MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communic sions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-PARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYL-

The following is the resolution written by Mr. F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Domocratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Scocssion party of Pennsylvania: Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in pocoulstion, and the increase of capital and wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the advantages 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 FEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN SLAVEHOLDING STATES, CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MU-TUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE EFFECT OF SU )H CAUSES, SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH AN-OTHER CONFEDERACY, THEN PENNSYLVANIA MUST REGARD HER BELATION TO THE FAUTS WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR COX-TROL HAVE PRODUCED.

" She cannot then refuse to perceive that she mus ther 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 cuttet or approach from the ocean for her great East. ern 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 FACTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PEOPLE NOW CONSUMING ANNUALLY \$300,000 000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM. AND IMPOSTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES; HER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, PEPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO-MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPERITY 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 diffi-FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

THE WAR. Our Southern news to day is highly entertaining.

The rebel press at Richmond is "tearing things to tatters" over the recent omancipation proclamation. It has set the rebel leaders almost distracted. They very much fear the inauguration of negro insurrections from the effects of the new policy. They repicture the scenes of the Nat Turner insurrection in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1831, when fifty-five white persons were murdered by enraged negroes. This insurrection was started by a very "smart" slave, named Nat Turner, an original military genius, belonging to a man named Travis. His followers murdered Nat's master, and most of his offspring-one daughter, an excellent woman, remaining. She was the wife of Edmund Ruffin, Senior, the man who originated the present rebellion, and who fired the first gun at Fort Sump-Thus, it appears that, whichever way we turn, we find that the "rising Afric" has something to do with the present rebellion. When Nat Turner was hung, his last words were as remarkable as was his famous insurrection. He asked the Almighty to | British flag in the Waterloo campaign, that is, ourse the slave-hunter, but to bless "Ole Virginny." If the President's proclamation should incite the slaves to strike for freedom immediately, and commit excesses, it will be no more than their masters have done, and, in addition to this, such insurrections will be the result of the action of the rebels themselves in throwing off the only safeguard they had for protection from any belligerent—the National Government.

GEN. HENRY M. NAGLEE has signalized his assumption of command at Yorktown by sending out an expedition to reconnoitre toward Richmond. The reconnectsance wis successionly carried as ran as New Kent, Va., when the party, consisting of two regiments, returned to Yorktown with very considerable captures, and information for the commanding general. Gen. Naglee is a native of Ph ladelphia—an able officer, and one who is entitled to more active and enlarged service than is

WE publish to day the cartel agreed upon between the Federal Government and that existing in the rebellious States of the Union. It is essentially the same as that agreed upon between our Government and that of Great Britain'in 1812. This agreement for the general exchange of prisoners has a history with which few persons are acquainted, and the whole affair has been for months so completely bound up in "red tape," on both sides, that but few persons can give any account of it. Conferences upon the subject commenced between Generals Wool and Huger more than a year ago; then between Generals Wool and Cobb' then between Generals Wool and Ransom, and finally between Generals Dix and D. H. Hill, as agents representing their respective Governments, and finally settled by these gentlemen.

AT A BALL, in Toronto, C. W., last week, in honor of Lord Monck, a Secessionist from Windsor visited a member of his Cabinet, hoping thereby to obtain an invitation to the ball. He presented his card: "Mr. ---, Southern Confederacy." The gentleman took it, examined it, and remarked: "Mr. -, of the Southern Confederacy, ch! Well, sir, our Government is not aware of the existence of such an 'institution.' There must be some mistake, sir," and the Secessionist was courteously bowed out.

THE Earl of Ellesmere, son of the Earl who visited this country in the year 1853, as British Commissioner to the Industrial Exhibition in New York, has just died in England, at the age of forty. On the death of his father, in February, 1857, the late nobleman succeeded to the earldom and extensive family estates in Lancashire and Surrey. One of his latest acts was the gift of £1,000, at the meeting presided over by the Earl of Derby, held at his residence, Bridgewater House, for the relief of the distress in Lancashire and Cheshire, owing to the 46 notton famine 22

THE British law reports received by the last mail note a singular example of Chancery success | the Government, the Union, and the laws. in "not doing it," one almost as infamous as the Southampton case, a few years since. About two hundred years ago, a Thursday afternoon lectureship for the church of All Hallows, Bread street, London, was established by the will of Lady Middieton and Mr. Daniel Elliot, but, in consequence of a suit in Chancery, the income of the trust-fund has been absorbed to pay costs.

THOMAS JEFFERSON Hogg, who died in London on the 27th of last month, at the age of seventy years, was an early friend and associate of Shelley, whose life a few years ago he commenced to write, publishing two volumes. The profuse and unpleasant gossip about himself, quite as much as about Shelley, in which Mr. Hogg indulged, caused the Shelley family to deny him any further facilities in the prosecution of his work.

OUR NEWS from Cincinnati up to last night states fficially that Gen. Morgan has arrived at Greenupsburg, Ky., on the Ohio river, fifteen miles above Portsmouth. He evacuated Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th ult., with Gen. Stevenson's have heard these glittering sentences before, army three miles in his front, with Bragg and Mar- and know what they mean. Mr. BIDDLE went shall on his flanks, and Kirby Smith He kept on the defensive during the march, the tion in fidelity to the Constitution, but was eavalry of Gen. Stevenson and the guerilla Morgan constantly harassing him. He marched one day twenty four consecutive hours, and on three successivo days drove John Morgan's men from their suppers. For three days his force was on a limited supply of water. Such a feat must be es-

teemed a great success. THE Union feeling in North Carolina appears to be dominant. The President's emancipation proclamation has been received there with great enthusiasm by the non-slaveholders. They are to hold a great Union mass meeting at Beaufort in honor of the event, in which all the counties in the two neighboring Congressional districts are to be largely represented. The people are to bring their camps with them and have a three days' celebration. All the candidates for Congress in both districts are to be present and address the people on the occasion. A series of Union war meetings

