THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

FORNEY'S V. AR PRESS, FOR SATURDAY next, is now out. Among the contents will be found : An accurate and striking Portrait of Brigadier General OARL SOHU dZ

A capital sugraving of the BIG SPRING, at Tus-STORIES OF TWO REFUGEES-Original. EDI PORTALS - The Future Test - Magnanimits : "True and False-Foreign Notabilia-Colonization of the Negroes-Revealings-The Proposed Substitute for Cotton-A Cast of Impudence-Brigsdier General Carl Schurz-The Draft-Leyal Governors in Council-Goneral McClellar Our Beturning Volunteers -The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Breckinridge State Central Committee-A Legitimate Chance for Our Free Blacks-The Accident at Harrisburg-Intervention-The Presi-Cent's Proclamation-The Political Peace Party-Penn evivania Foldiers' Belief Association.

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." A WEEK'S NEWS SUMMARY. FROM THE ABMY OF THE POTOMAC. FROM HARPEG'S FERRY. CASUALT ES OF THE LATE BATTLES LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. LATER FLOM EUROPE. OUR PRESENT NAVY. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. LATE NEWS FROM THE GULF

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION. CORRESPONDENCE FROM EVERY DIVISION OF THE ABMY. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The Money Market, Philadelphia Markets, &c , &c. WIT AND HUMOR.

In this week's Wan PRESS there are some new Premiums offered, to which attention is called. The new work, by EDMUND KIBKE of "AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME," will be sent (in addition to the WAR PRESS for a year) to every person remitting Two Dallars. A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND THIRTY POBIRAITS

BF PARTICULAR NOTICE.

will be sent-to any person who will raise a Club Twenty and remit Twenty four Dollars. TERMS OF THE WAR PRESS.-Single copies. FOUR cents, put up in wrapper, ready for mailing; to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two Follars per annum, when sent by mail.

THE WAR. THE enemy about Winchester is evidently contracting his lines and awaiting battle, which will be forced upon him by Gen. McClellan, who has cautiously moved a large army across the Potomac, which, while it is pressing in the enemy's outpost guards and pickets in a very uncomfortable manner, that should the traitors design fighting the battle of Bull Run over again, the enemy will be met in flank, front, and rear, and must suffer annihilation. But not all the spirit and popularity of "circle strategy," Gen. Lee, or Gen. "Genius of Inspiration, Stonewall," Thomas Jefferson Jackson, can retrieve the lost prestige of the rebel army in Virginia. For it to advance North is to meet another overwhelming defeat; to go West entails untold losses; to move South gives a terrible march, with the unhappy embarrassment of a very heavy fire in the rear; to move East will bring them face to face again with Sigel's artillery and riflemen. Where can the rebel generals in Virginia move their armies to and look for success? Not in the State of Virginia as matters now stand.

General Buell's army is in motion, we are told. He has under his command twice as many men as Bragg and Kirby Smith have, if both their armies | Government; and when that distinguished were one, and we hope that General Buell will not his position, and either annihilate the rebel army in Kentucky, or drive them out of the State with

THE NEWS.

A LETTER from our special correspondent at Fortress Monroe furnishes the readers of The Press with an interesting letter this morning describing recent events in that quarter.

THE official organ of the Czar, the Invalide Russe, announces most unexpectedly a reduction of the Russian army. Sixty soldiers of every battalion of the Guards, and about twenty of the infantry, are to be immediately discharged, and about twice the number sent on furlough, The reduction will amount altogether to some fifty thou-

THE General Morgan in the Camberland Gap, from whom we hear such line accounts now and then, is a soldier of the Mexican war, and a West Pointer. He was Mr. Buchanan's minister to Portugal, and hails from the Buckeye State, his family being now at Mount Vernon. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN spoke at the Town

Hall, Andover, Massachusetts, on Friday evening last. He took special pains to denounce Genera Frement, Governor Andrew, and Senator Sumner, and proposed three cheers for General McClellan. They were given, and were followed by three more for Fremont. Train declared this treasonable, and the audience broke up. Mr. Train, it seems, is not popular at home. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." GEN. SHERMAN is at Carrolton, six miles from New Orleans, in command of all of the troops of Phelps and Williams, and of others besides. The defences are strong, and with the gunboats impregnable. Nearly two full regiments have been raised among the creoles, and the regiments brought there have been recruited, and this is proof that we have friends here, notwithstanding the denial of Union men South. There would be more of them if the Government could make their rights more

M. Godard, the French aeronaut, has just constructed a balloon of four thousand three hundred cubic metres, which can be inflated in thirty mirutes by the aeronaut, without the use of gas. The car is provided with an apparatus which " enables the balloon to ascend and descend without the necessity of carrying ballast." This balloon is intended for the French army, of which M. Godard

JOHN PETTIT is the "copperhead" candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Indiana. He is the same man who declared the Declaration of Independence a self-evident lie. He made a speech a few days ago, in which he said: "If old Abe will just come to me, I'll tell him how to stop this rebellion. Extend slavery over every free State in the Union, and the rebellion will be stopped in

sixty days." REV. THOMAS STARR KING has been named as a candidate for United States Senator from Cali. fornia to succeed Mr. Latham In such an event, the case of Mr. King will be somewhat analogous to that of Mr. John A. Gurly, of Cincinnati, who is a Universalist clergyman. He is said to be an active polemist; and when nominated for Congress, an old Methodist remonstrated with a brother for supporting for office a man who did not believe in hell. "I do not mind that at all," was the reply; " Mr. Gurly will not be in Congress long before he will

find out that there is a hell!" Gov. Andrew has obtained from Mr. Stanton a promise that the Massachusetts 33d might "fight" mit Siget," which they will prefer to provest duty at Alexandria.

GEN. HOOKER has postponed his visit to the North. He has asked and received twenty days leave of absence for the members of his staff, who have been in service with him continuously since he was commissioned.

GENERAL BUTLER will execute the confiscation law of Congress rigid y. He is hated cordially, but with 110,000 people in New Orleans, he compels perfect order in and around the city. His manner is spoken of by the Southern sympathizers as more offensive than his acts. Nearly the whole population will take the oath to save their property.

Ex-Governor Bourwell has been proposed for the Union Congressional nomination in the Seventh district of Marsachusetts. He is a statesman of great caution, deep insight, and broad perceptions, to see MITCHELL again in Alabama with just and would find few or no superiors in the National BENJAMIN F. Thomas has signified his intention

not to be a candidate in the Norfolk district of Massachusetts. That intention will, we presume, be respected by his constituents. THE new Turkish Minister of Finance has made a discovery which, coming from Constantinople, is almost miraculous: he has actually found a large quantity of gold and silver coin in the Turkish exohequer. This treasure trove, which is estimated

at about the sum of 1,500 000f., is supposed to have lain concealed for upwards of a century. Jupan Horr save that "no one can doubt the power of Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation of emiancination." In London there are six public statues to kings,

but one to a man of science (Dr. Jenner), and none to a single author, artist, poet, inventor, or en ginser. FORMERLY, in London, bakers were enabled to gi re great accommodation to their customers in the

she spe of credit. The new men who came into the Male by selling for ready money have been ena-Lid to sell brend cheaper, and have consequently been stigmatized by the old style of men, by the name of "undersellers." About three fourths of the master bakers now in the trade are "under gollers." The question, "What becomes of all the pins?"

is partly answered by one of the papers in Bir- cut off his stores and communication entirely, mingham, England. An old sewer in that city, and another to capture the rebel capital. Talk just opened for repairs for the first time in many of peace, now! We want victory! years, was found to be paved with a deposit of countless millions of pins, compacted into a mass as hard as the slag, from a blast-furnace. Every sewered town would probably furnish a similar

apectacle. On our first page to-day will be found extracts deavoring to push a strong force over the Blue Ridge mountains for the purpose of subjugating Western Virginia, but they will most with a warm reception there as everywhere else. On Thursday last Parson Brownlow addressed at audience of fifteen thousand on the war. He approved Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation and stated that the robels were contemplating simi-

lar action, and to become colonies of England. Gen.

Cass occupied a seat upon the stand, and at the

conclusion expressed his approval of Mr. Brown-

low's remarks M. Bocage, the celebrated actor, whose caree was at its culminating point about thirty years ago, at the time of the great quarrel between the lassiques and romantiques, has just died at Paris. aged sixty seven. A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened at Hamburg

for the purpose of sending a private expedition of merchantmen to Japan, and establishing a more regular commerce between that country and the The railways in Germany are doing a better business than ever before.

