrewarded adation. Miss Bateman is the beautifimage of our

drama—exquisite in all the accomshments of an actress, graceful, self-possessed, a correct-embodying the results of many years study and ex-perience. But all is very cold and acid, and we felt ourselves wishing last eveninthat the gods ould only give her life, that we mit see nature in her tones, in her looks, in her gures. We do not think Julia was ever more coptly performed than on last evening. It was artifally faultless; but the soul was wanting. In iscene was this more obvious than when Miss Bhan, as Julia, and Mrs. Drew, as Helen, weregether on the stage. Even beyond the necess distinction of the characters, we could see lifed soul animating every movement of the cung attendant, while the mistress was cold almos disdain. That ine scene in the fourth act, ere Clifford comes as the secre ary of heaffianced husband was perfect in everythinut the want of real feeling which Miss Batemaisplayed. We saw the actress, but we could note the woman; and when finally she uttered memorable exclamation, "Clifford, will whot speak to me?" the house applauded louded deservedly It was the majestic declamation | gained their

approbation, and certainly po epition of womarily orief on nession for no su xhibition was We are merely giving our halmpressions o this lady, and it may be that furt acquaintance will change the opinions we now ertain. Miss Bateman is not a great actreshe is not as great an actress as she certainly | be-but we pon her as one of the st gifted and promising of the new generation the faults we have noticed generally pass awajiti years, and Miss Bateman will thank us fore freedom with which we have commented unthen. We bid her a hearty welcome to Philadelia

FROM WASHIGTON Special Despatches to " e Presz."

WASHINGTON, Sember 29, 1882. Advance to the Rappannock. Since the recent reconnolssances up made by Gene als McLEAN and STAHL, to Warren Junction, anther reconnoiseance has been made q the same route, nd beyond it, to the line of the Epshannock river. This shows that there is no rebel be now statione throughout that region. Since Pos late advances, the rebels have rebuilt the railroad bige over the Bappahannock. General McLean's rinnoltring party captured eight wagon-loads of quar epster s and com missary stores, at Warrenton Junction The rebels had ordered conscripts from the region bycen the Rappahannock and the Rappidan to assem at Warrenton, on the let of October, for the defence the town, but becoming alarmed by our reconnoisaces, the rebels seized all conscripts they could and hried them down to Gordensville.

Exchange of State Proners. The War Department is understood be making as rangements for the effecting of an exchige of State prisoners confined here, for similar ones eld by rebels at

Changes in the Calnet. Stories about changes in the Cabinethonsequent upon the promulgation of the Emancipatic Proclamation have nearly all died away, as also havreports of difficulty among officers concerning armyresignations o valuable military leaders, and insubolination among privates and the like, because of dissatilaction with the From Our Front-Important Movements. A reconnecting force of Acting Bradier N. Mc-LEAN'S command went resterday as fir as Warrenton Jurction, without finding signs of the ebels in arms in that vicinity. It was there said that to repairs of the Bappahannock Bailroad bridge had ben completed—a statement, however, which is hardly thought probable. Last night extensive military movements were evidently commenced in this vicinity, one body of quite 20,000 troops taking up the line of march in one direction, and another body in a different economic improper to indicate their is stated only to the end of letting the impatient public know that the troops in this

Rumor of Rebels Recrossing into Mary-This morning's National Intelligencer gives a state ment that the rebels have been making attempts at some points along the Potomac to recross into Maryland, in the face of our army. Nothing is known here, however, to warrant the statement, and it is thought hardly credible. Lee, however, is probably making feints above Herper's Ferry, to cover movements elsewhere. Troops Arrived.

Within the last twenty-four hours there have arrived bere a New Jersey regiment, under Col. BERTHAM, 970 strong, and two New York regiments, under Colonels ALLEN and IRELAND, respectively numbering 856 and 1,040 men; also, a body of recruits for vetoran regi-

Captures in Missouri.

The following official despatch was received to-day : Br. Louis, Sept 28, 3 o'clock P. M. To Mejor General Halleck, General in-Chief: General MERRILL reports that Colonel Guitar, of the Misrcuri State Militia, has captured Major WELLS, Captains EMERY and Robinson, and Lieutenant Morrison, with several privates, and important correspondence of the rebels.

Also, that, on the 25th instant, with a detachment of the 9th Missouri militia, he routed a party of some fifty guerillas, taking five prisoners, with a quantity of arms, S. R. CURTIS, Major General Commanding Department. The Field Hospital Arrangements of the

The complete and comprehensive plan of Mr. H. M. PIEROR, president of Rutledge Intitute, New York city, for greater efficiency in the ambulance and field hospital arrangements, will in all probability be put in operation Able, intelligent, and patriotic men will now be enlisted, mustered into the United S ates service, instructed and drilled for hospital duty. There will thus be re-

Army.

turned to the ranks 16,000 fighting men at present en-Gen. Nelson's Death. Western men here express no surprise at the difficulty which led to Major General NELSON'S death at Louisville. They say that his infirmities of temper and manners were such that such a termination of his career has

been often predicted. Personal. Hon. A. H REEDER, of Pennsylvania; Senator Mc-Dougall, of California; and Representative Conway,

