VARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAIN.

WADDING!

COTTON YARNS,

IN STORE,

TARNS, BATTS, AND

en, and Woolen.

10,000 Sheets Black Wadding.

1,000 Bales all grades Wick.

and Linen.

HE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

A TORBALE, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

433 MARKET and No. 5 North FIFTH Street.

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

CARPET OHAIN.

the subscriber is prepared to sell when wanted:
60.000 lbs. Carpet Chain—Cotton, Lin-

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn-Nos. from 5

10,000 lbs. Single Jute and Tow Yarn.

0,000 Bales all grades Cotton Batts.

from 12 to 50 cts. per lb.

1,000 Bales all grades Twine—Cotton

LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE,

No. 242 NORTH THIRD STREET,

1,000 Bales of Black Wadding.

800 Bales of Wicking.

Carpet Chain.

1.000 Bales of Cotton Twine.

2,000 Pounds of Cotton Yarn.

20,000 Pounds of Colored and White

500 Coils of Manilla, Jute, and Cot-

Alco, Coverlet Yarn, Bed Cords, Wash Lines, and t

2m 433 MABKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Always on hand, a full Stock of

FANCY BASKETS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

CUBS, BUOKETS, OHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS,

WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES.

LOOKING GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS.

Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,

BROOM CORN, HANDLES, AND WIRE,

ASHBOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS,

LOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS,

Carriages, Hobby Horses, &o , &o.

sper Bags, Incigo, Blacking, Matches, Sleds, Barrows,

LOWIST NET CASH PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNION.

Strangers Haiting the city are invited to look through

is Establishment, which is the largest of the kind in

this country. Also, the only Wholesale Agent for H. W. BUTNAM'S CLOTHES-WRINGER in the State of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

& CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGENTS FOR THE CELHBRATHD

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

LEN ECHO MILLS.

Design and consumers supplied at

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS

White Lead and zinc paints, putty, &c.

POBERT SHOEMAKER

Morthean Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

se15-2m

a general essortment of TWINES, TIDY COT-

R T. WHITE.

CARPET CHAIN, &c., &c.

TADDING! WADDING

PER ANYUM, in advance.

WADDING, BATTS, TWINES, WICKING,

VOL. 6.—NO. 52.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. BUSH & KURTZ,

(Successors to T. W. Baker & Co.) FORMERLY BUNN, RAIGUEL, & CO. No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

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

A complete assortment of WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of the following well-known makes: MIDDLESEX, WASHINGTON, WATERVLIET, PEACE DALE, &c.

(Corner of New St.) BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE; STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE, VARNS, BATTS, CARPET-CHAIN. To which we invite the attention of CASH and SHORT-TIME BUYERS. se22-mwf lm 2,000 Bales of Batting, of all grades. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.

> No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)

ENTIRE NEW STOOK

FANCY SILKS, from Auction, DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., Which have been

PURCHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. OHEAP PRICES The attention of city and country buyers is invited.

633 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. 1862 FALL

> RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADRLPHIA.

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

Philadelphia. ININGS, &c. 75,000 yards Linen Linings, 25,000 yards Drillings, 25,000 yards Ducks, 25,000 yards Silesias and Cottons, Travelling Rugs, common to superfine

Sealskins, Beavers, Pilots, &c. WRAY & GILLILAN. 121 CHESTNUT Street.

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

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES.

Shirts and Drawers, 4-4 Linens.

Fancy Woolens, Linen C. Hdkfs.

JAMES. KENT. SANTEE.

FALL.

JOHNES, BERRY, & Co.,

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.,)

527 MARKET, AND 524 COMMERCE STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, IN

ENGLISH. FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer at the very Lowest Market Prices, and

VARD, GILLMORE. & Co..

Hos. 517 CHESTNUT and 514 JAYNE Streets.

Have now open their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

Have now opened an entirely

Also, a full assortment in

solicit the attention of the Trade.

Manufacturers of Shirt Fronts. McCALLUM & CO.

an28-2m

GERMANTOWN, PA.

TOO CHESTNUT STREET, (Opposite Independence Hall,) MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

UARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

Have now on hand an extensive stock of Curpetings, of our own and other makes, to Which we call the attention of cash and short-

SHOE-FINDINGS. INEN MACHINE THREADS,

BEST QUALITY, One and Two-Ounce Spools. SHOE THREADS. OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

ACHINE-SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND LAING & MAGINNIS. SHOE FINDERS. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON.

No. 326 CHESTNUT street WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

THAN FORMER PRICES. Importers, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fo CABINET FURNITURE.

W & J. ALLEN & BRO. CABINET WAREROOMS,

NO. 1209 CHESTNUT ST.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

ALWAYS ON HAND. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION.

connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &o. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, inspector to other to be represented to there.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout work. BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TIRST OPENING.

THOS. W. EVANS & CO.

WILL HAVE THEIR

FIRST OPENING

PARIS CLOAKS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET

MARKET STREET still has the reputation of being the place to buy the cheapest MUSLINS AND CANTON FLANNELS. First rate Bleached at 12½—this kind is very scarce; wider do., at 14; full ¾ wide, 15; finer do., at 16; quite heavy at 16¼; full yard-wide fine at 16¼; ¾ wide wamsuttas, 18¼; 6 cases WilliameviRes and Wamsuttas of the best quality; best Pillow Casing at 20; 1½ wide do., 22; 2 cases best Utica Sheeting, 2½ wide, the most desirable in the market; good Unbleached at 12½; very fine do. at 14; very heavy at 18 and 20, as well as many prices not mentioned; one case Sheeting, 2½ wide; one do., 2½ wide—these are the heaviest that come; Unbleached Canton Flannel at 22; better do., at 25; and very heavy at 28; good Bleached at 25—these are all less than presentiwholesale prices, as they are constantly going Up.

1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

N. B.—I have one bale of the best 25 cent all-wool Red Flannel in the city.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES.

> LACES, WHITE GOODS. LINENS.

EMBROIDERIES. A full assortment of the above on hand at LOW

PRICES, to which additions are made of all NOVELTIES. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET. EDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 SOUTH

SECOND Street, will open, this morning—
Beautiful Shades of Poplins.
Plain and Fancy Silks.
Rich Printed Cashmeres and Reps.
Fins quality French Merinoes.
A great variety of new styles of Dress Goods.
B.—New Goods opening daily.

825 TALL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Fall Cloaks opened daily. Winter Cloaks in preparation. Striped all-wool Broche Shawls, Fall and Winter Woollen Shawis. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

BOYS' CLO THING.

Fine Ready-made Clothing for boys. CLOTHS, CASSIMEBES, VESTINGS.

Just opened, several large lots Cassimeres.

Boys' wear of every grade and style.

11,000 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres, 75c. to \$2.

6-4 Blue Fiannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Cloths.

Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fall and Winter.

DRESS GOODS. Bes. Poplins, French Meriones, Delaines, &c.
Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.
ARMY BLANKETS.
COOPER & CONARD,
e20 S. E., cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.

GOODS FOR AUTUMN. Autumn Silks, dark colored Checks. Black, Plain, and Figured Silks. Black, Plain, and Figures Sinks. New designs Fancy De Laines. Rich De Laines of lower grades. Foil du Nords and Long Champs. Handsome and new Plaid Cashmores. Plaid Valencias and Worsted. Poplins and Figured Droguets. French Chintzes of new styles New assortments of French Merinos. Stella Shawis and Striped Broche.