Shall Pennsylvania Decide in Favor of the Rebellion on the 14th of October? This is the question nakedly presented to the people of Pennsylvania, which they must determine on the 14th of October. It is no longer an issue as to the confiscation bill, the tax bill, the draft, or the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is simply whether our people, by their votes, shall declare in favor of the Union or against it. A few days ago, on the authority of certain citizens of unimpeachable integrity, we directed attention to the notorious Secession convictions and actions of the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, FRANCIS W. Hugnes. This disclosure has compelled a reply from that daring and desperate politician. Instead of excusing, or, indeed, denying the indictment, he has come out in what is neither more nor less than a heartless defence of his determination to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union and to attach her to the bloody despotism of the slaveholding. traitors. The resolutions prepared by this arch-traitor, and as we proved on Monday last, in the affidavit of JEROME K. Boyen Esq., a leading Democrat in Schuylsill county. which he intended to offer at the Democratic State Convention of February of 1861, are now put forward by him and admitted to be his production. The fact that they should bear in mind is, that Francis W. Hughes for the last seventeen months has, under the authority of the Breckinridge party in this State, advocated. so far as his personal safety would permit, the spirit and purpose of these resolutions. By single act has this man Hughes shown a sincere intention to sustain the Government or the war. He is too fixed in his hostility to both to condescend a single honest declaration in their favor. Prating of the Constitu tion, he has steadily opposed the only Government that is pledged to its maintenance. Talking of the Union, his associates earnestly sympathize with the Disunionists. His very first address, as the chairman of the State Central Committee, was only a cantious and crafty elaboration of the treasonable resolutions he now avows. Nor was he deterred from his determined purpose to convince the rebels in arms that Pennsylvania must be driven into their support by the disgust and indignation of the loyal people of our State. He wrote to Mr. SEWARD, the American Secretary of State, with audacious complacency, demanding to know whether bis treason would be punished by the Federal functionary advised him to unite his forces in support of the Government, his response was found in new efforts to distract and fetter its constituted agents. It will not do for the Breckinridge leaders to say that this last proof of the treason of FRANCIS W. HUGHES WAS unknown to them, unless, indeed, they at once repudiate him and his doctrine. They know the man and knew his opinions. They knew that at the time he had the infamous resolutions he now avows in his possession he intended to offer them. They knew his real feelings, expressed to them in private conversation. They knew his objects as to the

Southern traitors. He is now revealed to the world as the enemy of the Union. and yet, revealed as he is, however odious to the people in general, he cannot be less ac. ceptable to them, for they took him with a knowledge of all his sentiments and of all his designs. He is even their candidate for U.S. Senator. He is the volunteer and accepted editor of their papers. They made him the chairman of their State Committee, and in speaking his own sentiments, therefore, he speaks the sentiments of the Breckinridge leaders of Pennsylvania. Thus do we have this precious cabal consolidated in one mass, animated by one purpose, and intent upon one result-hatred of the American Government, sympathy with the traitors, and a full committal to the doctrine that Pennsylvama should unite her fortune with the Southern Confederacy. We repeat that the question to be decided on the 14th of October, as presented in the avowed resolutions of Francis W. Huches, is, shall Pennsylvania decide in favor of the traitors? The Military Status. As at Manassas and Corinth, we are to have organized victory." The real heroes of the idea in its issue of the 26th ult., that if either place may claim the honor of having the rebels desired peace they could have it, organized victory" at Winchester, or some and that it would be very easy to settle other strong point in the Valley of the Shenan- the terms of accommodation. The Tribune

South, and his relationship with leading trai-

tors in the South. And knowing these things,

they have allowed him to put himself forward

as their organ, and as the champion of the

doah. HALLECK and McClellan still seem | also stated that if they should choose to war, and that by its display, and ordinary hard stitution, "we have no doubt that this would forced, but, owing to the lack of transportation, are short of stores, and unless LEE's which soldiers were formerly modelled, the rebel army must be positively nearly exhausted. If this be so, an advance into Maryland on the | to forward their views." The Herald, within part of Les will not be possible, and a movement over the mountains would be so hazardous, and promise so little success, that such an idea, if ever entertained, will be abandoned. In view of these conclusions, based upon facts in our sent from this city as a special despatch to a cossession, and the circumstances of the case, at present, and that will be fraught with peril ranged: at every step taken. They must now retreat, and possibly be scattered en route for their

base of supplies. SIGIL threatens the rebel line of retreat southeast, if he has not already taken possession of it, and this without going beyond a point at which he can be immediately and argely reinforced. The rebels must now refreat, or soon hazard a battle, in which they cannot hope for any success.

It will not be long before three Southern cities will be captured and occupied by United States troops, and the shadows that are left of South Carolina's regiments and batalions will lean affectionately, but obstinately, southward while the Southern sun is setting; but their desires will be pronounced vaporish, and they will not be acceded to. Meanwhile, we should not be much surprised such another brilliant move as he made at Huntsville. May he be able to execute successfully his plan for the taking of Charleston. Then, with the grand movements to be submilted to our generals in the West for execution, it may be safely said that the rebels will have their hands full, without the ability of making such another stand as they made at Antietam. But we ought to move soon. everywhere, and get south of the hard-freezing lire before mid-winter. If the movement from Suffolk be well planned and executed, ten thousand men in that direction can do more than three hundred thousand on the Upper Potomac, unless we intend to make the enemy fight another heavy battle before retreating. With Siger at Warrenton, we consider the cause of the rebel army in Virginia as utterly hopeless. Can it be that this army of ragamuffins, all barefoot and footsore, can make their way back for more than sixty miles with rapid marching? Never! And it is the knowledge of this great advantage that gives the opportunity to Halleck and McClellan to calmly survey the position of the enemy, keep-

Captain Palmer. Our Chambersburg correspondent was in error in his letter published yesterday. Capt. PALMER, we are authoritatively informed, is not from all of the leading exchanges in the United a prisoner, nor is he in Virginia. Although States, forming a complete epitome of the war news not at present with his command, he is under orders from the War Department and attend-FRARS are now expressed that the rebels are en-

ing him caged between two ridges of moun-

tains, whilst a large army moves forward to

Intervention in a New Shape The disloyal presses of the North have striven sedulously for months past to impress upon the public the idea that the war has thus far been as fruitless as it has proved costly. They would have us believe that we have made no progress, that the project of subjugating the Southern traitors is a terrible delusion, and that its accomplishment is an impossibility. In precisely the same strain have the Disanion journals of England, France, and, Capada, indulged, even in commenting upon the grand achievements of Hatteras, Dranesville, Roanoke, Forts Henry and Donelson, Winchester, Huntsville, New Orleans, Yorktown, West Point, South Mountain, Antietim, and other actions no less brilliant, which we cannot pause to recall. For the North, they could see in all these memorable fields nothing but wasted valor—the shedding of noble blood purposelessly-and heroic sacrifices made with no prospect of a return. This is the view of our civil war first inculcated in Mr. Russell's letters, which, according to the statements of Archbishop Hugnes and other acceptable authorities, now generally obtains

in Europe. Yet, in the regard of Union-loving men, the war, whether conducted blunderingly or not, has at least determined this point—the impossibility of the Southern States achieving their "independence" by mere force of arms. Their only source of hope is the prospect of intervention. We have laughed at that word as a bugaboo; but let us recollect that foreign intervention is but one of the dangers that menace us. The advocates of intervention are not all upon the other side of the Atlantic. They dwell among us, instilling into the popular mind distrust of the Administration, and encouraging in every way opposition to the war. They may call themselves Knights of the Golden Circle, or State-rights men, or Breckinridge Democrats, or what they please. Their sole object is to secure control of the Government, and thus open the door for the restoration of "the Union as it was" by overtures to their Southern brethren. A peace can be patched up, the South can be recompensed for losses sustained by the "Abolition war," and Northern rights can be compromised away in the old Buchanan fashion. This is the self-imposed task which our domestic traitors, under the leadership and

tutelage of FRANCIS W. HUGHES, propose with the assistance of Pennsylvania to accomplish. They hope by intervening, at the next election, to forestal the friendly offices of England and France for an ending of the war, and incidentally to convince the world that, after all, love of country is a sham in this the. freest country on earth, or partisanship alone omnipotent to sway the popular heart. This is their purpose, if they have a purpose on entering on a political campaign while yet the Virginia campaign remains unfinished; and these are the results that must accrue, should their disloyal doctrines prevail. But the noble old Keystone State, which has sent one bundred and fifty thousand of her sons to Southern battle-fields to fight for the Union, will not permit the stay-at-home traitors to thwart her efforts to preserve the integrity of the Government. She rose as one man to repel the insult sought to be put upon her, when the rebel armies aimed to invade her soil; and we feel sure that her uprising to avenge the ignominy that Francis W. Hughes and his minions would cast upon her fame, in the coming election, will be equally prompt