Miscellaneous. Arrangements have been made by which Dr. JAMES W. STONE, United States Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, will furnish the public generally, and espacially in New England, with revenue or tax stamp, at the regular Government rates of discount, as rapidly as they can be manufactured and supplied. On remittances to Boston of Treasury notes the following commissions, psyable in stamps, will be allowed: On purchases of \$50 or more, two per cent; of \$100 or more, three per cent.; of \$500 or more, four per cent., and of \$1,000 or more, five per cent. In sending orders the public should remember that, by law, every stamp expresses on its face its hind as well as its denomination. Each stamp can be used for no other purpose than that specified. Thus, check stamps are for checks alone, and contract stamps for contracts only, and the person using each stamp must deface it by adding hi, i itials. By direction of the President, Major John J. KRY, additional sid-de camp, United States service, is dis-

missed for uttering disloyal sortiments. It is not known here in army quarters that Gen. Burll of hostility have been discovered on the part has, as stated in the newspapers, been assigned to duty at Indianapolis to organize the par led prisoners. ECLIVAR LOVELL, of Alstead, has been appointed as seesor of the Third district of New Hampshire, in place of Calvin May, decessed; and Shelby Taylos, of Lims, has been appointed collector of the Fifth district of Obio; and ISAAC BANNEY, of Delaware, for the Eighth district of that State, under the excise and direct tax

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

Sr. Louis, Sept. 29.—Three hundred and sixty-three lisloyal citizens of Carroll county, Missouri, have recertly been assessed eleven thousand dollars by the board of commissioners appointed under General Order No. 3, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and for taking property belonging to the said persons. The arms levied range from two to one thousand dollars on each person. If the amount is not paid in ten days after notice, their property will be seized and sold. Gen. Curtis, with his staff, paid a visit this morning to the fortifications surrounding the city, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance, and the manner in which the military arrangements are conducted. The appearance of the general and staff on the street collected quite a crowd of citizens. The 33d Iowa volunteers arrived this morning, and marched out to Benton barracks, making an imposing appearance, and receiving many warm encomiums from

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 29 .- Major Anderson, command ing a detachment of the 10th Missouri Militia, recently had a skitmish with the guerillas in Monros county, routing two companies of them, and capturing the notorious c) ief, Eillott Majors, and three of his party, to gether with some horses, arms, and camp equipage. J. W. Morifee, late of Poindexter's band, was captured on the 21st, having entered the cars in disguise and being recognized by persons present. Gen. Morrill is informed by authority which he deems credible, that Poindex!er himself crossed the river on the night of the 21st, from the lower part of Calloway county.

the prople.

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29. The headquarters of Gen. McClellan were removed esterday to a point three miles nearer Harper's Ferry. This movement may mean something, or it may have been made merely for convenience sake. At any rate, it s regarded bere with some interest Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our roops, and is evidently regarded as an important moint in the position of the Army of the Potomec. Of the other movements of troops taking place, I shall

tions here bespeak renewed activity on the part of the The rebel accounts of the late battles create som lisgust, but more amusement, among the officers and oldlers of the Army of the Potomac who won the totories at South Mountain and Antistam. They admit the stern resistance and earnest bravery of their antagonists, but the solid results of the fight were too decidedly with us to occasion them any trouble over the vaporings of the Bichmond Dispatch and Whig. A ride from the centre of the Army of the Potomac to ts right wing at Williamsport, gives one an impressive den of the immense number of men and prodigious ag gregations of material that bave been brought together. for thirteen miles the eye never loses sight of campa. At Williamsport there have been no active operations on either side. The rebels continue to picket the Virginia. ide of the river, whilst our troops do the same on this

iver, there is no firing but ween the pickets, both sides. by mutual consent, abandoning this useless and murder-When in Hagerstown, a few days since, I gave a list of some of the distinguished rebels who recorded their names at the Washington House, Among these was Dr. McLaughlin, of Bradley Johnson's staff. This ame individual, a few days since, crossed the river and gave himself up to the pickets of the 8th Maryland He stated that he was utterly tired of the rebel ser vice, and would sooner be in Fort McHenry than with

ide. As a general thing, there, as elsewhere on the

heir army in Virginia. McLaughlin is a Marylander, and, I believe, formerly resided at Ellicott's Mills. H brings news of the death of Albert Carroll, one of th sons of Obarles Carroll, Rec. Early this morning a large force of cavalry crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's ford, and moved off towards Shepherdstown. They have not returned when I close this letter. Our scouts visit Shepherdstown frequently by day,

while the rebel cavalry still come there at night, the place being held by neither party. A number of the rebel wounded are there. At Shepherdstown ferry, on this side of the Potemac, there are over two hundred woulded rebel prisoners, who are guarded by the 91st Pens avivania Regiment, and are under the care of three rebel surgeons. They have every thing done for them that is possible, to service that is desired being refused by our surgeon

or officers. But the hospital is a terrible place. The

men are of the desperately-wounded class, who could no se moved further, and there is scarcely one among them who has not lost an arm or a leg, or is not otherwise mufilated. Our men mingle freely with them, and ar prompt and untiring in their willingness to aid them in ary way that can give relief or comfort. Harper's Ferry, which I reached this noon, from Strasburg, is now the centre of important movements. A firmly-constructed poptoon bridge already crosse is being pushed forward with all the expedition that can os gained by the employment of a large force of machanics, under the direction of the railroad company. The completion of this bridge has an important consection with the movement of the army, as it would be moessible for it to move far into Virginia without a completed line of railway communication with its base of sunplies. It would be an easy thing to march our men, who ere now rested and in fine condition, to Winchester or Marlinsburg; but it would not be so easy to feed them after they were there. When the bridge is completed and

the railroad can be brought into use as the army advances, we shall see active operations resumed; and that ime is not very distant. Our advance is four or five miles out, and a rebel force. composed of two brigades of Louisiana and North Caro ina troops, are in our immediate front, and show a dispoeition to contest our further advance. A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which our men did well, and drove the of men were captured in a house which was surrounded by our troops, and the officer was brought into Harper's