Fancy Shirting Flannels. Embroidered Table Covers. SHARPLESS BROTHERS CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets II STEEL & SON. No. 718 North TENTH St., above Coates, now open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

Rich Fency Silks. New Shades Plain Silks. Figured Black Silks.

Plain Black Silks at Low Prices.

Rich Figured and Plaid French Reps.

Plain French Reps, all shades.

Plain French Merinces, all shades.

PLAIN ALPACAS, In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet.
Poil De Chevres, Poplins, Delaine,
And every variety of New and Choice seaso

Goods. Also, a large assortment of BLACK STELLA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS, sell-tf AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES. NTEW GOODS.—MOUSLIN DElaines; new styles nest Plaid Glace Poplins; Plain Reps, Blue, Green, and Brown; Figured Cashmeres; beautiful nest Figured Rep Poplins; Blue and Solferino Delaines; new Calicoes, choice patterns; nest Plaid Flannel for Gents' Shirts, very desirable and scarce; also a nice assortment of Cassimeres for Men and Boys, at JOHN H. STOKES', au20

O CASES SOLID FIG'D SILKS EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH and ARCH.

DINE BLUE AND BROWN MERI-NORS— Humboldt Purple Merinoss, New Shade Blue Merinoes, Light and Dark Brown Merinoes. EYRS & LANDELL, FOURTH and AROH. CHAWLS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

TRADE— Full Line of Black Shawls, Full Line of Black Stellas, EYBE & LANDELL. SILK AND DRESS GOODS.

& CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS FALL STOCK DRY GOODS, SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS Mos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

A. W. LITTLE & Co., Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK se25-2m No. 325 MARKET ST. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually at-GEORGE GRANT,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS: MANUFACTUBER OF AND DEALER IN Also, a full assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. MERBIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Cash buyers specially invited.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

tf Four doors below the Continental.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUPACTURERS AND IMPORTANS 0 P 20 24 Looking glasses. OIL PAINTINGS.

FINE ENGRAVINGS, . PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMMS. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS.

EARLE'S GALLERIES. \$16 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES' STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. iell-fply

SEWING MACHINES. THE WILLCOX & GIBBS BEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS, and with Self-adjusting Hemners, are now ready for

FAIBBANKS & EWING. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. I IQUEURS.—50 cases assorted Li-Januars, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bor-deaux, and for sale by: JAUBETCHE & LAVERGNE, se4 202 & 204 South FBONT Street:

NOTICES. MILITIA DRAFT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to superintend the Drafting of Militia, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Governor's Proclamatien, sit in their WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862 respective Districts, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, the 3d and 3d October, 1862, from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., and MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK. from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., at the places respectively stated below, to hear claims of exemption on the part of those citizens who, at their former sittings, were absent from home IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE COM-

THOMAS DALLAS, Commissioner for First and Fourth Wards, South Broad street, between Shippen and Fitzwater streets. EDWARD G. WEBB, Commissioner for Second and Third Wards. Vest side of Moyamensing avenue, second house below Marriott street BENJ. GEBHABD, Commissioner for Fifth and Sixth Wards. Northwest corner of Fourth and Wainut streets.

SAMUEL BELL, JR., Commissioner for Seventh and Eighth Wards, No. 268 South Sixteenth street. JOS. B. TOWNSEND, Commissioner for Ninth and Tenth Wards, No. 108 North Tenth street LUDLAM MATTHEWS, oner for Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards

MONWEALTH.

at A. Lukens', Third, above Willow. CONBAD S. GROVE, Commissioner for Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards Washington Hall, corner Eighth and Spring Garden THOMAS W. PRICE, commissioner for Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards,

JAMES BELL. pper for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. No. 1347 North Front street. SAMUEL LLOYD, ner for Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. Hall of Cohocksink Hose Company, Germantown road

Northeast corner Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

opposite Norris street BENJ. B. MEARS, ner for Twenty first and Twenty-second Main street, two doors above Armatt street, Germantown.

AMOS A GREGG. Jomissioner for Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards Walton's Hotel, Frankford. WM. STOKES, Commissoner for Twenty-fourth Ward, Commissioners' Hall, corner of Market and Thirtyseventh streets.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS "NO PARTY BUT OUR COUNTRY." STATE OFFICERS. THOMAS E. COCHRAM. Furveyor General. WILLIAM S. BOSS.

CONGRESS. First District-First District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Second District—CHONARD MYERS.
Third District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—M. RUSSELL THAYER. SENATOB.

Becond District—JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL. First District—WM. FOSTER. siret District—W.M. FOSTER.
Second District—MORTON A. EVERLY.
Third District—THOMAS.T.WILLS.
Fourth District—SAMTELY. REA.
Fifth District—JOSEPH MOORE.
Sixth District—OHABLES M. OLINGAN. nth District-THOMAS COURRAN.

Eighth District—JAMES N. KEBNS. Kinth District—JOHN A. BURTON. Tenth District—S. S. PANGOAST. Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STERNER. renteenth District—CHABLES F. ABBOTT. COUNTY OFFICERS. District Attorney. WILLIAM B. MANN. thonotary of Court of Common Pleas. FREDERICK G. WOLBERT.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor.
ALEXANDER HENRY City Solicitor. F. CARROLL RREWSTER. Receiver of Taxes

JAMES C. KELOH. JOHN GIVEN.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADEL-PHIA, GEBMAN TOWN, AND NOBRIS-TOWN BALLBOAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1862.—The Board of Managers, at their meeting of the 11th inst., declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the lst day of OUTOBER next.

Transfers of Stock will not be made for ten days after the 20th inst.

Sel7-wfrmtocl

Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS'
BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE, held the 17th
day of September, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, It is necessary to take further action in order that soldiors may be raised, and the draft in the city avoided: Be it

Resolved, That this Committee will agree to pay, is cash, to each non-commissioned officer and private, in

cash, to each non-commissioned officer and private, in each of the first ten companies of infantry, for three years or the war, to be hereafter organized and raised in this city, with the sanction of the proper authorities, or such portion thereof of each of said Companies as may be received by the Governor as a part of the quota of Philadelphia, the sum of Fifty Dollars, en said Company of ninety-eight men, exclusive of Captain and Lieutenants, being mustered into the service, and fellowing terms comulied with:

The necessary, avidence required will be a certified omplied with:
The necessary evidence required will be a certified copy of the muster roll, or a copy thereof with the original for examination; also, a certificate of the proper authority at Harriaburg, that all the members of said Companies, or the part thereof, entitled to receive, are credited to the Philadelphia quota; and provided further, the recruits relinquish any claim to any and all

States.

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

THOMAS WEBSTER, Vice Chairman.

Self-12t LORIN BLODGET, Scoretary. LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, October 1st. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Professor E. SPENOER MILLER, in the usual Lecture Room, at 8 o'clock
P. M. of that day.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSUBANCE COMPANY. An election for TEN DIERCOTORS for the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at a general meeting of the Stockholders for that purpose, at the Office of the Company, No. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT Street, on MONDAY, October 6th, 1862, at 10 o'clook A. M. J. W. MOALLISTER, se25-10t

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—AT A meeting of the CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND COMMITTER, held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, COMMITTEE, held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

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

JOHN D. WATSON was appointed an agent to carry this resolution into effect. Captains, Lieutenants, and other efficers of companies for city service are requested to send their names, locations, etc., to the Hall of the Board of Trade, or to the office of the North American stand United States Gazette.

