FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

cions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military

THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-TARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENASYL-

VANIA. The following is the resolution written by Mr. F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratio State Committee, for the consideration of the State Damocratic Convention. It is the most facid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania; Resolved, That Ponns; Ivani . Owes her growth in po-

pulation, and the increase of eapltal and wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the alvantages which the American Union had afforded for the development of her natural resources; and that her glory and paramount interes's are identified with the continuance of that Union. SHOULD, HOWEVER, CAUSES HITHERTO RESISTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUN. TRY EEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN BLAVEHOLI ING STATES, CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MU-TUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE REFECT OF SUDE CAUSES SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH AN-

WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CON-TROL HAVE PRODUCED. "She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some Northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of ber manufacturing industry, and of her export and import trade-to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the Northeastern States, with no cutlet or approach from the ocean for her great Eastern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect, be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign

"OR SHE MAY, IF A MEMBER OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANU-CONSUMING ANNUALLY \$300,000,000 WORTH OF PRUDUCTS AND MANUFAUTORE; FROM AND IMPOSTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES; BER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, POPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPEBITY OF ANY PROPLE! "That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed In defeating an equitable compromise of existing diff. FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

THE WAR.

WHAT a change has taken place recently in the plan of the rebels for carrying on the war! From a boiling over enthusiastic spirit of destruction on every hand, the public sentiment in the South has been toned down to a more rational and sober Guerilla warfare has become obsolute, and Morgan is heard of no more. No cotton crop has been raised this year, and the burning of that staple has ceased. Proclamations and orders of rebel generals grow cleverly logical, and kind appeals are made to the people of the Border States for aid. The blood of thousands of "conscript sons" having moistened the hills and vales of Virginia, much lamentation is heard, and the women of the South feel the terror of war just as they receive the heartbreaking news that the "conscript fathers" are wanted for the defence of Southern rights. Suddenly we find that our wounded receive more attention when they prisoner informs us at the street corner that the rebels "did not treat us so bad." All of this is due to the vigorous and decisive policy determined upon by our Government in the prosecution of the war. The prompt and powerful increase of the. army, the victories in Maryland, the emancipation proclamation, and the one which threatens traitors in the North with punishdrous change. The future is darker and bloodier to the rebels than the past and present. If they remain under arms for one month more the slaughter of Antietam will be eclipsed at the foot of the Blue Ridge. At last the Northern heart is touched, and the spirit of the Revolution is working up an enthusiasm among the people. A great retribution is patiently looked for.

THE NEWS.

WE give up much of our space to-day to the publication of the official report of the operations of the first army corps, Army of Virginia, under Major General Franz Sigel. This report seems to us to be the fullest, and altogether the most readable report, that has yet appeared from any historian must give to General Sigel the credit for having suggested all of the plans that saved the army, and prevented the enemy from concentrating by giving him battle at Groveton. It is believed that this report will be sufficient to induce the Government to institute a rigid inquiry into the management of Pope's campaign in Virginia. THE address of the Union State Central Committee, which we publish this morning, will be read by everybody who takes an interest in the welfare

of the country. Every man who loves his country should feel interested in the result of the approaching election, as it will have the effect to end the war six months sooner if the Union ticket is successful. We must defeat the traitors here as in the South, overwhelmingly. The cause of the "Breckinridgers" is closely allied to the Davis rebels in the South. MR. WILLIAM CAFFREY, formerly and for a long time editor of the Sterling Gazette, in Illinois, has,

we learn, been appointed major in the 38th Missouri Regiment, Col. A Von Schnabel. Major Caffrey has been connected with the army for some time since the war; was formerly attached to Col. Bell's regiment, and his appointment to his present position is a deserved compliment to a gentleman of ability with the pen and sword. #: An important correspondence has taken place be-

tween Governor Gamble, of Missouri, and Major General Halleck, which settles the matter of the subserviency of State militia to United States officers. The decision of General Halleck in this matter is at once clear, concise, able, and complete. The letters will be found in another column. THE Mckinstry court martial goes on at St. Louis. The charge and specifications have been read publicly, and are published in to-day's Press. General McKinstry pleads "not guilty" to charge and specifications, and the case goes to trial. lamentable altercation between Generals Nelson and J. C. Davis, resulting in the death of the

IRAD KELLEY, who has attempted to acquire notoriety by a handbill proposing a means to end the war, on the "peace" principle, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Cuyahoga district, Ohio. He refuses to submit his claims to the determination of any canvass. John S. Thompson, of Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois, announces himself as a candidate for Congress. His platform is the saving of the Union in caonstitutional way, outside of all parties. A MILITARY company have been organized in

New Orleans, denominated the John Brown Guards. They will soon be "marching on." It is said that he tax bill now before the Confederate Congress will take one-fifth of the value of all agricultural products, stock, income, and

It is stated by a Western paper that Governor Morton, of Indiana, has ordered that forty per cent. of the Quakers of the State be assessed for enrollment, and those drafted are to go or pay two hundred dollars. THE wounded at the hospitals in the neighbor-

hood of Antietam are said to be suffering for want of blankets. The mountain air is cold and foggy, and affects them badly. the British steamer Lloyd's ran the blockade at

A DESPATCH to Gilpin's Exchange reports that Charleston, and arrived at Liverpool on the 20th September, with a cargo of seventeen hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton. More British neutrality!

On the 23d ultime, another rebel steamer, the Cuba, entered Havana from Mobile, loaded with cotton, valued at \$163,493.75, which will be immediately converted into munitions and stores most needed by the traitors of the South. ABOUT twenty six hundred of the nine-months men are now in camp in Augusta, Maine. Twenty-six companies have been formed, out of which two regiments, the 21st and 24th, have been or-

ganized. GEN. SEDGWICK is at Cornwall, Connecticut, recovering from itesh wounds in the shoulder and neck, received during the late battles in Maryland. He also received a wound in the wrist from a Minie ball, which looked threatening for a time, but amputation, it is now believed, will not be necessary.

The General is hopeful that he will be able for active duty in a fort. ight or three weeks. He has

been assigned to the command of the Eleventh Army Corps. On Friday evening last, Mr. J. N. Arnold, member frightened and ran away. The carriage striking a stump near the goad, was overturned, and Mr. his arm at the wrist and inflicting several outs and bruises upon his face.

The Treason of the Breckinridge Demo-

We publish to day, in the most conspicuous column of THE PRESS, the resolution prepared | the orders of the officers appointed by their by Mr. FRANK W. HUGHES for the sunction of own States. Could any one imagine a more the Democratic State Convention that met in perfect state of military anarchy?" As far as Harrisburg in February, 1861. We copy it | we are aware, there has been no conflict in from a circular, sent to us by a friend of Mr. Missouri between the State and United States HUGHES, purporting to be his defence against | authorities, concerning the military command. the charges of Mr. Boxen, printed in this | The Governor, apprehending that the question newspaper on Monday. It is therefore re- | may arise, writes to have the decision of liable, and we commend it to the careful at- | General Halleck. That decision is the most tention of the loyal citizens of this State, who Satisfactory document we have read for many are invoked to sustain the candidates placed in nomination by the Convention over which Mr. HUGHES presided. It is the most conclusive and damning record of treachery on the part of a Northern man this rebellion has produced, and we can only find its parallel in the secret declarations of such men as Mr. YANCEY and Mr. MALLORY. It shows that. while the traitors of the South were plotting to establish a new Confederacy, Mr. HUGHES was plotting to make Pennsylvania a member of it. Let us look at the facts. It was the month of February, 1861. The Peace Congress was in session-a number of the extreme Southern States had seceded. Mr. BUCHANAN was wringing his hands and saying his prayers, and trembling at the farewell menaces of DAVIS and SLIDELL. The Southern leaders were quietly storing away arms and ammunition, sending delegates to fo-OTHER CONFEDERATE, THEN PENNSYLVANIA reign courts, and amusing Mr. Buchanan MUST REGARD HER RELATION TO THE FACES with Peace Commissioners, and long letters of grievance. The country was wretched and sick at heart-demoralization was extending everywhere - public officials were

resigning-our army and navy officers were throwing up their commissions-Beaure-GARD was building batteries around Charleston bay, while Anderson and his handful of little followers were looking anxiously from their casemales for aid against the overwhelming foe. In a time like this and its dreadful memory is in the heart of every one—the true duty of the citizen would have been the Union at any cost and every sacrifice. In a time like this we find Mr. HUGHES, calmly plotting the overthrow of the Union, by seeking to throw the great weight of Penrsylvania into the scale of the Southern Confederacy. "I prepared," says Mr. Hughes, a "resolution which I intended to offer in that Convention. I have preserved the identical draft of the resolution. which I then had, and which then was, and since has been shown to friends who can fully identify it." This "identical draft" we pub-

