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.

SROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE: STELLA; AND THIBET, LONG AND SQUARE. To which we invite the attention of OASH and SHORT-TIME BUXERS. 8622-mwf 1m 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, Scalskins, Beavers, Pilots, &c.

121 CHESTNUT Street. M L HALLO WELL & Co., No. 615 OHESTNUT STREET. (JAYNE'S MARBLE BLOCK,)

WRAY & GILLILAN,

ENTIRE NEW STOCK FANCY SILKS, from Auction,

DRESS GOODS in great variety, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., PUBOHASED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

THEAP PRICES. The attention of city and country buyers is invited. FALL

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239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACK, PHILADELPHIA, low open their usual ARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, mong which will be found a more than usually at-

ADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Cash buyers specially invited.

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Have now open their FALL IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCE RESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. BOUGHTIN EUROPE BY ONE OF THE FIRM. to which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

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VOL. 6.—NO. 54.

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Fine quality French Merinoss.
A great variety of new styles of Dress Goods.

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New Fall Cloaks opened daily.

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Striped all-wool Broche Shawls, \$8.

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Fine Ready-mede Clothing for boys.

Suits made to order.

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Black Dress Stuffs at reasonable rates.

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Autum Silks, dark colored Checks.
Black, Plain, and Figured Silks.
New designs Fancy De Laines.
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French Chintzes of new styles
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NEW FALL AND WINTER

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Rich Fancy Silks. New Shades Plain Silks.

Solid Brown Figured, Solid Blue Figured, Solid Green Figured.

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Full Line of Black Shawls,
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GEORGE GRANT,

Plain Black Silks at Low Prices.

Plain French Merinoes, all shades.
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Rich Figured and Plaid Freuch Reps. Plain French Rops, all shades.

In Black, Brown, Mode, Blue, and Scarlet,
Poll De Chevres, Poplins, Delaines,
And every variety of New and Choice seasonable Dre

Goods. Also, a large assortment of
BLIAOK STELLA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
sell-if AT LAST YEAR'S PRIOES.

O CASES SOLID FIG'D SILKS-

CHAWLS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

Full Line of Woollen Shawls.

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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.

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WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

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MARTIN & QUAYLES'
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EM P.O.B.I. U.M.,

No. 1085 WALNUT STREET,

COAL.

COAL. THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPORT from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLIOW Streetz, where they intend to keep the best quality of LDHIGH COAL; from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited JOB. WALTON & CO.,

Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW.

BELOW BLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

tt Four deers below the Continental.

EYRE & LANDELL

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Figured Black Silks.

SECOND Street, will open, this morning— Beautiful Shades of Poplins.

Plain and Fancy Silks. Rich Printed Cashmeres and Reps.

N. B —New Goods opening daily.

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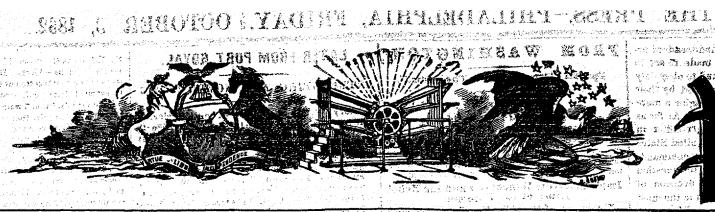
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Black Cloths.

Black Beavers.

Furniture Chintzes, Dimities, Moreens

Tapestries, Satins, Plushes,



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

CLOTH HOUSE NO. 84 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

PLAIN WEAR FOR FRIENDS. To the People of Pennsylvania: A FULL STOCK OF FANCIES. OURTAIN STORE.

State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the result of the general election to be held on have risen against the just authority of the Government-a peril which has been prevented by the gallantry of our troops and the enthusiastic rally of our people at the call of our Governor—the considerations connected wi h the action of the voters at the polls have been largely lost sight of, and failed to impress the public mind with a due conviction of their importance. While the movements of our armies in the field are full of the deepest interest, and absorb popular attention, no less importance is connected with the decisions of the people at their annual elections. If they fail there to sustain the Government with a sentence of approval its main support will be withdrawn, and the public credit, which is indispensable to the sunport of military operations, must suffer and be impaired, if not entirely destroyed. The country has presented during its pending troubles an example unprecedented in the history of nations. Without resorting to appeals for pecuniary aid from foreign capitalists, the Government has received from the people ample supplies of means, and every COMPRISING THE LARGEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER OFFERED.

man in the community has an interest in maintaining the value of the public securities, either in the shape of bonds or treasury notes, which compose a large portion of the oirculating medium, measuring the value of property, constituting a legal tender in the payment of debts, and passing from hand to hand as the price of commodities, or in the payment of the wages of labor. This currency, based upon the faith and dependent upon the perpetuity of the Government, deeply involves the pecuniary interest of each individual citizen. The capitalist and the corporation, the man of business, the farmer and mechanic, even the widow and the orphan. find their property invested in the securities issued in various forms by the Government, and dependent upon its ability to redeem its engagements in due time, and in the interim to pay the interest, or prevent the evidence of its indebtedness from deeciating in the market. To withhold support and withdraw confidence

To allow its opponents to obtain even an apparent advantage at the election, is to startle the al-ways sensitive market in which these securities are negotiated, and to cast a suspicion upon the value of the currency which has lately been introduced.
In the event of the success of the political oppo nents of these who are charged with the adminis tration of public affairs, who are already ominously and craftily stirring up popular discontent against the payment of the taxes necessarily imposed for the preservation of the public credit, and who would not hesitate, for the accomplishment of their parti-Ingrain Corpets at 6, 20, 30, 52, and 105; Edity and Stair Carpets, 16 to 65c; Rag Carpets, 31, 37, and 45c; Floor Oil Cloths, 37 to 50c; Gilt bordered Window Shades, 50c, to \$1 t6; Buff and Green Window, Holland, 16 to 20c; Flannels, 25 to 50c.; Dress Goods in great variety, from 16 to 50c.; Canton Flannels, 25 to 31c. san aims, to excite a feeling in favor of the repudia tion of the public indebtedness itself, is to jeopard all the great interests to which we have referred, ons of the Government. matters, or to closs our eyes to the perils which surround us. Government and property are alike involved in the issue. The purpose avowed by the

Involved in the issue. The purpose avowed by the Convention which constituted this Committee was to give an earnest and unqualified support to the Government in its present difficulties, to sustain it by the free expression of opinion, to encourage our armies in the field by the firm and cordial co-operation of the people at home, and to uphold the public credit by sanctioning every means which is required to sustain its financial operations.

Such is not the policy of those who have ranged themselves in political opposition to the measures of the Government. Their course tends directly to the subversion of the nower of the Administration. the subversion of the power of the Administration to maintain the contest and overthrow the rehellion. Should it be so hampered and crippled as to 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 Flannels; Black, Blue, and Brown Cloths,
Ladies' Cloaking Cloths for Fall and Winter.

DRESS GOODS. fail in this, what have we to expect? The leaders of the rebellion proclaim that it is their intention, or the repetition proclaim that it is their intention, if they can succeed in dictating terms, not only to divide the Union and set up an independent government over that portion of its territory which they claim, but to impose upon the remaining States and their people the burden of paying all the expenses of the war incurred by both parties. Who can calculate the unascertained hundreds of millions of dollars which constitute the liabilities incurred by their mad and wicked endeavor to overthrow the Government establishments, and to divide and destroy the patrimony which they bequeathed to us? Who is willing to assume the intolerable burden? The resources of the nation, broken, dissevered, and degraded, would be wholly unequal to the effort, and universal bankruptcy, as well as national dishonor and disgrace, would involve every interest in the country, and sweep away its entire property.
We appeal to you, therefore, fellow citizens, to bear steadily in mind these important considerations, and let them be a motive to induce you to see that the ballot box gives no uncertain or doubtful expression at the ensuing election; but let it be lear, and explicit in favor of sustaining the public credit against every attack-upholding the value of every public security, and maintaining the cause of the whole country against the rebels and traitors who have feloniously conspired, and with a bloody hand stricken a deadly blow at the life of the nation. This is no time for mere party issues and party organizations; let us stand by the Government until it has crushed out this rebellion, until the traitors have laid down their arms; then we can talk of compromises, party issues and organizations. But let us never talk of compromises with a traitor while he has a knife at the throat of the Government. Nor let your judgment be perverted by the suggestions of the political demagogue, that this war, waged to preserve the national existence, is to bring about an interrace with the labor of an oppressed and enslaved race with the labor of the free white people of the Northern States. This is a base and false pretence of a faction as truly disloyal and even more danof a laction as truly disloyar and and another gerous than the rebels who have arrayed themselves in arms against the Government. If the wicked leaders and heir deluded followers in the South will not be admonished and return to their allegiance, they must suffer the consequences of their crime. They are traitors, and forfeiture is FINE BLUE AND BROWN MERINOES—
Humboldt Purple Merinoes,
New Shade Blue Merinoes, the legal penalty of treason. They discard and contemn the Constitution which guarantied their possession of that which they claimed to be property in man, and they cannot with the one hand thrust off the great charter obligations upon us and them alike, and at the same time claim to enjoy rights