There are reports that the rebel army are fortifying ooth Winchester and Martinsburg, but they are not generally credited in military circles. A sudden recel dash on Comberland is regarded as more probable, and measures have been taken to checkmate any such movement.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE. GEN. NELSON SHOT AT LOUISVILLE BY GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 .- Gen. Jeff, C. Davis shot Gen Nelson at the Gait House, Louisville, this morning, killing him instantly. Gen. Nelson, the victim in this terrible affair, was an officer in the United States navy when the war proke out, but volunteering for the military service in his native State. Kentucky, was soon made a brigadier general, and has rendered most efficient service. Gen. Jeferson C. Davis is from Indiana. He was appointed captain in the 1st Begiment of Artillery in May, 1861; soon afterwards commissioned a colonel, and subsequently

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29 -General Davis went into the Persia on the 20th. Galt House at 8% o'clock this morning, where he mat to the insulting treatment he had received at his hands in ordering him to Cincinnati—whereupon General Nelson cursed him in the most infamous manner, and struck him n the face several times. He then retired a few pices, advanced upon Kelson, (who had by this time gained the stairway,) walked directly up to him, and fired. Everybody who witnessed the affair justifies Davis .- [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29 .- There are many conflicting ccounts of the shocting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis.

About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the Home forces of this city. At night Payis reported to Nelson the number of men working in the entrench. ments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was a general officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insuling manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the provest marshal to eject him from the city. in Lagoashire. This morning, Governor Morton and General Nelson

General Pavis approached and requested Governor Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for the treatment he had received last week. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him, and slapped him on the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face, and again denounced him as a coward. Davis then turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, and immediately fired, the ball penetrating the left breast. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Previous to ex. piring, he expressed a wish to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. Talbot. rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House, and the latter administered the sacrament according to the forms of his church; the General repeating the service after the minister, and refusing to talk on any other subject. He said he regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion. Louisville, Sept. 29 .- [Special to the New York Tribunel:

Among Nelson's last words were, "I am murdered!" Gen. Davis is still at liberty. Opinion is divided as to the blame. Last week Davis went to Cincinnati and laid his grievances, with the charges against Nelson, before Gen. Wright, who restored him to the command from which Nelson had removed him.

were standing near the desk of the Galt House, when

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL NELSON. Brigadier General Williem Nelson, commanding a division under General Buell, was a native of Mason county, Kentucky. Having been educated in the navy, and having obtained the rank of licutenant, he was detailed in the spring of 1861 to command the Ohio river ficet of gunboats. His extensive acquaintance with the people of Kentucky, and his large relationship in that State, pointed to him as a proper person, during the bad health of Gen Anderson, to be sent into Kentucky to sound the loyal sentiment of that state, and to strongthen it. Accordingly, as early as April, he went thither, and began the formation of a camp and the recruiting of troops at a point between Garrardsville and Danville, since known as "Camp Dick Robinson." Same time since Col George H. Thomas, of the 2d cavalry, proceeded thither, having received the appointment of brigadier general o clusteers, and argumed the commun volunters, all assumed the command, general Nelson at once was ordered to form a camp at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, for the enlistment of trops. He was full torty years of age, with a massive physique and commanding presence. To fine natural shillities and large experience in arms he added great energy of character and fine judgment of men. He it was who ordered the arriet of Stanton, Casto, & Co., though they were old friends and companions. He did not recegnize any relationships in life when duty ofmands their prostration or sacrifice. His brother, Thomas
Nelson, of Indiana, is our present Minister to Unite, and
his brother in-law. J. Monroe Stockton, Postmaster at
Maysville. Bis naval services may be summed up in a
few words. He entered the navy as a citizen of Kenincky, the date of his original entry into the service being January 20, 1840. In 1856, he was promoted to a
licutance of the passing through the various degrees of
rank. His sea service under that commission was about
two and a helf years. His total sea service was twelve
years and six months. He was on shore and other duty
for nearly five years, and had been unemployed for nearly
five years. His total service nader the flag of the United
States has been over twenty-two years. He was last at not recegnize any relationships in life when duty defive veris. His total service ander the flag of the United Statts has been over tweaty-two years. He was fast at rea in May, 1860, on the sloop St. Leuis, in the Home Squadron On his return home he was appointed on ordnance duly at the Washington navy year, from which post he was sent to Kentacky, as stated above, on special duty for the War Department. He was made a brigadier general, with a commission dating from keptember 16, 1861.

The Indian War in Minnesota. Er, Paul, Minn, Sept. 29 .- A band of 300 Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, attacked Col. Sibley's command on the 23d inst The battle lasted two hours, resplting in the repulse of the Indians, with the loss of 30 ki led and a large number wounded. Four whites were killed, and from 30 to 40 wounded.

The Gubernatorial Convention at Altoona-Denial of the Heraia's Reports. Naw York, Sept. 29 .- The following card is pub lighed to day : NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 29. Having been requested to read the New York Daily

Herald of to day so far as it describes the purposes and doings of the late Conference of Governors at Altoona, and happening to be the only member of that Conference now in this city, I do not hesitate to say that the implications contained in the correspondence from Altoona are Without foundation in fact. The meeting was characterized by the most kindly prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull but steady. harmony of sentiment and unanimity of action in support of the Government in a most vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion ...