lish at the head of our columns to-day. In this resolution, Mr. HUGHES proposed distinctly and without equivocation, that Pennsylvania should unite her fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. In other words. he wished to place Pennsylvania in the position of Virginia, so that when the guns of BEAUREGARD's batteries would open, they would drive them both into the vortex of Secession. He wished to educate public sentiment into a hatred of the Union by creating feelings of enmity between Pennsylvania and her sister States in the East and West. He was anxious that Pennsylvanians should believe that the men of New York and New Hampshire, of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, were their enemies, and that their place should be in "the new Confederacy," over which JEFFERson Davis now presides. "I was fully impressed," writes Mr. Hugnes, on the 29th of the National and Peace Congresses, respectively, would refuse all terms of pacification that looked to the maintenance of the rights of the States. I desired to operate upon them through the Pennsylvania State Convention, by showing them that, if they insisted upon the sacrifice of the Union, rather than as WEBSTER told them they ought to do, viz : conquer their prejudices, Pennsylvania would not consent to any such result, and that, if the Union must be broken up by their refusal of all just terms of adjustment, Pennsylvania would go with her natural bonds and with her interests, and not with New England." These words were written by Mr. Hughes only four days ago, and they seek to justify his treason. We find precisely such words as these in the speeches of the Southern conspirators when they menaced the loyal men of the Union with "fire and steel" for their devotion to the Union. The "natural bonds" of Pennsylvania, ac-

cording to Mr. HUGHES, are not with those who maintain the Union and defend the Constitution; they are not with the men whose bravery has immortalized Ball's Bluff, and Fort Donelson, and Antietam; they are not with the men with whom her children endured hardship and death, with whom they traversed a hundred bloody fields, with whom they sleep in the last embrace of glorious death in the valleys of Virginia, but with "the new Confederacy" of traitors and unmany, aftertrines like these are inhuman,

like these Mr. Hughes has committedrines whole Democratic organization. We have shown by the words of Mr. HUGHES' resolution, deliberately and elabórately written in a period of the greatest danger this Republic has ever known, and, by subsequent words, written as late as last Monday, that he is guilty of an attempt to aid the treason | patriotic men in this quarter. I have read of the rebels, by forcing Pennsylvania into the Southern Confederacy. Unless he has repented since last Monday, we are convinced that he is laboring to produce such a result now. Even in his "defence," when we should suppose that he would make his record as loyal as

it was possible for him to do, we look in vain | these traitors had perfected their preparations, for any sincere and hearty sympathy with the cause. "I demonstrated the fallacy of Secessicnism," says Mr. Hugnes, "and denounced it in the most decided terms." His loyalty has this extent, and no more. He only finds in Secessionism a "fallacy;" to us it is murder, assassination, robbery, conscription, sedition, rapine, devastation, piracy, repudiation, treason. There are hundreds of thousands of traitors now in arms against our brothers and friends, and now endeavoring to desolate the State of Pennsylvania, who call Secessionism "a fallacy," and "demonstrate" it to be such in very "decided terms." JEFFERSON Davis thought Secessionism "a fallacy" as long as nullification was a remedy, and, like that arch-traitor, Mr. HUGHES, thought it a " fallacy," but at the same time was anxious that some means should be taken to en-WE publish to day a full account of the late able Pennsylvania to join her "natural bonds" with the "new Confederacy." Davis and Hugnes both lock upon Secessionism as "a fallacy;" one resorts to war, and the other endeavors to secure the triumph of the Breck-

inridge Democratic organization. The people are giving their blood and their treasure to crush the one, and they will give their efforts at the ballot-box on the 14th instant to crush

'The Command of the State Militia. In another column, we give place to an mportant correspondence between General HALLECK, Commander-in-chief of the United States army, and his Excellency Governor GAMBLE, of Missouri, in relation to the command of the militia of the loyal States, recently called into service by the President. The Governor asserts that the militia of Missouri these things were but introductory to a deis a State force, and raises the question, whether the United States can claim the authority of appointing its officers, or of ordering them into the service! This, it will be recollected, was precisely the question at issue some few months since, between JEFF DAVIS, and Governor Brown, of Georgia, Mr. Brown being firmly impressed with the erroneous conviction, that in the new Confederacy the State authority was supreme. It was natural that Mr. Brown, in his pragmatical selfsufficiency, should have raised this point: but we had not expected, at this late day, after so much loyal blood had been shed for the Union, and so much devastation and misery had been visited on Missouri for her devotion to the Union cause, that the Executive of that

State, would by an official act seem to give countenance to the heresy of State sovereignty. That he has done precisely this thing, is, we think, the inference of his letter. and we cannot admit the politeness of its tone, or the assumption of doubt in which it is worded, in justification of its spirit. The reply of General HALLECK is characterisfic of the clearness of vision which dis-

tinguishes all the writings of our Commanderin-chief. It clears away the difficulties which seem to beset the question, by citations from the Constitution, the acts of Congress, and the army regulations, in such a way as to leave no of Congress from Islinois, was driving into Chicago doubt that the General Government possesses in his carriage, when suddenly his horses became the power of appointing officers to command the State militia. General HALLECK thus pertmently presents the subject: "If State mi-Arnold thrown violently upon the ground, breaking little can be commanded only by officers appointed by the States respectively, we have

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twenty or thirty separate and independent organizations, which cannot be made to act in conjunction, and which are bound to obey only

days, and settles the point conclusively. Can We Vote for the Union in Pennsyl-In the Cotton States, before Secession, there was a sham proposition to submit the question whether the State should or should not go out of the Union to the people, and in all cases by force and threats the desires of the conspirators were made triumphant. We are deeply indebted to Mr. HUGHES for making the same issue in the coming election. He has candidly presented the question to us according to his resolutions, published this morning, whether Pennsylvania will prefer to remain in or to go out of the Union. We have understood from various authorities that t is the purpose of this representative of JEF-FERSON DAVIS to imitate the offensive proscriptive policy of his prototypes in the South, and to use force in certain contingencies, par ticularly where his satellites can have comand of the polls. Let us hope that if the election should happen to be decided against him he will not further follow the example of the Southern traitors by ignoring the popular will, and by asserting that that which was a declaration against himself was really a declaration in his favor. It seems from the boldoppose the Union, that those who are in favor of it are to be debarred from advocating or voting for it. So that we repeat the interrogation at the head of this article, "Can we vote for the Union in Pennsylvania?"

Lancaster County.

The canvass in Lancaster county has become most interesting. JAMES BUGHANAN has taken the field, and, as we learn from the Lancaster Union of Wednesday, has contributed a thousand dollars to defeat the unconditional Union ticket and to elect the Breckinridge nominees. It is understood that Mr. Bu-CHANAN has determined that the Union ticket shall be overthrown. We have spoken elsewhere of the insolence and arrogance of the traitors in our midst. The best proof that they have thrown off all disguise, however, is to be found in the attitude assumed by their great leader, who, more than any other man. assisted to plunge this country into war, and who, more than any other man, should labor steadily and conscientiously to rescue it from its overwhelming troubles. In return for the forbearance of the people who permit him to remain among them, he throws himself into political struggle, and contributes of his means to elect men who will go to Washington and Harrisburg, if elected, with no other object than to embarrass the Administration. to weaken the Government, and to aid and comfort the common enemy. Is it not a mortifying sight that the more this Republic is imperilled, the more those who have precipitated the strife in which we are engaged September last, when making a confession of | refuse to abandon their hostility to the Union, his guilt, "with the conviction that the er to drop their active sympathy with the New England Abolition Representatives in | common foe? It is a painful thing to observe that while these hitherto secret, now open. enemies of the Government, refuse to contribute of their vast means to the support of our sick and wounded soldiers, or, if they do so, give only in stinted tributes, they freely offer the largest sums, in order to aid a gang of political brigands, who are anxious only to fetter the hands of our public servants, and to strengthen the hands of our. public enemies. That which gives James Buchanan and his satellites so much hope is the belief that their country is inextricably involved, and that the Democratic masses will systain them. The election of the 14th of October will tell the story whether the people are ready to surrender all their liberties to these betrayers of confidence and of freedom. or whether they will show their sense of both by such a majority as will only be another lesson to those administered within the last year

DEATH OF J. ALTAMONT PHILLIPS, Esq.-It is with heartfelt regret we are compelled to record the death of J. ALTAMONT PHILLIPS, Esq. He died yesterday at his residence, in South Eleventh street. Mr. Phillips was, by severe indisposition, confined to his home for three months previous to his decease. He stood conspicuous among the leaders of the Philadelphia bar, and was universally esteemed. The whole community will sympathize with his wife and children in their irreparable