and unanimous. Let those who are disposed to underrate the importance of the duty devolving on them in October next, consider well their obligations to themselves, to their fellow-citizens, and to the Government, and they will admit the necessity of prompt and unanimous action to rebuke the traitor-clique. The consequences that would flow from the success of the Breckinridge candidates might be as disastrous to the nation as they would inevitably be disgraceful to our Commonwealth. It would be a victory for JEFF DAVIS, and an inspiration for his now ragged and dispirited armies, more than counterbalancing our civil victories in North Carolina and New Orleans. It would be a virtual recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is no answer to these momentous considerations that the Secession sympathizers in our midst are so few in numbers as to be incapable of effecting any marked diversion in favor of their Southern allies, either by ballot or otherwise. Let us remember that they are as unscrupulous as they are disaffected, and that fear of the law is an impotent and unreliable restraint upon their conduct. They are enemies to the public weal, inimical to the public safety, and unworthy the rights of citizenship. Let them be watched, for, like their Southern brethren, they have grown chafed, desperate, and ripe for any scheme that promises to strike a blow

at free republican institutions. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 30, 1862. Another. New Sensation!-The last and most hurtful fabrication is that which is now being circulated and commented upon in several of the leading anti-Administration newspapers of the free States, to the effect that propositions for peace are about to be made by the rebels, and that they will be favorably received and acted upon by the Administration. Even the New York Tribune threw out to hold that strategy is the spirit of the art of | have a convention to revise the Federal Confighting, a "decisive victory" may soon be | be easy of attainment." This suggestion is gained. The rebels in Virginia hold a strong understood to be only carrying out the docposition; they have been considerably rein- trine of that paper proclaimed on the 23d of February, 1861, in the following language: "Whenever it shall be clear that the great army is made of different material from that of | body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best the past month, has been giving strong intimations of such a peace as would be satisfactory to the rebels, and a statement, over the head of "Rumored Overtures of Peace," Philadelphia journal, contains the following the rebels have but one duty to perform just terms upon which this peace is to be ar-

"The terms of peace which they propose are, as] understand it, somewhat as follows: The loyal States are to take all the Territories, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, and to make them free or slave States, as may best please them. The Cotton States are to be permitted to have a Congress of their own, to regulate their own domestic affairs only In all other things to be again as one, and an inseparable people. For defensive and offensive operations against other countries, to be a unity. In all matters of Postal and Revenue service to be as heretofore. They pledging to return all Government property to us as they found it. They, in addition to having us recognize their au-

thority to have this Congress, to regulate their pe-culiar institutions, are to be permitted Senators and Representatives in our Halls of Congress, but only in such numbers as their free white population is entitled to." It will be observed that every one of these suggestions looks to the final recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and so to a separation of this Union. Peace is what all true patriots desire, but there can be no arrangement on the basis of either of these platforms, and I feel authorized to say that no act, or word, or hint, of any member of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, can be authoritatively pointed out in favor of the proposition as set forth in the Tribune, or in favor of the intimations in the Herald, or in support of the terms as above quoted. There will be no neace with the armed traitors that is not founded upon the perpetuity and unity of this Republic, and upon submission to the Federal authority on the part of all the seceded States. If there is one thing against which the President has set his face like a rock, it is that there can be neither recog-

gnition of the rebellion, nor a separation of the Union. I hold him to be alike opposed to the men who desire recognition in order that they may enjoy slavery among themselves, and those who are willing to concede separation in order that they may get rid of slavery. Let us well weigh this word peace. All classes, North and South, loyal and disloyal, armed and marmed desire peace, but the largest class much more desire the union of these States. This class is so earnestly devoted to this great idea that they can never surrender it. They know that a [reace that does not recognize the Union and the Constitution must be a hollow truce; the beginning, in fact, of a new and an interminable war; the degradation of the brave soldiers of the free States; the disintegration of the free States themselves, and worse than all, the unity of the seceded States, and

Horas do too robert form was been decoded and the control of the c WASHINGTON, October 1, 1862. The position of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, in the great questions of the hour, has again where they are manufactured. They are in bronze

their invincibility, sided by foreign arms, in

the work of destruction and despotism.

been the subject of absurd speculation. The ly insisted upon, that even those who are in the habit of discrediting the statements of sensation papers, gave finally a rejuctant consent to it. It has been repeatedly and positively printed that he not only opposed the emancipation proclamation of the President. but that he had tendered his portfolio to Mr. Lincoln to be accepted at an early day. The New York Herald, as if proparing for the retirement of Mr. Seward, suggested that, being the strongest man in the Cabinet, his withdrawal would induce the whole concern to crumble to pieces; and another equally reliable journal arranged that Mr. Everett was to displace Mr. Adams, as American minister at London. and that Mr. Adams was to be the successor to Mr. Seward. A very little inquiry destroys this entire sensational fabric. Mr. Seward not only did not oppose the proclamation emancipating the slaves of rebels on the first of January, 1863, but gave it his cordial assent. He has never dreamed of leaving the Cabinet, unless at the request of the President, and he is further from such a thought now that the country is in imminent peril. If I understand the position of the Secretary of State, he entirely disregards all party considerations. Those who are for the war are entitled to his gratitude and respect, and those who are against the war, or who in any way embarrass the Administration, whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, are equally his foes and the foes of the Republic. It is possible that when the rebellion is crushed, or the Administration so situated as no longer to require his services, he may gratify those who are so anxious to see him resign that they are constantly manufacturing reports to that effect, and fabricating testimony to sustain t. I feel permitted to add, in this connection, that so far as the emancipation proclamation is concerned, it is sustained as well by Mr. Chase, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Welles, as by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Smith, who, like Mr. Seward, has been set down as among its opponents: and the other two members of the Cabinet, the Attorney General and Postmaster General, have waived whatever objections they may have had before the fact that the President only decided upon the proclamation in the hour of triumph, when he was

OCCASIONAL. DEATH OF DR. COXE. -The New Orleans Pi cayune, of the 23d ultimo, says: "Another of ou best known citizens is no more. Dr. Edward Jenner! Coxe, son of an eminent Philadelphia physician, who still survives, and for twenty-five years a resident of New Orleans, died at his residence, yesterday morning, of apoplexy, and his funeral took place at 9 o'clock this morning. Dr. Coxe was in the sixtieth year of his age."

convinced that the rebels were more deter-

mined than ever, and that their only remaining

source of power was in the institution of slave-

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." - Washington, October 1, 1862.

Latest from McClellan's and Lee's Our information from General McCLELLAN'S army is up to yesterday afternoon, when he was busy, as ever since his late engagements, in getting his new troops into proper condition—a work of some time, as experience has variably proved. Nevertheless, he is accomplishing it tiefactorily and with dannatch

Since his retreat into Virginia. T.EE has undoubtedly

received reinforcements to the extent of between twenty exceptions. Yet his army, we believe is not stronger to day than immediately after the battle of Antietau owing to its large number of deserters, (from among the conscripts,) who go off daily in bodies of twenty, fifty, or a hunored, and wander over the country in his rear. LEE is still conscripting in the country around him with remorseless energy, seizing all under forty-five who fall within his reach, taking citizens waking in the presence of troops so obtained in his ranks in so much larger numbers than before can hardly fail to weaken the efficiency of his veteran and willing men greatly in the next series of engagements which, it is believed in our army, can hardly be postponed more than ten days longer, unless Lee's army solves of its own accord before that time, through desertions, lack of olathing, scarcity of provisions, &c.; the country within reach of his commissaries and quartermasters having already been cleared almost as bare as he palm of one's hand to clothe and feed his army.

Curtailment of Furlough Privileges. An important order was issued to day, forbidding the granting of furloughs to army officers, except on surgeore' certificates that the desired furlough is absolutely ecessary to save life or prevent permanent disability. Locomotives Captured.

We are glad to be able to say that one result of Acting Brigadier General N. McLean's recent reconnoise in force to Warrenton, with his brigade of Gen. STAHL'S division of Sigel's corps d'armee, was the recapture of the seven locomotives obtained from us by the rebels in POPE'S letreat from the Rappahannock. Most of them were thrown off the track by our retreating army, and otherwise injured as far as possible, so sa to render them useless to the rebels. The latter, however, had put them on the track again, conveyed them to Warrenton, and reprired them, so as to have them ready to be transported to Richmond for further repairs and use so soon as they could reconstruct the railroad bridge over the Rappahan ncck river. Acting General McLean's arrival at Warrepton, however, completely defeated their plans with reference to them; for they are now safe on the west bank of Broad Run, at Bristow Station, awaiting the completion of the bridge there, to be removed to Alexandria.