N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire. The Military District of Western Virginia CINGINATI, Sept. 29 .- Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore has been assigned, by General Wright, to the command of the District of Western Virginia, with his direction, and had some force with him, but how much is hearquarters at Point Pleasant. He proceeds thither, with his staff, to-day, to enter upon his duties. The second of the second of the second of The Rebel Attack on Augusta, Ky. COWARDICE CHARGED ON THE CAPTAINS OF GUNBOATS

\$100,000 Worth of Property De-

The Rebels Reported to be Moving

on Covington. CINCINNATI. Sept. 29 .- The Augusta, Ky., correspondent of the Gazette, says that that place was attacked by 640 mounted rebels, with two cannon, under the command of a brother of John Morgan. The Union force, under Col. Bradford, numbering 120, took refuge n the houses, and fired from the windows, killing and wounding 90 men. Among the killed were three cap-teins—one of them a younger brother of John Morgan. Among the mortally wounded was Lieut. Col. Prentice, & son of George D. Prentice. The rebels were so exasperated at their loss that they set fire to the houses, and two squares were burned. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded. The balance of our force were taken prison ers. Enbsequently a Union force from Maysville attacked the rebels, when they fied in a panic. CINCINNATI, Sept. : 9 (Special to the N. Y. Herald.) -Informal reports from Augusta, Ky., show that the own was lost on Saturday through the cowardice of the captains of three gunboats, who fired only three shots, nd left the town to its fate. A sharp fight was made by

rebels were killed er wounded. Among the latter was a son of George D. Prentice, of he Louisville Journal, who was mortally wounded. Our loss was ten or twelve killed and wounded. Col. Buford was taken prisoner. The loss to the town by fire was \$100,000. Humphrey Marchall's and Kirby Smith's forces wer reported to be at Cynthiana, Kentucky, to-day, 30,000 strong, me ving towards Covington.

the Home Guards, and from seventy-five to one hundred

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

It is rumored that Gen. Buell has been

Washington.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—The trains on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad have discontinued running for the present. The rebels have captured the telegraph nents at Lagrange and Obannons. A gentleman from Frankfort says that on Friday there were 400 rebe troops there. They expected Humphery Marshall to take charge of the post.

FROM THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28 - Business was totally suspended esterday from 2 till 5 o'clock. All the citizens were un ler drill, and the turn-out was very large. A despatch to the Gazette from Indianapolis save that an army officer, just arrived from Washington, save he read an order while in the War Department on Friday. relieving General Buell from his command in Keatucky and assigning him to Indianapolis, to organize the pa roled prisoners into regiments.

From North Carolina. NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- The steamer Haze arrived o-day from Newbern. Lieutenant Oclonel Elwell, o Massachusetts, 23d Regiment, had his right arm broker by a kick from a horse. Large Union meetings had been held at Portsm and Ocracoke, North Carolina.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 27 .- The steamship S. Spaulding arrived here this morning. The United States steamer New Lonsides, Capt. Turner, has also arrived here from Philadelphia. The stramboat Metamora left here this afternoon under a flag of truce, in charge of Capt Saunders, of the 3d New York Regiment, for Aiken's Landing. She takes up four rebei officers who have been paroled. Also, Dr. ohnson, assistant surgeon of the New York 3d, who is sent by Gen. Dix to Richmond to sid in administering comforts to our sick and wounded soldiers imprisoned a The flag-of truce boat John A. Warner is expected to rrive from Aiken's Landing to morrow morning.

Death of Hon. J. Prescott Hale. PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sept 29 -Hon. J. Prescott Hale New York, formerly United States District Attorney Southern New York, died to day.

Conflagration at Lexington, Ky. CINCINNATI, Sept 29.—The Gazette says that a gen leman who reached Covington yesterday from the vitook place in that city on Friday. The fire broke out at-Beard's livery stable, corner of Short and Limestone streets, destroying every house on both sides of Short street for two equares north of Limestone street, inclu-ding the Bark of Kentucky, the Northern Bank, the post office, and Mr. Wolverton's fine residence and ry stable. The origin of the fire is unknown. The

A Revolution in Maracaibo. New York, Sept. 29.—The bark Teresa, from Mara-caibo, Sept. 4, reports that a revolution broke out in that country on August 23d.

The New Jersey 22d Regiment. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29—The 22d Regiment of New ersey (nine-months volunteers) left to-day for the seat f war. The regiment is fully equipped, and composed f a fine body of men, principally young men from the

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Europa at Cape Race.

CAPE BACE, Sept. 29 .- The steamship Europa passed

In the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Laing had made a lengthy address on Indian affairs, in which he said they could not expect more than a million and a quarter balts of cotton from India during the next twelve menths, and if it should be impossible to get the cotton raised in the Southern States, during the I they would have to go on with sugmenting evils for the next year; but he believed that not many months would clapse before the termination of the struggle, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and the other great Powers. Jute had been authoritatively pronounced to be too brittle a substance to be used as a substitute for cotton, and had fallen 9x.£10 per ton from the highest point attained during the late excitement. On Friday, however, there

n prices.

La France asserts that a mejority of the Cabinet o Juntez has decided on proposing terms of capitulation to Gen. Forey, on the basis of a surrender of the City of Mexico and Puebla to the French. The Paris Bourse was inanimate, but firm; Rentes The French cotton districts are described as suffering adfully. The distress at Mulhourer exceeds anything GREAT BRITAIN.

A telegraph despatch from Holyhead, on the evening of the 19th, reports the screw steamer Aisbama, better known as No. 290, off that port, having had to put back. This report is thought to be incorrect, the Alabama alluded to probably being an irregular Mediterranean

The London Daily News editorially taunts the fields of eccession with being jubilant over the triumphs of the slave power, and asks. Who is the better for it? It says that should the hopes of the English friends of secession be required nowed. secession be realized, and twenty millions of the free men of the North pusitianimously consent to let six millions in the South give law to their continent, we may of trade on the ocast of Africa.

We shall find they will be as little disposed to defer to our notions about the African slave trade, as they have been to accept the dootrine of New Eugland, about the slave trade between the States, which is a right Jeff. Davis has expressly reserved for the South His admirers in England may find that they have not yet done him all the service he requires.