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The treasonable resolutions of the chairman of the Breckinridge Committee, of the State of Pennsylvania, now admitted, and by all his recent acts affirmed and defended, excite unmingled astonishment and indignation among them carefully, and hesitate which most to denounce—the heartless complacency that could write such resolutions at a moment when the traitors were leaving the Union and ipreparing for its destruction, or the audacious insolence that could vindicate them when and when the Republic was bleeding at every pore. And this man and his followers complain of violations of the Constitution, of the usurpations of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, of unconstitutional arrests, of taxes, of debt, and of the draft! What they thought, and what they think, of constitutions or administrations, is now seen in their deliberate plan for the overthrow of the only free Constitution and for the destruction of the only free Government in the world. Is it possible that the people are willing to endorse such doctrines as are set forth in these resolutions by their votes? I do not wonder that when they were first suggested in the Democratic State Convention, in February, 1861, a leading Democrat should have threatened to throw both them and their author out of the window. Will the people be less indifferent now, when, in the midst of the war and desolation brought about by the Southern traitors, these shameless and monstrous doctrines are repeated and avowed by the head of the Breckinridge organization of Pennsylvania? I can well imagine how the old Democrats will feel under this new exposé of the black-hearted treason of their leaders. They have allowed themselves to listen to the delusive logic that arraigns the general Administration as weak, corrupt, and incompetent. They have listened to exaggerated stories about debt, taxation, and the draft. They have even patiently heard and swall wed the imaginary horrors of negro equality and negro competition with white labor. All these belonged to their list of party duties, and were doubtless duly accepted, however repugnant, in many respects, to their better judgment. But when they are convinced that

the very jaws of Treason, they will call a halt, and tell their leaders that they have gone far enough. Every loyal citizen will await the result of your election with intense and eager OCCASIONAL. BOOK TRADE SALE .- To day, being the fourth of the sale, invoices from the following publishers will offered for competition : Philadelphia : Blanchard & Lea, Lindsay & Blakiston, W. W. Harding, Geo. W. Childs, J. F. Ducomb. Boston : Ticknor & Fields. Springfield. Mass : G. & C. Merriam. New York : Dick & Fitzgerald, Leavitt & Allen To-morrow the trade-sale will terminate. Hitherto the results have been much more favorable than was anticipated by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, the auctioneers, or by the trade.

liberate purpose of leading them straight into

NEW MAP OF THE SEAT-OF WAR.-We have received from W. B. Zieber a handsomely colored lithograph, entitled "A Bird's eye View of Washington and the Seat of War." All the prominent buildings of the national capital are delineated with accuracy, including the Presidential Mansion, Patent Office, Capitol buildings, Treasury extension, &c , as well as the bridges across the Potomac. In addition, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Fort Monroe, Yorktown, Centreville, Harper's Ferry, and, in fact, all the historic points in Virginia, will be found here noted, making the map one of peculiar interest and value.

SALE OF CARPETINGS, COCOA MATTING, FEATHERS, &c. - The early attention of purchasers s requested to the general assortment of 200 pieces of ingrain, cotton, hemp, and list carpetings. Also, superior cocoa mattings, feathers, &c., to be-peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of fourmonths, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myrrs & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Markot street.

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FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, October 2, 1862, Departure of the President. The Separture of the President for Harper's Ferry, is a special train, has given rise to much speculation here o-day, as it is believed to relate to important military ovements, now looked forward to with so much in-

terest. The President's return is expected to-night.

Important from Winchester and the Rebel Army of the Potomac. The surgeon of one of the New England regiments eached here to night, having left Winchester yesterday, where he was held as a prisoner. He states that the main body of the rebel army lies between Winchester and Martineburg, with pickets extended nearly to Harper's Ferry, though Charlestown is unoccupied in any force. The Confederate officers freely acknowledge that the rabel army was very much demoralized because of its distance from provisions and clothing, for both of which they stood in great need. He also contirms the reports of the Richmond papers that an immense number of strag. zers, disabled and otherwise, are passing down the valle of Virginia, whom the provost marshal of Winchester was unable to detain for want of a proper cavalry force. The people were almost in a famished condition, and in Winchester our army would be gladly haifed with satissaries of life. All the sick and baggage were being sent to the rear, and this move was regarded as indicating that the rebel army intended to retreat to some better base of supplies. At Waterford, opposite Point of Bocks, a rebel force appeared yesterday, and drove off all the cattle and horses and impressed every man they

Instructions to Collectors of the Customs. The Treasury Department has just issued a circular of structions to the collectors of the customs and other officers that, in executing certain provisions of the tariff act of July 14th, 1862, by which it is provided that when the original invoice is produced at the time of making the entry thereof, and the tare shall be sproifled therein. the consignees, owners, or agents must declare in writing their sesent to the estimate as set forth in the invoice. and if the collector, or collector and naval officer, see fit, the tare shall be so estimated. In the absence of such written assent, or if the collector doubt the correctness ness with which Mr. Hughes and his partisans of the tare as specified in the invoice, it will be his daty to cause the actual tare, or weight of the cask or package, to be ascertained, and for that purpose he may cause to be emptied and weighed such number of casks and packages as he may think proper. In all other cases actual tare only shall be allowed.

The following regulation is prescribed in relation to the 21st section relative to the withdrawal of goods from the public or bonded warehouses, namely: All goods, wares, or merchandise transhipped on the Pacific o Western coasts may, on arrival, be entered for consump tion within one year from the date of the original importation to the United States, or may be warehoused for such period of the three years allowed by law as may not have expired since their first arrival in the United Missing Paymaster Reported for Duty.

aissing, has reported to the proper department. Leaves of Absence. The abuse of leaves of absence and furloughs is to be ewarded as indicated in a recently-issued order by Gon. BANKS. They are to be granted only on the most pres

ing necessity, for thirty days, and not extended. The Army of the Potomac. The Washington National Republican, of Thursday, on Tuesday. We understand that the President left here esterday, for Harper's Ferry. Exciting news may he expected from that quarter very shortly. Heavy firing was heard yesterday a ternoon at Upton's Hill, in the direction of Leesburg. It was sharp and rapid. The cause is not known as yet."

Western Politics. Private despatches here from Cincinnati annough cominations for Congress of John GROSBECK and John GURLEY, the latter a member of the present House. Western men now here pronounce the nominations to h capital. They say that GURLEY'S re-election is certain and that GROSDECK'S is quite probable.

Guerillas in Fairfax. A hand of thirty or forty margiders, stragglers, and describers from, and camp followers of, our army, are roaming over portions of Loudoun and Fairlax counties. insulting, maltreating, and plundering citizens with im-

Arrest of Vincent R. Jackson DOSTER, at the city post office. The charges are said to be that during his late imprisonment in Bichmond. in company with the others of our citizens who were caprebels, and gave them information relative to the situation of the fortifications around the city, telling them that also, with bringing letters from Richmond. He will b

tried by court martial. The Transfer of Gen. Buell. There can be little or no doubt now but that General BUELL has been transferred from his command in Kentime. The Star this evening says: "It seems to be understood that alleged slowness or inertness on his part is the cause for devolving his command on Gen. THOMAS. It is stated, however, by telegraph, that, at the request of Gen. Thomas and other officers, he has subsequently

been reinstated in his command."

A. B. DAVIS, Company E, 149th Pennsylvania, has died at Haewood Hospital, near this city. ADAM BURGE, Company E, 125th Pennsylvania, has died at Columbia College Hospital. D, 10th Pennsylvania, at Armory Equare, and Thomas GORDON, Company B, 4th Pennsylvania Beserves, and DAVID L. PATTERSON, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, have died at Emory Hospital,

From the Front

The Star, of this evening, has the following: "The bulk of LEE's army occupies the ground situated between the Opequan creek and the straight; turnpike running from the liver opposite Willismsport and Winchester via Martinsburg They have thus the advantage of a considerable stream in their front, and a capital means of transportation and locomotion immediately in their rear. As they cannot find a better position in that region of country for defence in a field fight, we take it for granted that they will give us battle there, if anywhere cast of the fortifications of Winchester. "The report force of Colpeger Court House made no further demonstration against Colonel Molean's force lately, at Warrenton, than to send cavalry to scout through the territory between the two points, as far east as the line of the Rappahannock six miles from the latter town. Nevertheless the impression prevails in our comps over the river that it is JEFF. DAVIS' purpose to advance a large force from Gordonaville, via Culpeper, to Manassas, and essay to hold that p int against any troops we can sand there to attack them. We should like nothing better than to find them essaying any such