Trophies from Antietam. Captain Lowell, of General McClellan's staff reached here this morning from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac in charge of the trophies-flags, &c .- taken in the battles of South Mountain and Antiefam. They were presented to the War Department, by which they will be preserved, with the already large collection of similar testimonials to the gallantry of our noble soldiery. Similar, but of far more mournful interest, was another trophy recently brought in by a military agent of one of the Western States. It was the identical white flag which was raised by Col. MILES' orders at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It had been left flying in the tree where it was first raised till our troops again had possession of the surrendered strong-

What Government Pays for Army Flour Lieut. Col. BECKWITH. commissery, to-day accepted bids for flour, under his last advertisement, as follows: For No. 1 flour-all bids at \$7.10 and under; for No 2 flour-all at \$6.80 and under; for No. 2 flour-all at \$6 60 and under. The aggregate quantity of the qualities offered at these rates is 70,000 barrels, though but 20,000 were called for. The whole 70,000 barrels, howver, will be taken, if brought forward. A contract was made to day by Colonel Bucken, quartermaster, with John B. HUTCHINSON, of this city, for the delivery here (piled as required) of 5,000 cords of wood, at \$6.74 per cord, for army purposes,

The Disloyal Staff Officer. The statement, made semi-officially by the Associated Press, that the recently-dismissed staff officer had never. been employed in confidential relations at headquarters

Suffering on the Battle-field. Most of the severely wounded are still in the neighbor hood of the field of battle at Antietam. The hospitals there are insufficiently supplied with blankets, and the cold, foggy air in the mountains has already produced not a little suffering smorg the poor wounded. Blankets are still the great need in the field hospitals. Contraband Map Publishers come to Grief.

Certain maps of the fortifications around Washingten, which were sufficiently accurate to be thought dangerous, were seized at all the booksteres in Washington to-day, by order of the Government. Our Paroled Prisoners. Paroled prisoners sont here from the Confederate lin

thorities. It is understood that no more of these prisoners are likely to be sent out to the Northwest, more than erough having been already sent to that quarter to uppress any Indian insurrections, existing or possible. Relief Wanted. F. W. T. DENNIS, military agent for the State of Indiana, learns of severe suffering by paroled prisoners at Fort Delaware. They are mostly from Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. They are without shoes and hair and have no change of underclothes, and sleep on plank without blankets. Mr. DENNIS is sending to-day articles needed for the relief of fifty Indiana men there, and the

are rapidly reporting themselves at the provest marshal'

office, in accordance with the order of the military au-

associations of other States are hereby notified of the wants of their men. Hoodwinking the Spies. The belief that Washington is still filled with rebe sples, who have good and direct means of communication with rebeldom, has led to some extraordinary marching and countermarching of troops lately. One day a regiment marches up the Avenue ; if the next day the same regiment comes marching down again, it is not quite certain that the spies will exactly understand the precise point to the movements, so complete an apparent jumble has been made et the marchings to and fro, that one needs to be Argus-eyed and omnipresent to know where the bulk of the troops really are going, or whether any

Gen. George A McCall, It is announced that Gen Gro. A. McCall, of Penn sylvania, is smong the visitors to this city. Of course he does not intend asking for a command, having agreed to run as the candidate for. Congress of the most violen and dangerous of all the adversaries of the Administra tion and the war, in Pennsylvania. Firing Heard.

important movements at all are on foot.

Firing was heard, this afterneon, in the direction of Winchester. The cause is not known, but it is surmised that the firing was occasioned by target practice. No Collision. By the last advices from our army, nothing is apparen to warrant the belief of any immediate collision with the

Miscellaneous. During the late session of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to cause two hundred medals to be prepared, with suitable emblems and devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, lands men, and marines, as shall most distinguish themselve by gal antry in action, and other seamanline quality, during the present war, and \$1,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The Department to day received three of the medals, as specimens, from the Philadelphia Mint,

stiver, and gold, beautifully and elaborately executed last and most ridiculous canard was so sturdi- The diameter is about two inches, in the form of a star with five points. Within the circular border is the representation of a male figure, in relief, with a serpent in each band, his attitude and countenance expressive of discomfiture by the appearance of the Genius of Liberty. who, with an sir of apparent calmness, but firmness interposes her shield as a defence from his design. The medal is surmounted by an anchor, above which is a backle, and at the termination of a strip of woven slik (the colors arranged after the manner of those of the

American flag.) is a pin for the a tackment of this mark of honor to the breast. It is ascertained on inquiry that the next steamer from New York will carry a sufficient amount of money to the Sulf for the payment of all amounts due to our soldiers in that department of operations. Some time ago the necessary funds were transmitted to South and North Clarolina, for a similar purpose. With comparatively ew exceptions, no portion of the army is more than one payment in arrears, and the reasons for this are the instiention of company officers and paymasters, and the large number of stragglers away from the places of muster. Difficulties also exist in consequence of the neessity of furnishing United States notes of the denominations of five, ten, and twenty dollars, although the printers use every effort to answer these very large domands. Besides, all the bounties and advances to volunsers and recruits amounting to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars, bave, as far as is known, been paid; and three disbursements have required the use of notes of the maller denominations. It not unfrequently occurs that drafts are suspended, owing to informalities, and other causes, the immense expenditures of the Department reuiring close attention and accuracy.

The following regulations, for the guidance of pay nacters of the United States, are hereby established, in onformity with the 86th section of the exclas law-yiz: First. Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent from all salaties and payments of every kind, made in money, to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or vice of the United Stater, including Senators and Resentatives and delegates in Contress, upon the excess of such salaries or parments over the rate of \$600 per nrum.
Second Supplies issued in kind are not regarded as

pay ments, and are not subject to assessment or reduction

Third. It is understood that each commissioned officer of the simy receives from a psymaster componention at the rate of not less than \$600 per annum; therefore, all pay neuts made by a quartermaster or disbursing agent should be treated as being in excess of the rate of \$600 per subrum, applythe tax of three per capt should be de-ducted and withheld from the amount thereof accord-Brigadier General EMORY has been assigned to duty

with the 8th Atmy Corps, and ordered to report in peron to Major General Wook. JAMES MONROE, of Obio, has been appointed consul t Bio Jaheiro, in place of BICHARD C. PARSONS .= The address presented by the Governors of the States o the President will probably he published to-morrow. Differences of opinion among members of the Cabinet about the President's en ancination proclamation, involve ing the retirement of some of them and new arrangenents as a consequence, are pronounced imaginary by those who ought to be best informed upon the subject. Active Assistant Paymaster Noble, of the navy, lat f the United States steamer Montgomery, is missing. Hen. RICHARD FRANCHOT has resigned the colouelcy of he 21st New York Regiment. He accepted the position only temporarily. A captain of the regular army has been placed in command, an arrangement agreeable to all parties, considering the military experience of his suc-

Surgeon EDWARD B. DALTON, United States navy, of New York, who was not long since dismissed from the service, has been restored to his late rank and position, by order of the President.
The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following additional appointments of examining surgeons: George McCook, M. D., of Pittsburg, Pa.; A. Jackson Carpenter. M. D. of Lancaster, Pa. ; Crawford Livin, M. D., o Hollidaysburg, Pa ; Myron H. Harding, M. D , of Law. renceburg, Indiana; Wm. G Perry, M. D., of Exeter, N. H.; C. M. Bubler, of Montpelier, Va.; Zuchariah Beed. M. D , of Mount Holly, N. J.; Nathan Alien, M. D., of Lowell, Mass. Secretary STANTON has appointed SIMEON DRAPER,

Req of New York, to be Provest Marshal General of the War Department—the new post created, a few days since, by General Orders No. 140. Colonel VAN WYCK has arrived here from his command at Yorktown, where he represents affairs as exceedingly dull. This is the first time he has been absent from the Peninsula since March. He will leave to morrow afternoon, for a brief visit to New York or MASON BRAYMAN, of Illinois, has been appointed a brigadier general of volunteers.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Reconnoissance to Martinsburg

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. Wednesday Evening. October 1. General Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Shepherdstown, with a force of cavalry and artillery. for the purpose of making a reconscissance in the ene my's rear, information having been received that the rebel army had allen back from the line of the river. We came up with them near Shepherdstown, and drove the to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery. We had two men wounded in the affair, while the rebels had one man killed and two wounded. A rebel lieutenant and two men were taker misoners. A number of wounded were captured and

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester. the greater portion of them being encampal between that place and Martinsburg. The work of reconstructing the railroad bridge at Herper's Ferry is rapidly progressing. It will be completed by to morrow. Generals McOlellan and Marcy, and staff, paid a visit to Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, and Sandy Hock to-day.