in pursuance of its provisions. They have the choice to return to their allegiance and obtain its protec-tion, or to persist in their rebellious resistance, and forfeit to an offended Government and outraged people the possessions which accrued to them while people the possessions which accrued to them while they were yet faithful and regarded the duties which they owed to the laws and the Constitution. If they will rot obey, then let their slaves—the bondmen who do their work, earn their bread, support their ragged forces in the field and their dependent families at home, and thus give all the strength and power of resistance to their rebellion which it possesses—go free, with their chains struck off, and permitted to appropriate to their own advantage the fruits of that labor which has hitherto pampered the pride, made the wealth, and supplied the necessities of a haughty, ambitious, dictatorial, and traitorous aristocracy. The emancipated slave will fly to no northern clime. Down-trodden and oppressed, he yet has his dom-stic ties, his love of the property of nome, and attachments to birthplace and familiar scenes as strong as animate any human heart; nothing but the aspiration after freedom has ever induced him to leave them. Give him liberty in the South, and he will never come North; its climate is not congenial to his constitution; he loves the torrid temperature of the tropics, and thrives be-neath its burning sun, but shivers amid the North-ern ice and wintry sleet and storm. The vast free colored population of the Southern

The vast free colored population of the Southern States themselves, where they are permitted to abide, greatly exceeding that of the Northern States, furnishes living proof both of their local attachments and their climatic preferences. It was only a few years ago that the Legislature of Maryland, when an intense negrophobia was raging, entertained the project of expelling her nearly eighty thousand free blacks from her soil, but abandoned it when they reflected that they would thus doned it when they reflected that they would thus deprive themselves of the most valuable part of their productive labor, and their land would run to waste for want of cultivation, and poverty would pervade her borders. Let Southern traitors persist in their enormous wickedness until the decree of emancipation go forth, and the strength of their reemancipation go form, and the strength of their re-bellion will be destroyed by the abstraction of the support it now receives from slavery, and then, in-stead of fugitives wending their way North; an exo-dus will take place in the opposite direction, and thousands and tens of thousands of the free negroes of the North will cledit that their strength to the of the North will gladly turn their steps to those regions where the sun sends warmth through the shivering frame; and where they can thrive under its friendly beams. People of Pennsylvania! be not frightened from your propriety by imaginary evils, nor seduced from the calm determination of a cool and sound judg-

ment by the arts of the political demagogue, nor shaken in your firm devotion to the cause of your imperilled country, at whose throat the traitor aims imperilled country, at whose throat the traitor aims his felon steel; but speak, in the authoritative tones of the ballot box, your unfaltering determination to save the national life, to overthrow an atrocious rebellion, and to punish its leaders and abettors with the penalty incurred by felons. Rally to the support of the local, legislative, Congressional, and State candidates nominated by the unconditional friends of the Union, who have discarded mere party and narty sames and taken carded mere party and party names, and taken the higher ground of patriotism, and thus prove that this great Common wealth is, indeed, the Key-stone of the Federal arch, holding it together firmly and indissolubly, to bless mankind with the noblest example and fullest experience of human liberty and happiness. CYRUS P. MARKLE,
Chairman of Union State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBRELEY, | Secretaries. W. J. HOWARD, To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I am informed that ragged rebel soldiers make their appearance in large numbers in the towns and villages of the border counties of this State. They all profess to be sick of the war, and beg for food and clothing. It seems from this that it is not the negroes, but the whites seems from this that it is not the negroes, but the whites, from the Fouth that will be likely to fill our almisiouses and prisons during the coming winter. The negroes, wi h the prospect of freedom, will remain in the South where their labor will be in demand, while the prospect of freedom, will remain in the South where their labor will be in demand, while the poor whites," under the workings of a terrible military despotson, will be driven into exile. Is it not time that our Secesh sympathizers here should cease their efforts in white fellow citizens of the rebel States from a rule, the severity of which has no parallel in history?

YORK.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. THE COMMAND OF THE STATE MILITIA. LETTERS OF GEN. HALLECK AND GOV. GAMBLE.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE MISITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

GENERAL: I see that questions are about to arise here with some of: the United States officers which you can settle without difficulty before they assume an unpleasant The State Committee, appointed by the Union

aspect.
You know the character of the force which I raised as
State militis, under my arrangement with the President.
Beside that force, I have proceeded to enroll the entire State Convention; which assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th day of July last, deeply impressed with the important consequences which are dependent to the State militia, and the command was, by your order, asigned to him. At that time there was no other on the result of the general election to be held on the 14th instant, again address you. In the midst of military excitement, and the peril of actual invasion by the armed forces of the rebels, who on the State milita. He claims the right command the enrolled militia, and to order them into service, they not now being in actual service.

Questions arise in respect both to the force organized under my arrangement with the President and the mass of the militia enrolled. I assert that the force I raised under my arrangement I assert that the force I raised under my arrangement with the President is a Siste force, and not a United Sistes force. The document filed in the War Department, signed by the President, will determine this.

That uncument provides that the force to be raised shall be ordered to co-operate with the troops in the service of the United States, and determines what officer shell command the combines force. The President, in making the agreement, significated that the commanding general of the department should be commissioned by the Governor major general of the State militia.

These provisions, as well as the whole tenor of the These provisions, as well as the whole tenor of the paper, show the understanding of the parties to be that the force was to be a State force; and it was only to prevent a possible difficulty that the unity in command was provided for by making the same officer the general of the contribution of force. I call your attention to this question now, not because any difficulty has arisen, but to prevent its occurrence. The next question is, what authority has a general of lunteers over the enrolled militia never called into the ervice of the *United States?* I say none whateve his you can decide in a moment. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS. OF THE ARMY, WARHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1862.

His Excellency Gov. Gamble. St. Louis, Mo):
Governor: Yours of the 22d, in relation to command of volunte er and militia officers, is received.

I am informed that the General Government has uniformly acred on the ground that the clause of the Constitution (art: 1, sec. 3, par. 15.) respecting "the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia," refers only to the officers of the organization under which they are brought into the cervice of the United States, and that the "commanding" governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States! belongs to the Federal Government; or, in other words, may be "precribed by Congress." For example, when the militia of a State is called into the service of the United States by regiments, the regimental officers must be appointed by the States; so when called in by brigades the brigade officers must also be so popolited. But it by no means follows that these regiments or brigades, when once in the service, are to be commanded always and only by officers service, are to be commarded always and only by officer service, are to be commanded at ways and only by omcers to appointed. On the contrary, such organizations are to be "geveracd" or commanded as may be "prescribed by Congress;" or, in the absence of any law on that sub-ject, as may be directed by the President, as commander, in chief, always in conformity with the common law of military usage. These regiments of militia mustered into the service of the United States would be under the order of a brigade commander of proper rank, designated by law or by the President.

The act of July 17, 1862, conforms to the foregoing riew of the constitutional provision, and to the uniform practice of the Government. Section 2 of that act provides that the militia, when called into service, "shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers;" that is, the organization must be by batteries and regiments are to be appointed by the State; but the brigade, division and array companying are to be appointed by the State; but the brigade, division and array companying are to be appointed by the State; familiar and effective mode of testing the correctness of any construction of a constitutional or legal provision is to consider the consequences of a different one. Let us suppose that militia in the service of the United States can be commanded only by officers appointed by the

can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States, for this matter of command is the real question involved. Suppose a single battery, battalion, or reginent of militis, be called into service, it could, under this view, be commanded only by officers of the State in which it was raised. It might be attached to a brigade, division, or army corps of regulars or volunteers; but the generals of such commands could give it no orders. No use could be made of it until the particular State appointed an officer of higher rank than the commander of the corps, and the United States mattered him into service. Again, suppose there are ten regiments from different States in the same corps, there must be ten distinct and independent commanders to that corps, for the appointment must be made by the to that corps, for the appointment must be made by the the States respectively, and an officer appointed by one state cannot command the militia of another State while in the service of the United States. It can hardly be supposed that the framers of the Constitution intended to authorize the use of the State militia in the service of the United States, and at the same time to put such rethe United States, and at the same time to put such re-strictions upon that use as to render it impossible.