is being held in these counties. THE JURA, off Cape Race, brings news frem Europe to the 26th of September, one day later. Reports of General McClellan's victory over General Lee in Maryland had reached England, and infused great joy into the ranks of the Unionists and their friends in that country. The London Times and London Post refer, editorially, to the prospect of Garibaldi quitting Europe as an American citizen, and taking service in the Federal army. The London Times says that the General "may yet be seen fighting for the subjugation of a nation wish-

ing to be free." & GENERAL HALLECK has issued an order to General McClellan, acknowledging the receipt of his official report of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, which, he says, has been laid before the President. He congratulates him on the achievement of two victories, the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, the organization the

skill of the officers. A grateful country, he says while it mourns the dead, will not be unmindful of the living.

THERE appears to have been a pretty brisk fight at Sarcoxie, according to reports from Springfield, Mo. Two brigades of the Kansas army were there on the 25th, and heavy firing had been heard in that direction. The particulars of the battle are not known. The rebels boast of baving large forces in Arkansas, on the Missouri State line, from whence they threaten to march directly on St. Louis. Tue Anglo-rebel steamer Sunbeam, which was captured September 28 off New Inlet, by the Inited States gunboats State of Georgia and Mystic, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, arrived at New York on Saturday, in charge of Acting Master Folsom. She has a cargo of gunpowder and brandy, valued at a quarter of a mi lion of dollars. We give elsewhere a history of this somewhat celebrated vessel, and a detailed account of her capture.

Mr. Nicholson. Mr. JAMES B. NICHOLSON favors the electors of the Fourth Congressional district with a brief letter, in which he reminds them of the fact that he is a candidate for Congress, and lays down his platform of principles. In this respect Mr. Nicholson is more frank than most of his colleagues, and we are glad to see his boldness. We must admit, too, that Mr. NICHOLSON writes very well "I am in favor," he says, " of employing all the resources, and concentrating the energies of the people, in order to put down, in the most speedy manner, the present wicked rebellion." Now, let us see the sincerity of Mr. Nicholson in this declaration. He belongs to the Democratic organization, although it is controlled by the worst men in the community—by the very men whom Mr. Nicholson opposed and despised a few years ago. Then he was a schismatic-a rebel-a disaffected person; now he is a beloved disciple. Then he was for a great principle and a great man; now he affiliates with the men who betrayed that principle, and sent that man in sorrow to his grave. He represents F. W. HUGHES, and JAMES BUCHANAN, and WM. B. REED, and CHARLES INGERSOLL and he is chained to a platform which favors the union of Pennsylvania with the Southern Confederacy, whither her "natural bonds" would lead her, and which regards Secession and treason as among the "lawful alterna-

tives" of a disaffected State. Thus we see what Mr. Nicholson says, and where he stands. He may be sincere in his sentiments now, but what assurance have we that his sincerity will last longer than the election day. He consents to be the slave of these men, and they wil be obeyed. If he can sacrifice so much of his principles as to unite with the men whom he has heretofore pro essed to loathe, he will find no difficulty in becoming as good a Democrat as Mr. VALLAN-DIGHAM, or Mr. BIDDLE, and as bitter an enemy of the Administration. When a man sells himself to the devil, he is not to be trusted among the angels; and if the Breckinridge organization succeed in placing such Douglas men as Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. STILES, in power, they will have little trouble in making them perform whatever duties it

may be necessary to do. The action of Congress in appropriating a sum of money to enable the Secretary of the Navy to have a certain number of medals pre pared, for distribution among such persons as have pre-eminently distinguished themselves during the present war, in the naval service. will probably be extended to other branches of the war department, so that not only the navy, but the army, including artillery and engineers. may have galiant or exemplary conduct honorably acknowledged, in the face of the country. In England, after the final fall of NAPOLEON. a silver medal was voted by Parliament to every soldier who had been in arms under the in the three battles of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. At a subsequent period, a medal was also granted to the survivors of the Peninsular campaign, which lasted six years. Each medal is about the size of our half dollar, and has a smooth rim or edge upon which is engraved the name of the recipient. There is a small steel hasp inserted, by means of which it is attached, by a ribbon, to the coatbreast. The Duke of Wellington, who commanded the British troops during all the campaigns thus commemorated, received his silver medals, the same as those given to the vouggest soldier. The idea was that as the personal risk to each man had been the same, no distinction should be made in the acknowledgment to each, and therefore there was one and the same silver medal for general and private. The only distinction made was by appending a

small silver bar to the ribbon for each victory in which the wearer had participated. Subsequently, medals of honor were distributed to the armies of India and the Orimea, and in 1856 VICTOR EMMANUEL, of Sardinia, gave a Crimean medal to his troops. In NA-POLEON's army the survivors of his great uncle's last campaign of 1815 wear the St. Helena medal, and the warriors of Algiers, the Crimea, and Italy are separately decorated in like fashion. All these war medals-English, Sardinian, and French-are of silver, and neither Emperor, King, nor Commander-in-Chief, has his of superior metal. In 1815, after the great Napoleon crisis had passed, a military cross made of bronze was distributed among the Prussian army, and the new Victoria cross, exclusively worn by those its loyal homes. who have performed deeds of great valor "on flood or field," is also bronze. It would be curious if, in the old European monarchies where Aristocracy prevails, the highest and the lowest should wear the same national acknowledgment for naval of military service.