The London Times carrestly denounces the policy of the Abolitionists of the North in seeking to raise the negroes of the South against their masters. It says that the idea of the Abolitionists is to organize a series of Cawpore massacres as legitimate devices of warfare, but it thinks they will not be successful in the attempt. It adds: "Indeed, it is difficult to see how a proclamation by a besieged or fugitive President can have any greater effect then the documents issued by such generals as Bunter and Phelps, inciting the negroes to revolt." It trusts that President Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder, frem an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder, which will in no way advance the Federal cause, but only deepen and make eternal the hatred between the The New York correspondent of the London Times is of the opinion that Europe need not fear that the North will unite to repel foreign intervention. He conrege is gene. The geme is lost. Washington knows, if New York does not, that the Abolitionists are destroying the Union by their frantic efforts to save it.

The English physician, sent to attend Garibaldi's would reports that it is progressing favorably. He de-clares that the ball never entered, but struck and broke the inner bone of the ankle. The would had been laid

A regiment stationed at Braka fired on its officers, killing a major. Tranquility had been restored by the other regiments, and the ring leaders of the rebellion had

A VIOLENT TYPHOON-40,000 LIVES LOST .- Canton dates of August 1, represent that Canton and Macao had been visited by a violent typhoon. Immense damage was caused to property, and 40,000 lives were lost. LONDON MONEY MARKE !- Funds were without Money continued abundant, and the deman was mederate. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Cotton—The regular weekly STA'E OF TRADE.—The Manchester market was rather firmer, but prices not higher.

Breadstuffs.—The market is dull, and tending downward. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and Richardson, Spence. & Co., report Flour dull, and 64 lower; American, 23s. Wheat declined; red. Western and Southern, 9.0109 9d; white Western and Southern, 11sol119d. Corn steady; mixed, 29s.

Provisions.—The same authorities report: Beef, no sales. Perk inactive. Bacon quiet, but steady. Lard active, and advanced 2d. but the advance is not fully maintained, the market closing steady. Tallow steady. Produce.—The People's circular reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 22s; Spirits Turpentine, sales small at 130s; Rosin dull at 28so23s 6d for common; Sugar firm; Coffee firm; Bice steady; Cod 914, no sales; Whale Oil, 431 10s.242; Linseed Oil steady at 42s 6d; Jute nominal and a jarge portion of the advance lost; Hemp flat nel and a large portion of the advance lost; Hemp flat nd lower. LONDON MARKETS.—London, Sept. 20.—Barings' CONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Sept. 20.—Barings' Oircular reports: Wheat quiet, and Lo22 lower. Iron firm: Sugar tendirg upward. Tea steady; common Corgon is 1d. Coffice quiet but steasiv. Bicc firm. Tallow quiet and downward. Bosin dull, at 25s for common. Spirits Turpentine very dull at 135s. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 43-3043. 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—COTTON—The sales of Saturday amounted to 2,500 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs closed dull, but rteady at the decline reported in Friday's circulars of 6d. on Flour and 2d. on ported in Friday's circulars of 6d. on Flour and 2d. or Wheat Corn is unchanged.

Wheat. Corn is unchanged.

The Provisions market is flat.

LOADON.—Joneols are quoted at 93% 2093% for money; Illinois shares, 49% per cent. discount; Eries, ney; Illinois gnares, 33% per cents discount, mice, 29% 229%.

Crov-s & Todd report provisions quiet but steaty.

Lard quiet but tending upward, holders demanding an AMERICAN SECURIFIES — Baring reports American securities in small sales, and rates nominal. Illinois Central shares 48,650 discount, United States 6s 69,670 do 58 66 268.

Occasols closed on Friday at 93% 293% for money. LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. Liverroot, Sept. 20 — Evening—Oot on — The sales to day were 2500 bales, including 1500 to speculators and exporters The market is firmer but quiet, and

Provisions dull.
LONDON, Sept. 20—Evening.—Consols close at 93% 93% for money.
Frie Shares 29% @ 30%; Illinois 40% discount. Frie Sheres 29 % 250 %; Hinors 49 % discount.

HAYRE, Sept. 18—00ton—Sales of the week 5,000
bales; neaket irregular and nominal, closing with but
little inquiry, and weakness in prices. New Orleans tres
ordinaire 3501; 00 bat 3401. Stock in prit 37,000 bales. The Very Latest News. PARIS, Sept. 20, P. M .- The Bourse is firm ; Bentes

of Marie The Marie Services and Albert

691 : 00. I ondon, Sept. 21 —There is no political news of im-

The Battle of Iuka. Tre Cincinnati Gasette gives the following details The Cincinnational Constitution of the engagement at This between Rosecrans and Price:
Our force was 25,000 strong, and fell upon Price as he was retreating from local about a mile southeast of that place. Immediately the battle commenced in dead earnest. The rebels formed on a road on a ridge, a line less than a quarter of a mile in length, and this was the whole extent of the battle ground. A single brigace of General Rosecrans' division bore the brunt of the whole fight. The first movement was to dislodge the rabels from their position by a charge, which was no sooner

from their position by a charge, which was no sooner done then they rallied and drove back our men in a si-milar nanner, only to be driven in turn by our determilar nanner, only to be driven in turn by our working mined troops.

Our troops rested near the battle ground till morning, when they found that Price had fied, leaving all his dead and wounded. The rebel toes in killed and wounded was not less than five hundred, fally three hundred of whom were killed. Our own loss was one hundred act twenty killed, and about two hundred wounded. All this, too, was done in an hour and a half, and very much of it with the bayonet. It was almost entirely a hand-to-hand engagement.

On Friday evening, while the battle was raging, the advanced portion of our lett wing was quietly going into On Friday evening, while the battle was raging, the advanced portion of our left wing was quietly going into camp, five miles distant, unconscious of a battle. They could not hear the musketry, and the cannonading was either very inconsiderable, or none at all, so close were the contending armies. On Saturday morning they formed in line of battle and sent forward skirmishers, who captured some of Frice's pickets who had not been called in. About the same time the reserve—31st Otio and 2d Iowa—were ordered forward. Long before these regiments reached the front the left wing had discovered that on enemy was in its front and hed moved on to regiments reached the front the left wing had discovered that no enemy was in its front, and had moved on towards Inha. Beaching there it was turned about toward Corinth, meeting the reserve a mile out. The whole force returned to Brinaville that night.