Let us now put this question to a practical test. The President, under the authority of the law of July 17th, has called for a draft of three hundred thousand men from the militia of all eloyal States. The men so drafted are to be organized into regiments by the several Itates and mustered into the service of the United States by re-giments, as organized and officered by the States respec-tively. What is to be done with these militia regiments hen so mustered into the service of the United States The law contemplates that they are to be used the same as any other troops in the service of the Carry corps, and to be assigned to volunteer commanders, legally appropriate the commanders, legally appropriate the commanders, legally appropriate the commanders. pointed by the President of the United States. But, i State militia can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States respectively, we have twenty or thirt; sepa by the States respectively, we have twenty or thirt; separate and independent organizations which cannot be made to act in conjunction, and which are bound to obey only the orders of the officers appointed by their own States. Could any one imagine a more perfect state of mi itary anarchy? Troops in the service of the United States, paid and subsisted by the United States, and yet not "governed" or commanded by the United States! Such a construction of the Constitution opens to us the shortest possible road to dissolution and anarchy.

I have no doubt that the practice of the Government in regard to militia in the service of the United States is in zerfect accordance with the constitutional provision referred to, and that a battery, battalion or regiment of referred to, and that a battery, battalion or regiment of In regard to rank the Army Regulations are very spe-cific. Persgraph nine provides that officers commissioned by the United States rank officers of like grade commis-

sioned by a State.

Adopting this view of the general question, we will now examine how far the terms of the authority given by the President to the Governor of Missouri to raise militia for the service of the United States excepts such forces from the general rule of command while in such servic This authority does not prescribe how this militia for was to be received into the service of the United States but it was, in fact, under the orders of the War Dapur ment, received by companies and regiments; and when four regiments were received; the Governor appointed a brigadier general and brigade staff officers. It seems to have been the intention; that when these troops were brigaded they should have their own brigade commanders. brigaded they should have their own brigade commanders, and also that they should be subjected to the general command only of the commander of that department.

But it also seems to have been understood that this militia force might be used in other ways than as separete and distinct, brigades and regiments, and that the exigencies of the service might require parts of it to serve in conjunction with other troops when the militta officers were to be commanded by United States officers of the same grade. In fact, this militia force has never served in the field by brigades, but by regiments and companies or detachments, and where they act in a district, or standard post, or in campaign "in conjunction" with other troops, they must be commanded by the officer or highest in rank, whether he be a militia officer or not. But you draw a distinction between a general of the

But you draw a distinction Detween a general of the regular army and of volunteers in regard to his right to command the Missouri militis when acting in conjunction with other troops. I do not think such a distinction was intended by the President's order, both regulars and yotunteers being component parts of the army. If not go intended it could not be admitted on the general rule as to command.

In regard to the other point presented in your letter, I serve with you that the commanding officer of a military district can assume no command over the enrolled State militia until the same is brought into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Particulars of Nelson's Death. A Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Sauntering out in search of an "item," my custom Sauntering out in search of an "item," my custom all as in the morning, I happened in the Galt House has the altercation between General Nelson and Gen. O Davis was reaching its climax, and of which I telegraphed you within ten minutes after its occurrence. I rom what I learn from parties, who saw the commencement, it would seem that General Davis folt himself grossly insulted by Nelson's overbearing manner at their former meeting, and, seeing him quanding taking to Governor Morton, Davis advanced and demanded an exiplenation, upon which Nelson turned and oursed him, calling him an infamous puppy, and using other violent

planation, upon which Nelson turned and oursed him, calling him an infamous puppy, and using other violent larguage unfit for publication. Upon pressing his demand for an explanation, Nelson, who was an immensely powerful and large man, took the back of his hand and deliberately slapped General Davis' face. Just at this juncture I entered the office; the people congregated there were giving Nelson a wide berth. Recognizing the General I said "Good morning, General" (at this time I was not aware of what had passed). His reply to me was: there were giving Nelson a wide berth. Recognizing the General, I said "Good morning, General" (at this time I was not aware of what had passed). His reply to me was:

"Did you hear that d—n insolent scoundrel insult me, fir? I suppose he don't know me, sir. Pill teach him a lesson, sir." During this time he was retiring slowly toward the door leading to the Ladies' sitting room. At this moment I head General Davis ask for a weapon, first of a gentleman who was standing near him, and then meeting Capt. Gibson, who was just about to enter the dining room, he asked him if he had a pistol?

Ountain Gibson replied, "I always carry the article," and handed one to him—remarking as Davis walked toward Nelson, "It is a 'tranter' trigger, work light."

Nelson by this time reached the hall, and was evidently getting out of the way to avoid further difficulty. Davis' face was livid, and such a look of mingled indignation; mortification, and determination, I never before beheld. His hand was slowly raised, and as Nelson advanced, Davis uttered the one word, "Halt," and fired. noward Nelson. "It is a 'tranter' trigger, work light."
Nelson by this time reached the hall, and was evidently getting out of the way to avoid further difficulty. Davis' fece was livid, and such a look of mingled indignation; mortification, and determination, I never before beheld. His hand was slowly raised, and as Nelson advanced, Davis uttered the one word, "Halt," and fired. Nelson, with the bullet in his breast, completed the journey up the entire stairs, and then fell. As he reached the top, John Allen Critted on met him and said, "Are you hurt, General?" He replied, "Yes, I am, mortally." "Oan I do anything for you?" continued Crittenden. "Yes, send for a surgeon and a priest, quick."
Altigh, was made by the crowd toward the place as soon as he was shot. No effort, as far as I can learn, has been made to arrest General Davis.

A few minutes after the occurrence I was introduced to the aid of Gov. Morton, and he told me he saw it all from the very commencement, and that, had not Davis acted as he did after, the gross provocation he received, Davis would deserve to be shot himself. It is a great pity so brave a man should have had so little control ever his temper. Although very severe in his discipline and rough in his language, the boys of his division were devotedly attached to him, because he was "fighting man. The 6th Chio especially were his ardent admirers. The Louisville Journal, in speaking of the affair, says in General Nelson, from the first, thought the wound was a mortal one, and expressed a desire to have the Rev. Mr. Talbott, of Calvary Church, summoned. This genilemen resides about three miles below the city, but was unable to get home on Surday after service, and passed the highl at the Galt House. He immediately closyed the summons, as he was well acquainted with the General. The roverend gentlemen informs us that the dying man spoke no word concerning the difficulty, and mede no allusion to his temporal affair, but was exceedingly solicitous as to the salvation of his soul, and derired tired Mr. Talbott to perform the rite of baptism; and receive him into the bosom of the church.

"After five minutes conversation to ascertain his state of preparedness, the clergyman assented to his wish and the selemn ordinance was administered with unusural impressiveness, in the presence of Dr. Murray, the medical cirector, Major General Orittenden, and a few other rersonal friends. When the service concluded, he was colm, and sank into his last sleep quietly, with no apparent physical pain, but, with some mental suffering. The last audible words that he ut cred were a prayer for the forgiveness of his sins. That appeal was made to Almighty God; let, then, his fellow-mortals be proud of his many virtues, his lofty patriotism, and undannted courage, while they judge leniestly of those faults, which, and they been curbed, might have been trained into virtues."

a woman's. He loved music passionately, and comprehended it like a master. Sitting with him in his room but the other night, in a brief interval of business, we were surprised to hear him whistle, with evident appreciation, an air from "Il Trovators," and still more surprised when he proceeded to recount, he strain of enthusiasm, the circumstances under which he first heard that glorious opera at Naples, with the unutterable delight it afforded him He seemed for the moment transformed into the poet and dilettante. Presently, however, some officer, belted and spurred, rushed into the room upon business, and the impassioned mateur of music was again the rough and stalwart soldier." was again the rough and stalwart soldier."

GENERAL BUELL'S ORDER

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,

which occurred in this city at half past eight o'clock this navy while holding his commission in the military service. History will honor him as one of the first to organize. by his individual exertions, a military force in Kentucky, his native State, to rescue her from the vor-tex of rebellion toward woich she was drifting.

He-was, a man of extensive information, comprehen-sive yiews, and great energy and force of character. By his nature he was intolerent of disobedience or neglect of public duty, but no man was more prompt to recognize and foster merit in his inferiors, and in his own conduct he set an example of that vigilance, industry, and prompt attention to duty which he exacted from others. In battle his example was equally marked. On more than one field—at shilob, Blobmond, and Ivy Mountain—he

s for his gallant bearing. of Major General Buell. By command of Major General Buell.

J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G. THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Rebels Intend to Occupy the State-Fears of an Atlack on New Creek—Appearance of the Rebels in Braxton and Gilmer Counties. The Rebels in Braxton and Gilmer Counties.

[Erem the Wheeling Intelligencer, October 1]

The news from all quarters for a day or two past seems to indicate that the robels have designs of a yery serious mature upon Western Virginia. Our despatches this worning go to confirm reports that have been prevalent for some time. There is no doubt that Western Virginia is the point to which robel eyes and thoughts have been directed for some weeks past. Not long ago Governor Letcher issued a proclamation directed to the "loyal" neonlet as he calls repoly 10 Western Virginia and esna-Letcher issued a proclamation directed to the "loyal" people (as he calls rebels) of Western Virginia, and especial y Northwestern Virginia. We have seen, also, that he recommended a command of ten thousand troops for Gen. Floyd's use in this section, and we know that rebel troops have been steadily accumulating within the back counties for some weeks past. Jenkins led the way; Floyd followed; and to day the counties of Jackson, Boare, Wirt, and Kanawha, and other counties heretofore quiet and free, are now occupied by rebel troops. The Petersburg Express a day or two ago declared it to be the purpose of the rebels to exterminate the Baltimore and Ohio road throughout its whole length, including the and Ohio road throughout its whole length, including the and Ohio road throughout its whole length, including the Northwestern Brench, and to dispossess and capture or drive out the "Pierpoint Government."