while in our republic, where individual equality is part of our system, there should be a distinction made. On the breast of a brave man, it matters not whether his pendant medal be gold, silver, or bronze; but it would seem fair not to have a difference made which might appear exclusive. There is full time,

however, for the consideration of this matter. The First District. The endorsement of Mr. WEBB by the National Union Convention of the First district was a fine compliment to his manly and loyal letter, and a deserved appreciation of his patriotism and boldness. Mr. WEBB is now before the community as the representative of He has pledged himself to sustain the Administration, and to oppose the organization which is now conspiring against the Administration. There are but two candidates in the field: Mr. RANDALL, the Whig-Know-Nothing-Democrat-Breckinridge candidate, and Mr. WEBB, a

Democrat now, as he has always been, who stood by Douglas in his great trial, and now shows his devotion to his memory and his teachings by waging an unrelenting war upon the men who murdered him. The people cannot hesitate between these two men. It is singular that in Mr. Nicholson's letter he makes no mention of the Administra-

tion. He is "faithful to the Constitution and devoted to the Union," and so on, but not one word about the Administration. We further than Mr. Nicholson before his elecnot a week in his seat until he became a sympathizer. We demand that Mr. NICHOLSON define himself-and not only Mr. Nicholson, but Mr. RANDALL, Mr. KLINE, Mr. STEINMAN, in Lancaster, Gen. McCall, in Chester, and every man on that ticket. Are they in favor of the Administration? Do they wish to see the laws executed? Will they object to confiscating the property of men who are murdering our brethren? Will they support the tax, the tariff, and the war revenue? In short, will they support the Administration? That includes everything, and when they fail in that, they fail in everything. The omission of Mr. Nicholson is singular and suspicious. He must not palter with us in a double sense.

The Clarion District In our notice of the nominations for Congress, in Saturday's edition, we inadvertently spoke of the Union nominee in the Clarion district as Mr. C. Myers. We are informed that his name is Anos Myens. We make the correction, and, in doing so, take occasion to repeat our high appreciation of Mr. MYERS' ability and loyalty, and the hope that he will. be elected by a large majority.

A Question, What does Mr. Kline think of the proposition to make Pennsylvania , part of the Southern Confederacy? Wh' at is his opinion about "lawful alternatives" "Will he still continue to sustain the tre ason of Mr. Huones, or does he repudiate his teachings and disown and commends the endurance of the men and the power?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, October 5, 1862. The coming election in the free States is not party contest. Were such the case, we night pass it by as a circumstance too foolish and trivial to receive more than ordinary attention. In the olden times the party leaders rallied their forces on minor and secondary issues, and were inspired simply by the desire to promote the success and efficiency of their espective organizations. The tariff-internal improvements-territorial annexation-the political relations of the States to the central Government, and of the Territories to the States—foreign naturalization, and slavery all combined at various times to develope party feeling and influence the general and local elections. In these contests the charges of proscription and persecution were freely made by one side against the other side, or rather by one party striving to obtain power against another party striving to retain power. All this happened in times of peace. We are now in the midst of a wicked and unrelenting war. I have been hoping that in the elections that must be held there would be an absence of all virulence, violence, and animosity. Thus far there have been nothing but anger and disappointment. The energies that should be employed against the enemy we are now wasting among ourselves. There is no reason why the people should not assemble and unite, without distinction of party, and defend the Union at the ballot-box as they are defending it on the battle-field. The enemy to any such union is the Breckinridge Democratic organization. Its platform. its leaders, their history, and their avowed opinions, all make a political union with them impossible. In Ohio, we see such a man as Mr. Vallandigham preaching his treason through every school district; in New York. Mr. Seymour insults the feelings of every loyal man; in Berks county, Mr. Ancona refuses the fellowship of any one who does not endorse his disloyal course in the last House, while Mr. Biddle would, of course, decline to be associated with any one who did not regard the war a "Black Republican job." These men have all become active partisans, and are devoted to the only cause which Jefferson Davis does not deprecate and despise. All who claim to be loyal should be carefu to vote for no candidate who is not known to be the warm friend of the Government. The triumph of the Government at the next election is a necessity almost as absolute as the triumph of General McClellan on the shores of the Upper Potomac. What would be the use of all the blood that has been shed, and all the treasure that has been expended, if the enemies of the Union are to vitiate the triumphs of the armies of the Union? How long could we maintain the Government with a Congress that would reject the confiscation measure, defeat the tax-bill, and prevent the passage of a tariff or revenue schedule? How long could we keep an army together with a House of Representatives impeding its progress by

every obstacle that legislation could devise? How long would it be before commissioners of peace would be sent from Washington to Richmond with instructions to welcome their old leader and representative, John C. Brecknridge, with open arms? To place the Government in the charge of the Breckinridge Democracy would be like committing the young King of England to the care of his Uncle Gloster. If they control the next House they will control the Government, and thus, by the apathy and wickedness of the citizens at home, all the good results of this glorious war would be poisoned and destroyed. To prevent a calamity so dire is the duty of every citizen, and pre-eminently the duty of the Government. The Government must maintain itself. In time like this I am for taking high ground. The people, who have no interests to serve beyond their interests as private citizens—who have no office, and desire no patronage—are throwing off their old opinions, and making many sacrifices to sustain the cause. While this is being done it would be monstrous to ask the Administration to stand idle, or even to manifest indifference as to the result. The Administration would be far from guiltless if it did not exert all its powers to persuade every individual, directly or indirectly, to vote for the candidates in nomination who uncondi-

tionally support the war and the Union by opposing the common enemy. I go so far as to that all the officers of the away and navy now in our cities awaiting orders, all privates and non-commissioned officers under their command, all agents, friends, and servants of the Government in any capacity, should avail themselves of this opportunity to vote for the Government, and against any candidate that may be disposed to sympathize with the traitors. The Breckinridge Democracy cannot complain of any such interest being manifested by the Administration as to the result of the election canvass, remembering how they endorsed James Buchanan for writing his celebrated letter to William C. Patterson, in which he prostituted the patronage of the Government to secure the election of Mr. Florence. Then, Mr. Buchanan pleaded for a party, proscribing and persecuting all who did not follow it in its iniquities. Mr. Lincoln may justly plead for a country, bleeding, weak, and bitterly assailed. encompassed by enemies and environed by dangers, and fighting against enemies in the South, enemies abroad, and enemies around

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1862. Return C. President.