Miscellaneous. Colonel W. B RAASLEFF, for several years past the esteemed minister of Denmark to the United States, left Washington yesterday for his own country and China, having been commissioned by his Government to nego tiate a treaty of commerce with the Delestial Empire. Colonel FARNSWORTH, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, has received information that he was yesterday renominated for Congress by the Republican Union Convention in the Second Illinois Congressional district, on the first ballot

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

(Special Despatches to The Press. ! WASHINGTON, Oct. 2-P. M. THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA. The chief commissioners of the draft in Philadelphia are in Washington, deputed on a very important mission. They are examining the records in the War Department, to ascertain the exact number of men rethe commencement of the war. By this method they intend finding the proper number to be credited to the State under the President's call last year, and then allowing the surplus to be passed to the credit of the s cond and third calls, by adding the numbers who have volunteered under them, they will obtain the number to b It is the general impression that there will be no d aft on October 16th, Pennsylvania's quota being al-

REFUGEES GOING HOME. Numerous families who were driven from Wastern Maryland by Stonewall Jackson's raid returned home from Baltimore this morning. They took advantage of the resumption of travel on the Baltimore and Onto Bailroad. Many more intend leaving as soon as it is announced that the bridge at Harper's Ferry is passable, TROOPS FROM THE NORTH. Several regiments came into Washington to day from Philadelphia and Harrisburg. They were received at the extensive barracks at the Seldier's Retreat, and will at

once be assigned for active service.

Washington within a few days, to join General McClellan, in Western Maryland. They were all of them new troops, but full of spirit and determination. GENERAL HARNEY. General Harney was at the War Department to-day, and had a consultation with Secretary Stauton about the McKinstry court martial. It is rumored that the Gene

ral is to receive a high appointment in the army. His creat military ability should certainly command a responsible position. He has the utmost confidence of the HON, JOSEPH HOLT. Hen. Joseph Holt was closeted with the Secretary of Louisville were the subjects of discussion.

The Monitor gone to Washington. BALTIMORE, October 2 - The American has news rom Fortress Monroe that on Mouday the Monifor gunpeat, which for some weeks past had been lying off Mewport News, was taken in tow by a large steamer, and, after leaving the Roads, went up the Chesapenke, it is supposed for Washington. The object of her removel is not known. Among the arrivals in Hampton Foods was the steamer North America. She was liferally crowded with soldiers and laden with military equipments and stores.

ALBANY October 2 — The Governor has issued a general order authorizing the recruiting of nine months menuntil the order for drafting is issued. They are to be formed into companies only to fill up the old regiments. The State has raised twenty thousand three-years menover the quota under the first call. The Europa at Boston Bosron, October, 2. The royal mail steamer Europa, from Liverpool, via Halifax, has arrived at this port. The newspaper files brought by her were sent to New York on the morning train, and will, bedone at Shiladelphia to night. The Europa's mails also left in the morning train.

Recruiting in New York.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

INTERESTING AND NOVEL FACTS. History of the Nashville-The Confederate Navy-Supplies Entered from Foreign Ports -How the Rebels Evade the Blockade - What is Going on at Charleston and Savannah... Rebel Intrigues with Foreign Shipbuilders and Masters-Condition of the Southern Coust Defences-Prussian Officers in the Rebel Service-Public Sentiment in South Caro lina-Aid for the Rebels from New York

Special Correspondence of The Press; PORT ROYAE, Fopt. 27, 1862. I have lately had means of gathering valuable news a this point from most reliable sources, much of which cannot be published. I send you, therefore, saverel per nissible items, which, from laste, kstring together in an anconnected way, like a resary of many colored

STEAMER NASHVILLE.

The extraordinary luck of this rebel steamer, during

her late career, and still more extraordinary ill luck or

in ficiency of our naval vessels which, at various timsighted her, is remarkable. Her first trip under Confederate sway was in October, 1861, from Charleston to Southampton, carrying 8 guns and 85 men, with de spatches from the rebel government to their commis sioners in Europe. She was then commanded by Lieut. the ship Harvey Birch, Captain Nelson, bound from Havre to New York, burning her, and making prisoner of her crew, who were subsequently released at Southampton. She was blockaded in the English Channel by the Tuacarors and the James Adger, but passed the latte vessel at night, within a distance of twenty yards. All hands were beat to quarters on the Adger, and lamps were lit alongside of the gun carriages, but no attempt was made at firing. The Nashville procreded to Bermuda, and when on the point of arrival saw the United States steamer Quaker City coming out of port. In order to avoid suspicion, she continued a considerable distance in her company, sometimes being within a mile. Those on board of the Nashville thought that the commander of the Quaker City knew her per fectly well, but was afraid of her. On leaving Bermuda the Nashville captured a schooner (name forgotten by my informant) from Wilmington, Del., with a cargo o rovisions for St. Domingo. The crew and part of the cargo were taken on board, and the vessel burned. During her subsequent cruises she made no captures. The Nash ville proceeded to Beaufort, North Carolina, where she entered in broad daylight. A large blockeding vessel lying there gave her twenty-one shots before passing Fort Macon, but without effect. The Nashville returned but one shot, and struck her. From Beaufort a run was safely made to Georgetown, South Carolina, through the cross fire of three vessels at the former place. Lieutenant Pegram there relinquished the command, and her arma ment and crow, with exception of about thirty men and a small six-pound gun on the forecastle, were dispensed with She was then placed in charge of Sailing Master John M. Lussen, assisted by one officer and an engineer. On ertering Georgetown she was attacked by a three masted steamer, which threw several shells at her, each Paymester Nizzo, of the navy, recently published as time approaching to fire, and running away after the

She went empty from Georgetown to Nassau, took in a cargo of arms, ammunition, blaukets, shoes, percussion caps, medicines, &c., and ran the blockade into Charles ton. She returned from there to Nassau, with cotton, passing nine blockading vessels off the bar. She again loaded up with arms and ammunition, for Wilmington North Carolina. Of this place she was fired at by six blockeding vessels, while inside the bar, unloading her cargo into smaller steamers. They made no attempt at close quarters. One vessel came repeatedly within a mile, fired a shell, ran off, and returned to repeat the performance. Every shell fell short. "D-d fools!" said every one on board; "wby don't they pitch into us?" On her way the Nashville had been chased in a very able manner by the St. Jago de Cuba, but without success, From Wilmington she took 1,000 bales of cotton to Nassau, returning from thence to Charleston in the latter part of June, with arms, ammunition, &c. Mr. Lussen, her commander, having left her at Nassau to command the bleamer Kate, she became less forturate in her new cantain. Gonding, who failed to enter Charleston harbor. and was chased by the Keystone State for eighteen hours. Half an bour after this vessel had turned unsuccessfully away, and was lost in the distance, an accident ecourred to the machinery of the Nashville. She broke her injection pipe in three places, was disabled for four hours, and blew off steam. On resuming her course, she had but five tons of coal, and reaching Green Turtle a supply. On receiving this, she followed the steamer Kate to Ossaba Sound, on the Georgia coast. The Kate ran out, after discharging, but the Nashville, having also discharged, was loss successful, and returned to her dock, being at this moment watched by three United States vessels, who might easily enter and cut her out. There are twenty-four feet of water at the wharf, and so shoals in the chanit was easy to get into the city on the Maryland sids; nel. The defences are moreover weak, consisting but of a battery of eight 32-pound guns, two miles from the Nashville, on the left side of Vernon river, as the wharf is approached. The other surrounding defences

are a battery of four 32 pound guns on the Ogeechee river, five miles distant, and heavy cavalry picketsoften amounting to 800 men-five miles off, at White Rinff. Goading, the captain of the Nashville, though man, who procured a ci izenship in England. On each trip from Nassau the vessel brought into the rebel Confederacy about 200,000 stand of arms, and 400 tons of blankets, thoes, medicines, and other army necessaries Her part success in cluding our steamers is surprising but she has been by no means alone in good fortune Many others have been equally successful, with the same description of cargoes, and one, whose name I canno earn, had a peculiarly narrow escape. On leaving agonist, unconscious of her locality, went out to sea. imagining that she was still in her wake. After a trip of sixty miles, she returned, and passed the repel vessel in the distance, without notice, thinking her one of the squadron. There has been no more prolific subject of fun to the rebels than their luck in hoodwinking our

blockading ateamers. RUNNERS OF THE BLOCKADE. The principal steamers employed for this purpose have teen the Nashville, Kate, Leopard, Herald, Scotia, Min-

now, Floyd, Memphis, and two others, all large occan SOUTHERN ARMY WELL SUPPLIED. bundant material to the South to carry on the war for mere than an additional year, with the exception of army loth, which is being abundantly manufactured at Atanta, Georgia, which possesses several mills devoted to semed Duane, or some name of that sort, turns ou five thousand yards a day for the use of the "gray backs " At least three hundred and fifty thousand heavy English navy blankets have been imported within the ast six weeks. The Memphis, Herald, and Kate took othing else on their last trips. The blankets were i heavy bales of 1,000 each. There is no greater gammor than the reports of the Northern papers relative to the mpossibility of clothing the Confederate army during the coming winter, simply because of the present lack of coats and shoes among a portion of the men. They have been thrown away during marches, owing to the heat of the weather, with the full expectation of replacing them if wanted, from dead Union soldiers, till winter supplies ome forward from their commissariat.