Under these circumstances the inquiry is pertinent as to what is being done to meet this determination of the rebels. What is going to be done by the State and National authorities? It is full time that there was a great awakening throughout Western Virginia, and especially among those who control public sentiment. The condition of things in some of the lower counties is melantholy and disheartening in the extreme. The neonle are

though the state of the streme. The people are fleeing from their homes in great numbers, those who are able to, while the rest are undergoing a season of trial and privation, and ravage, equal to that so long endured by the deveted people of East Tennessee. ATTACK ON NEW CREEK FEARED. It is said that some apprehension is felt that New Creek will be attacked soon by a force of rebels supposed or ear will be attacked soon by a lock of resistant pool of the bemarching over from Martinsburg. Two regiments of cavalry from McOlellan's army had reached Naw Creek. On Monday morning these two regiments, the 12th Pennsylvania and the Lincoln Cavalry, started on an expedition to Moorefield, Hardy county, where the rebel Imboden is now stopping with a considerable force. but after going about seventeen miles, the whole force about twenty four hundred strong, returned. THE REBELS IN BRAXTON AND GILMER COUNTIES. Blackwell Jacksoa, Senator from Lewis county, reached the city yesterday. He says that the rebels have appeared in Braxton and Gilmer counties recently, with some design, the exact character of which can as yet only be conjectured. They are lurking in squads and couples through the whole country, and appear to come from the direction of the Kanawha Valley. Mr. Jack-son represents that the loyal people are in a constant state of apprehension, and that no security is felt. There about ninety-five cavalry at Weston. It was reported when Mr Jackson left, but not generally believed, that there were a couple of thousand of rebels at Satton.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Battle at Iuka. The Jackson Mississippian of the 19th gives the fol-owing account of the fight at Iuka, Mississippi, on the Tupelo, September 17, 1862. After cavalry skirmishing with the enemy at Inka, on the 18th, they evacuated, and our forces took possession on the following morning, capturing a million dellars worth of stores and a large quantity of cotton. Our loss wes five and that of the enemy thirty. Our troops passed on the march, twelve houses and three mills burned to the ground by the Yankess. They were about to burn luka when attacked by our forces. They carried of new of 2.000 negroes. The enemy were strongly entrenched at luka. They made a demonstration on the night of the 18th to cover their retreat. They are under stood to be crossing the Tennetsee at Hamburg. THE BRIBE FOR THE NORTHWEST.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, beg leave to dissent from the report of the majority upon certain resolutions referred to the committee conching the leaving by the President, of a problemative to the majority to the resident, of a States, tendering to them the free navigation or use mississippi river, and advantageous treaty stipulations at the close of the war.

It is submitted that subjects relating to the conduct of the war are not appropriate matters of investigation by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned dissent from the recommendation that this Government should under to a portion of the citizens of the Government with whom we are at war exclusive commercial privileges. It is not the part of wisdom to commit our Government to any fixed policy in advance. Legislation should not be anticipated, but should be shaped by existing events. If a deviation from this plain auggestion of wisdom be advised in the sissippi river, and advantageous treaty stipulations at this plain auggestion of wisdom be advised in present instance upon the idea of the influence of appeal to the self-interest of the inhabitants of appeal to the self-interest of the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, it should not be forgotten that the same argument might, with equal propriety, be addressed to the inhabitants of the New England States. The manufacturers of that section, would be conciliated by pledges; that a discriminating tariff would, at the cose of hostilides, be put into speedy or would be propried to their interests; and ship where, would be propried to the carrying trade of the South, as under the old Union. And the city of New York would be induced to pauce in her course of folly and wickedness toward the Confederate States, if assuring that they would conference on the propried the resulting as the conference of the South, as under the conference of conducting their commercial upon her the privilege of condusting their commercial affairs and enriching herself upon the proceeds of her The Northern people derived, under the former Go rement, an annual profit of not less than \$100,000,000 upon Southern trade. Their implements of war will be laid aside when assured that their coffers shall be filled with the proceeds of Southern labor. But the undersigned do not hesitate, to repel the suggestion that the signed do not nestrate, to reper the suggestion that the people of the South are willing to purchase peace by such a sacrifice of their rights, and by so degrading a concession to Northern cupidity. To be respected, our course must be firm, and our legislation rational and just. At an early period after the organization of the Government of the Confederate States, a law was passed declaring the free navigation of the Mississippi river, with certain salutary restrictions. The policy of the Go

with certain salutary restrictions. The policy of the Government has not been changed on this subject. It is presumed to have been known to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States before they embarked in a wicked and unjustifiable war against the people of the Confederate States. To proclaim this policy at the present time, coupled with offers of their lucrative trade, in the manner suggested by the majority, would be in the highest degree derogatory to the dignity of this Government. It would being upon it the imputation of unsilianimity. It would bring upon it the imputation of pusillanimity.
would be accepted by the enemy as a confession of son
scious west eas, and its inevitable tendency would be
prolong the war.

* * * For these reasons the undersigned dissent from th views of the mejority, and ask the concurrence of the House in the opinion that they should be rejected. E. BARKSDALE,

THE NEW CONSCRIPT ACT. The following is a copy of the conscription act passed by both Houses of Congress:

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide further for the public defence," approved April 16, 1862.
The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service; or such parts thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence, such cellfor cells to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority; shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become, eighteen years of age; and, when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall serve their full time: Provided, That if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons, between the ages hereinbefore stated, he shall call for these between the ages? is an arendment, in any locative whole are in such to calities, and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act further to provide for the public defence, approved 16th of April, 1862. THE REBEL TAX BILL.

The following, which is the principal section of the rebel tax act, is certainly simple enough to satisfy the repel tax act, is certainty simple enough to saisty the most severe critic:

That, on the first day of January, 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person residing in the Confederate States, for the support of, the Government and the Gefence of the country, the following tax, to wit! One-fifth the value of all the wheat, corn, rice, rrye, casts, potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, bears, barley, har, wool, resin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco produced by him in these States curing the previous calendar year; also, one-fifth of the value of the increase for the praceding calendar year of the horses, asses, cattle, sheep, and swine; and also, one fifth of the profess of the preceding calendar year of the feeding of awine sheep, cattle, or mules; also, one-fifth of each person's yearly income for the preceding calendar year, from all sources whetherever, except from the sources hereinafter described, and except from the interest on Confederate bonds, certificates, or Treasury rotes; Provided, that said tax so levied and an an agence shall be due and payable on the list day of April, 1863. Provided, further, that foreigners resident within the Confederate States shall not be required to pay, except from the aforesaid articles produced by or for them. cept from the aforesaid articles produced by or for them, or from income or profits derived from business conduct-ed by them within those States; nor shall any tax be levied upon the produce of residents where the total value levied upon the produce of residents, where the total value of such products during said years is less than \$500; nor shall any tax be levied upon the income of residents where the total value of such income is less than \$500.

A tax, of one-fifth of the value of all products of the soil, stock and income, in addition to what is necessary for the support of the owner, must take something beatides mere profit. It, must temporal, upon the capital itself, and must thus be a butden which will exhaust the strength of those subjected for h with accelerating regidity.

A MATTER OF SOME INTEREST.—The Wheeling, Intelligencer of October 1 mays! The city was somewhat startled yesterday afternoon by the telegraphic ancouncement that Mr. Jefferson Davis was making his arrangements to valit this city, in company with 50,000 of his elegantly attired and chivalrous friends. It is a question of much interest to the two regiments of militia that are now organizing in the city. virtues."

Yirtues."

In another sticle, recounting his worth, the Journal of his elegantly attired and chivalro of his elegantly attired and chivalro question of much interest to the two questions.

Another sticle, recounting his worth, the Journal of his elegantly attired and chivalro question of much interest to the two questions.

GEN. POPE'S CAMPAIGN. GENERAL SIGEL'S REPORT.