OCCASIONATA

President Lincoln arrived here last night. General McClernand is here, and has been to Sharpsburg and South Mountain battle fields He says the rebel position at South Mountain was very strong. The Federals would not have attacked the rebels had it not been for the danger to our forces at Harper's Ferry. Our troops are in excellent spirits. There are no important movements to note. There are many wounded there yet, and

hey are being sent down on every Rahal prioners are also being sent down. Gen. McClernand says the President was received with great enthusiasm at Frederick, notwithstanding some of the peop'e oppose the emancipation proclamation. The President has confidence in Gen. McOLELLAN, and he anticipates a movement. Gen. McClernand does not know where he will be sent to command, but prefers to go West, as he understands the people and the country there best. He says the President is much pleased with the condition of our army—much more so than when he kft Washington.

Who are Eligible to the Soldiers! Home. Only the disabled soldiers of the regular service can he admitted into the Soldiers' Home. The same privilege cannot be granted to the volunteers. Disabled volunicers, however, will be taken as permanent guards for

Recruiting for the Old Regiments. Governor Currin has proposed to the President to have the old Pennsylvania regiments sent home to recruit. He proposes to begin with the Reserve Corps, and to recruit to the maximum number the ten regiments of that corps ; then take ten more regiments and recruit them, and so on, until all are filled. This excellent proposition is received with favor here by Pennaplvanishes, who state that if the plan cannot be carried out the regiments may be brought to the forts in and around this city for recruiting. This would no doubt be satisfactery to the Governor.

JACKSON, the letter-carrier recently arrested by military authority, on his return from Bichmond, charged with rebel complicity, has been released and restored to

The Rebels Far Away. It is believed that the nearest point to Washington, on the southern side of the Potomac, at which there are any rebels in arms, is at the Bappahannock station, on the Orange and Alexandria Bailread, fifty-one miles from Yesterday morning one of General Halleck's scouts brought in a man named HIRAM McKINNEY, who was arrested on Friday near Leesburg, an the charge of being a spy in the service of the rebels. He was taken before

he provest marshal, who sent him to the Old Capitol. Army Dismissals. Colonel H. F. SANDERS, of the 19th Wisconsin Volun teers, having marched with a detachment of his regiment in April last, from Bacine, to Prairie du Chien, without saving his commissariat duly provided and secured, and having contracted for the subsistence of his men at an extravagant price, without due regard to the interests of he Government, has, by direction of the President, been dismissed the service of the United States. Major A. SCHWARTZ, 24 Illinois Light Artillery, isdischarged from the service of the United States, in order

to enable, him to accept the appointment of chief of ar-

tidery to Gen. Sigel's corps d'srmée. A New Hospital. A new hospital, on a spacious and medern plan, admicably ventilated, lighted with gas, and furnished with hot and cold water, to be called the Federal Hospital, is being built on the vacant square in front of the Douglas Hospital. Dr. WARREN WEBSTER, of the latter institution is supervising the erection, and will have charge si the three hospitals located together in that vicinity. The hospital in the Capitol is to be discontinued, the order having been issued for the removal of the patients by transports to the East.

The Sale of Stamps. No person in any part of the country has the exclusive eg ncy for the sale of stamps. Any one can obtain the stamma by sending the proper order, with the money, to he Commissioner of Internal Bevenue.

Naval Order. Acting Master E. H. FANCON has been appointed Actir g Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered North, from the Gulf causdron.

The work of preparing the Capitol for the next sees of Congress will commence shortly. It is now in a flitby The presence of so many soldiers has bred great quantities of wermin, which infest the fine furniture of the Orders have been is ued from the War Department t emove the sick and wounded immediately; those wha ate able to travel being sent North, and the others being accommodated in the several hospitals of the city, when

nom can be made for them. A number were sent off on Saturday, and the total in the building at present is about eight hundred. Pay for Pennsylvania Soldiers. Governor Cuntin has saked that the 150 mem Col. ECHIMMELPPENNIG'S regiment who mutinied and were confined in the old Capitol Prison, because they had received no pay for seven months, be released and paid. I learn that they have already been returned to the regiment under arrest, and it is probable that they will be released and paid in accordance with the Goverpor's request.

Sick and Wounded to be Sent to their Homes. An earnest request has been made by Governor Our TIN to have the sick and wounded Pennsylvania troop sent to the military hospitals in the State, or to their these propositions should be adopted. Such was the sentiment of the Governors of the other States who me at Altoona. They concur in the feasibility of the plan

The Extension. The work on the extension still progresses steadily, and hundreds of workmen are engaged upon it. The largest force are working on the dome, which is now apidly approaching completion. Masons are engaged in preparing the balance of the cornices for the wings, and large stones for each are very few days placed in position. Paroled Prisoners.

There are numerous paroled prisoners here who make great complaint that they are neither exchanged nor ravided for by the Government. In their present con dition they are absolutely useless, and as it has been their misfortune to be reduced to a helpless state by the necessities of war, we trust a speedy release will be had rom their parole. The large number of rebels captured at Antietam har from their parole. nabled the Government to exchange a great many.

News from the Army. A gentleman who has just arrived from Gen. McOLE LAN'S headquarters reports everything quiet in that vicinity. He says that from certain mysterious move ments among, the camps! some great manouvre was a ticipted. The troops were receiving outfits of clothics. and many paymasters were in the camps, squaring ut their various accounts. The soldiers still complained of the enormous pri charged for necessaries by the sutiers. They say that much profit is not necessary, as the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad enables the sutlers to bring forward their stores to Harper's Ferry and its vicinity a a very moderate cost.