In addition to other supplies, the above-mentined to that point from England, in cases, as "Cylinders," and invoiced as such in their transnipment, to obviate cavil on the part of the United States consul These, however, form but a small part of the guns used by the rebels. As is well known, large numbers have een cast at Charleston, and at the Tredegar iron Works. Though there are iron mines in Arkansas and Alabama, they are not worked, and the material from which the cannon, shells, and shot have been cast, is the iron taken rom the small and less frequented railroads, which have been torn up for the purpose. This, also, has been used for plating iren clad vessels, and often for land defences. The Charleston foundries are at present occupied chiefly in working up old guns into those of a more efficient decription. The plating for iron clads is prepared at Atlants, which also now turns out much sheet-iron. The lead mines of Alabama have been worked of late

nd have reduced the article from the former price of \$1. to 8 cents a pound. Augusta, Georgia, manufactures many percussi caps, and grapeshot revolvers, and has also started paper factory. Writing paper from the North, and from England, brings \$16018 a ream, but this new article, of inferior quality, but quite available, can be had

Comparatively little cotton has been planted this sea son, and an abundance of grain has replaced it. There are also immense quantities of beef cattle and hogs armies, large droves can often be seen in fields, and every appearance indicates profound peace. A sufficient count on tor the coming year, but salt meat can less be expected. There are works for distilling sait from sea. water at Charleston, at Montgomery, and at Beulah, in Ossaba Sound, and other Southern localities, but the article is unsuitable for salting beef or pork. It dissolves long before the meat is permeated. Book salt

A very general tendency is exhibited in the South to enter upon manufacturing enterprises, which is much crippled by a lack of machinery. For this they have hitherto depended upon the Northern States. AID TO THE REBELS FROM NEW YORK MER-

CHANTS.

Many goods imported at the South, from Nassau, ar

sent the e by the New York merchants. These are not hipped direct, but to some West India port. In the neighborhood of the Bahamas, the vessels carrying them, contrive to become wind-bound, or sustain a distressing accident, which renders a visit to Massau indispensable, for supplies and repairs. The cargo is then discharged War to-day. It is said that the affairs in the vicinity of and sold, on a plea of the supercargo that perfectly satisfactory rates have been offered for it, rendering the risk unnecessary of continuing to the original destination. Another point of discharging is Cochrane's Ancherage, three miles from Nassau, Bickett's Island, 100 miles from thence, and Green Turtle Key, 104 miles distant. The latter point is off the Florida coast. Biokett's Island lies in the direction of Cubs. Goods are sometimes. however, sent direct from New York to a West India port, and thence reshipped to Nassau Surprise has been expressed that United States Consul Whiting, at Natsau, does not protest against shipments to the rebel states from thence, although carried on in vessels nominally English, 1st owned by the Confederate Government The glaring fact that they leave loaded with arms, and return in a short time with cotton, is ample proof of their occupation, which no subterfuge could

> which ran between New York and Charleston. PROFITS TOON SHIPMENTS TO REBELS. The profits upon goods shipped from England and the Northern States to the rotel dominions, by way of Nassan, ere often one thousand per cent, clear of the heavy freight of \$300 a ton and of all expenses of transhin ment, commissions, and the usual mercantile swindles in "charges." Payment is made from heavy deposits sent to England and the North before the rebellion commence t. and also from the return shipments of cotton, upon which

The first the second of the second of the training of the trai

eyade. Whiting was once captain of the steamer Marion

the Jeff Davis Government has, of late, made handsome profits out of its subjects. It bought up immense quan ities of last year's cotton at eight cents a pound, giving, in payment, both Confederate money and Government Cotton bonds." which were redeemable, at a stated fu ture time, at the price that cotton might at that moment ommand. Based on a possible enhanced future value here hands hecams marketable stock, which warted to figure from ten to twelve cents, according to the state of the public pulse. Last June the rebel Government arbiearly announced its determination to buy in all these ouds at eight cents, and proclaimed those not delivered up by a certain day to be forfeited. This feat achieved

be price of cotton was immediately advanced by the Treasury Lepartment to twenty cents, at which rate payment in the staple for army supplies was made. A considerable amount of credit is also given b shippers to the rebel Government, payment being sometimes partly taken in cotton bonds, which are the mor readily received, owing to the enormous profit made on hipments. A willingness to accept them is also strengthened by a silly belief in ultimate Confederat

The chief agents in Nassau for these transhipments

f ammunition and reception of cotton, are nover Mornandez, and John Adderly & Co. ENGLISH PREPARATIONS FOR SOUTHERN TRADE. It seems that large shipping firms, among which may be enumerated Beebs & Co, of Liverpool, owners of several lines of steamers to Alexandria and other Mediterranean ports, have made arrangements with the revel Devernment for the monopoly of similar enterprises be ween England and various ports in the Confederate States, by way of Bermads, as soon as their independence s obtained. It is reported that money has already been advanced for this monopoly, and the necessary wharlage at each port secured. The high probability thus appears that strong hint have been received by these parties from the Huglish

Government that a recognition of the Confederacy is probable. They certainly would not otherwise risk the loss of their money. These enterprises are prompted by a strenuous determination to monopolise the futura Southern trade, and debar the Northern States from a participation. Idle hope of Johnny, to circumvent Yankees in trading matters, under whatever disadvartages! The steamers to be employed are large from

REBEL NAVY OFFICERS IN ENGLISH MEN-OF-In addition to winking at aid and comfort given by subjects to the rebel States, the English Government, in addition to countenancing the transport of Mason an Slidell to England in the Trent (British) passenger steamer, have carried rebel officers to England in their men of war in order to take command of vessels fifting out for the rebel navy in Europe. Among these cases, the fact of a passage given to Captain Sinclair, with his son and Midshipman Bulloch, in the gunboat Bull Dog, has

REBEL NAVY.

In connection with this, I may as well give the names of Confederate armed vessels, as far as ascertained by me. They are the steamer Florida, formerly the Oreto commanded by Capt. Maffit, and carrying ten 9 inch Blakely patented rifled guns. The gunboat Alabama, Oupt. Semmes, lately of the Sumpter, which carries ter 11-inch Blakely guns, and the steamer "290," Cap Remilton, carrying ten 11 inch Blakely rifled-guns These three are said to be now at Mobile The "210" was built by the subscription of two hundred and ninety British merchants, and thence takes its name. There are said to be four other steamers, whose names I cannot new obtain, and, in addition a steam fron-clad frigate, recently built at Gaston, below Liverpool, nominally for the Italian Government, and with an Italian name, which recently left. England with a full craw, chiefly of Italia s, under command of Cantain Arthur Sinclair, once of our navy, who crossed the Atlantic in the Bull Dog. The Italian name of this vessel is to be charged to that of Jefferson Davis.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER ESCAPED. You will doubtless ere this have heard of the excape of the large, side wheel rebel steamer Hero, recently from Charleston harbor. The United States steamer Marblehead started in pursuit, but was unsuccessful. Of the favorable impression universally made here by the noble General Mitchell, you have also heard. PRUSSIAN CAVALRY COMMANDERS FOR THE REBELS.

Two members of the Prussian army arrived in Charleston last June, to take command of the rebel cavalry service. The name of one I cannot ascer fain. That of the other is Baron Hirshfeld, said to be the son of a Prussian field marshal. These officers, with their staffs, have obtained a three years furlough from their Government, and were engaged by the rebel German cognomens, and taken American names. On summoned to Virginia for organization.

SENTIMENT IN CHARLESTON.