ARMY OF VIRGINIA, September, 1862. perations Previous to the Battles of the 29th and 30th of August. After the battle of Gedar Mountain, the retreat of the first corps from the Rapidan behind the Rappahannock, Arst corps from the Rapidan behind the Rappahannock, and the engagements of that corps near the Rappahannock Station, Freeman's Ford, and Sulphur Springs, we advanced to Waterloo bridge on the same day, we had taken possession of Sulphur Springs. The brigade of General Milroy, occupied a position on the north side of the bridge, extending his line of charpshooters along the shore of the river. The main body of the corps was encamped between the bridge and Sulphur Springs, and behind it the corps of Major General Banks, and General Reno's division. The enemy had advanced from Rappahannock Station, along the south side of the river in Reno's division. The enemy had advanced from Rappahannock, Station, along the south side of the river in a line parallel with the route teken by our troops, and was trying to cross at the above named ford (Freeman's) and the bridges at Sulphur' Springs and Waterloo. In the night of the 24th of August, his camp fires extended from Waterloo bridge to Jefferson Village, a distance of four or, five miles, his main force of about 30,000 men occupying the latter point.

Early on the morning of the 25th a sharp skirmish commenced at the Waterloo Bridge, which was raported to me by General Pope to have been destroyed by Gen. Bufford, but which we found on our arrival to be in good order, and strougly defended by the enemy. While we were taking position on the north side the enemy began to break up his camp at Jefferson, and to march his troops on the south side of the bridge. By noon twenty-eight regiments of infantry, six batteries, and several regiments of cavairy of the enemy had arrived and taken their position. I had, the night before, given notice of the enemy's strength and movements to Mai. Gen Pope, and now again informed him of the position of affairs, as the disposition he had made of our forces was evidently based on the supposition that the enemy would force based on the supposition that the enemy would force the passage of the river between Bealeton and Water loo bridge. Fayetteville, and form part of the centre of the army, to be arranged in a line extending from Waterloo Bridge to Bealeton Station. In accordance with this erder, den-Milroy should have been relieved in the morning by a brigade of Gen McDowell; another brigade of the third corps (McDowell's) had to march to Sulphur Springs. In brigade of Gen. McDowell; another brigade of the third corps (McDowell's) had to march to Sulphur Springs. In the forenoon of the same day, Gen. Boberts, of Major General Pope's staff, delivered to me a verbal order to hold my position at Waterloo Bridge under all circumstances, and to meet the enemy if he should try to force the passage of the river, and that Gen. McDowell would be on my right with the cavairy brigade of Gen. Bufford, and Gen. Banks on my left.

Soon afterward I reseived intelligence that a large force of the enemy's cavairy had crossed on my right, and was moving toward Orleans, and that another force had crossed on my left at Sulphur Springs, and taken and was moving toward oriesns, and that another force had crossed on my left at Sulphur Springs, and taken possession of that place. I immediately ordered Gen. Beardsley, with the 9th New York Cavalry, and four mountain howitzers, to Sulphur Springs, to shell the enemy out of the place, which he did. The rest of my cavalry, consisting of the set of my cava'ry, consisting of three companies of the 1st Virginia and two of the 1st Maryland, I ordered towards Orleans on two of the ISE MENTIARY, I ordered towards cylesus for the purpose of protecting my right flank. Mean-while cannonading was kept up near the bridge, and from all indications I supposed that the enemy would avail himself of the opportunity to make a combined attack against my position. I therefore sent to the left to find Gens. Banks and Reno, and to the right to look after Gen. McDowell's troops, especially the cavalry brigade, and was not a little astonished to learn that Gens. Banks and Beno were, by order of Gen. Pope, on their march o Bealetor, and that no troops could be found on my right, except the cavelry brigade of Gen. Bufford, which was encamped four miles behind us on the War-To confuse matters still more, I received a despate To contase matters still more, I received a despate i from General McDowel, one section of it directed to Msjor General Banks, asking for news from his corps, and the other directed to myself, informing me that I would join may pontoon train at Fayetteville. I sent this to General Banks, and requested him to furnish me with what information he could, so that, in the absence of instructions, I might be enabled to direct my movements properly. I also sent to Generals Pope and McDowell, at Walrenton, for an explanation and for orders; but General Pope had left for Warrenton Station, and General McDowell did not furnish me with any instructions. It was now nearly sense t, and my situation exceedingly ortical. Threafened on my right and left flanks, an arm of thirty thousand menacing my front, and separated from me only by a shallow river, fordable at many

points for infantry as well as cavalry and artillery—no supporting force within eight or ten miles—I supposed general to leave me in this position. I was confirmed in my opinion by the answer of General Banks, who advised me to march to Fayetteville, and by the fragmentary paper saying that I would find my pontoon train at that Considering all this, I resolved to march to Fayette-ville at night, and made my preparations accordingly, though I did not believe in the correctness of the whole Just at the moment when my troops were about to Tues at the moment which my troops were about move, one of my officers returned with an order of General Pope, directing me to march to Warrenton and encamp there. I put my troops in motion in compliance with this order, and cautiously withdrew from Waterloo bridge, as I had not a single company of cavalry to cover my retreat. Before withcrawing, how cavally to cover my retreat. Belote withdrawing, how-ever, I ordered the destruction of the bridge, which was accomplished under the direction of General Milroy, after much exertion and some loss of life. At 2 o'clock next morning (Aug. 26), as I was entering Warrentong with my rear guard, I received another order from General Pope, through General McDowell, directing me to "force the passage of Waterloo bridge at daylight."

As this was an impossibility, the troops having marched As this was an impossibility, the troops asking marched the whole night on a very inconvenient road, I reported to Major General Pope this fact, and received orders to stay at Warrenton. During the day I ascertained that he enemy was marching by Thoroughtare Gap to Manassas, and on the following night that his main army was encamped at White Plains, the advanced guard east of Thoroughfare Gap, and the rear at Orleans. was encamped at White Plains, the advanced guard east of Thoroughfare Gap, and the rear at Orleans.
This news was brought in by all the scouts sent out by me, and some cavalry, to Sperryville, Salem, and Gainesville, and immediately communicated by telegraph to Major General Pope. It was also reported to me that the enemy was moving during the night, that Jackson would be in Manassas next day, and that Longstreat had not yet joined him, but was two miles from Salem at noon on Wednesday, the 27th. In view of these facts, I proposed to General McDowell, to whose command the lst Corps had been attached since its arrival at Waterloo Bridge, to concentrate our troops at Galnesville, and thereby separate Longstreat's troops from those of Jackson, taking the senmy at Manassas in the rear, and, by forcing him to evacuate Manassas, effect a junction with

orcing him to evacuate Manassas, effect a innetion v the army of General McOlellan. This movement was executed.

On the morning of the 27th the First Corps left Warrenton for Buckland Bridge, on the road to Gainesvill with directions to take possession of the road are of Bridge, by open the road to Gainesvill with directions to take possession of the road are of Bridge, and Gen. Mile enemy—who was stationed there with some artillery and cavary—back to Gainesville, while the pioneers repaired the bridge, which had been set on fire and partially destroyed by the enemy. In a short time the whole of Gen. Milroy's brigade had passed the river and pressed forward against Gainesville, taking on their way about 150 prisoners. I now ordered Gen. Schurz to pass the river and follow Gen. Milroy, and take position behind him. The division of Gen. Schenck also crossed the river, and the infantry brigade of Gen. Stelinwehr remained in reserve at the bridge. Such was the position of the First Corps on the evening of the 27th.

During the night Gen. McDowell's corps arrived at Buckland Mills, and I received orders at three e'clock in the morning to march to Manasses and take a position with my right resting on the railroad leading from Warthe army of General McClellan. This movement was executed. the morning to march to Manassas and take a position with my right resting on the rairoad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction—so, lat least, I understood the order. On this march our cavalry sent out to the left in the direction of Grovetown, was shelled by the enemy about one and a half miles distant from the road on which we marched; and besides this an artillery engagement became between Gen. McDowell's corps and the enemy. I immediately halted, ordered the whole corps to countermarch, and formed in ordered battle on the heights parallel with the Centreville-Gaineaville road. The enemy's infantry and cavalry pickets were about 300 yards from our lines, and our skirmishers had already advanced against them, when, on a report, made to Gen. advanced against them, when, on a report made to Gen. McDowell, I received orders to march forthwith to Ma. nassas Junction.
I rejuctantly obeyed this order, marched off from the I reinstantly obeyed this order, marched off from the right, and was within two and a haif miles from Mahassas when our cavalry reported that Manassas was evacuated by the enemy, and that General Kearney was in possession of that point. As I was sure that the enemy must be somewhere between Centreville and Gainesville, I saked permission to march to New Market, whereupon I was directed to march to Centroville. This profer was in execution, and the troops prepared to cross the fords of Bull Run, when our advance met the enemys on the road leading from New Market to Sudley's the fords of Bull Run, when our advance met the enemys on the road leading from New Market to Sudley's Ford, this side of Bull Bun. About the same time I received a report from Gen. Pope that the enemy was concentrating at Centreville.