FROM FORTBESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONEOE. Sept. 30 .- The steamboat North America arrived this morning with the 158th New York Regiment. Their destination is not known. Col. Wardrop, of the 99th New York, had a sword presented to him last evening, with due ceremonies, from the members of his regiment. Major Nixon, 99th New York, has been premoted to lieutenant colonel. Capt. Bates, 93th New York, promoted to major.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

BUELL'S ARMY IN MOTION. LOUISVILLE, October 1 .- Much the larger portion o General Buell's army has moved towards the interior of

Kentucky in several columns over different roads. Governor Morton, accompanied by Adjutant General Noble, Colonel Steele, aid de camp, and Major Farrill. military secretary, have concluded several days' labor in visiting the Indiana regiments in this military department. Indiana has forty-two regiments in Buell's army, which have been supplied with all necessaries by Governor Morton. The Democrat is informed of a slight skirmish beween our troops an i a body of rebels, at Fen Creek,

last evening, in which we were successful. Unreliable reports are prevalent of skirmishes farther down the road, but military circles are unadvised thereof, and they are probably incorrect. Large numbers of the relatives and friends of officers and soldiers in Gen. Buell's army are in the city, crowding the hotels, etc., to suffocation

Beliable advices from Louisville to day represent that after Gen. Buell had turned over the command of the army to Gen. Thomas, he was reinstated by the authorities at Washington, upon the request of Gen. Thomas and all the major generals of the division. It is understood that Gen. Morgan, with his force will reach the Ohio on Thursday or Friday. His loss in he retreat is trifling, and he has saved his trains, DINGINNATI, October 1 .- [Epecial despatch to the New York Herald.]-It is numered that Major Gen. Wright will be recalled, and Major Gen. John A. McClernand, of Illinois, placed in command of the Department o Gen. McClernand and his staff were present at the

Altoona Convention, and accompanied the Governors to Washington. Operations on the Lower Potomac: NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.—Sin: Lieut. Commander Magraw reports the destruction of the rebe omb-proof magazines at Lower Shipping Point, which

I had instructed him to blow up. They were seven in number, and the work was found heavier than was anticipated. A small body of rebel cavalry made its appearance, but dispersed upon the discharge of a volley of nusketry from our side. Wm. Benson, of the Satellite, was wounded by the discharge of his own piece, which he was handling carelessly. He came up in the Dragon, and has been sent to

the hospital. I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c., ANDREW HARWOOD, Commander, Commanding the Potomac Flotille To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

Interesting from New Orleans. NEW YORK, October 1 -- Advices from New Orleans eceived per the steamer Creole, state that the rebel guerilla bands were quite bold, and harass the Federal vessels greatly. Admiral Farragut had organized a naval police of for xteen-oared whaleboats, which are cruising day and night in the river. Each carries a howitzer and full crew, well armed. One of these boats had captured a band of sixteen guerillas, who made a spirited resistance ur or five men. The 7th Vermont Regiment lost 150 men as prisoner n the late expedition to Opelousas. It was believed that General & berman will be appointed o command the forces above New Orleans, and General

Wreck of the Bark Joseph Maxwell. New York. Oct. I.—Arrived, ships Bichard Alsop and David Headley, from Livorpool. The back Jos. Maxwell, from Philadelphia; for Lagranyra; was lost during a terrible gale. lasting five days, from the 16th to the 21st of September. Such was the fury of the gale that all hands had to lash themselves to the rigging and other parts of the bark, but even then three of them were weathed overhoard. During the entire five days they had nothing to eat or drink, until the fury of the gale had subsided. On the 28d ult, in lat. 28.40; long 69, the brig Conflict, Captain Renland, from St. Kitts for New York, rescued the unfortunate men, and cared for them as only a saiolr car

Arnold to command in the orty

From Havana NRW YORK, October 1 —The steamship Columbia arrived at this port this afternoon from Havana. On the 27th ult. the steamer's Victoria from Sabine Pass, and Onba, from Mobile, had arrived with 1.300 balss of oothm. The reins at Havena continued; but the sickness was abating, and the fever had almost disappeared from Koy West. The United States subboat Dacotah had arrived, and the rest of the squadron was expected a on Fire at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., October I —Two brick buildings, one hundred and eighty-six feet long, being a portion of the extensive patent-leather manufactory of L. P. Hewell & Co., were destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morn-& Co., were destroyed by his at two color this morning. A large quantity of knapsacks and leather was destroyed. The lors, which amounted to \$25,000, is fully insured. The fire broke out in the drying room, and the cause of it was accidental. Death of Samuel H. Tate, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. BEDFORD, October 1.—Samuel H. Tate, of this place, died this morning of disease of the heart. He was a prominent member of the bar, and Prothonotary of this county at the time of his death. His loss will be lamented by many friends throughout the State.

Death of Hon. Jacob W. Miller NEWARK, October 1 — Ex United States Senator Jacob W. Miller died at Morristown last night. FROM THE PENINSULA.

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS. Activity in the Army—Position of Affairs-The Forward Movement-The New Iron. sides-From Suffoik-General Emory-Union Coast Guard-Generals Max Weber and J. K. H. Mansfield-Yorktown and Glouceste Point-General H. M. Naglee, &c. Special Correspondence of The Press.1

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 30, 1862. THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS. I presume you are aware that our various military onsts in this vicinity have been greatly strengthened of late, and that an advance movement is now going on which may take a prominent place in the history of the war. Recent reconnoiseances have fully satisfied the Government that an advance upon Bichmond from this point is not only feasible, but eminently proper, and that Seneral McClellan was right in choosing the route he did for the capture of the rebel capital. Major General Jan A. Dix has succeeded in queting nearly all of the ess pro-slavery officers who formerly infested this point and Norfolk, and now, when we are about to do something from here, we may feel a little more confident of success, as the rebels will be minus their regular mail

THE NEW IRONSIDES. This noble craft-a pride of the City of Brotherly Love—lies serenely at anchor off Newport News. Some say she is to ascend the river and await the coming own of the Young Merrimac, but this is hardly probable, as the Monitor and Galena will be ample to sink that craft, and are better fitted for service in a torinous river like the James. It seems more probable that she may accompany our troops as they move up the south bank of that river. We shall see. AFFAIRS AT SUFFOLK.

railroad from Norfolk to Suffolk is now in complete running order, and is being made good use of at present to a point a great ways beyond, but what that place is it may not now be proper to say. The people of Norfolk and Suffolk have become entirely reconciled to the excellent military government instituted by General Dix and executed by Brigadier General Egert L Viele. There is very little of that boisterous treasonable talk that we used to hear so much of a few conthe ago.

GEN. EMORY IN COMMAND By order of the War Department, I am happy to announce that Brigadier General Emory, an able, excellent and favorite officer, has assumed command of all the froops about Saffolk, and will attend to their rapid organization for immediate service in the field; and when the word is given, I believe Emory will greatly distin guish himself with a division, of which I am told he is to THE UNION COAST GUARD.

This fine regiment (99th N. Y S. M.) is still here on pecial service. The Colonel, Wardrop, has recently been presented with a very handsome sword by the men f the regiment. Major Nixon, so long provest marshal of Norfolk, has been commissioned lieutenant colonel. and our old friend Captain Bates has been elevated to the nejority. A battalion of the Coast Guard were among the first to enter Norfolk when it was occupied by Gen. Wool, and altogether, the Coast Guard is one of the mos useful regiments in the service. GENERAL MAX WEBER.

The news that this gallant officer was wounded at the battle of Antietam, caused the despest regret here among the troops whom he commanded so long at Camp Hamil on, when the rebel pickets were almost in sight of our noble Fortress. The bravery and skill he exhibited, with his splendid brigade, meets with the warmest applause. The death of General Manafield who for a long time commanded the post of Newport News, causes much sorrow here, where he was well known, and his old Roman face was so familiar.

AT YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT Everything remains quiet. The troops are in excellent health, and the regiments are beginning to took as they did when they first came to the Peninsula. Both of these

GENERAL HENRY M. NAGLEE. Every Philadelphian will be pleased to learn that this avorite son of the "Quaker City," who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Seven Pines and elsewhere on the Peninsula, has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and has assumed command of the posts of Yorktown and Gloucestar Point, vice General Emory ordered to Suffolk. Among the troops there are the reginents forming the old first brigade of General Casey's division, which Naglee commanded at Seven Pines, including the gallaut 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers. It tached to General Emory, are overloyed to have their old commander with them once more. You may look for stirring news from this point at any

time, from your ever-flourisbing HOLLYBUSH. Expedition to Ponchatoula.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH THE REBELS. Destruction of a Train of Cars—Seizure of Jeff.

Thompson's Sword and Spurs. From the New Orleans Sunday Delts, Sept. 21.77 On the 13th instant, the New London, with one hundred men of the 13th Connecticut Regiment, proceeded to Pass Menchae to drive the enemy who might be there toward Ponchatoula. Major Strong, of General Butler's etail, with three companies the 12th Maine (Captains Thornton, Winter, and Harrington), and one company of the 26th Massachusetts, Captain Pickering in all two bundled. pary of the 28th Massachusetts, Captain Pickering—in all two hundred and seventy men—went on board the steamer G-res, and steamed for Tangipaho river, intending to surprise Ponchatonia in the night. The boat proved of too groat draft to proceed up the river to the intended point of destination. For the same reason the New London was also unable to reach Manchae Bridge. In this condition of affaired Major Strong took one hundred and ten men, under Captains Thornton and Harrington, on the morning of the 15th, and made a forced march of ten miles in the hot aux, on the railroad, and a large portion of the distance on trestle work, to Ponchatonia. They found, on arriving a stifust place, that Jeff Thompson, instead of two hundred infanty, as had been reported, had atationed there three hundred of the 10th Arkaness regiment, basides a company of Home Guards and a battery of Light Artillery. The first salutation our troops met with was a discharge of canister; but, after a short fight of about twenty minutes, they drove the artillery, to which horses were attached, together with its infautry support, out of he village. Our troops, who had fought with such deation as to repulse both artillery and infantry at a

the village. Our troops, who had fought with such determination as to repulse both artillery and infantry at a fearful odds in numbers, then burned a train of ipwards of twenty cars, wen ladened with cotton, sugar, and molysies, and rassacked the quarters of General Jeff Thompson, bringing off his sword and spurs; the former, if we are to believe its own record having been oppositely been been been the papers were also found, and were among the trophies brought away.