Jayne Bifles, No. 623 Chestnut street.

Gymnast Zouaves, No. 37 south Third street.

Gymnast Zouaves, No. 37 south Third street.

Philadelphia Grays, No. 810 Market street.

City Guards, northwest corner Sixth and Chestnut a
Niagara State Guard. No. 240 Monroe street.

Kearney Guards, Tenth and South streets.

Drill Gerps, Broad, below Walnut, Nataorium.

Bevenue Guards, U. S. Custom House.

Corn Exchange Guard, Second and Gold streets.

Washington Grays. Franklin Hall. Sixth streets.

Washington Grays, Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Ellsworth Zousves, Captain —, N. E. corner of Eighth and Callowhill streets.

Ist Artillery Home Guards, Oc. A, 1733 Market st.
Cadwalader Troop, No. 620 Chestnut st.
State Guard, No. 1733 Market st.
Keystone Batiery, No. 808 Filbert st.
Independent Bucktail Biffes, N. W. corner of Eleventh

Independent nd Oxford sts. nd Oxford sts.

New Company, No. 1547 Germantown avenue.

Slemmer Guards, Front and Master sts.

State Fencibles, No. 505 Chestaut st.

Reserve Brigade, 1st Regiment—Company A, Market Company B, S. E. corner Eighteenth and Market sts.
Company C, Market street, above Eighth.
Company D, N. E. cor Eighteenth and Chestnut sts. lompany E. S. R cor Righth and Callowhill streats Company F, N. E. cor. Second and Bace streets.
Company G, Chestnut street, above Eighth, south side.
Company H, Third and Willow atreets.
Company I, Broad street, above Pine.

Company K. Eighth and Callowhill street Company A, Captain E. B. Davis. do. W. M. Main.
do. J. Andenreid.
do. Geo. W. Grice.
do. Charles Page.
do. Charles Connelly.

Company A_Lieut. Cobb, Filbert Company B-Lieut. Brown, Twenty-second and Spring pany C-Lieut. Rowan Saunders, West Philadela Institute. Jompany E—Lieut. Krider, Reed street, below Fourth. Company F-Lieut. Baker, Diligent Engine, Tenth and Filbert streets. nd Filbert streets. Company G.—Lieut. Mills, Locust st., above Eighth. Company H.—Captain Driver, Commissioners' Hs West Philadelphia.
Fourth Regiment—Col. W. H. Yeaton.
Keystone Guard, Capt. Reynolds, Filbert street, above

Home Guard Infantry, First Regiment, Company A, Baranac Hall, Eighth and Callowhill streets.

Company B, Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. ompany O, N. W. sorner Thirteenth street and Gi-Company D. S. W. corner Sixth street and Girard yenue.
Company E, N. E. corner Third and Willow streets.
Company F, Spring Garden Hall.
Company H, Nos. 110 and 112 Pegg street.
Company L. Kensington Water Works. Company K, Spring Garden Hall.
Second Regiment, armory, Broad and Bace streets.
Company B, Captain Barens.

Company F. Captain Kern. Company G. Captain Flynn. Third Regiment—Company A, Captain Wynn, Eleventh and Anita streets.

Company C, Captain W. Cochran, 330 Walnut street.

Company E, Captain J. L. Wilson, Southwark Hall, Second street, above Christian.

Company G, Lieutenant Monsely, commanding, Front and Master streets.

Company O, Captain Wilson. Company D, Marion Grays, Captain Grant.

A Sketch of His Habits, and Turn of Thought— What He is, and what He aims to be. Perhaps about no man who has occupied a position so prominent is there such general public ignorance as in regard to Major General Halleck, at present commanding in-chief the armies of the United officer a fifth of the forces at present called out-States. This, as a matter of course, is mainly Gen. | more than a million of men-General Halleck is Halleck's fault; our age and the condition of the country being such that every man possessing sta- select those volunteer officers of native and foreign tion, and believing himself to possess abilities, can birth who possess qualities calculated to insure become as widely known as he pleases, provided only the successes which are the first indispensable, that he will abstain from acts calculated to give the | while at the same time they will fairly reprepublic a false impression of him, or to seal up those | sent the various elements of our volunteer sysgreat fountains of intelligent criticism and appreciation, the daily and weekly journals. Into both these errors, perhaps unadvisedly, in the hurry and | shoots heavenward, its roots must strike out through overwhelming press of business, and perhaps unavoidably, owing to the peculiar exigencies of the times and the public service, Gen. Halleck has in time of storm and peril. It is, of course, obvious fallen; and both he and the entire country are suffering from the effects of the misapprehensions thus engendered. It is proposed, therefore, to now briefly give a juster idea both of the man and of the general, the opportunities of the writer for forming. an estimate being better than the average, and removing him as far from a captious spirit on the one

favor on the other.

General Halleck, then, be it known, is a man about five feet eight inches high, still in the prime of life, large headed, slightly corpulent, swarthy of complexion, with glittering black eyes, irongray hair, curling round the base of the brain, a forehead very capacious and slightly bald, a mouth in which firmness is somewhat tinctured with vouptuousness, a square, decisive contour of face, and dark iron-gray whiskers running around the face and under the chin. On the whole, he has a striking head, and one equal in appearance, at least, to the high importance of his position. Add to the foregoing that his voice is clear and loud, with a sharp ring in it whenever displeased; and that, au contraire, when pleased or amused, his voice has a very cheery laugh in it, and his black eyes twinkle, as if with genuine enjoyment. Looking at him altogether, we can well appreciate the sentiment which made the soldiers in the Department of the West christen him "Old Brains," their confidence in his abilities as a planner and organizer being unlimited, while, at the same time, of personal popularity or enthusiastic and demonstrative affection he had but little, seeming perfectly

indifferent to the subject. Of General Halleck's mental constitution, it is, of course, more difficult to speak; but there are certain prominent traits, which, even in the course of only casual opportunities for observing him, must strike all analytical minds forcibly. He is a man of rare firmness and immobility, who sets one object before him and steers straight for that point, utterly regardless of what impediments may lie in his way, and frequently giving needless offence to those who, unconsciously, would either detain him for a moment or divert his riveted attention one hair's breadth to the right or left. This immobility—this insensibility to external influences—is surely an excellent quality on which to build up the character of a general in chief; although it must, at the same time be conceded, that in such a war as this we are now waging, and with a million of volunteers in the service, certain concessions to public opinion, as expressed through the press and otherwise, are due, wherever such concessions would not interfere with the good of the public

service, and are asked in a manner deserving to secure attention. That General Halleck has deeply and thoroughly studied the science of war is made clear by his many works on the subject, which are received as standard expositions of the military art in all its higher branches, both here and in Europe. Long previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he had been designated by General Scott as the fittest man in the country for supreme command, General McClellan being the second choice, and receiving his appointment as general-in-chief because General Halleck was then in California, and it was at the time considered doubtful whether he would resign an immensely lucrative law practice, which had already made him a millionaire, for the less lucrative and more stormy career of a return to the military profession. Halleck, however, did not hesitate a moment: he answered the first summons of his country in sperson; and, finding that the generalcy-in-chief, for which he had been designed,