It is said that General Ord urged that the left wing should take up position nearer, at any rate, but General Grant overruled him, assuring him that very scon we could advance, and completely surround Price. In the meantime the sallant Rosecraus, with his eager army, was using all diligence, and had actually marched twenty miles on Friday vefore he came up with the enemy, and fought with so much gallantry. As it is, it appears that only want of proper knowledge of Rosecraus' position prevened the co-operation of the rest of the troops, which would have insured the glorious cansummation of the capture of Sterling Price.

General Rosecraps started in pursuit on Saturday, with a large force of cavairy and some light artillery, followed by infantry. Price is supposed to be retreating to Booneville, whence he came by rati from Tupolo. It

o Boonsville, whence he came by rait from Tupelo. Is a coincidence a little remarkable that the same troop which a year ago followed Price in Missouri are no General Grant has issued the following congratula-

BEAI QUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,

Beai quaeters District of West Tennessee.

Corinte, Miss, September 20, 1862.

The general commanding takes pleasure in congratulating the two wiege of the army, commanded respectively by Major General Ord and Major General Bosecrans, upon the energy, alectity, and oravery displayed by them on the 19th and 20th inst., in their movement against the enemy at Tuke.

Although the enemy was in numbers reputed far Although the enemy was in numbers reputed far greater than their own, nothing was evinced by the troops but a burning desire to meet him, whatever his numbers, and however strong his position.

With such a disposition as was manifested by the troops on this occasion, their commanders need nover fear defeat against anything but overwhelming numbers. While it was the fortune of the command of General Bosecrans, on the evening of the 19th instant, to engage the enemy in a most spirited fight for more than two hours, drying him, with great loss, from his mostling. ours, driving him, with great loss from his positi

and winning for themselves fresh laurels, the comman of General Ord is entitled to equal creek for their cl orts in trying to reach the enemy and in diverting hi And while congratulating the noble living, it is meet to offer our concolence to the friends of the heroic dear who offered their lives a sacrifice in defence of const indonal liberty, and in their fall rendered memorable th utional liberty, and in their is i remoted musi-leld of luka.

By command of Major General U. S. Grant. JOHN A. RAWLINGS. Assistant Adjutant General.

ANOTHER RIOT AT EGGLESFIELD-

SEVERAL PERSONS BADLY BEATEN.—Yeste day another disgraceful riot occurred at Egglesfield, during which several persons were badly beaten, one of whom will probably die from the effects of his injuries, which are of the most serious character. It seems that Deckectives Henderson and Lamon had a warrant for the arrest of certain well-known parties, charged with being implicated in a heavy robbery. These parties are in the habit of frequenting Egglesfield, and the detectives went there with a view of making the arrest. They succeeded to the latest the content of the cont n taking into custody the following named persons. Charles Sheerer, Robert McVoy, Al. Ennis, Peter San-ord, and William Wilson, who were asfely secured. During the absence of the officers a rowoccurred, and s nan, whose name we could not ascertain, was beaten in man, whose name we could not accertain, was beaten in a mist shocking and brutat manner, so much so that his recovery is doubtful. The detectives returned to the some, and, seeing the man lying helplessly on the floor, attempted to arrest the ringlesders of the fight. One man was scoured, and while being conveyed away, the crowd rushed on the officers and attempted to rescue the prisoner. In this they succeeded, beside, badly beating Detective Henderson and Officer Franks, employed at Egglesfield. I wo of the rescuers were then taken into custody. and mally, after much difficulty, locked up. The rest of the infally, after much difficulty, locked up. The rest of the ruffians succeeded in making their escape. The officers would, in all probability, have been killed-had it not been for the timely interference of some citizens. The gang who committed this outrage were the notorious crowd of thieves and murderers known as the "Spickets," and whose depredations are familiar to very one. During the esof the fight every availa ble chair and table leg in the hotel was made use of Knives, pistols, black jacks, &c, were also flourished. Unfortunately, none of the officers had any weapons

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PAISONERS .-Lest evening, three car loads of rebel prisoners arrived in this city, having come in on the Philas ciphia and Balti this city, having come in on the Philacelphia and Batti-more Railroad. They were captured during the recent stile, and were miserable-looking specimens of humacity. They atwacted considerable attention, and drev to the place a large comourse of people, all of whom, however, treated the poor unfortunates with that respect becoming a civilized race. They are bound for Fort

about them to protect themselves.

THE FAIR AT CONCERT HALL AND THE COOPER-SHOP SALOON.—We learn that the Cooper op Refreshment Saloon Committee are in no way con-cted with the fair now being held at Concert Hall to aid in the election of a Soldiers' Home, as is supposed by

The Sixth Congressional District.

o the Editor of The Press: Sin: The people of the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, have just completed their nominations for members of Congress. You know, of course, that the acti-way, anti. Administati-wiver views Duchanan Democrats, have nominated the Hon. John D. Stiles, of Allentown, who is known by his votes in the last Congress. The loyal Democrats and Union men of all partice have placed in opposition to Mr. Stiles the Hon. United Kranse of Normalition to Mr. Stiles the Hon. United Kranse of Normalition to Mr. Stiles the Hon. United Kranse of Normalities. opposition to Mr. Stiles the Hou. David Krause, of Nor-rictown. Judge Krause is one of the solest tawyers in Pennsylvania; he was for a number of years president indge of the courts of Bucks and Montgomery counties. and has always been, through a long and brillian career, a sound, unswerving, loyal Jackson Demoorat. In the last Presidential campaign he took the stump for Douglas, and was elequent and earnest in his appeals for the cause of the Little Giart.