It wes probable one of the most desperate, as well as successful, ventures of the war, for the odds, in number, was overwhelmingly against us. Yet, notwithstanding this, we whipped the enemy, and caused them to retreat. Several of our men, supposed to have been killed, have since come in, among which were five of the 12th Meine, who made their appearance yesterday afternoon. This reduces our loss much below what was at first supposed, and the number now missing cannot exceed ten or twelve. Mejor Strong speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of our men, who fongly with a perfect desperation, and punished the onemy most severely. And had they not done so, our small force must have been entirely cut to pieces or taken prisoners, with such featful odds garnies them. verely. And had they not done so, our small force must have been entirely cut to pieces or taken prisoners, with such feelful odds against them. But it was a venture that we would not like to see repeated, for there is too much hazard in it. Had Major Strong been twice as strong as he was, he would have easily bagged what loose robels there were in that locality, and could have had did all and more than could have been axbagged what loose receis there were in that locality, and as it was, he did all and more than could have been expected after a long and fatiguing march that had nearly exhausted the men. We long to see one contest when the enemy does not have the advantage of two to one, or more, in numbers. Even-handed, our troops are everywhere superior, and often gain advantages when they are compelled to contend with more than twice their

Counterfeit Notes on the Commercial Bank of Canada. NEW YORK, October 1 —Counterfeit \$2 and \$5 notes on the Commercial Branch Bank of Canada, at Colingwood, are in circulation. They are flucly executed on

The Delivery of Tax Stamps at New York. New York. October 1.—Thompson Brothers commenced the delivery of the excise stamps, to day. The line of applicants extended nearly a block from the office. The supply for the day was exhausted, after the delivery of a thompson neckage.

very of a thousand packages New Jersey Politics. TRENTON, N. J., October I.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Congressional District met to-day in this city, and on the fourth ballot nominated George Middleton, of Monmouth, for Congress. The Convention endorsed the resolutions of the State Convention, and spreches were made by Messrs. Middleton, Skelton, and

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. New York, October 1.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States commenced its triennial session to day. There is a full

attendance of bishops and delegates. Latest Advices from Europe. ET. JOHNS, October 1.—The steamer Bohemis, outward bound, was bonried off Cape Bace, at 2 colock this morning, and New York advices to the 29th ult. put aboard.

From New Orleans. New York, October 1 — The steamer Creele arrived this morning, from New Orleans on the 22d. She brings \$150,000 in specie; also, a mail from the fleet. Thanksgiving Day in New York

ALBANY, October 1 — The Governor has issued a pro-amation, appointing the 27th of November as a day of Departure of the Arabia. Boston, October 1 — The royal mail steamer Arabia sailed for Liverpool to day, taking out \$200,000 in

Fugitive Slaves at Key West

The following order has been issued: HEADQUARTERS 90TH REGIMENT, CAMP MORGAN,
ISLAND OF KEY WEST, Sept. 5. 1862...
A necessity having occurred by the prevailing spidemic for the employment of persons of African desceat, including those held to service or labor under State laws, in the various parts of this command, the provost market is anthorized to employ such persons seeking employment, and, send them to the keadquarters of the quartermaster; and it shall be the duty of the quarter laster to cause accurate lists to be made, sufficient in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come. mater to cause accurate lists to be made, sufficient in detail to show from whom such persons shall have comel Persons so subject and so employed have always understeed that after being received into the military service of the United States in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former owners—except they did understand it in this way, the order of the President would be inoperative. The Colonel commanding, therefore, and from precedents already established, feels authorized to declare that all persons so employed, as above stated, shall receive permanent military mystection. stated, shall receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitode.

No influence must be used to entice slaves from their No influence must be used to entice slaves from their masters, and if fugilives desire to return to their masters they will be permitted to do so; but on the other hand, no force or undue persussion will be permitted to be used to recover such fugilitive, property.

Officers of this command must not employ such fugilities, for servants. The Government provides to each officer a distinct pay for his servant, and this is ample for the birs of a free man.

the bire of a free man.

By order of Colonel Joseph S. Morcan. J. P. RAYMOND, 1st licutenant and adjutant.

DEFENCE OF IOWA.—Attention was recently called to the condition of the northwestern border of Iowa, where the Indian tribes had shown some symptoms of uneasiness, and where it was appresymptoms of uneasiness, and where it was apprehended difficulties might arise endangering the peace of that State. We notice that General Elliott, chief of the staff of Major General Pope, has lately visited Davenport and other points in Iowa, to make arrangements for the protection of the frontier. Gen. Pope has given instructions for a detail of six companies of Iowa volunteers to be stationed at such places as will afford the most security it has been appeared. rity to the settlers. The troops have been ordered to Jackson county, Minnesota.

FIFTY-MINTH BOOK TRADE BALE. - The prices, yesterday, ruled higher than on Tuesday, when the sale commenced. This day some large involces will be sold, commencing with G P Putn-m'e, including numerous scittons of Irving's Life and Works, Bayard Taylor, and Thomas Hood, and other standard works. Next, rom a London publisher, three sets of flogarth's engravings on steel, 149 in all, with the suppressed plates, Before " and " After," and the Spuff-box ctching in a pocket, and copious anecdates of the great artist. Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, have a large invoice, including one set of the British Poets, 125 volumes, another of the British Essayists, and many standard English works.

G. A. Fuller, all of Boston; W. B. Smith and W. M. Dodd, of New York; Appregate & Co., Cincinnati; Uhas. Taber (ambrotypes), of New Bedford ; Roberts, Brothers, Boston, photographs albums, and Barclay & Co. of this city, are also in this day's sale. F. Leypoidt offers Tanchnitz' Leipzig edition of British authors. But the largest involce of the whole sale is that of J. B. Lippin. cott & Co . Philadelphia, which will be disposed of this afternoon. It fills 20 octavo pages in the catalogue, and includes a large and varied collection—miscellancous, Waverley Novels, Household edition of Bulwer, Webster's series of Dictionaries, historical, juvenile, law, medical, military, religious, poetry, the dramatic, scientific, school books, geographical, Bibles and prayer books, and photograph albums, of all sorts and sizes

new editions. Oliver Elisworth, James Munros & Co.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS' Hosiery, &c.-The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, housekeeping linen goods, stock of dry goods, &c., embracing about 650 lots woolens, worsteds, linens, cottons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, wi hout intermission, all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOER-The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1 000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, balmorals, &c. to be sold this morning, at 0 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auconeers, at their store No. 525 Market street. To RAILROAD COMPANIES .- The attention of ailroad managers is called to advertisement of lecometives for sale, which will be found in another

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. IMPORTANT TO THE SHIPPERS OF GOODS.-Wm. B. Thomas, the collector of the port of Philadelphia, has just received instructions from the frestury Department at Washington, which are designed prevent the shipment of goods or supplies where they may be intended for disloyal persons. No goods can hereafter be sent from this port, either by railroad, express, or water, to the eastern shore of Maryland and adjacent sections, unless all the parties concerned in the ame shall first have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Government. This is a most excellent move, and cannot meet with the elightest objection from any well-disposed person. Heretefore cases have come to our notice in which goods and supplies transported from this city have ac ually found their way into the rebel lines. The issuing of this wise order by Secretary hase may be considered as another death blow to the rebellion. The instructions issued to Mr. Thomas will, we are assured, be carried out to the letter. They are as

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1882. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 39, 1802.
SIR: In view of the case with which improper supplies may reach disloyal parties, a ding or abet ing the rebeliem from the Bastern Shore of Maryland, and adjacent sections, you are directed in your actions under the regulations concerning informal and coastwise intercourse, promulgated August 23, ultimo, to pay strict attention to the boundary lines the rein subscribed, and the strict of the parties of the strict actention to the boundary lines the rein subscribed, and you will grant no permit or clearance, for shipments of goods to the sections specified, until all the parties interested or concerned in the proposed shipment shall have foken the proscribed oath of allegiance to the Covernment of the United States. This you will regard as applying to each person, or each individual member of the firm from whom the goods may be brought, or pro-posing to make the shipment, whether as principal or agent, and the owner, master, or agent of the means of respective recipient of the goods proposed to be shipped.