Supposing that this was correct, I directed the brigades of General Milroy and Colonel McLean to advance against the enemy this side of Bull Bun, on the road to Sudley's Spring, and left Gen. Stahl's brigade and Gen. Schurz's division near the fords, the latter division facing toward Centreville. At noon, however, as I had ascertained that Centreville was evacuated by the enemy. I followed with these troops te assist Brigadier Geascertained that Centraville was evacuated by the enemy, I followed with these troops to assist Brigadier General Milroy and Colonel McLean, who, under the direction of Brigadier General Schenck, was briskly engaged with the left of the enemy's forces, whose right had engaged a brigade of the 3d Corps. Our artillery advanced steadily until the darkness of the night interrupted their movements. They encamped for the night near Mrs. Harvey's farm—one regiment, having taken possession of the Centraville Gainesville turnpike, the main force than the toward Sullav's Siring and Groveton.

ronting toward Sudley's Spring and Groveton. BATTLE AT GROVETON, NEAR BULL RUN, ON FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1862. On Thursday night, Aug. 28, when the First Corps On Thursday night, Aug. 23, when the First Corps, was encamped on the Heights, south of Young's Branch, near Bull Bun, I received orders to "attack the enemy vigorously" the next morning. I accordingly made the necessary preparations at night, and formed in order of battle at day break, having ascertained that the enemy was in considerable force beyond 'Young's Branch, in sight of the hills we occupied. His left, wing rested on Catharine Oreek—front toward Centreville; with his centre he occupied a long stretch of woods parallel with the Sudley Spring Newmarket road, and his right was posted on the hills on both sides of the Centreville-Gainesville road. I therefore directed Gen. Schurz to deploy his division on the right of the Gainesville road, and by a change of direction to the left, to come into position parallel with the Sudley Spring road. General Milroy, with his brigade and one battery, was directed to form the centre, and to take possession of an elevation in front of the So-called "Stone House," at the junction of the Gainesville and Sudley-Spring road. Gen. Schenck, with his division forming our left, was ordered to advance quickly to an adjoining range of hills, and to plant his batteries on these hills, at an excellent range from the enemy's position. enemy's position

In this order our whole line advanced from point to point, taking advantage of the ground before us, until our whole line was involved in a most vehement artillery and infantry contest. In the course of about four hours—from hair past 6 to hair past 10 o'clock in the mornemy's position

and infantry contest. In the course of about four hours

from half past 6 to half past 10 o'clock in the morning—our whole, infantry and nearly all our batteries

were engaged with the enemy. Generals Milroy and
Schurz advancing one mile, and Gen. Schenck two miles
from their original positions.

At this time, (10% o'clock,) the enemy threw forward
large masses of infantry against our right, but was resisted firmly, and driven back three times by the troops
of Generals Milroy and Schurz.

To assist these troops so, hard pressed by overpowering numbers, exhausted by fatigue and weakened by losses; I ordered the battery of reserve to take position on their left; and posted two pieces of artillery under the right flank of the enemy, who was advanced by as the right flank of the enemy, who was advanced in the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces opened fire with canister most effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on that the woods. These pieces of penetics are the woods are reading the order from General McKinstry immediately rose and protested in emerical source of the woods. The court martial brought before a court martial brought before a court martial brought before a court the woods. These pieces opened into white chairs house effectively, and checked the enemy's advance on flat point.

Tow directed Gen. Schenck to draw his lines nearly to us, and to attack the enemy's right flank and rear by, a change of front to the right, thereby essisting our troops in the centre. This movement could not be essected by Gen. Echenck with his whole division, so he is the came briefly engaged with the enemy, who tried for turn one extreme left. At this critical moment, when the enemy had sknost outfainted us on both wings, and was proparing a pew attack stants. Stants our centre, General Keerney, aftered on the field of bestle and deployed by the kindley Spring road on our right, while General Stevens, to the consent of General Retwo I directed two regiments and one battery, under Brigadler General Stevens, to take position on the right of Gen. Schenck, and the bettery on a eminence in front and centre of our line, where it did, excellent work during the rest of the bettery on a eminence in front and centre of the bettery on a eminence in front and centre of the bettery on sa eminence in front and centre of the bettery on sa eminence in front and centre of our line, where it fine, where these troops in position when the centre of the position of the selection of

In order to defend our right, I sent a letter to Gen. carney, saying that Longetrest was not able to bring is troops in line of battle that day, and requesting him Kearney) to chause his front to the left and to advance, (Kearney) to change his front to the left and to advance, if possible, against the enemy's left frank. To assist him in this movement, I ordered two long range rifle gurs to report to him, as his own battery had remained in reserve behind his lines.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Hooker's troops arrived on the field of battle, and were immediately erdered forward by their noble commander to participate in the battle. One brigade, under Colonel Carr, received orders, by my request, to relieve the regiments of General Schurz's division, which had maintained their ground against repeated attacks, but were now worn out and nearly without ammunition. Other resiworn out and nearly without amountion. Other regi-ments were sent forward to relieve Brigadler General Milroy, whose brigade had valiantly disputed the ground against greatly superior numbers for eight hours. To check the enemy if he should attempt to advance, and for the purpose of preparing and supporting an attack from our side, I placed four batteries of different attack from our side. I placed four batteries of different commands on a range of hills on our centre, and behind the woods, which had been the most hotly contested part of the battle-field during the day.

I had previously received a letter from Major General Pope, saying that Fitz John Porter's corps and Brigadier General King's division, numbering 20,000 men, would come in on our left. I, therefore, did not think it prudent to give the enemy time to make new arrangements and ordered all the batteries to continue their fire and to direct it principally against the enemy's negition in the direct it principally against the enemy's position in the wcoes before our front. Kome of our front.

Some of our troops placed in front were retiring from the woods, but as the enemy—held in check by the artiflery in the centre—did not venture to follow, and as at this moment new regiments of General Hocker's command. arrived and were ordered forward, we maintained ou position, which Generals Milroy and Schurz had occur position, which Generals mirroy and Schurz had occupied in the morning.

During two hours, from 4 to 6 c'clock P. M., strong-cannonacing and muskery continued on our centre and right, where Gen. Rearney made a successful effort against the extreme left of the enemy's lines.

TWO CENTS.

At 6% o'clock Brig. Gen. King's division, of Major Gen. McDowell's corps, arrived behind our front, and advanced on the Gaineaville turnpike. I do not know the real result of this movement, but from the weakness of the enemy's cannonade, and the our side. And so it was .. We had won the field of battle had so gloriously defended the cause of the country. THE BATTLE OF THE 30TH OF AUGUST. On Saturday, the 30th of August, I was informed by Major Gen. Pope that it was his intention to "break the enemy's left," and that I, with the lat corps, should hold the centre, Major Gen. Reno abould take position on my right, and Gen. Beynelds on my left. The lat corps took ville turnpike. Bly request to have two batteries in re-

serve behind the centre for certain emergencies—one of Gen. Beno's and one of Gen. Reynolds' division—was not complied with, although all my batteries were more or less worked down, several pieces unserviceable and short of ammunition, and many horses hilled or disabled. After having taken position as ordered, the corps of Mejor General Porter passed between the enemy and our lines, and was forming in line of battle on the open field before the first corps and that of General Reno, making thereby our whole front. Not understanding the object of this movement, and teing requested by one of the staff efficers of General Porter to give my opinion in regard to the ground before us, I immedia ely rode over to the General (Porter), and suggested that, in accordance with the general plan, his troops should pass more to the right and join those of General Kearney on our extreme right, and join thore of General Kearney on our extreme right, and direct his attack against the enemy's left flank and rear. I also informed him that there were too many troops mas ed in the centry, and that General Rene and myself would take care of the woods in his front.

While this was going on, I received repeated reports that the enemy was shifting his troops from the Gainesville turnpike to his right. I therefore ordered the 4th New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Nader, to advance in that direction, between New Market and Groveton, passing behind, our left, and to scout the Groveton, passing behind our left, and to scout the country as far as they could go. I also sentone regiment of General Schenck's division to the left of our pastion as an outpost to observe the enemy's movements. After the lapse of about 'an hour I received notice that the cavalry pickets had found the enemy, and that the latter was moving against our left. I sent the messenger who brought this intelligence to I sent the messenger who brought this intelligence to General Pope's headquarters. Shortly afterward I received, by Col. Ruggles, chief of staff of Gen. Pope, an order to occupy the "Bald-headed Hill" on my left with one brigade, which I did immediately. Meanwhile, Gen. Porter's troops, who had not changed their position, advanced into the weeds, where we had lost a thousand men the day before. About this time, on our left, where General Reynolds was posted, the musketry and campandian hearn to increase. and cannonading began to increase.

The troops of General Porter had wholly disappeared in the woods, which led me to believe that the enemy had in the woods, which led me to believe that the enemy had left his position in part, and that it was the intention of General Pope to advance the first corps on the Gainesville turnpike. Suddenly, heavy discharges began in front, the corps of General Porter having met the enemy, who was advantageously posted behind a well-adapted breastwork—the old Manassas Gap Batlroad track. At the same time the enemy opened with shell and solid shot against our centre and left wing. Our batteries replied promptly and spiritedly, and from the general appearance of the battle, it was evident we had the whole army of the enemy before us.

pearance of the battle, it was evident we had the whole army of the enemy before us.