was already occupied, he cheerfully, and without a murmur, accepted the less conspicuous command of the Department of the Missouri. In this position his history is familiar to the country, and forms the most cheerful page in the progress, thus far, of our war. Doggedly and poriously, with keen forethoughtland foresight, he applied himself to the task of ridding the State of Misseuri of rebels, and in this task he rapidly succeeded. Foregoing all the pomp of war, and that more immediately brilliant reputation which ensues from successful operations in the field, he confined himself to his bureau from an early hour each morning until late each night, immersed in plans, papers, and maps, literally "organizing victory," as was said of Carnot, and giving credit. with lavish generosity of compliment to each subordinate general who was successful in carrying out any portion of his plan of the campaign of the Mississippl. There was nothing kept back; no trace of envy. or even just self-assertion in his bulletins. Each general received all the praise he could be considered to deserve, and each was thrust before the public in turn without the least reference on Gen. Halleck's part to his own share in their victories. It thus came to pass that, while the operations which resulted in the capture of Ferts Henry and Donelson, Bowling Green, Columbus, Nashville, New Madrid, Memphis, Pittsburg Landing, and Corinth, filled all men's minds and mouths, the last man, almost, to be thought of in connection with these events was the general who had planned and laboriously contrived the machinery for the , whole—"Old Brains," as the soldiers used to call him, when, with strict republican and almost Quaker-like simplicity, he cantered along their lines and mapped out those parallels and approaches

which eventually drove the enemy out of their

strong works and naturally powerful position at

Corinth. We heard of Smith, of Grant, of W. T.

Sherman, of McClernand, of Buell; but of Halleck -nothing. Indeed, the simplicity of Halleck's habits and tastes, his associations and turn of mind, and his indifference to praise or blame, may appear carried to a fault by those who study deeper than the surface the origin, aspects, and motives of the war. His contempt for the system of newspaper laudation, otherwise called "puffing," resorted to (it has been charged) by other officers of less calibre, has, it would seem, tempted him to pay much less than due respect to the really important services rendered by the press-and yet to be rendered-in the conduct of our struggle for an united nationality. We know that the newspapers have greatly misconceived his orders excluding all non-military visitors from the lines of the army, while engaged in the seige of Corinth. That order was intended to exclude, and did exclude, many thousand persons of all occupations and objects; but the newspaper reporters, feeling it most keenly, or at least having the readiest means of expressing their chagrin, seemed to take it as if levelled exc'usively against themselves, while in fact it was mainly and almost exclusively in ended te operate against the abominable class of "camp-followers," who are the curse, and the ever, gave no explanation-made no modification of the order. It was with this as with "General Order No. 3" of the West-it had to stand or fall on its own merits. It is not that Halleck does not read the newspapers-for he studies public opinion most attentively through these channels—but that his immobility, or Toutonic phlegm, if you will, was partly aroused by attacks, which he knew to be unjust, upon him for a necessary measure; and partly that, in the delicate operations of besieging regularly a place of such strength as Corinth, it was all-in-all important that the enemy should krow as little as possible of what was going on. If, however, we venture to think, any correspondents had quietly remained after the issuing of the order, and the exclusion of those camp-followers against whom it was really aimed, and had taken care that their letters contained nothing damaging to the public service, nothing of benefit to the enemy, it is not likely that they would ever have been disturbed. Indeed, one of the most careful and reliable special correspondents of The Press did remain unmolested, and entered Corinth with

That General Halleck covets power, and has a strong ambition to make a name in this war, which will live in history, none who know anything of him can question. As rich as he wants to be-almost as any man could wish to be he would seem to have no craving for political distinction; nor is there in his course anything to indicate that he squints out of one eye at the Presidential campaign two years from now, while giving more particular attention to the military campaigns on hand. But that his is a mind anxious for power in a legitimate way-anxious to be recognized as one worthy to Company K, Captain Smith.

Third Regiment—Company A, Captain Wynn, Eleventh and Anits streets.

Company C, Captain Wynn, Eleventh and Anits streets.

Company C, Captain Wynn, Eleventh and Anits streets.

Company C, Captain W, Cochran, 330 Walnut street.

Company C, Captain W, Cochran, 330 Walnut street.

Company E, Captain W, Cochran, 330 Walnut street.

Second street, above Christian.

Company G, Lieutenant Monely, commanding, Front and Master, streets.

By order of the Citizens Bounty Fund Committee, sego-10t

Down M, Captain Firm.

Way—anxious to be recognized as one worthy to show the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and who were the field of carnage, far from home, now lie many who left their families in the prime of life, and w

in all directions for generals who can secure it, to whom he can with confidence entrust the execution of his plans. And on this point, in conclusion, few remarks may be made Conservative in all his habits of thought, and

eager to surround himself with generals who can

secure victories, General Halleck naturally turns. as his first alternative, to those of our own country who have been educated to the profession of arms. who have received a West Point education. But. aware from his thorough and long study of military science, that the general, like the poet, "must be bern and not made," and that even if each graduate of West Point were a genius and a hero, there still would not be enough of them to now carefully making examination, with a view to tem in the military hierarchy of the country. To build loftily the base must be broad; as the oak the circumjacent soil in all directions, thus giving to the towering top that stability which is needed that amongst the million men forming our volunteer army, there must be a dozen or score fitted by nature for any position in military life, when time and experience in the field shall have developed their natural capacities; and it is amongst these

General Halleck has to look for those able and reliable officers, who are to be among his assistan's hand, as from any tendency to flatter or conciliate in the great work of subjugating the rebellion: amongst his marshals in council, and the props of that position which he hopes to attain in the gratitude, esteem, and affections of the American people. His great trouble, in this respect, at present, is that most, if not all, of our volunteer generals were appointed from political motives, and it is as yet hard to discover amongst them those particular ones by nature qualified for their positions; but the moment such men are found, their services will be appreciated and appropriated, and full acknowledgment given for such natural qualities of command as they may possess. Of course, it is but natural, and entirely just, that when in pursuit of accomplished military attainments, a general should look first to those of military education