Notwithstanding the suprosed disloyal sentiment is Charleston, there is much Union feeling among the Gerchants. These latter know that in case of rebel independence their heretofore trade with the Northern States would te crushed by English competition. The cotton The shopkeepers are divided, and the Irish, influenced by the feeling apparently around, thoughtlessly chime in with the cry of disloyalty. Union people are, of course, very quiet; pay their war taxes readily, and belang to the Home Guard. The Germans, whom the gene ral stagnation of trade cannot wholly depress, have a pretzels, and waltzing at close quarters is indulged iq. There is a general desire in Charleston, among Secessionists as well as Unionists, for the war to end. They resumed, and for grass to cease growing in the streets A terrible decimation of the Charleston nonniation has occurred during the war The Irish Volunteer Regithe Chickshoming, and only about a dozen men were left for duty. They were chiefly married. Their taken lies receive rations of rice and bacon at the free market, Many men of rich and leading South Carolina families, belonging to the brigade of General Ripley, were either killed or wounded at the same time. My in-

forment had counted a hundred of such killed, from

The leading business firm now in Charleston is that of John Fraser & Co., who have long been cotton factors. but through whom the immense business of receiving Government arms and the reshipment of cotton now chiefly passes. They have agencies in Mobile, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C., and all other points where vessels are likely to arrive. They have also solidly realized beavy sums by buying cotton with the questionable rebel scrip, and reselling it in Nassau and England for hard money. Much more might be said about this region, which I defer to another period.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Pope's Officers in the Rebel Capital. Statement of Captain Goulding-Capture of General Pope's Staff Train-What Was Done with the Effects-How the Prisoners Were Treated—How General Prince Acted—Wood and Seymour in Bad Repute—Vallandigham a "Trump —Little or No Confidence in Jeff Bavis' Administration. The New York Evening Post of October 2 contains, among other important items of Southern news, the following inferesting statement of facts:

Captain C. N. Goulding, who was General Pope's chief quartermaster in the field, was taken prisoner upon the coession of Stuart's noted raid at Catlett's Station, is now exchanged, and has just returned from Richmond. His account of the baid acventure of the rebels agrees with those bifore published. It appears that, being in command, he considered the position exposed, and telegraphed to General Pope for permission to remove the valuable trains to a safer place. He was ordered, in revaluable trains to a safer place. He was ordered, in reply, to remain where he was.

Although apprehensive of danger, yet the persons in charge of the trains were completely surprised by the si-lence and celerny of the attack; they were suddenly sur-rounded, and the came occupied before they had time to escape, or destroy the valuable papers and plans of the The rebels took possession of every ting-official documents, telegrams, plans of the campaign, the personal baggage of several generals, and that of their stain, and all

the money of the quartermester and commissary depart-

ments amounting to some \$15,000.

At Bichmond twenty six of 'Pope's officers were confined in one room, which they were never permitted to leave for a single moment for any purpose whatever. One meat per day was all that was allowed them, which consisted of bread, meat, and water. It may easily be imagined, in view of Jeff Davis' retaliatory order upon all of Pope's officers, when taken whether the contents of the state of the sta all of Pope's officers: when taken prisoners, that their prison life, with its attendant circumstances, was not over and above agreeable. An especial zest was sometimes added to their experience by some such lively incident; as the unloading of ninety coffus at their door, or dents as the unloading of ninety coffins at their door, or the narrow escape from a builet of some careless companion who had thrust his head outside the window.

Captain Goulding also relates an incident which reflects great bonor upon General Prince and the other prisoners. When they came to be paroled they were catechised as to their age, birth, height, &o, ending with the question, "What are your politics?". To the latter query General Prince, who had been a Breckin-ridge Democrat at first replied, "A Democrat;" but insently seeing the object of the inquiry, corrected himself. "No," soid he, "put me down Abolitionist." The majority of the prisoners made the same answer. Captain Gou'ding, who was once an earnest aupporter of Douglas, but whose political opinions during his brief sciourn in Dixle seem to have been altogether revolutionized, added: "I am not a hog, and know when I am filled." He states further, that it is his firm conviction that the rebel leaders will not accept DIRED HIS REGIMENT.

Dr. Houghton, of Philadelphia, assigned for duty as surgeon of the 124th Pennsylvania Regiment, went to Harper's Ferry to day, to join his regiment, went to General Banks was walking on the Avenue to day.

General Banks was walking on the Avenue to day.

He looked very well, and appeared to be in excellent.

TROOPS FOR M°CLELLAN.

A considerable number of troops are said to have left Washington within a few days, to join General McClelson, and formed a high estimate of his capacity. Jackson, and formed a high estimate of his capacity. Jackson told him that during the entire war he had never been so hard pressed as he was by Fremont in the Sacanadosh valley; that he never was in such a dangerous position as at Uross Keys and Port Republic; and he freely edulited the key wild here.

position as at Oross Keys and Port Republic; and he freely admitted that he would have been captured; army, beg and baggage, had Fremont been reinforced or supported by McDowell.

In view of the immense armies pouring down upon their wasted fields from the North, they did not seem over and above confident that Jeff Davis could be king just yet. But Captain Goulding found the belief to be universal that the French would intervene actively, not only acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but that they have taken or will take measures to establish it by armed intervention. sures to establish it by armed intervention From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 -Trade is very dull and greatly depress d. Considerable quantities of delils, tur-

pentine, tar, pitch, and rosin are going on shipboard for New York. New York.
Money is tight and in active demand, at an advance in rates of 1% 602 per cent. The stringency is caused by the large thirments of columnt the inadequacy or the Mint to supply the dediciencles for the time being Sight exchange on New York sells at 12616 per cent. discount. change on New York sells at 12016 per cent. discount. Sterling bills sell for 43 per cent premium for bankers, and 49 % for commercial bills. Legal tender bills are at 9010 per cent. discount:

Sixty thousand dollars goes forward by to morrow's steamer for the National Sanitary Committee, being an additional contribution of San Francisco alone. This sum will be materially increased by further city subscriptions, and by the subscriptions throughout the State, which have earnestly commenced.

Sale of the La Croix and Milwaukee

MILWAUKER, October 2 - The Western division of the La Oraix and Miwankes Railroad was said to day for \$1,800,000 by order of Judge Mil'er, of the United States District Court, in forediosure of the land grants on the first morrgage lasse Seymour, F. O James, and D. M. Hughes were the purchasers in trust. The U. S. Gunboat Iroquois. New York October 2—The U. S. gunboat Iroquois has arrived at this port from Pensacola.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. President Lincoln at Harper's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, President Lincoln errived at Harper's Ferry on a speial train from Washington yesterday afternoon. He was met by Major Kip and Capt. Sumper, and escorted o Gen. Sumner's headquarters. icClernand, of the Army of the West, and members of is steff, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the President of the Baltimere and Onio Bailroad, and

several other gentlemen. At Gen. Sumper's headquarters he was met by Gen. McClellan. After a cordial interview, the President, accompanied by Gen. McOleBan, Gen. Sumner, and brilliant cavalcade composed of division and brigadie generals, with the members of their staffs, proceeded to view Gen. Sumner's splendid army corps on Bollyar leights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and den. McClellan with great ensusiasm. The President then visited the ruins of the silroad bridge and Government buildings at Harper's Ferry, when he returned to Bolivar and passed the night with Gen. Sumner. This morning, the President, accompanied by Gen. namer and other generals, visited the troops on Lou-

dound and on Maryland Heights, and rode over the ground where our troops surrendered. At roon he left Harper's Ferry and rode over leneral McClellan's headquarters. During the afternoon General McClellan conducted e President over the Antietam battle-field, accompa aied by a brilliant array of officers, including General McClellan's staff. The President manifested the greatest

nterest in everything connected with our recent vic In the evening he returned to Gen McClellan's beadmarters, where he will pass the night in camp. He was renaded by the band of the 2d Cavalry. To morrow he will review the other troops of the army of the Potomac. On Saturday he will return to Washington in a special train, via Frederick. The President is in excellent health and spirits, and i nighly pleased with the good condition of the troops.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY

A SKIRMISH.

GENERAL MORGAN'S ARMY ARRIVED AT THE OHIO. The Rebels Evacuate Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, October 2 -The Journal is informed o sharp skirmish last night with General Gillis' advance and 2,000 rebel cavalry, at Floyd's Fork, the enemy eing posted on the surrounding hills. We repulse them, but they returned, and we then brought our artifery against them, when they again fled. We captured in an old house in that vicinity 40,000 rounds of ammu

Heavy masketry firing was heard on the Shelbyville road, sixteen miles distant, at 9 o'clock this morning The result is unknown. The Journal siso says "A skirmish took place this norning, five miles distant, on the Bardstown road The rebels were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded." General G. W. Morgan, with his whole force from the Cumberland than, has reached the Ohio river, opposite

Portemouth. Cannonading has been heard to day near Moun Washington, in the vicinity of falt river. The rebels evacuated Shelby ville last night, first com pelling the storekeepers to receive Confederate scrip is payment for what they wanted. At Paris. Kentucky, all the storekeeners, excent two Secessi nists, sent their goods away. The rebels procured of these two a supply of blankets, paying in Confederate scrip. The blankets giving out, they insisted on cutting up the storekeepers' carpet for blacksting. The Secesh storekeepers declined receiving Confederate scrip for the carpets, when they were arrested and put in sail for discrediting Confederate money. We learn that

everal Secesh storekeepers at Lexington.