Large supplies of ammunition were going up from this city, and droves of beef cattle continually arriving from

Pennsylvania. Ecveral slight skirmishes, principally of artillery, had taken place, but my informant was unable to give any of the particulars. Numerous parties of prisoners captured by General McOlellan have come down from Harper's Ferry on the trains last night and this morning, and will be sent South for exchange at an early date.

Meeting of Californians. A meeting of the Californians now in this city was held yesterday, to pay the last honors to Col. RODERICK MATHESON, of that State, one of the honored dead who feil at the battle of Antietam. Among those present were Hen. JAMES J. RYAN, Senator McDougal, and BICHARD A. EDES. George H. Boker.

Mr. GEORGE H. BOKER, the eminent poet of Philadel. whia is at Willard's Hotel . A VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI

VAN BORN, PRICE, AND LOVELL, DE-FEATED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

REBEL DEAD AND WOUNDED LEFT ON THE FIELD.

OUR FORCES IN PURSUIT. Washington, October 5 .- Official information has been received here that the rebels, under Van Dorn. Price, and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were defeated with great slaughter, and re-

treated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of Our forces are in full pursuit. CHICAGO, Saturday, October, 4.—Despatches from Cairo to night say that a battle has been raging in the vicinity of Corinth since yesterday morning. At three o'clock this afternoon, which is the date of the latest report from Bethel, the cannonading was still heafd. The communication is now cut off at Bethel conse-

quently we are unable to obtain any particulars. Bethel is twenty miles this side of Corinth. CAIRO, October 5 -Glorious news has been received from Corinth, Mississippi. The rebels have been completely routed, and are retreating. Their loss has been very heavy. Our loss is also very large. General Dodge sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded.

Generals Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell, were in command of the rebels, who numbered \$0,000. Our troops are said to have behaved nobly. THE LATEST

OAIRO, October 5 -We can get no distinct account of Friday's battle at Corinth. On Saturday morning Price attacked Rosecrans' right, and Van Dorn and Lovell his At one time our centre was penetrated, and the rebels Van Dorn led his column over an abattis on the left to within fifty yards of a ditch, exposed all the time to a

scathing fire of grape and canister, and was driven back by a charge of the 27th Ohio and 11th Missouri. The battle lasted till half-past 11 o'clock, when the rebels commenced a retreat towards the Hatchie river. The loss is reported much larger than ours. We have between seven hundred and one thousan prisoners, not including the wounded.

General Hackleman, of Indiana, is killed. General Oglesby is dangerously wounded. Colonels Gilbert. Smith, and Mower, are wounded. The Mobile and Ohio Bailroad is not seriously injured. The telegraph line to Corinth has been repaired. Gen. Hurlbut marched on Saturday to the south side

of the Hatchie river, with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat. General Essecrans moved early this morning to renew

the attack. Cannonading was heard to-day in the diection of the forces Price la in the forks of the Hatchie, between Hurlbut and Boscerans' ton es.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

BRILLIANT SKIRMISHES.

600 REBELS CAPTURED. The Rebel Morgan Repulsed.

A FIGHT EXPECTED AT BARDSTOWN. Rebel Evacuation of Bardstown.

s now working to Franklin, Kentucky. Clarke county advices say that Jack Braner, with ompany of rebels, went up the Red River to capture Jim Townsend's Home Guards, but the rebels were defeated with great slaughter. General G. W. Morgan left only four guns at Camber-

and Gap, and these had their trustions knocked off previcusly. Colonel D. S Bruce, son-in-law of General Lection Cocmbs, receives the highest commendation of military circles here for his operations at Bowling Green. The rebels burned the bridge near Osburn on Monday night, Bruce immediately sent thither the 17th Indiana and part of the 3th Kentucky, rebuilt the bridge, and routed the enemy at Bussellville, billing and wounding 50, and taking 15 prisezers, and 40 herses and raddles. He als routed a party at Glasgow yesterday, taking 10 prisoners, including Lieutenant Colonel Crews, Captain Brown,

and Lieutenent Thomas. that Gen. Morgan, with 1,000 rebels, attacked the Cartes, and endurance of your army in the several conflicts county Home Quards pesterday near Olive Hill. After- which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the everal bours' severe sairmishing, Morganiwas repulsed, loyal State of Maryland are creditable alike to the troops and several of his mem killed. Morgan then retreated, and the officers who commanded them. A grateful country, towards the Biosing river, burning thirty-five houses on of the honors due the lising. his way. Last night Morgan returned to Olive Hill. Mcanwhile, Colonel Seifert went to Portsmouth, and breught up 500 of the 117th Ohio.

Bardslown advices say that the rebels have from 30.500 to 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles in diameter around Bardstewn. Our central advance was, this afternoon, four miles this side of Bardstown. They have been akirmishing and driving the rebels before have been akirmishing and driving the rebels before ships, and was captured September 28, off New Inletthem for the last three days. We have captured 600- by the United States gunboats State of Georgia and prisoners. alt is said that Kirby Smith has arrived at Frankfort

with 10,009 men, and that Humphrey Marshall is on the way with 5,000 more. The rebels evidently mean to make a stand at Frankfort, and a battle sa Bardstown is imminent. The report of an anticipated fight at Mount Washington esterday, arose from our forces sholling the woods os

Bragg and Buckner lett Danwille for Lexington on Tuesday. Bragg was at Danville on Monday, and threatened to send every man who would not join the rebel army to the north of the Chio. The rebels are cutting new roads from Bardstown to Springfield and Lexington.