Judge Krauss is now about sixty-five years of age; is still in the name and vigor of active meabout as a still in the prime and vigor of antive manhood, and when Gov Curtin celled on the militia of Peunsylvania to volunteer for the defence of the state, he was first among the hundreds of our town to shoulder his knapsack and take his place in the ranks as a common soldier. And he went as a pivate, that old man, his form next forward beneath the weight of earnest aspirations and an unflinching patiotism! flow our people looked upon that sublime spectable! Like Putuam, who left his plough stand in the unflished furrow to fly to the war for this order tracked in the unflished furrow to fly to the war for e went as a private, that old man, his form bent for or independence, so this great patriot leaves his sanc um in 1862 to help maintain and preserve our libertie

to day.
While Judge Krause was upon the bench he delivered many opinions which are the leading legal authorities of chave, and some of his written decisions are given in full by the justifies of the Supreme Court.

He is a German scholar, and can converse as freely in German as in English. It is due to Judge Krause to say that he did not seek this nomination, but on the contrary, when it was first tendered to him he declined it; but his friends insisted upon his acceptance, when he finally jielded. no better nemination for Congress has been made in this btate, and we predict for him a successful race against the nomines of these whose hearts best not to warmly for cur Union and cur laws.

Yours truly, REPORTER.

From Kansas. GENERAL LANE AND THE FRIENDLY INDIANS. General Lane has had an interview at his headquar riendly Indians, who desire to fight for the Government. Ar ka-ke-to, chief of the Oboes, actad as snoked ment. Ar ka-ke-to, chief of the Oboss, acted as spokes-man, and described the feelings of the tribes represented toward the Government to be of the most friendly character. General Lane said that General Pope had been sent to Minnesota with a large number of white troops to whip out the wild Indians of the Northwest. He thought the tribes represented by this He thought the tribes represented by this deputation would be received into the service and allowed to aid in that work, and then be employed as Government might direct against the rebellion. He promised to farnish them with what a could be received. them with what arms could be spared, a supply of ammunition and equipments, and consult with the Adminis-

PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE .- The semiannual sale, established by Mr. Moses Thomas nearly thirty years ago, and continued with unremitting regularity, will commence at Thomas & Son's auction rooms this morning, and terminate on Saturday. The catalogue, which is again a thick octavo, contains invoices from seventy-two houses in the publishing and stationery business, chiefly in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Precisely at nine o'clock this forencon, Mr. Bell, the wellknown and much-esteemed book auctioneer, will appear in his rostrum, hammer in hand, to knock down the articles to be competed for to the best bidders. The prospects of the present sale are very

IMPORTANT TO ARTISTS. A recent valuable discovery has just been made in a process for producing colors for photographs. Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, are the sole agents for its sale. This article; it is said by those who have thoroughly tested its merits, surpasses any coloring yet discovered for albumen pictures. It can be applied with the greatest facility even by those who are not artists. We predict for it an extensive sale.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS,

PEREMPTORY SALE .- SUGAR REPINERY, COAL Lands, Arch street Residence, 24 acres, Passyunk, &c., 21st Oc.ober. The Anglo Saxon at Father Point. FATHER POINT, Sept. 19.—The steamer Anglo Saxon arrived at this port this afternoon.

Return of the 3d Regiment of Reserves. WILMINGTON, Del, Sept. 29.—The 3d Regiment, Reserve Brigade, Col. G. M. Eakin, will return to Philaphia to morrow afternoon, at 3%, o clock. Gen. Wool relieved them by another regiment this morning. An English Cotton Steamer at Halifax. HALIFAX, Sept. 29 .- The English steamer Peterboff, with 1300 bales of cotton, put in this port short of coal She has several passengers aboard.

American News for Europe. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Australasian, frem New York for Liverpool, was boarded by the news yeacht, on Sunday morning, and advices from New York to Saluiday were put aboard.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCE

THE MONEY MARKET PHILADELPHIA, Sept 20 Gold advanced one per cent. to-day, and ch at 122 bid. Many operators think tois advan the result of a currency panic, which will reach a certain point than specie will decli fast as it rose. Whether or not the cult is reached, is a matter to be left to the jud perience of holders themselves. It is very the big apples down, but it is equally ear little ones up. It is almost useless to spe causes of the present rate of specie, h operators buy largely at large rates, it is fa that a large amount of speculation is bein; Old demands are still advancing. The rive was about one per cent-117% ol17% was the time to buy for future wants; that go thirty or forty per cent, premium, and old be within one or two per cent. of the co looking forward to a dismal future, and February to have saved considerable foresight. Besides losing four or five man they run great risk of hearing of victories, which always have, but may present care, caused gold to decline ly. Then, if the demand for foreign e as it decidedly will, if the reported bisn, be notice of the President, be adopted, and mother blow will be inflicted upon their ha this, the certain prospect that speculators and will kee a certain interest in the money bar possession, and the prospect of outside but her gloomy. However, "they who wish to a learn to pay the piper." Money was a little stiffer, and 4 per cent to