The Address of the Governors. WASHINGTON, October 2 -The following is the adfress of the Governors of the loval States to the President, rdopted at the meeting held at Altoona, Pa., to After nearly one year and a half spent in the contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the bational Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue and must, always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Govern ment and the life of the nation, no matter what cons ment and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Bepublic, preserving the institutions of Democratic origin, and justifying the hopes and toile of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. of the nation, the Commander-in Unit of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Gongress, must be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the con-

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate dition on which all of our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people them-selves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the rule of despotiem: In sammission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always i private station, supporting the arms of the Union unti its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission; and impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the conviction of the constantly kept on foot, to be raised, at med, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for time function of the conviction of the c the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made, both for rolunteers and militia.

We believe that this would be a measure of utilitary

produce, while it would greatly promote the military contains of the people. We hall in the heartfelt grati-line of encouraged hove the proclamation of the President, issued on the 224 instant, declaring amancipated cent, issued on the 221 instant, declaring "manufayout from their bondage all persons held to service or tabor as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next ensuing. The rightef any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed recognition. hose who are allowed possession of such authorit the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish mariial law or military government in a state or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate preclamations, and assurances of profiction, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience may not be forced into treason, the willing tools of rebelicus traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient of the continued clent cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal scentification whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriot: m—would have disoriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband against the parent who is to surrender his child to the burdships of the camp and the perils of battle. If the rebel masters were permitted to retain their staves, it would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to atrike at the rot of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope

to the hearts, of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success—will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to the nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallow, and those who may wet sive their lives to their to the hearts, of the people. len, and those who may bet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The spiendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us, and from all their countrymen. the homage of the sincress gravitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed t place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference, and now presenting to our Na-tional Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we device ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trust-ing that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and poo-ing will, always assume him that he will be ple will always assure him that he will be constantly

ple Will, always assure nim man ne will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. OURTIN,

JOHN A. ANDREW,

RICHARD YATES,

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, JR.,

EDWARD SCIOMON. SAMUEL J. KIBEWOOD. O. P. MORTON, by D. G. Bose, his Representative, WM. SPRAGUE. F. H. PIERPONT, DAVID TOD, N. S. BERRY. AUSTIN BLAIR.

VERA CRUZ, Sept 19, 1862.

From Mexico.

great event there was the death of General Zaragoza, who died of typhoid fever at Puebla on the Sta, and was buried in the capital with great pomp on the 13 h. Gon. Ortega has temporarily taken command of the Army of the East, and General Uraga has been called to the capial. It was not known who would be placed at the head f the army. General Doblado is now in his own State. Various reports were in circulation as to his plane. It is said he has proposed to declare in favor of French intervention if he can get promises of being made chief of a Government, and I believe he has had some correspondence with Orizaba on this subject. The time, however, has now passed for these jobs, and Doblado will have to await now passed of these lust, san topisco wil have to await the arrival of General Forey in the capital. Senor Kuente, the new crief of Juarez's Cabinet, has come out with a long manifesto to the Governors of the States, in which he says the Government will defend States, in which he says the Government will defend itself to the last and by all means within its power. The new Congress was to have met on the 18th. It was supposed that body would go strongly for resistance at Puchla, and then a flight to Morelia after that city is seen. Several attempts at revolt had been made in the interior; but, according to the journals of Juarez, each at-tumb had proved a failure, and the ringleadors had been shot; but as these identical ringleadors have been shot at least once a month by the Juarez journals, for the last eighteen months, it is fair to suppose they will yet

stand another killing Public Amusements. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. Mr. E Eddy was last night complimented with a full house and enthusiactic

applause. A complete novitiete in the favors of the

applace. A complete novitlete in the tayors of the Philadelphia public, he seems to have made his mark among a certain class, and to be popular with the admirers of melo-drama. This species of theatricals is essentially his forte, and he judiciously confines himself to it. The antithesis of action—it estarting contrast of the several act—the passing from listless, inanition to the parcy and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the provent dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the present dearth of dramatic and prove accountable in the pre paroxyam of passion—were at least novel in their development, and prove accept able in the present dearth of dramatic variety. Mr. Eddy appears to have sindled his parts, carefully, and portrays their various unfoldings with justice. His talent, though not of the higuest order, is fully equal to his reputation, and this is sofficiently remunerative both to himself and the managers. Jean Remy, the role in which he reappeared last evening is of the most positive melo-dramatic order. The first view of the idiot of Normandy, with his tangled locks, lattered drass and approximates features but ill nonis of the most positive meto-gramatic order. Livings view of the idiot of Normandy, with his tangled locks, tattered dress, and expressionless features, but ill prepares us for the burst of energy which declares his love for the lady Gabrielle, and the fiery action which wreaks revenge upon the infamous De Malcover. Throughout the week the houses have been very good, and Mr. Ridy has had no cause to complain of his receptions. Ridy has had no cause to compain of his receptions. This eyening he will appear in three great characters,—the double pert of Lesurque and Dubose, in the drama of "the Courier of Lyons," and as Burdan, the Adventurer, in "La Tourde Nesle." This combination, independent of Mr. Eddy's own acting, will furnish a good hous, and the excellent support he has met with will be additional inducement. Mrs. Cowell, with her pagents, sancy title voice and gesture her herewill be additional inductment. In a. Cowell, with her-piquant, saucy little voice and gesture, has become even more of a favorite; and diesars. Rarratt and flemple have done more than justice to their former reputations. The new face; "Ici on parie Francais," has also met with good success. with good success.

. A rappy that this if

Letter from Pernambues Special correspondence of The Press,] PERSAMBUOO, August 21, 1; I have but little to report, as American trade has a very dull for some time past. There are, to day, American vessels in port_viz: Berk Union, Heard, master, of and from Philadell

arrived August 12th, and will sail for Phila Schooner Carrie Hues, Finn, of Boston, from Ph delphia, arrived August 17, discharging, and will sail for Philadelphia. Bark Meaco, Clarke, of and from Philadelphia August 20, discharging. Schooner Harry Maybee, of Glenwood, Culver, from Bahia, for New York, put in here this morni repairs, having sprung main-mast. Surveyors Brick trade is expected in October, when the op comes in. Flour 23 to milreis & bbl.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN WAR

Col. Sibley's Expedition—Battle with the head WOOD LAKE, NEAR YELLOW MEDICING, September 23, 1982, His Excellency Alex. Ramsey, St Paul. Sir: I left the camp at Fort Ridgley on the low with my command, and reached this point cany afternoon of the 223. afternoon of the 223.

A bour 7 e'clock this morning the camp was as by about 300 Incleas, who sundenly made the parance and dashed down towards us, whoofier The Benville Guards were sent by me to there and Major Welch, of the 3d Regiment, was instant which this command, with his stirmlabers in the range of the parancher in the range of the parancher parancher portion of the Indian force passed down on the right, with a view to outific the parancher portion of the Indian force passed down on the right, with a view to outle a the 3 and I ordered Lieut. Ook Marshall, with the pies of the 7th Regiment, to advance to its nies of the 7th Regiment, to advance to its super one six pounder, under the command of Gapt Hay and I also ordered two companies of the 6th h to reinforce him Lieut Col. Marshal advanted which, fortunately, cid little damage to his cound after a few volleys he led his men to a chacles and after a few volleys he led his men to a chacle charact the ravine of the savages Major Mola Cent Wilson's company, took position on the Capt. Wilson's company, took nos left of the comp, where he kept at bay a ne ent of the comp, where he day a party enemy, who were endeavoring to goin the rest camp, and finally drove them back. The battle raged for about two hours, the sixand mountain howitzer neing used with greater the Indians, repulsed at all points, with great the inview, repuised at air joints, with great tired with precipitation. I regret to state the carualties occurred on our side. The griat Welch was badly wounded in the leg, and day, of the 6th Regiment, was reverly bruised by a spent bad in the shoulder. Four of our man wand between thirty and forty wounded, most of my rejoiced to say, not seriously. These seriously,

am rejoiced to say, not seriously. The loss of the according to the statement of a half treed, nam Campbell, who visited the camp under a flug was thirty killed and a large number woulded. was unity since and a large number wound.d.

I am very much in want of bread races, g
pounder sumunition, and shells, for the howitz, a
unless soon supplied, I shall be compelled to fall to
which, under present circumstances, would be acdiana with their captives. dians, with their captives.