The leading rebels and officers of the Confederate army

are circulating the most abourd stories in the places occupied by them. For instance, they report that General Nelson was killed because he supported President Lin-Nelson was killed because at the control of the control of the proclamation in the control of the proclamation in the control of the proclamation in the cluded to hold his position six days lorged down hope that President Lincoln would annul that on

The rebils are rigidly enforcing the Confederate conscription act wherever they have temporary control. Louisville, October 5. The 1 outsville special despatch of the 2d, concerning the taking of 500 rebels by General Rousseau's division, was incorrect. It doubtless was based upon the fact that an entire Georgia regiment of cavalry, 260 strong, was captured early last week by Lieut. Colonel Seward, of the 2d Indiana, commanding his own and the 2d and 3d Kentucky, which arrounded and completely surprised the rebels at breakfast. They surrendered without the slightest resistance. Colonel Crawford, the commander, is an ex Congress

iah, and one of the peace commissioners to Washington These prisoners reached here last evening. The rebels, in large force, evacuated Rardstown van terday morning, at ten o'clock. Brigadiar General Var Oleve, of Minnesota, leading the advance of General Crittenden's corps, entered Bardstown last evening, at six o'clock, eight hours after the evacuation thereof by the rebels, and were to mursue them thi norning. A rumor is prevalent here that Sill's Federal force wa

ttacked by Kirby Smith's rebel force at Hardinsville o day, and driven back four miles. This last rumor is

entirely discredited. MORGAN'S GREAT RETREAT

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING ALONG THE ENTIRE ROUT

Extraordinary Fortitude and Endurance of th

Federal Troops-The Present Position of the OINGINNATI, October 4:-At a late hour last night official intelligence was reclived from General George W. Morgan, who had arrived at Greenupsburg, on the He evacuated Cumberland Gap on the night of the 17th ult., with Gen Stevenson's army three miles in his front.

with Bragg and Marshall on his flanks, and Kirby Smith his rear, amid the explosion of mines and magazine d lighted by the blaze of the storehouses of the qua armagiers and commissaries Stevenson was taken completely aback by the per Three thirty-pounder cannon only were destroyed b Morgan, the balance being brought with him.

During the march Morgan's forces were constantly nveloped by rebel cavalry, of Etevenson's and John Morgan's forces.

General Morgan maintained the defensive throughout he march, marching one day twenty four consecutiv iours, and on three successive days driving John Mo gan's men from their suppers. For three days his men were on a limited enpply of water. He looked for a fight with Humphrey Marshall, but was disappointed.

His retreat is considered a brilliant success.

His forces will be soon placed where they will again pe of service.

M. O. Garber, quartermaster in General George W. Morgan's army, telegraphs the following: "The advance brigade of Gen. G. W. Morgan's command from umberland Gap arrived at Greenupburg, Ky., on the 31 nst., after an exhausting march of sixteen days, having roads to make in many places. The men are shoeless. nations and almost naked. For days they have been without rations, gathering beistence from the corn in the fields, which they grated to make bread, after the fatigues of the day. The men bore the hardships and privations of the march with the greatest fortitude, marching twenty hours a day. skirmishing in the woods on each side and repelling the rebel cavalry on the front and rear. The enemy blockaded the way in every suitable place and harassed the column as much as possible. Our

force is 10,000 strong, with a magnificent park of artillery, consisting of twenty-eight pieces, six being twentypounders, and a train of four hundred wagons, all o which were brought off safely. The works at Cumberand Gap were left in ruins. CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 4 -A despatch from Capt. sen, of the 33d Indiana Regiment, dated Greenupsourg, Ky., the 3d inst., says, Gen. G. W. Morgan arrive)

with his whole command, at Greenupsburg his evening He brought all his trains and artillery with him, and his nen are in fine health, notwithstanding the many hardhips they have undergone in their march from Cumbe and Gap. The Commercial says that Gen. Morgan's retreat was he most arduous and hazardous of the war. During the march Northward, our army was constantly enveloped by the enemy's cavalry, but Morgan maintained the offensive throughout. One division of his army marched

side. All the guns at the Gap were brought avey excep four 32-pounders which were too heavy for rapid trans Portsmouth, Obio.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Capture of a Company of the Fifty. co fourth Pennsylvania.

A Rebel Camp with Two Guns Captured. The Harber's Ferry Bridge Completed

THE ENEMY IN FORCE AT FALLING WATERS. GENERAL MC(LELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, October 5, 1862.

A company of the 54th Pennsylvania regiment, who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge, at Pawpaw, about half way between Hancock and "Oumberland, were yesterday attacked by a rebel force, and all taken prisoners. At the same time a cavalry force under Col. McHeynolds captured the encamp ment of the rebels and brought away two pieces of artillery, ten wagons, and sixty horses and mules. A strong cavalry force, under Gen. Averill, has been sent in pursuit of the rebel force. HARPER'S FERRY, October 3 .- The railroad bridge was completed yesterday, and trains of cars passed over It into Harper's Ferry to-day, with troops and muni ions of war and army stores. The Winchester road is being put in order, and trains will run at once to and beyond Bolivar Heights.

The President spent the day in reviewing the differen divisions of the troops, after a long consultation in th morning with Gen. McClellan. A strong advance will indoubtedly be made into Virginia, but whether it will be by way of Harper's Ferry, or over the Williamsport ford, no one has the s ightest idea. A large body of the enemy are still at Falling Water ard at Bunker's Bill, in the rear of Martinsburg, whilst a few regiments are at Charlestown, their pickets meetthat place. The fortifications on the Maryland Heights are being strengthened, so as to make the place trul mpregnable in case of any reverse, and also to enable The guns being mounted there will command bot Maryland and Bolivar Heights, and can be swun

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

BATTLE AT SARCOXIE.