It was now about 5 P. M., when awaiting the further development of the battle, I received a despatch through Gen McDowell, and written by Gen. Porter, expressing his doubt as to the final result of his attack, and requesting Gen. McDowell to "push Sigel forward." Although I had not received positive orders from Gen. Pepps, I immediately made the necessary preparations either to assist Gen. Perter or to resist an attack of the enemy, should be repel Gen. Porter, and advance against my own position in the centre, by directing Gen. Real it of enemy, should be repel Gen. Porter, and advance against my own position in the centre, by directing Gen. Stabil to deploy his brigade in front, and Gen. Schurz to form his regiments in a line of reserve.

Ouring the execution of these movement: Gen. Porter's troops came out of the woods bringing a great number of wounded with them. In answer, to my question why they were out of ammunition. Expecting that the enemy would follow up this retrograde movement of a whole corps with a strong force, I kept my troops well together to meet such an event. Thus we stood, when suddenly incessant volleys of musketry betrayed the enemy in great force on our left, and showed chearly his real wian reat force on our left, and showed clearly his real plan

To assist Colonel McLean's brigade on our left, I di-To assist Colonel McLean's brigade on our left, I directed General Milroy to join his brigade with that of Colonel McLean. In executing this order, however, General Milroy directed his brigade more to the rear than was intended by me. By this disposition an interval of several hundred paces was left between these two brigades, by which the enemy penetrated, attacking Colonel McLean's troops in the rear, and compelling them to change their front to the left. They thereby martially avenued the medicine the partially evacuated the position they be was severely partianty evacuated the position they was severely the hill.

Linear at the field of his troops, whom he had repeatedly led against the overwhelming masses of the enemy, when Gen Keynolds, who, at the beginning of the batle, had deployed his troops in front and to the left of Ool. McLean's brigade, changed his position and withdrew his battery from a hill to the left of Gainesville turnpike, near Groveton. The enemy immediately took possession of the hill, posted a battery there, and immediately spread his infantr; out over the high and wooded ground before Col. McLean's brigade, and on the flank, and almost in the rear of our centre. almost in the rear of our centre.

To dislodge the enemy from his new-gained position,
I ordered forward three regiments of infantry under
Colonel Koltes, who, under a terrible artillery fire, boldly advanced against the hills, but could not regain the lost ground. In this attack I have to regret the loss of the intrepid Colonel Koltes, who was killed while executing the movement ordered. His brigade, though nearly ting the movement of the state tion on the hills near the stone house, one brigade to face toward the left.

The brigade of General Stabl followed this movement, and formed in line of battle on our right. Immediately in front of his position, on a hill to the right (north) of the storehouse, I placed a battery of the 4th Regulars, which I had met on the turnpike. This battery behaved nobly, and maintained its position until the last hour. Captain Dilyer's battery occupied a more advanced position, near Groveton. Captain Dickman's wes on our left, and Captain Shermer's on our right, with General Stahl's brigade. General Milroy, with his hiroade, with the assistance of several additional regiwith General Stahl's brigade. General Milroy, with his brigade, with the assistance of several additional regiments which he had brought forward, succeeded in repulsing the enemy on the left. In this gallant exploit his horse was abot under him.

We maintained our position until night had closed in upon us, when General Pope ordered a general retreat. Following the troops of Generals Porter and McDowell, my corps crossed Young's Branch, where it remained for two hours, until the commands of Generals McDowell, Beno, and Kearney had crossed Bull Bun, by the ford near the stone bridge, and the whole train had passed over the bridge. It was now between nine and ten? M. I then marched to the turnpike, crossed the bridge over Bull Bun, and took position on the left and right of the bridge, throwing my pickets out on the other (south) side of the creek, toward the battle-field. Soon after an officer of Geheral McDowell's staff directed me to fall back, as the enemy was threatening the line of retreat.

to fail base, as the been with the refrest.

It was now after midnight, when I ordered my command to continue its march toward Centreville, first destroying the bridge across Bull Run. Our rear guard was composed of part of Gen. Schurz's division, two pleces of Capt. Dilyer's battery, and a detachment of (Colonel Kene's) Bucktail Rifles, which had come up with several guns collected on their march of retreat. I reached Centreville at daylight on 31st of August, my command encamping in front of and occupying the entrenchments of that place, attached to me with our arrival at Freeman's Ford. Our losses during the two-days battle, in killed, wounded, and missing, according to the official lists sent in, are 92 officers and 1,891 non-commissioned officers and privates.

and privates.

To be just to the officers and soldiers under my comand privace.

To be just to the officers and soldiers under my command, I must say that they performed their duties during the different movements and engagements of the whole campaign with the greatest promptness, energy, and fortitude. Commanders of divisions and brigades, of regiments and batteries, and the commanders of our small cavalry force, have assisted me, under all direcumstances, cheerfully and to the utmost of their ability, and so have the two batteries of Major General Banks' corps, and Capfain Hampton's batteries, under Major Rufes. It also affords me pleasure to mention the faithful services of the members of my staff, and of such officers as were detailed to me for special duty. To them as well as to the officers and members of my escort, and of the pioneer companies, attached to me since our arrival at Freedman's Ford, I thereby express my high regard and warmest gratitude.

Major General Commanding Corps.

Gen. McKinstry's Court Martial-The Specifications.
[From the Chicago Tribune, 30th]

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR Passs will be sent to subscribers by 8.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 100

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents to THE WAR PRESS. . Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. un es constitute a square.

as cavel, y horses, at \$119, and had the same horses branded at artillery horses, paying \$150.

Epec. 15. That he refused to inspect horses for A. Thompson, mittl Thompson had paid Neill \$50.

Spec. 25 That he need military force to compel Henry Clapp, Eq., to sive a document revoking charges of frand against Ogden, the architect of Benton Barracks.

Spec. 50. That he issued a false voucher for the purpose of serving one less. pose of securing one ves. S. Pease benefits contrary to the rules and regulations of the army. Spec. 51. That he refused to buy frying-pans, axes, batchets, and shoes in the market, and at market prices, while purchasing them from Ohlid, Pratt, & Jo., at higher prices.

Spec. 56. That he purchased a large quantity of worthless shoes from Ohild, Pratt, & Wox.

Spec. 57. That he fatled and refused to make an investigation to detect the imposition when told of their worth-Spec. 61. That he refused to purchase army supplies, when in need of a large quantity, in the market, but authorized Child, Pratt & Fox to furnish them to kim, to a thorized Child, Fratt & Fox to turnish them to zzm, to a large amount—about \$300,030 worth from the city. and about \$300,000 worth from east of the Mississippi river, and that he paid them an advance of from 10 to 100 per cent. on the articles purchased by them in the city of 8t. Louis, and an advance of from 30 to 100 per cent. on the articles so furnished by them east of the Mississippi river.

After the charges had been read, the judge advocate, addressing the accused, demanded his answer.

The Court. Who signed the charges?

The Judge Advocate. I did.

Gen. McKinstry. Before pleading to the charges and specifications I should like to obtain an answer to the question just put before the court, Who signed these charges? The question is of importance, as these charges were signed by other parties and sent from licroto Washington. It is proper, of course, that I should know who is my prosecutor. The judge advocate says he signed them: is he it, then? I reply, however, to the charge and all the specifications, not guilty.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS. The Anglo Saxon's Mails.

MR. DISRABLII ON THE CIVID WAR IN AMERICA ast September an address before the Agricultural Association of Buckingham, and concluded by the following reference to the present civil war in America : It is quite unnecessary on this cocasion to speculate on the causes of this unexampled distress; but it is a distress, we must remember, which has not been occasioned at their instance, by any folly of their own, or any visitation of Providence, but by the passions of men. I would not presume, under any circumstances, to offer any opinion on the probable duration of the terrible cause of this unexampled vicinsitude; still I cannot but remember that in all times civil wars have been very remember that in all times divil wars have been very long wars; that all wars in history which partake of that character—be it the thirty years' war, for instance, or the struggle between Athens and Lacedemon—were wars of mexampled duration; and wars that begin from indefinite causes, without any precise object, are the wars that last the longest. Hitherto the manufacturing population of the north of England have been sustained in their great calamity by the beneficial action of the exin their great cashing by the beneficial action of the ex-leting law, and by the natural and spontaneous charity of those locally connected with them; but if this war con-tinues, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves that finces, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves that there must be an appeal to a more extensive area than that the best of the control of in se doing they will prepare not only to fulfit the highest duty, but to experience the noblest gratification. (Cheers) I think that in the position we are placed in on this subject with America, it is impossible for us, as Englishmen, to view what is passing in that country without feeling more than ordinary emotion. Far be it from me to make used for a reversion because these these out feeling more than orthogon and one of the parties who are emed be offensive to either of the parties who are eme this and enduring community something else is wanting than confidence in the energy of human nature. I think the confidence are the moment but remember that Englishmen cannot at this moment but ren predecessors established this State and this soclety on sounder and truer principles. Happy
the land where freedom and reverence so hand inhand; and proud may England be at this moment when
experience has proved in so transcendant a manner that
we have solved the most difficult problem of politics, and
have combined not only freedom with order, but progress with tradition. This has been the source of our
strength, and although it does not become us to proclaim
it to America, yet, while we treat them with respect in
their fearful struggle, let us, as Englishmen, be proud of
the stong society of which we are members, the strength
of which can only be attributed to the wisdom of the
principles on which it is established. [Loud cheering.] THE VICTORIES OF THE SOUTH.