Of Gen. Halleck's course as General-in-Chief, all that we have seen augurs most favorably. He is rapidly concentrating into effective armies, upon the strategic points of the West and Southwest, the scattered brigades and divisions of our forces; and that, by his energy in removing the Army of the Potomac from Harrison's Landing, into a position in which that gallant body of men so largely contributed to save the National capital from capture by the rebels, is already matter of history. He s doing well, and will do yet better, rapidly, we make no doubt, the moment the new levies, called for by the President, on his recommendation, are ready to take the field. He concerns himself in no manner with the civil administration of affairs, and his opinions on such subjects as "proclamations," suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus, and so forth, are never asked, and consequently are never given. He is in favor of an energetic prosecution

of the war, and will do his part faithfully towards that end. If we needed a watch mended, it is to a watchmaker and not to a blacksmith that application would be made. But it being proved that watchmakers are not sufficiently numerous to mend all the watches needing care, resort must next be had to those who have a natural talent for the business, and have qualified themselves by extemporized study for its duties. It was Napoleon's great strength with his army that often, and for his best generals, he reached down into the ranks, not reglecting his old and skilled associates of the school of Brienne, by any means, but finding them insufficiently numerous to officer his vast hosts, for one reason, and knowing, also, that one worthy representative man picked out and exalted secures the affections, the hopes, and the confidence of all that man's constituent class. In fact, Napoleon understood, and we believe General Halleck understands, the old motto, that, when a tree seeks to grow high, it shoots out its roots on all sides. and takes firm hold of the ground which is to repose under the shadow of its protection, while also contributing to support the broad boughs and flut-

tering shadows of the leafy top. FROM THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 27. THE DANGER NOT YET PASSED. The threat of the rebel General Jackson to make a special visit to our valley ere he goes into winter quarters seems to keep some of our excitable citizens in a ever, and they are very flow about bringing back their valuables, which "Stonewall" caused them so uncere moniously to remove. At the time of the threatened raid, many persons on "our border" sold their stock for a mere nothing, as they were about to leave in a hurry affairs are wearing a brighter aspect, is bewailing his hard lot for having sold a fine Durham belfer for \$6. and a lot of fat porkers at \$2 per head, in order to keep them from being made into rations for the gaunt soldiers in Jackson's army. Another says, "What a fool I was for leaving my farm, and leaving in such a blasted hurry! I might have known the rebels were afraid to come into this valley. Now these cussed militia have done gone and torn down all my fences, rossted all my corn, eaten up all my poultry, and played the devil generally.' What a fool I was to leave! I'll bet old Stonewall may march up to our very door, next time, and I won't go an inch for him, I'll be darned if I do" There's pluck for you—so it is. After the danger is passed men will "blow." But I am of the opinion the danger to be apprehended on our border is not yet passed. We are far from being "out of the woods." Our valley may yet have to pass through the ordealfof a rebel invasion. People may hoot at this, and say that your correspondent is trying to alarm them unnecess rily; but it is not so; I have no desire to alarm, but to put all on their guard, so as to be prepared if danger should threaten us. The main part of our army is far below Williamsport: few troops are in Williamsport, and none at all above it. A thousand robel cavalry could, at this time, now that Governor Cartin has ordered home all the State troops, make a raid into Pennsylvania by way of Hancock, Mercersburg, and Greencastle, and return with

impunity, if not with something more valuable, before roops could be raised to check their progress. We know, to our cost, the celerity of rebel movements, and now, before danger knocks at our doors, we should prepare for it. I conversed with several officers to-day, from Williamsport, Md., and it is their opinion that at no time during the war did we have greater need of troops on the border than at this time. The enemy, in point of numbers, are equal, if not superior to us, and as Mo-Olellan is about crossing, to meet this determined and powerful army, would it not be good policy at least, to keep some of the militia here as a reserve, in case the army under Little Mac should meet with a reverse: so we could extend him a helping hand, and not add to the general panic and confusion, by crying, Send us some soldiers for our borders? We know not, to a certainty, that we are going to march into Virginia victoriously, and surely it would be a wise move to prepare for any emergency that might possibly arise.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING ABOVE WILLIAMS-I very much fear that, on account of our recent victories in Maryland, we are being lulled into what may be a fatal state of quietude and inaction. We have, without doubt, in our very midst spies who acquaint the enemy of our every movement, and they are doubtless ere this cog-nizant that the militia is being all sent home. One of the officers-a gentleman of known veracity-informed me that large bodies of rebel infantry and cavalry are being marched up the Potemac, on the opposite shore, and from the deserter who furnished him with the "newa" he learned that it was the design and intention of the enemy to recross into Maryland.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED. Our town at this time is full of sick and wounded soldiers, and still there are more to come. In the four hospitals we have in the neighborhood of six hundred. They are all made as comfortable as possible, and have the best of medical care, coupled with the matronly atscourge of every army. General Halleck, how- tention of our good town mothers. The young ladies, too, are kind, and flit like "ministering angels" from one place to another, in order to be of assistance to the afflicted. Bless their dear, kind hearts, and may those who have no "Johnny off to the wars" get one when our brave volunteers return "covered with glory." THE GALLANT GENERAL CRAWFORD General Crawford, who was severely wounded in the

thigh in the late battle of Antietam, is now at his father's house a few miles from town, confined to his bed. It will be remembered that the General led into action the only regiments of new troops from Pennsylvania that were engaged, and the manner in which he handled them will forever reflect credit mon his skill as a commander. Too much cannot be said of the new levy engaged in this fight, and a short and true statement here will not be out OUR NEW TROOPS AT ANTIETAM. The regiments engaged, of the new troops, were as folows: The 124th, under Colonel Hawley; the 125th Colonel Higgins; 128th, Colonel Crossdale. These were under the command of General Orawford, and in person he led them into action. They were opposed to the veteran soldiers of Longstreet's corps, and, about eight o'clock, when Hooker's division was falling back, Gene.

ral Crawford pushed forward and saved them, by the

determined and unflinching bravery of the men under him, from utter destruction. After the death of General Mansfield, his command devolved upon General Crawford, and he sustained the full force of the enemy's fire upon his men for nearly five hours. The men composing the new regiments were mostly business men, men of character, and General Crawford feels very proud of them, for the bravery they showed on the field. The mortality in his command was equal, if not superior to, any engaged, as he lost about forty-five per centum. Many of the e men, but a few weeks since, left fine and, ucrative trades, and places of buriness, and now hundreds of them are gone never to return. The heads of many a family, the love of many firesides, have passed away mid the din and smoke of battle;

TWO CENTS martyrs on the altar of Liberty, on the gory banks of the

CAPTAIN PALMER, OF THE ANDERSON TROOP. Before you receive this you will, no doubt, have heard of Captain Palmer's being taken by the rebels as a spy. This is greatly to be deplored, as the Captain was the bravest of the brave, and foremost in danger." He was commander of the Anderson Troop, and it will be remembered that while the rebels occupied Hagerstown, he kept the locomotive "running the road" all night, in order to convey the idea that heavy bodies of soldiers were being thrown into this part of the valley. And the ruse succeeded; for it no doubt deterred the enemy from making terly upprepared for them. If they murder the Captainwhich God grapt they may not-a thousand rebels put to death cannot alone for his. We hope the Captain may return to the brave boys under his command, who now are anxiously awaiting the hour to avenge his capture. There seems to be some great movement of our troops today in the direction of Williamsport. I am of the opinion that McClellan will anticipate any movement they may make in attempting to cross. General . Orawford's 'command now occupies Harper's Ferry, and the old stripes nd stars again float on the heights so lately polluted by unhallowed rebellion shall have been put down, and the white-winged dove of peace soar unmolested o'er the

The Battle of Antietam. NEAR SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 20, 1962. To the Editor of The Press: \$1R : Knowing that your love to the old Keystons is

beautiful folds of the time-honored Star-spangled Bonner!

only second to your devotion to the Union, I was somewhat astobished at reading in your generally correct reports from your special, the following:

"The talented General Sickles unfortunately was not present, being absent at New York on business connected with his troops, but Generals Patterson and Grover were able to lead the men." * * * "For the time the guns were in our possession, but unheeding this, and listening only for the shouts from Hooker and Grover and invigorated by the calm courage of Patterson, they threw themselves," &c . &c.