RIGID CONSCRIPTION IN ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI THE KANSAS ARMY AT WORK. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., October 4 .- Rumers were afford

f heavy artillery firing in the direction of Sarcoxie, from Gen. McBride's command came in to-A refugee . day, and from him we learn that nearly every ablebodied man in the northern from ther of Arkansas is either a conscript or a relugee. The treatment of those living in Northern Arkansas is represed as most cruel. Their homes are robbed by armed by ads of plunderers, who selze all the men and all the property that can be of any possible use to their army, leaving women and children to starve for the want of the necessar tes of life. Advices from Sarconie, dated Sept amber 25th, any that two brigades of the Kansas army had arrived there The guerilla Coffee, with 300 men, was at Newtonia, 15 miles south of that place, when Col. Solo man's advange grand arrived; but a rebel major who we there on a risit made his escape and gave Coffee notice of our ap-

reach, when he retreated South. The rebel. at Saroxie say they have 10,000 men at Cookin Prairie ; that General Hindman, with 30,000 men, is in Arkansas. the Missouri State line, and that as soon as they forces they will march directly on St. Louis. All the prisoners taken tell of the rich booty they are promised when they take St. Louis. It appears that such promises are the great incentives used by the rebel gene-

rals to kespitheir men together. Our Victories in Maryland.

omplimentary Despatch from the Comman-der-in Chief to the Army of the Potomac— Compliment to General McClellan. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.—Maj. General McJiellan. commanding the Army of the Potomac: General-Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of A Portsmouth, Ohis, despatch to Gov. Bobinson, says.

South Mountain and Antictam, has been received and anomitted to the President These were hard fought battles, but wall carned and anomitted to the President. while mournisg the lamented dead, will not be unmindf

Gezeral-in-Cinef. Capture of a Valuable Prize.

NEW YORK October 2 -The prize steamer Sunbes in charge of Acting Meeter Folsom, of the U. S. zenbo State of Georgia, arrived at New York yesterday moorning from Newbern, N. C. The Sunbeam is a London Mystic, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She is built of iron, of two hundred and five tons burthen, has an auxiliary engine of therty-eigh horse power, was built at Birkenhead five years ago, and has a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. The vessel and cango are valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dellars. Her former captain Hepburn, states she was from Liverpool bound for Mexico, and was putting in for coal She left Livergeol Angust 6, and Helifax, September 14, clearing for Matamores, Her cargo consists of army stores, boots, medical stores, ampu-

She is said to be owned by Mr. Laird, M. P., of Liver pool, the builder of gunboat " 200;" now a rebel pirate on the ocean. The Sunbeam was formerly used on the African expedition under Dr. Livingstone, and is a fine bion vessel, screw tricing up, bark rigged, of two hundred and five tons. English register. The War in Missouri.

Enfield rifles

tating and other instruments, gunnowder, outlery, and

Sr. Louis, October 3 -Advices received here from the headquarters of Gen. Scholeld state that an engagement had taken place at Neosha between the Kansas troops, nder Col. Solomon, and a superior force of the rabels The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the The Kansas troops were obliged to retire, leaving the field to the rebels, who greatly outnumbered ham. Col. Alex Lay were nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democratic Conventions of the First and Second both sides was trivial.

THE PRESIDENT AT FREDERICK.

NTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PROPLE-HIS OUR BRAVE TROOPS-THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL VISIT IN THE HISTORY OF FREDE FREDERICE, Oct. 4, 1862 -This city has had a new FREDERICE, Oct. 4, 1862.—This city has had a new, sensation—For the first time in its history, since the days of Washington, an incumbent of the Presidential office has paid it a visit.

The President and his suite, consisting of Gen. Mc-Olellan; Col. T. S. Mather, chief of artillery; and Capt. W. Bives, aid, of his staff; Capt. Derrickson, of the 160th Pennsylvania, and J. W. Garrett, president of the Palitane. the Ba'timore and Ohio Bailroad; Marshai Lamon, of the District of Columbia; Bon O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State of Illinois; Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Superfetendent Census; and Gen. McCirllan's staff, left the General's headquarters about 10 o'clock, A. M. for this city. Upon arriving at the scene of the recent battle at South

Upon arriving at the scene of the recent battle at South Mountain, the whole part, tock horses and rode over the battle field, spending some time in visiting the localities now readered historical by the severe struggle of September 14 and 15. After this was done, General fieldlelian and his staff took leave of the President, and returned to headquarters. The President and his party occupied two large ambulances, in which they recommend their journey to this city. At fifteen minutes before five the Presidential salute, which was fired by Battery IX, of the 1st New Fork Ar-tillery, shnounced their approach: Patrick street was lines with people anxious to see and welcome the Presi-dent of the United States. Just at this time a mart shower commenced falling, accompanied by a heavy wind, which raised suffocating clouds of dust. But this could not drive in the croads, who had been long and auxiously awaiting his approach. The procession was led by Uol Allen, the military governor of Frederick, followed by the ambulances containing the Presidential party, accompanied by a detachment of the lat Maine Cavalry, under the command of Captain Smith, the provost marshal, as a guard of honor. The President was enthusiastically received by the multitude as he rode up Patrick to Court atreet, where the procession turned off, and proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Ramsey, on Record street, where General Hartsuff, is stopping and being attended upon since he was wourded at the battle of Antietam. The President had expressed a desire to pay his respects to this gallant soldier on his way through the city.

this gallant soldier on his way through the city.

Here he remained for a few moments, and upon making his appearance he was again enthusiastically cheered, and called upon for a speech. He briefly addressed the assemblage as follows:

"In my present position it is hardly proper for me to make speeches. Every word is so closely noted that it will not do to make foolish ones, and I cannot be expected to be prepared to make a sensible one. If I were as I have been most of my life, I might perhaps talk nonsense to you for half an hour, and it wouldn't hurt anybody. As it is, I can only return thanks for the compliment paid our cause. Please accept my sincere thanks for the compliment paid our cause. Please accept my sincere thanks for the compliment to our common country."