[From the London Times, Sept. 18-]
With the late victories of the South the flood of adversity has risen above the heads of the President and his Cabinet, threatening to sweep them away; and the civit war that was commenced to force the Southern States into the Union, brings, as its first political result, the probability of breaking up the Union between the Northern States themselves. The war was blindly undertaken to avert one great division, and the war itself is splitting the North into fractions. As the central power is weakened, that of the most wealthy and populous States is asserted in a split of independence of the Federal Government; the first stage of the rising feeling is one of autagonism to the central executive as to the manner in em to the central executive as to the tagonism to the central executive as to the manner in which it shall be helped in the present emergency. The next may be one of absolute opposition.

No State of the North now threatens to secede, but several are taking a course of action that virtually places them in revolt against the central power. The Bepublican party, through its official press, all but discours and repudiates the Government it created. It declares that, "unless the Federal Cabinet is reinforced with new vigor and ability, the Union cause will be overthrown." As the ministers can only be changed by the will of the President, is he thus warned to throw over Mr. Seward as a failure? Two Secretaries of War have been already dismissed. is he thus warned to throw over Mr. Seward as a failure 7. Two Secretaries of War have been already dismissed, and the only members of the Government supposed to have any power are Mr. Seward and the President himself. Which of them is to go? Or are both to be deposed? There is no precedent for the abdication of the head of the Federal Government. As if this demonstration the New York War Committee proposes to raise two armies of fifty thousand men each, to be commanded by Gonerals. Fremont and Mitchell, the first qualified for the past by total failure as an officer at the heading of the war Fremont and Mitchell, the first qualified for the p. st by total (silure as an officer at the beginning of the war, but "sound" and extreme as a purisan. Even in this extremity the Americans persist in attaching more importance to opinions than capacity. It is "asserted that Abolitionists will gladly serve under these generals who would not otherwise take part in the war." These two armies are to be raised under Federal authority, if the Government will accept them; of which there are great doubts; if it refuses consent, they will be raised nevertheless, but "under some other authority."

Such a time of confusion gives opportunity to local aswell as personal ambition. At the beginning of this conflict a plan was boidly suggested for declaring the city of New York independent of the State, and Federation, too, making it a free city and a republic, as Venico was, and to the American continent something like Hamburg is to Germany. Is that scheme quite abandoned? When the central power is paralyzed, much might be done wish an army of one hundred thourand men. However this may be, the war, so far from restoring the Union, is likely to dissolve what remains of it. The disposition to act independently of the Federal power is increasing. States and groups of States are taking their increasing. States and groups of States are taking their geveral ways, without reference to it. The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massa. chusetts are holding a council at Providence. They are the New England States proper, the manufacturing district, cultivating, by high tariffs, an interest not only separate from, but opposed to that of the West. Pennsylvania is disposed to resist the Washington Government on the point of arbitrary arrests of its bilizons and is calling out volunteers—a half step to an armed oppositior, based on its State rights. Everywhere there chusetts are holding a council at Providence. They are

THE CASE OF GARBALDI.

[From the Naples Correspondent of the London News.]

The ministry of Turin are in a great fix about Garibaldi. His wound is very serious. It was obviously neglected in the beginning; and now there is a general outery against the ministry on account of it. They are accused of having wilfully ill treated him. Of course with an accused of having wilfully ill treated him. Of course accused of naving windry in treased min. Of course such an accusation is, unreasenable. The neglect ought not to be attributed to any personal hatred or malice; it is nothing else than the true Piedmoutese bureancratic incapacity, which is represented by Rattazzi. The cabinest sill insists upon the trial before the high court of the Senate; but Victor Emmanuel, with more good sense than his ministry, wishes to avoid scandal, and he restrees to sign the decree. We greater misfarture could fuses to eign the decree. No greater misfortune could fall upon his dynasty than for Garibaldi to get worse, and have to undergo an amputation. PLATED SHIPS VS. ORDNANCE.

PLATED SHIPS VS. ORDNANCE.

The Times, after reviewing the artillery experiments at Shoeburyness, comes to the following conclusion:

"As a matter of fact, we believe that the Ataericanshave not built a single ship which would be considered as fairly protected on this side of the Atantic. They have gone to work with their navy, as they did with their arm, and have thought far more of numerical show than actual efficiency. As the controversy stands at present; ships can undoubtedly, be protected by iron armor from all but a particular kind of shell, and from all shot except such as are projected under certain conditions." MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. NORFOLK IN DANGER—A Norfolk correspondent writes: The impression prevails here very generally that the rebels are about to make a grand demonstration upon Norfolk shortly, both by land and by water. Intercepted letters captured lately place the date of this attack at October 12th. They say that the new Merrimae is to he completed at that time, when she is to sall triumphantly down the James river, sink the entire Union fleet, sail up the Elizabeth river, and anchor off Norfolk. Simultaneously, an enormous land force is to march upon Norfolk from the interior, and between the two annihilate General Viele and his small command. Oarfell topographical surveys of the surrounding country and of all the approaches have been made, a triple pictar has long been on the lookout, and I have heard General Viele say that "there will be no surrender to any force, however large, under any circumstances" NORFOLK IN DANGER -A Norfolk correspondent under any circumstances "
DISCOVERY OF CAVES —Ancient caves, just discovered by accident in France, are thus described: At Verrair eres, there, are great numbers of deep fannel anaped cavities, called "baumes," some of which have never been theroughly explored. Last month M. La-vaur, station-master, at Verrair eres, determined to see-what they contained, and accompanied by two friends, and provided with rope and torches, went down one of these "baumes." about fifty feat in parameters down and provided with rope and torches, went down one of these 4: banmes, 2 about fifty feet in perpendicular depth, and at the bottom found an open passage presenting a gentle descent, which they proceeded to examine. They had not advanced far when they found a quantity of bones of various animals, and among them the skulls of two clks with aniters of enormous size. This discovery will doubtless lead to a minute examination of all the baumes? in the neighborhood. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NEW THEATRE - A Salt BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NEW THEATER—A Saft
Lake letter, in the St. Louis Republican, says that Brigehem Teung is building a theare, at his own expense,
which, in size and commodiousness, will compare favorably with any theatre in the West. It is one hundred and
forty four feet by eighty; the stage is sixty-four feet
forty feet, and to the top of the dome, which is not to be
finished off this year, sixty five feet. It has three tiers
of gelleries, and the usual inside arrangements. The
colline is built of stone out from the mountains. It is
there finished off mostly with which is him though some collice is busy a sould be the white pine, though some being finished off mostly with white pine, though some red pine, bulsam, and cottonwood are used. From force to fifty workmen, are employed, and it is expected that he building will be completed by November. THE QUEEN OF WEAPONS .- Mr. Henry Lynch.

of Minnesota; in a letter to Gen. Hunter, urges the adoption of the pike as an implement suitable for arming the negroes with, in place of guns, should the occasion of arming them arise. He says: Let the pike handles be of hickory errocak, at least nine feet long—a little stronger than a hoc-handle (and the negroes are pretty well drilled in handling the line already). These pikemen should dayanes 'limmediately in the rear of a line of men with muskets, or with musketeers flanking them on the right and left. The moment the musketeers are between the pike men, who then rush rorward with yell to the order, "charge!"

'Almouldar ASSAULT—in Wales, noar Carmarthen, recently, a 'going woman, who rejoiced in the enphonious name of Gwenllian Williams, was attacked while on her way home by a rook, which fiew at her face, flapping its wings and cawing most violently. She ran, and the bird flew after her, keeping up the chase ran, and the bird flew after her, keeping up the chase on also overed and taken home. She was soon also overed and taken home. Singular Odurelier, residing at Templeneuve, France, named Caudrelier, residing at Templeneuve, France, let his life a short time those by a time a hum in which a SINGULAR UAUSE OF DEATH.—A farm laborer, named Caudreliez, residing at Templenave, France, lost his life a short time-lince by eating a plum in which a wasp was concealed. The insect stung him in the back of the mouth, and the parts swelled so much that the unfortunate man died from suffocation two hours after.