I am aware of the difficulty of any one corresponder giving accurate details of a battle so extended as that of the field of Antietam," but, at least, some respect for truth might prevail. when according the credit of " deeds that never die" to men not within fifty miles of the contested point, and depriving others of nearer kith and kin who risked their lives to achieve what is so graphically pictured by the correspondent aforesaid, of due honor and achieved fame. The facts are simply these: Hooker's corps and Hooker's division are two separate institutions, deneral Hooker-" fighting Joe"-being now in comnand of General McDowell's late corps, composed of King's division. Rickett's division, and the Pennsylvanis Reserves, then under command of Brigadier General G. E. Meade, of Philadelphia—whilst Hocker's division is commanded by Brigadier General Grover, and is now lying quietly within easy distance of Alexandria, at least fifty miles from the field of battle. As for the "calm coursge of Patterson," that is easily accounted for, he to sons or Pennsylvania, both officers and privates, is the much of the stubborn fighting of Wednesday morning, and that, too, after a most sanguinary struggle of the preceding evening.

THE RICHMOND PRISONS.

AN OFFICER PRESENT

uffering of Union Prisoners-The Nine Days! to Richmond-Nothing but Green Mr. James H Bell, of the Interior Department, one of the volunteer nurses recently captured at Bull Run, was Wednesday last and arrived in Washington on Friday He has furnished the following to the Star: The citizen prisoners of Washington just released with Pope's officers, were captured about 12 o'clock on Sun-Pope's officers, were captured about 12 o'clock on Eunday, August 30, some three mites southwest of Bull Bunbridge. Belying upon the truthfulness of Pope's despatch, they pushed on, thinking the battle-field in our possession, till the first they knew the rebel cavairy lurking. In the bushes had them surrounded. They were marched off through the battle-field for five miles to Gainesville, where they were quartered in a wheat field, adjacent to some 1,500 U.S. soldier prisoners. They were kept at this place until Wednesday morning, when an erder came to march for Fairfax Court House, to be sent beyond the rebel lines. They had nothing to eat from Sunday morning till Wednesday at 3 o'clock, when they were marched into a cornfield and told to help themselves, raw or roasted. On the afternoon of Thursday they were ordered to march in the direction of Blg Falls of Potomac, being promised safe conduct across to Maryof Potomac, being promised safe conduct across to Mary

afternoon and night; till towards morning, when they were stopped within five miles of Great Falls. Here the

rebel General Ripley made them a speech, saying that they were enemies of the South; that if they were not for the South they were against it; that their object in going to the battle-field was to gloat over a supposed Confederate reverse, and that he should send them to Confederate reverse, and that he should send them to Richmond, &c. They were placed in sixteen wagons, and conveyed over the rough and rocky road back to Gainesville. On the road the guards shot a hog, which was cut up and divided among the prisoners. They passed through the battle-field, on the way back to Gainesville, by a different route to the two first. They saw large piles of rails and wood, seemingly recently bauled for the intention of burning the now black and putrid hostes. bauled for the intention of burning the now black and putrid bodies.

On Saturday night they slopt at Warrenton, proceeding the next day to White Sulphur, and sleeping on Sunday night in the woods near the Bappahannock. They were permitted to rest an hour at Culpeper, then took the track of the Central Virginia Bailroad for the Rapiden. When about five miles on the way, met Jeff Davis and J. P. Benjamin on a hand car, on the way for Culpeper. reper. They were conveyed in the cars from Rapidan to Gorlonsville, where martial law prevailed, and hence neither water nor food was allowed them. The treatment at this place was most brutal. For three mortal hours they, with Pope's officers and some two hundred soldier prisoners, were compelled to stand in the het sun, and submit to the humiliation of having their persons searched for money, while all manner of coarse and abusive epithets were freely applied from the haughty, pompous, epithels were freely applied from the haughty, pompous, swaggering mayor, down to the dirty savages known as Confederate soldiers.

From Gordensville they reached Richmond at nightfall at the end of the ninth day, and during that time ate nothing but green corn, when they could get it, except the two rations named, and slept without any covering but their clothes, on the bare ground, during the entire jaunt. They were confined in a room of the Libby mrison, which had been used only a west before Libby prison, which had been used only a week before as a negro hospital. On the floor the filth had collected nearly an inch in thickness. The place was entirely destitute of any article of furniture whatever—nothing destitute of any article of furniture whatever—nothing but the floor, the bare walls, and the furnace-like tin roof. They endured confinement in this place for seven-teen days. The food furnished them was not only insuf-cient, but untit for any animal but a hog to eat. The consequence was, that they were good customers of the prison sutter, who condescended to sell them a few luxuries at the following exorbitant prices, viz: Irish potatoes, \$8 per bushel; tomatoes, \$8; butter, \$1.50 per pound; molasses, \$6 per gallon; sugar. \$6 cents per pound; coffee, made of crushed crackers parched, 75 cents per pound; bacon, none to be had, although \$1 per pound was offered.

General Sizel Asks to be Relieved The Washington correspondent of the New York Tri General Sigel has asked to be relieved of his command General Sigel has asked to be relieved of his command. His letter to the President gives the following reasons for the course which he has found it necessary to pursue.

1. Because he was placed under the command of a junior officer without the knowledge of the President although the President alone has the authority to place although the President alone has the authority to place a junior over a senior of the same grade.

2. Because his command has gradually been reduced; first by the removal from it of two divisions, (Cox's and Cook's,) and then of two brigades, Pisit's and Milroy's,)

3. Because even the regiments raised expressly for him (except one) have not been assigned to him, nor have others been given him in their places.

4. Because of the grossly abusive manner in which Gen. Halleck has treated him personally and officially.

5. Because his little command has been placed in an exceedingly exposed position, and ordered to perform tasks that are impossible for it, and that require a large

6. Because he cannot produre horses or equipage for 6. Because he cannot procure horses or equipage for his artillery and cavairy, and hence those arms of the service are comparatively useless to him.

7. Because all his requests and requisitions are neglected or refused, on account of which his troops are discouraged and comparatively inefficient, and many have not been paid for six months.

8. Because he cannot expect fair treatment, and because his troops, for whom he is deeply concerned, are made the innocent sufferers on his account. He is persuaded that they would fare better under another commander. isnder. The statement that regiments raised expressly for Gen. Sigel had not been given to him is confirmed by the testi-mony of the Governors of six States—Governors Yates, Ted, Blair, Kirkwood, Androw, and Sprague—who are anxious to know why this is so, and are urging the au-thorities to carry out the promise which they made at the

time the permission to raise regiments in each of their

States for General Sigel was given

The Shooting of Gen. Nelson—Origin of the Difficulty. The following paragraph, which we find in the Indianapolis Journal, undoubtedly explains the cause of the difficulty which had this lamentable termination. The Journal details the incident in explanation of the statement that Gen Davis had been relieved of his commend. mand. It says:

General Davis reported to General Nelson that he had the brigade assigned to his command, the citizens of Louisville, ready for service, and desired to know if he could get arms for them. "How many men have you?" asked General Nelson. "About twenty-five hundred."