In granting storicits or clearances for the eastern shore of Marsland, you will exercise the greatest vigitance, to prevent the shipment of improper articles, and the shipment of anything in greater quantities, either by the frequency of permission or the amount anowed to be shipped at any one time, than are ordinarily required for family consumplion, and refuse all clearances where you have reason to believe the proposed shipments are intended for or may reach disloyal parties siding or abetrequestly of nermission of the amount allowed to be

Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE,

Eccretary of the Treasury.

WM. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector, Philadelphia. THE POSTAGE PANIC.—The absence

of small change is no inconvenience. O, not at all! Small ells are so easily obtained, and everybody is so anxious to oblige! Our grocer is so corry he has nothing less than a note, and our milkman is really distressed, when we take a quart extra, because his bill is obliged to go cy but paper! At the res aurant, where we gratify the proprietor by partaking of the nost recherché mea's, we are offered checks for change, and having charitably digested one supper, are blandly informed we can take the residue of our note out whenever we choose! Drinks re considered an equivalent for sixpences, and men are reed to gulp and gormandize against their will. The rate per cent is making the fortune of certain parties, and some few grumblers have the andacity to declare that the banks, and the brokers, and the marrets, monopolize the postage carrency. One thing is certain—the amorance is not confined to any one class—rich and poor suffer together. Our very servants—those relation—loving Lith rous who hoard up every penny to being out sisters, mothers, fathers, and brothers—feel very servicely the immense premium on gold and sliver. We are sure our treasurer feels the pressure as much as any body. We have particular reason for balleving that if any one has cause to group over the present tate of any one has cause to grosn over the present state of things, it is he. Where the want is so universal and the supply so small, and yet as great as is at present possi-ble, his advice should naturally be that the distribution be conducted on such principles as to make the public feel most sensibly the relief. With the completion of the new plates, which are in preparation, the paper curren-

lest most eacherory the renor. With the completion of the new plates, which are in preparation; the paper currency will be more plentiful, and we shall have the privilego once again of not sighing over our one dollar notes, and of not gratifying our combattveness, by quarreting over "change," with every third person.

To obtain the small cums in which the notes have been disbursed, everybody is anxious. There is no amuse ment is seeing, "No postage currency to-day!" placasted in brokers' offices, and the applicants at the mint. have cause for no small annoyance in often discovering their visits to be in vain. This, of course, is no fault of the officials there. From one day to another no one knows whether a distribution is to be made or not, every thing depending agon the action of the Treasury Department. The notes of sill decominations are got up with ment. The notes of all typical matters are got up that peculiar care, and are infinitely preferable to the sticky postage stamps with which we have been dozed. The small treasury notes of the value of one, two, and three dollars are beginning to come into circulation. They are very handsomely engraved, and more than usual precaution seems to have been taken to effect prevent counterfeiting.

The one-dollar notes have in the upper left hand corner a very nicely-executed engraving of Scoretary Chase, below which is the numeral l'in a lethework figure. Next to this the red stamp of the Treasury Department, witi is legend, "Theseur, Amer. Leptent Sign? is impressed ngston Breeze. Lieutenant. Bartlett J. Cromwell. A circle next to this encloses three smaller ones, in which are placed figures denoting the denominations of the bills—in the upper circle the figure one; in that next bebille—in the upper circle the figure one; in that next below the figure two, and in the lowest one the
figure three. In the lower circle, on the right hand
side of the bills is a very complicated system of lathowork, in which are the signatures of L. E. Chittenden,
Register of the Treasury, and of L. S. Spinner. Treasurer of the United States. The figures denoting the
value of the note are repeated many times in this lathework. The work on the back of the bills is very well
executed and only handown. In the contraints in the re-

executed and quite handsome. In the courte is the inscription: "This note is a legal tender for all dabts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public deb!, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States." The notes will be found very convenient, and will be sought for in preference to those of the banks scattered throughout the country, many of which the public have barned to distrust.

The date when a stop will be put to the present nefarious sistem of borrowing and lending, when respectable families no more will be forced to go on "tick," nor the most conscientious maker-goer be obliged to own ber nost conscientious market-goer be obliged to owe her outcher, and acknowledge an indebtedness to her egg-and-butter man, when the man who put in the coals will never be asked to "call again," and the grocer from whom we buy our cheese will never have occasion to "know us another time!—this hour we devoutly hope and pray wil presently be forthcoming.

The internal revenue law should yesterday have gone into action. Consequently, the stamp office, Obestout street, show Third, was literally immed. The next office street shows Third, was literally immed. The next office is the street shows Third, was literally immed. The next office is the street shows Third, was literally immed. The next office is the street shows Third, was literally immed. The next office is the street shows Third, was literally immed. treet, above Third, was literally jammed. The post off was also besieged. No stamps, however, were to be had, and the multitude, sorely vexed and disappointed, were fain to be content with the assurence that a supply would speedily be received. No fear, however, need be felt as to the giving and receiving of business papers, as the reasury Department postpones the action of the stam

prequire some time to work satisfactorily, but once n full operation, its success will be complete A MEAN ROBBERY AND A JUST SEN TENCE.—James Morrisey; the keeper of a sailor boarding house in Swanson street, and who was convicted or ueeday of the larceny of some one hundred and ninety ollars, the property of a couple of sailors, who had just arrived, had sentence proporty of a couple of sailors, who had just arrived, had sentence propounced upon him yesterday morning in the Oriminal Court. We learn that after the conviction of Morrisey on Tuesday, a search warrant was teken out, and Officer Charles K Jeffries, of the Mayor's police, in company with Officer Maxwell, made a, as arch of the house yes eday. Two piles of money re found in separate trunks. were found in separate trunks.

In one of these piles were a two-dollar treasury note and three fifty-cent notes. The blank margia was still attached to one of the small notes, it not having been torn off. Mr. Spilling, the sailor, identified this note positively, because on lead-instantial descriptions.

sitively, because on looking at it closely, he phenya

oyees, a simple arrangement has been made. The dis-

per cent on the excess above fifty dollar

ursing agent, from all monthly salaries, deducts a tay

torn off. Mr. Spilling, the sailor, identified this note positively, because on looking at it closely, he observed a peculiar mark on it. The sailors' descriptive lists were also recovered from Mrs. Merrisey.

District Attorney Mann called the sailors and counted cut their share each—\$93 to Mold, and \$98.50 to Spilling. Most of the notes were found, upon examination, to be in regular rotation so far as numbers are concerned. They appeared to be just as they had been counted out by the paymaster.

Morrisey, when placed in the dock and questioned as to the money being in his possession, said that he got it from Grorge Warburton, a sai'or, for clothing. Since this individual is now upon the ocean, the presumptica its that Morrisey only. went to sea" after his apparel. Mr. Mann moved that sentence be pronounced at once, as the sailors were very desirons to return to their homes. The Judga then recapitulated the evidence, sentenced Morrisey to pay the costs of brosecution, to reastore the stolen property, and to undergo a term of impresented each sillor with the amount due to him. The District Attorney seemed most unfeignedly pleased at thus being the medium of restitution to the defrauded parties, and deserves the greatest oredit for the energy with which he has transacted his duty in this affair, both as a professional and private man. The sailors seemed also to be equally delighted that the scales of justice, in such good hands, had allotted to them their dues. There remained about \$90 over. Judge Allison directed this to be placed at the disposal of the prisoner, who asked that

suce good names, and subtten to them their dues. There remained about 890 over. Judge Allison directed this to be pieced at the disposal of the prisoner, who asked that it should be sent to his wife. Morrisey seemed somewhat affected not only by his punishment, but by the haspens which had a practice. baseness which had so justly incurred it. TWENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA RE-GIMENT.—This regiment, once commanded by General Geary, and Feently, through the sickness of Colonel Korponay, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Tyndale, or this city, is composed of most excellent soldierly ma-terial, and has reached a high-state of efficiency. It has terial, and has reached a bigo state of emolency. It has been actively employed, either in battle or skirmishing, since its organization, and at the late organization, of an it has been subjected, by maintaining perfect order during, the hottest of the fight, and being completely under the control of its officers. During the battle, Licuterant Colonel Tyndsle commanded the entire brigade to which the 28th belonged, and which also included the 5th, 7th, 68th, and 29th Onio, the latter of which was on detached duty during the action. At one time, while the 28th were lying down to avoid a fire, Colonel Tyndsle made a few monthmentary remarks upon their conduct. A private thereupon apring to his feet, saying, a by G.-d. few complimentary remarks upon their conduct. A private thereupon aprung to his feet, saying, "By G. d. Tid rather belong to the 28th, than be king of all the world!" That one heartfelt sentiment spoke volumes. While changing the position of the regiment, Colonel

Typodale was struck by a musket ball, h carolid attery, and was extracted the throat. His wourd is rapidly perhaps, he ready for duty in a mo ivision commander, sent Ca on, to compliment Col Typ ble management of the brigade, and note management of the brigade, a in person to repeat bis commendant. Oct Tyndale spreks highly of all his command. Oct Stainrock's powhich rehiptored bim during the miration highly for their bravery a The 28th Pennsylvania to

THE BOARD OF TRADE RIP MENT.—The headquarters of tries at No. 533 Chestnut street, and exby the Mattonal Grand Resiment, estimated. As soon as the regiment; and men will be well versed in drill who will make this one of the fine that have yet been sent from Philar be armed with the Springfield life. present numbers about five hundred r to morrow several addi or to morrow several additional companies
Lancaster, are expected to arrive in the clowing is the list of officers, as far as appointed to the colonel, Charles Erneuwein.