dealers, and 5 per cent. to customers, were

There was another active time at the Slock to prices generally have advanced. Securities arst class and fancies, alike shared in the na ment. Governments, which have been quiet days, showed some life; the sizes advanced tinued firm. 104 was bid for the seven-thirdkill Navigation sixes were in demand; those X, with large saler; those of 1872 selling were firm at 91 %; the coupon sixes at 198 new, were in demand at 103; the old at-Beading sixes of 1870 rose %; 1880's 1880's rose 1. Philadelphia and Erie %. North Pennsylvania Bailroad sizes ens %. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6 West Branch bonds rose I. Eimira chattel 41-ro change; the sevens were firm at Saturi Camden and Amboy sixes of 1883 brought to vance of 1%; 1870's sold at par—a considera Sunbury and Erio sevens rose 1. Pennsylva first mortgage sixes rose %; second do g Navigation preferred shares rose %. Lehigh No. shares rose 2; the scrip 1/2. Morris Canal rose 1. sales; the preferred 1%. In railres theres ingreat activity. Reading sold at 3414, an adva-Saturday's closing figure, rose to 31% before the first board, and to 34 86 at the accord bo at the latter figure. Minebill was in Geman vance of %; Pennsylvania sold firmly at 52; preferred advanced 1/4; Counden and Amboy Island &; North Pennsylvania 1/3; Bear brought 60. Passenger Ballways are in sleed Spruce and Pine advanced &; Bace and Time street & : Tenth and Eleventh 1 ; Girard Colla was bid for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; Chesta Walnut rose 1/2; West Philadelphia 1; Fratific Southwark K. Manufacturers' and Mechanic sold at 24, which was the only transaction in bear

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA LOANS.

The market closed stiff.

Pulladeinhia 84.145.000 84.154.000 8357 N Ferm & Mech.. N. Liberties. 1,21±,198 949,649 1,003,933 1,957.738 Southwark..... Kensington.... Penn Township 1,994,79 Man & Mech. 1.644.446 Commerce Girard..... 930,111 805 000 798 000 Total.... 34,589,387 34,871,53 413 DEPOSITE. Sept. 29. | Sept. 22. | Sept 20 \$2.810.000 \$2.712.000 \$350.0

North America. Farm & Mech.. Mechanics'. outhwark 1,088 299 Kensington Penn Township 893 true Man. & Mech. \$61,130 641,785 875,589 643 947 irard..... .480.036 1.454.824

647,421 467,602 521.829 434,815 318 245 526,765 249 557)ity 280.534 281,707 291,985 572,000 205,600 621,500 380,000 Corn Exchange 24,997,926 21,194,214 5,111.474 5.1 3,071,229 52 3,709,168 78 3,202,034 63 6 98

3.349.193.91 3,293,727.24 \$20,313 48 The following statement shows the condition banks of Philadelphia at various times during : few months:

.....31.747.070 5.583.482 4.535 m33,206.661 5,545,007 18......33.626.039 6.552.605 6.006 35 83 781,576 5 488,051 600 Sept. 1.....33,899,851 5.543,160 5 071.5 " 8.....84,631,850 5,546,857 5.182. 15.........35.075.676 0.516.0.4 5.1784,871 535 5,449 627 6 174 5 25......34,589,387 5,440,140 5,101,474 Decrease..... 282,148 8 887 53 676 Prexel & Co. quote-

New Yerk Rachange Price | Pric quote foreign exchange for the steamer Arabia, Boston, as follows: London, 60 days sight.....

Antwerp, 60 days sight
Bremen, 60 days sight
Himburg, 60 days sight
Oologne, 60 days sight
Leipsic, 60 days sight Bertin. 60 days sight. Market firm. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. (Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phile Exchange FIRST BOARD

1000 do 982 100 Spr & Pine K ..b5 15 100 do 15 120 do 15 160 do 15 x 2 Cata E pid... 500 Elmira Chat 50 Race & Vine '86 cash 96% | BETWEEN BOARDS. 100 Reading B 34% 1000 Schnyl N. 6. 260 do 34% 1000 do 100 Long Island B .. 19% SECOND BOARD.

3000 Penra coup 6s. 106 | 1000 North Penn 10000 Schi Na 6s'82 s5 70 | 1000 Sunb & E 2000 do 70 2000 City 63 New. 103 2000 do New. 103 030 do 00 840 C & A 68 70 5000 do 99 400 do 100 Reading R 34 3/ 3000 Penna 5:3 ..b30 34-81 50 North Pents AFTER BOARDS.

Philadelphia Markets. EEPTEMBER 39—Brening.

The Flour market is less active to-day, owing in submeasure to the want of stock, and the better branks are scarce and in request at fully former 18165; Sales Col. price 800 2000 bbls Western extra family at \$6250 bbl; the latter for choice brands; sales to the K range at \$5.05.25 for superfice; \$5.50.05.75 for extended \$6.06 50 for extra family, and \$6.75.07.50 for family, brancs, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and selling in small lots at \$3.62% at 75. Corn Meal is not intake for, and Pennsylvania is dull at \$3.12% \$\displays bbl.

Grain — Wheat is not so plenty, and ho de s at a state of the sta at fully former rates. About 9.0:0 bushels sold at ©1.81 for Western and Pennsylvania reds, in store-@1.45 for Western white. Bye is arriving and selling lots as wanted at 65 co8c for new, and 70 o 70c for collections with the continues in demand at 70c for prime yellow, all signal the receipts and sales light. Oats are better, and about 3,000 bushels new Southern sold at 33c life is latter for a very heavy lot afteat.

Bark is wanted, and small seles of 1st No. 1 that citron are reported at \$32 50 per ton, which is an example.

Maikets.

Baltinore, Sept. 29—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, white, \$1.65; led, \$1.35.01 43. Corn scarce; white, 72 &78c; yellow, 69.50. Oats dull; Pannsylvania 67.66C. Previsions dull Bacon, sides, 6%C. Bhoulders, 6%C. Whisky firm at 85c.

Baltinore, Sept. 29—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, but very quiet. Government of the prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing and full prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing 68c. Previsions dull Bacon, sides, 6%C. Bhoulders, 6%C. Whisky firm at 85c.

Baltinore, Sept. 29—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, but very quiet. Government of the prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing in Provisions.

Which is an all values of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing for the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing for the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing for the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former. Nothing for the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices, with free sales of the former of the prices. The price of the prices of the pr