"About twenty-five hundred! About twenty-five hundred twenty-five hundred." About twenty-five hundred." "About twenty-five hundred! About twenty-five hundred! Yen a regular officer, and report about the number of men in your command! Don't you know, eir, you should give the exact number?" "But, General," replied Davis, "I didn't expect to get the guns now; I only wented to learn if I could got them and where, and having learned that, I would ascertain the exact number needed, and then draw them." "About twenty-five hundred!" persisted Nelson. "I suspend you from your commend, and order you to report to General Wright, and I've a d—d mind to send you out of the city with a provost guard."

General Davis, as we learn from Cincinnati, went General Davis, as we learn from Cincinnati, went in mediately to that city to report to General Wright, but, failing to find him there, returned to Louisville. The homicide must have been committed almost imme-diately after his return to that city.

Affairs at Fort Lafayette. In accordance with an order received by Marshal Murray, from Adjutant General Townsend, Detective Devoe on Saturday transferred Judge E. D. Carmichael from Fort Lafayette to Fort Delaware. Judge C. is a Marylander, and was taken from the bench while his court was in session, some two months since. No reason a assigned for the transfer Within a few days the Baltimore Secessionists who impathized with the few prisoners marched to Fort Lassyctte. have been informed of the sort of brayado with which the latter endure their confinement, and in response, which the latter endure their commensus, and it to spokes for his have furnished them with an abundant supply of clothing, of all kinds, and also a liberal remembrancer in the shape of United States. Treasury notes.

The fort low presents all the characteristic features of a New York Hotel, including silk hate, gold headed canes, and cigars. Indeed, the Confederacy would find the state of the state of the sand cenes, and cigars. Indeed, the Confederacy would find it advantageous to the appearance of its soldiers to send them all to the fort to be clothed.

The general impression among the prisoners is that they are all soon to be paroled, with the axception of Soule, the theriff arrested with him, and the "French Lady," Thomas."—Evening Post.

THE HARPER'S FERRY PRISONERS -The whole

THE HARPER'S FERBY PRISONERS—The whole of the Union troops captured and paroled at the surrender of Harper's ferry have been ordered to Camp Douglas, Chicago, except the Maryland Brigade. They will be placed in command of Colonel Daniel Osmeron, whose name is already registered at the Tremont. The 60th Chicago Hattery arrived yesterday morning, and Cameron's Sootch Regiment (the 65th) will probably arrive this morning.

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LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Emancipation Proclamation in Richmond The Rebel Army on the Upper Potomac-The Capture of Munfordville. We have received a copy of the Bichmond Disputch of the 27th ult., from which we compile the following items of interesting news:

About two weeks ago five men were arrested from a boat in Mobile Bay, on suspicion that they were making an attempt to escape to New Orleans. They were subsequently sent to prison in Mobile, and upon searching them there were found upon them charts and plans of the defences of Mobile. One of them—Dr. Marius Louis Rossvalley, of New Orleans, where he had a wife and children—has been hanged, but whether by military or civil authority is not ascertained.

The same paper also statics that a Yankee cavalry force. The same paper also atsies that a Yankee cavalry force visited Warrenton Junction on Thursday last, where a number of wounded were left after the battle of Manas-

sas. It conjectures that the Yankees intend to make a raid on that place to take prisoners those who from their wounds are unable to defend themselves.

The Dispatch also contains an item from a Texas paper, dated September 3, which says that General Sam Houston is alive and well, and living on his old home-stand. The Dispatch advises the appointment of a reliable. bel army.

The Bichmond Examiner of September 27 says that

The Bichmond Examiner of September 27 says that the public highways in the valley of Virginia, from Winchester to Staunton, are crowded with anfering and wounded soldiers, poor fellows, who were in the terrible fights of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and especially in the terrible fight of Wednesday of last week. They left the battle-field for home or the hospital, and wers too weak to proceed, and had no money to procure their passage. It is exceedingly painful and sorrowful to see these poor, ragged, toil-worn, battle-scarred heroes trudging wearily and languidly along. Let them be looked after at once.

The Examiner also regrets that the debates in Congress on the conscription bill should be characterized with so much temper and conducted in such a way as to infishing the public mind. It complains particularly of the speech of Mr. Conrad, of Louisians, on this subject, and adds "that the word 'States' means much more than is implied in Mr. Conrad's limited laxicon. States are and adds "that the word States means much more than is implied in Mr. Conrad's limited lexicon. States are political organizations—they are sovereigntles." THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. The Richmend Dispatch of the 27th ult publishes a despatch dated Petersburg the 26th, a copy of which is here subjoined:

Northern dates to the 23d inst. have been received. Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the slaves of rebel masters free from and after the lat of January From the Richmond Dispatch, September 27] [From the Richmond Dispatch, September 27]
The Federal invasion, especially in its relations to negroes, has thus fer been a John Brown raid on a grand scale. Wherever the Federal armies have advanced the negroes have been swept off as clean as the Eastern locusts aweep a field of grein. Not one green or black thing is left in the line of the Yankee march, nor in the whole country for many miles around. The Piedmont, the upper valley, the Peninaula, the country watered by the Bappahannock and the Potomac, have been stripped of their negro population. This war has assumed that character of a grand negro-hunting expedition. Of victories the Yankees have gained few—negroes many. What becomes of the game it is impossible to say, nor is what becomes of the game it is impossible to say, nor is that a matter of much consequence. The loss, however, of so valuable an element of strength and prosperity is a matter of such moment that the Legislature of the State ought at once to take measures for the provention of similar calamities in the future, This can only be done by a law providing for the removal of negroes from all threatened districts to the interior. It will not do to leave this to the discretion or judgment of the master. In some cases they are too indolent to take the proper precautions for the security of their property.

master. In some cases they are too indolent to take the proper precautions for the security of their property; in others they are deduced by implicit confidence in the fidelity of their servants; and, notwithstanding the experience which the war has furnished, that the neighborhood of a Yankee army creates as complete a stampede among negroes as the approach of a locomotive among cattle, there are thousands of masters who continue to believe that their servants will not run under similar temptations, and foolishly te expose them to temptation. It is clear, therefore, that there is no security for the negro property of the State, unless the Legislature makes the removal of the negroes from districts exposed to invasion compulsory. We trust that the necessary action will be taken promptly, for the State has already suffered enormous lossee from this cause, which, by precautionary legislation, night all have been prevented.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END? WHEN WILL THE WAR END [From the Bichmond Dispatch, Sept. 27]
This is a question oftener asked than answered. We have been asked the question repeatedly; but if any one should ask us "When will the world end "" we should be just as able to give an opinion. Our conviction is that a good meny people will come to an end before the world does, and that in like manner the war will finish off a good many before it is ficished itself. This is a sombre view of the future, but we wish we could see any streaks of light to indicate the dawn of day. of fight to indicate the dawn of day.

The only way that the war can end is by the enhaustion of the North or the extermination of the South.

The North has determined to subjugate or annihilate us.
It gives us only this alternative: "The Union or death."