I hose a large body of cavelry is before this e I hope a large body of cavairy is before this cap way to join me. If I had been provided with 501 of description of force, to day, I venture the assemble I could have killed the greater part of the Iceian, brought this campaign to a successful close.

THE CITY

ffor additional local news see fourte 245 THE CHESTER ARMY HOSPITAL AS ITS OFFICERS.—Sundry charges against the use, ment of this institution having recently bean make, pesterday visited Chester for the purpose, if pasts. securationing the facts in connection shreside, pears that the officers of the hospital have, until received material assistance in the conduct of security at the hands of an association of patriotic in Delaware county, known as the Ladies' aid. While fully appreciating the labors and coad interpretation of these generous volunteers, the surgeon in the december it expedient and necessary to employ a case male nurses at a fair compansation.

With this object in view, a correspondence was one with members of the Order denominated P. n the positions assigned them at the Heants in the positions assigned them at the hequid, is effects of this charge appear most salutary, in solution as systematic division of lebor and harmony of action preserved throughout the various wards of the trial. The necessity for the self-imposed and preserved throughout the various wards of the trial. Kirby Smith has been playing the same game upon tions of the Ludies' Aid Society having o-tensity: the engeon in charge in exercise of his officialition, issued an order (No. 20). recapitulating thereing posture of affairs, thanking the members of mg postery for services previously rendered to patient and his charge, and directing that materials for the use relaters should thereafter be received by percendents from among the force of permanent nurses for that o from among the force of permanent nurses for the pose. The conclusion of the order was a drector viding for the acceptance of such members as work sire to perform temporars duty in the wards the eary passes for admission thereto being furnished Sister Tyler.

Sister Tyler.

On the part of the Ladies' Aid Society, it is slight that they have been summardy and unjusticably degiced of an opportunity to continue in their good clied benevolence and mercy. They have demanded the basis of an admitted right, that the reason forth alleged ejectment from the building shall be madelian. They have expended from a common fund the small place of the patients, furniture, for the based in clothing for the natients, furniture, for the based. clothing for the patients, furniture for the beauti etc. : and they now submit, that having earned thateortive by the caprice or prejudice of the official

The community at large, in the neighborhood Chester, and many citizens of the county of Delace, have taken, up the argument; the rights of meliabeling warmly sepouted, while the opposite sic or issue possesses the merit of a strengous argument as support. The officers of the hospital assert that it a the hospital, the lives of the natients, in some cases, watermelons, praches, etc.

A meeting of the friends of the ladies' 8**ociation with the first of the ladies' 8**ociation with the l he hands of the surgeon in charge of the heightal s his assistants. A committee appointed for the purple submitted a report, with accompanying reclations, questing the proper authorities to remove the particular their present positions, and sust their places with those "whose cheater and qualifications with be a guarantee that the trust committed to the proper substitution of the property care will be honoranty and courteously furnised A committee, consisting of Messrs. S. M. Felton B. Joseph Patrish, Wm. Fricke, A. R. Perkins, Dr. E. H. vey, H. J. Lombaert, and S. Morton, were applied to

proceed to Washington and secure the object of the LAST MEETING OF THE PACE GROWERS' SOCIETY.-The last meetings of this ciefy took place yesterday, at the usual hours, teld good attendance, and been well conducted, the ground a. W. Harrison, Esq., interspersing the remarks of speakers with much judicious reasoning. The same cent collection of fruit, intermingled with most twenty tion of the indifferent, and awaken the cultar of a pomologist. The baskets of flowers, hung threshith length of the fruit-laden tables, bestowed a silicacy upon the mellow fruitage beneath, and the sky offs prings of the spring and summer, in sweetnessel ume and taste, were perfectly luxuriant. he long experience necessary to bring to complete were daily carried on, whose object was no less the dis tiful than the utilitarian, were exceedingly interesting and as instructive to those who needed instruction a they were absorbing to those whose daily labor of though and muscle had been the culture of fruiteries. Those the attendance of the members of this society has beautised the evening exhibitions well attended, yet the interest felt, promiserously, was not so creat as wight by rest felt, promiscounsly, was not so great as might be been, and as most assured; while the Ample great are not always necessary for the successful cultivation of fruit or flowers, and the small plot, if assiduously the tivated, will often yield truer satisfaction than the car the less of the meetings of the Fruit growers Societies place. The debates continued with it usual zeal, and were most creditably attended the attention of the meetings and a list of the attention of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of pours carping the attention of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of the meeting, and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the meeting and a list of the continuation of the

for the perfect cultivation of which the eastern cour of Pennsylvania were thought to the numerous of brought forward.

We refer with great gratification to the numerous of rietless of production, the fruity compliments of the season which adorted the hall of the Horticultural season which adorted the almosphere with intexicultural season, and permeated the almosphere with intexicultural season. itself an attraction to the inquisitive student, and feetival of fruit was surely more than enough him who would merely satisfy the senses.

Rhododendron pertuosum, to which we have shed region the periodian, to which we have a called attention. By the peculiarity of its tasts and a pearance, entired the attention of all; the victor Regia, from the garden of James Dundas, was a ref Regis, from the garden of James Dundas, was a real fair specimen. The aquarium, which stood at the foot of the fruit laden board, and greeted the gaze of the risitor, was very nicely decorated with longers and mark and filted with a variety of spority flah, and our aquatic animals. It was furnished by Mr. Peter Bask From Mesers T. T. Mather, P. B. Frens, Robert in relius, Ed. Tatnall. Jr., Abraham Barker, Isase Baxier, Semuel Miller, John Perkins, Ellias Custa E. F. Bartolet, Samuel Myers, Hoopes & Bro. Satterthwaite, F. O. Yarnall, Charles P. Hardell, V. L. Schaffer, J. C. Baldwin, and others, and variety of seascanable fruit was presented, of presented and present rariety of seasonable fruit was presented of pleet bloom and size symmetrical. Messrs, L. Aubricht white wine, and the white, transparent, and home! rioties of the raspborry. These presented a fresh beautiful appearance. Altogether, the exhibition most pleasing—the strange and rara productions deline with the familiar off-pring of the soil—the Chili point

and unknown variety of the apple, sharing honor the common pear, peach, or grave, redolent with b bloom and flavor of perfection. The display was a crel to all, and will serve as an incitement to furthe 124TH, 125TH, AND 128TH PENS SYLVANIA BEGIMENTS.—By a letter from Lieb B. F. Kow, of the latter of these fine regiments, was placed in possession of additional particulars, more ex-cially, however, appertaining to the 133th which marched from Washington turough thereind to il-Clellan's avmy, and arrived in time for the battle of Artietam. The regiment was held in reserve, during to bettle of South Blountain for a day and night, huad and wet, but flually joined in the pursuit of the robbs. Lieutenant Kew says that on Wednesday moralist the regiment was in the front, and fairly went to work being in the heat of the battle from souries until bat personal states of the battle from souries until battle from souries and the same than the state of the battle from souries until battle. past two o'clock. It was twice outflanked, but stood past two o'clock. It was twice outflanked, our ever-ground, and repulsed two attempts to take its batterist, studenting, throughout the action, a loss of 235 in hilled and wounded.

The other abovementioned regiments, whom List-tenent Kew had occasional opportunities of observ-ing, fought splendidly, not knowing how to retreat, at-though outflanked. The field officers were killed, except the lieutenant colonel, who was wounded, and the major,

though ontflanked. The field officers were killed, except the lieutenant colonel, who was wounded, and the major, whom Oaptain Kennedy then joined in taking the leaduring, in his excitement, the usual classic, but accuration expictives of "Give" im hell," &c, and suggesting the Casine maternity in the well-ker wn vigorous Saxon Lient. M. P. Boyer left a sick bed to join in the fight. Private Edward McDayitt rashed into the rebet lines, atunned or killed two mon with the butt of his mustef, took a lies, and restrined sould the cheers of his compales. His was the only name specified, but it is said that many others performed leats of equal herolem. FTABBING AFFAIR—PROBABLE HOM

TABBING AFFAIR — PROBABLE Hour color and interpretation of the control of the color terday, by Alderman Wilkins, and set forth the labout as we have stated them. After the commission the act, Walls fled, and the police have as yet been not to discover his whereabouts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad named Andrew Wallace, aged nine years, was run over and kill-yesterday afternoon, by the coal train on the Readily Railroad, near Girard avenue bridge. He resided with his parents, at Twentieth and Earp streets. DROWNED. A man named Balthaga Binder was found [drowned, resterday afternoon, at the foot of Bridge aftest, Bridgeburg. He is supposed to

have fallen in while landing from a skiff.

The proof hand is story at