Lieutenant Colonel, Jos Hundsdorfer, Afford Library

Quartermaster, Alfred Likens, Company A.—Captain, A. Levine; first like olbland. Company B - Captain, John H. Young; for Company C.—Captain, John B. Rodgers: Company D-First Heutenant, cutenant, Wooton. Os Company E—Captain, W. A Elsosopi; int. Begen; second lieutenant, B. Cai Company F—Captain, J. S. Oraige, Company G—Captain, G. B. Laird; first

Company H—Net filled Company H.—Net filled.

Company H.—Captain, Wm. J. Doyla,
All the officers. both live and staff tay,
service. Colonel Emenweir served select
in the 21st P. V. during the three month. was adjutent of the lac Philadelphia Ra State Militia, under General Cadwalsta also served as captain in the Bavarian arm years 1846, '40, and '47. He is an old and plittled soldier, and a regiment under his coundoubtedly make its mark. The limitent the regiment was also for the term of sixth Bayerian army, and recently was an aid General Blenker. The regiment will soon be completed to the number, and will be a credit to the assessment

PATRIOTIC MEETING AT DA large and enthusiastic meeting of the cowas held on Monday evening last, in hor of the Darby Bangers, Company C, 18th salvania Militia, Colonel Willow, eventful campaign of nine days had b vious to their return home. A welcome livered by the Rev James Reill, in wh language, he thanked the company for the performed, and in "words that burn," the people to sustain the President, Admittee officers in command, in all their action blessing of God upon them and the ration set preferring death to life beyond the m beautiful slik flag, donated by the Indies of was then presented to the compan. which on its behalf by Orderly Sergeant but effective remarks, in which h Baird, Thomas Sparks, T. Edis. E. q. p.
Darby Rairoad Compuny; Inagerich Jo.
Rev James Neill, Judgo Andraws, etc., taken of, and at an early hour the guest home, well satisfied that though absent

PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTUR CY.—A stated meeting of the Philisdels the promotion of Agriculture, was belt to the promotion of Agriculture, was belt in ing, at the rooms of the association: Mr in the chair, assisted by Dr. A. L. Kenner The committee appointed in June 1set, examination of the castle disease, know. conia, reported having consulted wat tlemen apparently acquainted with he several peculiarities. The chairman of Mr. Mitchell, stated that the subsequent the disease in Australia, and the rec England among sheep, in consequence tended to render the subject of greater in gioneness of the malady, or the control feetly healthy cattle should be ear ways, and with certain precautions, to arking from the tissues and excretise of experiments to be so multiplied as to creating facts, which, if acquired with due con-studied, would be free from objections ways, and with certain precantic studied, would be free frem objections via facts accidentally presented to the observe sideration of the report was deferred. Dr. Elwyn presented a cotton plant are ware, from Delaware seed, obtained from a ly, who have been growing it for many

CONTRIBUTIONS .- Surgeon i of the United States army General Vost bles, &c.; Children's Aid Society, of Los dried beef, slippers, and lint; Mrs. Masm.c blackberry vinegar; Miss Kate Mason.cir. ter, puddings, fruit, and vectables, dried dages, lint. &c.; Mrs. Warner Roberts Jones. 20 loaves home-made bread bards Mrs. E. Heston, eggs. jellv. and fruit: E fruit, vegetables. do; Mrs. Hogey, vegets Mrs. and Miss Betts. pickles, caking jellis Ac.; Mrs. Brown, grapes, faring jell; Lecety, Lower Merico, through Mrs. desbits, lint, handages, elippers, &c. (b. Mrs. Williams, Miss.) McMullen, farina, corn starch, white arples, cat man', peaches, graves, lemms; ciation, through Mrs Jones, 4 flannel ships The medical officer in charge of the Unit for the benefit of the sick and would me Frem Lodges Fos 16 28, 45, and 87, of the 3

Protestant Association, \$50. From F. B. Cope, \$50 From the workmen of Merrick & Scale, S. INTERESTING EXERCISES. - On vening, a lorge and attentive addence we as he First Congregational Church Thompson at front, to witness the presentation of a basis organization. The exercises of the even menced by singing "The Lord is in h &c.; prayer was then offered up by Rev. pastor elect of the congregation. The con excellent style, the beautiful piece of in excellent style, the obstitute piace of "Salvation to our God." Rev. T. B. Millie cock-street M. B. Church, was then introd. livered an eloquent discourse, and formally Bible, through George W. Reed, Eq., to tion. Mr. Beed received the Bible on below biguitful authem. "Holy is the Lord God.
The poster elect then made a few remarks; history of the organization, and introduce who favored the audience with the resitation."

to the American flag. One of our nations then sung by the choir. The benediction we by the pastor. America was then song to gregation rising to their feet and joining anthem, after which the assemblage els The church was handsomely decorated to presented a very fine appearance. THE U. S. STEAMER QUARES The United States steamer Quaker City and sail to-day for Port Boyal, South Carolina. I ing is a list of her officers: Commander, James Madison Frailez.
Lieutenast Commander and Executive Office Ingston Brooms

Acting Master, Henry S. Blanchard. Acting Paymaster, Henry B. Blanchan.
Acting Paymaster, Henry J. Smilly.
Acting Surgeon, John J. Brownies.
Acting Obief Engineer. George W. Farst.
Commander's Clerk, Wm. B. H. Frailer.
Acting Ensigns, Theodore F. De Luce. et leano. Jr. Acting Master's Mates, Charles A. Craville Dewey, and E Hale Gunner, Daniel Dunsmore, Acting Third Assistant Engineers. James P. McGinness, H. Wanklin, John F. King, and J. Paymaster's Clerk, Alonzo Nodine. THE FRUIT-GROWERS' SOCIET

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA -The meaning in regard to seedling fruits was pursued with nestness, and the organization was wall alway. The really superb collection of fruit and the the pleasured it yields to sight, promises a gratification to the palate. Infinite variety peach, apple, quince, and grape, streaked bues, and blooming with the l invite from their very fragrance. All who tiful should attend; and all who are given let tion of fruits and flawers will take a deer in very intelligible discussions daily going 02. THE EXTRA ASSESSMENT.

citizens desiring to exercise the elective free ensuing election, will do well to see that perly assessed. In case of a change of redifficulty is likely to arise from a non-atter matter, as it is necessary that the rames of sons should be entered on the extra as essehis purpose the assessors will sit at the houses from 3 o'clock in the afternoon vening, on to-day and to-morrow, their sittle commenced yesterday. DROWNED .- The body of an "

woman was found yesterday in a creek back of town. In the pocket of the deceased was a car of Mrs. Mary Rodgers, No. 439 North Seventhal to Novle? The body was removed to lessecond ward station house The body of a man named John Kelly was Krankford creek, at a place known as Orlando The deceased had been missing for three cay THE LATE LIBUT. COL. MASS The remains of the lamented Lieut Col Mer 11th Beginnert P. V., were brought to this cib day night from the battle field of Bull Run. rel will take place this afternoon A mit

cessed was a member, under command of Col. phy. The Masonic traternity will be largely A MONTHLY ESTIMATE OF OUR MERCE.—The following estimate shows the necessary outward bound that were spaken and it ring the month of September, by the officer of the control of the co

Websier, Jr., now stationed off thousestr. 8; barks: 17; brigs, 37; schooners, 526; 50 Total, 592. THE RECENT CASE OF RIOT.

should be present or that day.

fesiant Association for the same benevolent FIRE. A slight fire occurred

THE CORN EXCHANGE EXGINE Becruiting for this regiment, to fill up to its ment, will be commenced immediately. Bharswood, of Co. O, has arrived from Shars and will-immediately proceed with the wol. O. M.: Prevost is slowly recovering from his t BY AN ADVERTISEMENT in

BASE BALL A grand match at the St. George's crickst ground.
Woods, for the championship of Pennsylvania
the "Olympic" and "Athletic" Clubs of Pail
will take place on Safurday. October 4th.

was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest in alley, helow Locust street, on the body of a chill

Attorroy Mann has fixed to morrow for the ment of the trial of Joffries and Lawrence, frot, during which the late Richard M. Schadly beaten that he died. All the witnesses IR. DAVID BURPEE acknowled

clock yesterday afternoon, at the shoe tactor

column, it will be seen that the Ber. J. W. son will, by invitation, repeat his lecture of tion—Its Peril and Deliverance "on West ning next, the Sth instant, at Concert Hall.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH. - The

chinery.