That, in sum and substance, is all that its most conservative politicians propose. It is in vain that some of them deny the cruel determination that we have indi-cated. Is there one of them, conservative Bepublican or them deny the cruel determination that we have indicated. Is there one of them, conservative Bepublican or conservative Democrat, who will proclaim that he prefers the sacrifice of "the Union" to the extermination of the South? The Union is the god of all parties alike, except the ultra Abolitionists, who, strauge to say, are the only men in the North willing to "let it alide," The war has been carried en from the beginning by the conservative classes, and scarcely an Abolitionist is to be found in its armies. If the "Union sentiment" which so pervades the North were genuine patriotiem, we might have some hope of its abatement, or, if it were mere fenaticism, the grab of passion might how litself out; but it is the practical, substantial greed of gold, which will never let go its grin, as The whole rebel army accompanied them during the passion ingut now itself out; but the the practical, substantial greed of gold, which will never let go its grip, as long as life remains. The North is fighting not only for the Southern trade and commerce, but to make the South pay the enormous debt accumulated in this war. Not only this, but it is fighting for its very being. The idea is common that it is the South alone which is contending for national existence. But if the North ultimate in this war, she will fall as fast and as far as Lucif in this war, she will fall as fast and as far as Lucifer in his descent from Heaven. The brightest jewels of her crown wrested from her grasp, the chief sources of her revenue

wrested from her grasp, the chief sources of her revenue withdrawn; and a national debt half as large as that of England piled upon her shoulders; her cities solitary, her harbors deserted, her manufactories silent, her military capacities so paralyzed that she can neither command respect abroad nor insure good order in her own incengruous population, composed of a seething mass of the ignorant, deprawed, and fanatical of all nations, she will cling to "the Union," and to the war, by which only she hopes to preserve it, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the least plank that lies between him and the fattomiess depths of sternity. We must bear these facts in mind when we are tempted by the syren songs of hope to look for a speedy peace, and to relax the exertions which slone can save our throats from the throttle of a powerful nation, engaged in a fearful and final struggle far life or death. We wish we could descry a brighter prospect, but we see no reason for such predictions. The unmanily expectation of foreign interventien, which so long deluded our people, has long ago proved an idle dream. Europe not only refuses to intervene, but rejoices in her heart over the American troubles, because they are exhausting and rendering impotent for injury to despotic Governments that continent whose free institutions have always kept her in a nightmare of slarm. England, the chief instrument in the disruption of the old republic, preserves rigid noutrality—that is, she furnishes the North material and the South moral aid; she permits the North to purchase materials and munitions of war, which the South, by reason of the blockede, is only partially able to do; and she praises the South for its military prowers and particitic devotion. She puts weapons in the heads of the Northern combatants, and she pats the Southern combatant on the head, and cries "Brave boy, pitch into him." We are beginning to understand all this, and to dismits reation.

"If, however, the war gives no signs of coming to a speedy end, we believe by proper action on the part of Congress the honor of our flag will continue to be sustained, the public security increased, and the capacity of the enemy for mischief and anacyance greatly diminish-ed. In the meantime we must seek to be patient, and, if possible, content in a condition from which mankind has never been exempt, and which Providence seest best for our trial and distribute. In the arriving the our trial and discipline. In the spirit of the man who, when he broke his leg, thanked Heaven it was not his neck, we may console ourselves with reflecting that there are national and individual calamities greater and more irreparable than those of war, and be thankful we have

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 27.]
During the day yesterday we heard of no new developments in the mevements of our forces on the Potomac. In its present position, we understand, the army is improving in the cendition of the men, and accumulating by daily accessions of stragglers and conscripts. Whatever may be the intended future operations of Gen. Lee, he is certainly most successful in keeping them concealed from the public. No material injury can result to the public from this reticence. What is concealed from our peeple inds little-chance of making its way to the enemy. There is a general confidence felt and expressed in the management of military affairs, and whatever movement is made will have the sanction and support of the people. THE ARMY OF GEN. LEE. whatever movement is made will have the sanction and support of the phople.

Our latest accounts concur in the report that the Yankees have not attempted to recross the Potomac since they were so merclessly slaughtered by General Jackson at Shepherdstown on Saturday. Our pickets, as late as Tuesday, extended to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. It is not probable that they will attempt to cross again for the present.

again for the present.

Winchester is represented as being rapidly disgorged

of the stragglers who have made the town a kind of ren dezvous since our army first entered Maryland. ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept 27.] During Thursday night sixty-seven Yankee prisoners arrived from Gordonsville. Since the battle of Cedar Run they have been at the Piedmont Hotel Hospital, at Onlepeper Court House. Included in the above lot were peper Court: House. Included in the above lot were several army surgeons and nurses, also the following commissioned officers—viz: Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Brown, 28th New York; Captsins Q. A. Luckenback, 46th Pennsylvania; J. H. Chapman, 5th Connecticut; B. F. Clayton, 102d New York; First Lieutenant W. P. Warren, 28th New York, and Second Lieutenant Themas Matthews, 46th Pennsylvanis. Col. Brown was accompanied by his wife. The whole party will be sent home in a few days.

Twenty-one Yarkee prisoners, captured in North Carolina, lweis received at the Libby prison yest erday Five of them were captured near Newbern, and were Five of them were captured near Newbern, and were set forward by Ool. Bradford, commanding the post at Goldsborough, N. C. They belonged to the United States Majine artillery corps, and gave the names of James Herrell, John Greves, H. R. Lloyd, James Roach, and

[From the Bichmond Dispatch, Sept. 27.]
Official continuation of the reported surrender of some five thousand men at Munfordville, Ky.; was yesterday received at the office of the Adulant General. We append a copy of the despatch received yesterday from Knox-ville, Tenn., dated September 25: To General S. Cooper, Adjutant General C. S. A courier from General Bragg's headquarters, eight miles west of Munfordville, on the night of the 18th inst., miles west of Munfordville, on the night of the loth hat, confirms the report that Bragg captured about five thousand men, at Munfordville, on the 17th last. Our loss about fifty killed and wounded. The same courier reports that up to the 12th instant about twenty, three thousand Kentackians had joined General Smith, and they were still coming. The Home Guard was delivering up their guns as rapidly as they could be received.

SAMUEL JONES, Major General.

THE CAPTURE OF MUNFORDVILLE, KY.-REBEL

Monra Lawie

THE RATIONS DRAWN BY THE RE-BELS.—A member of the 2d Pennsylvanis Cavalry has sent us two leaves torn from a record book, inscribed at Captain E. Smith, A. C. Subsistence, 49th Regiment Virginia Volunteers," which is instructive as showing how much truth there is in the statement that the rebe

Articles drawn Fresh Beef.... Bacon 2,612 do. Flour 20 do. Hard Bread 1,220 do. do....5,943 pounds.

 Pess
 202 pounds.

 Bice
 191 do.
 443 pounds.

 Coffee
 22 do.

 Sugar
 150 co.

 13 do.

 Osndles
 .13 | do.

 Vinegar
 .75 gallons

 Fopp
 .8 pounds

 Lait
 .72 do.

 .6 bushels

 .74 gallons
 .12 gallons

 .74 gallons
 .12 gallons

A SHORT WHEAT CROP.—By a comparison of the A SHORT WHEAT OBO?—By a comparison of the receipts of wheat in Chicago during the past twenty two days, compared with the receipts during the corresponding, period in 1861, it is found that there is a falling off, this year, during the period named, of over one militor bushels; and this, too, when prices have ruled from to twenty-dre cents per bushel higher than in 1861. The reports which we have from time to time published of a short wheat crop, seem, therefore, to be fully verified.