Here repeated cheers were given for the President and Gen McClellan. [Mr. Lincoln then re-entered the amoularce, and was driven to the railroad station, closely followed by the rapidly increasing crowd. The party immediately entered the handsomely fitted up cars which ad been in residness to receive them for nearly fortyight hours.
The President was again loudly called for by the throng of clivens and soldiers, and, upon making his ap-pearance, another specch was demanded. He good ha-

pearance, another specifi was demanded. He good naturedly responded, as follows:

I am surrounded by soldiers; and a little further off by the citizens of this good city of Frederick. Nevertheless, I can only say, as I did five minutes ago, it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present postition. I return thanks to our soldiers for the good services they have rendered, the energy they have shown, the hardships they have endured and the bloods they have shed for this Union of ours; and I also return thanks, not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Frederick, and to the good men, women, and children in this land of ours, for their devotion to this glorious cause, and I say this with no malice in my hear those who have done otherwise. I may our children and children's children, for a thousand generations, continue to er joy those benefits conferred upon us by a united country, and have cause yet to rejoice under these glo-rious institutions, bequeathed to us by Washington and bis compeers. Now, my friends, soldiers, and citizens, 1 Cheers for the President and General McClellan were Just as the cars moved off General McClernand was owed a farewell to the multitude.

At twenty minutes past five the train started for Washpion, and the crowd dispersed.

Frederick Schley, Esq. of this city, editor of the Ex-

aminer, telegraphed an invitation to the President to accept of the hospitalities of his mansion, but Marshal on behalf of Mr. Lincoln, declined the same, account of the necessitously brief time that he would re-The President's car was ornamented by a very large and beautiful bouquet, presented to him by Mrs Schley, with which he appeared to be much pleased.

The Creedent appeared to be in pretty good condition, a little tired and exhausted, perhaps, by his journey, but not so much so as might have been anticipated.—N. Y. Sunday Herald.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL BULLETIN. Order Transferring Commodore Davis' Gun-boat Fleet to the Navy Department-Tender

of Official Thanks. GENEBAL ORDER, No. 150. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1862 — Under the act of Congress of the 16th of July, 1862, the Western gunboal changed, or paroled until auch exchange can be expected; notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will hepartment The officers in charge will transfer to the officers at the navy yard authorized to receive them the be delivered at these points respectively. And in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations oncers at the navy yard authorized to receive them the vessels, naval stores, supplier, and property of all kinds pertaining to the fleet. The usual receipts will be taken in triplicate for all property transferred. The chief quarterinaster, Oapt. Wife, of the guarboat fleet, will settle up all the indebtedness of the fleet to the fleat In thus transferring this fleet, organized and built under the direction of the War Department, to the Navy Department, the Secretary of War desires to express to he officers, both of the army and navy, and to the civilians temporarily employed, upon this dangerous service of the gunboat fleet, his high sense of the valor, skill, and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet

and patriotism with which the operations of this fleet have been conducted.

The brilliant and important services of the gunboats at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10. Pitteburg Landing, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Ecuge, and, generally, in independent action or in co-peration with the army of the western rivers, will constitute one of the brightest pages in the history of the war for the preservation of the integrity of the country and the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion. They have the thanks, so well deserved, of the Government and of the neonle of the United States 13 Government and of the people of the United States. [1]
By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamer Jura off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, October 4 .- The steamer Jura, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th nit., was boarded at 9 o'clock this morning by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The steamer North American, from Quebec, arrived a The steemer North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 25th.

The political news brought by the Jura is unimportant. The news of General McOlellan's victory over General Lee was received with much satisfaction by the Union party in Liverpool, and gave an impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of Surats.

The London Times of the 25th, in an editorial, says:

"After the recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaidi crossing the Atlantic, in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic, in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free."

The Morning Post remarks that, to be constant to his principles, Garibaldi should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the rigit of governing themselves. It also endeavors to prove the incompetency of Gen. Pope from his own reports.

The London Times says that Gen. Pope, by his own reports, has succeeded in proving that if there was one man more than another unfit to have the command in an more than another unfit to have the com the Federal army, it is a querulous general who puts the blame of every failure upon others The Times has an editorial highly eulogistic of the Onnadas for their subscription for the relief of the dis-tressed operatives of Lancashire. It regards the sub-scription as a proof that, whatever difficulties may now and then arise in adjusting the relative obligations of Great Britain and her colonies, their devotion to the rown is real and active at home. At a meeting of a few representatives of London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine the proposed substitute for cotton, they signed a memorandum in favor of its length, strength, and beauty, which, in their opinion, rendered it worthy of the most careful study of practical men. Whether the manufacture of it can be economically and successfully applied, they leave to others to determine

can be economically and success the application that to others to determine.

Reupell, the late member of Parliament, was placed on his trial in London on the 24th alt., for forging deeds, and the will of his late father, thereby possessing kimself of immense wealth. He pleaded guilty in a caim, egotistical, and apparently penitent speech. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

The Jerusal Parameter shows that the deveges on the o transportation for life.

The Journal Decoun shows that the depression on the ofton trade had exercised a very beneficial influence on he French woollen manufactories. The Paris Bourse was heavy at 69f, 15c. for the Rentes. There is nothing new relative to the health of Garibaldi

A large Garibaldian meeting has been held at the Stockholm Exchange, at which an address was enthusiastically adopted, expressing sympathy for Garibaldi, and urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French.

A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London is to urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French.

A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London is to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 29th, to give a similar expression of feeling.

It has been announced, from an official source, that Prince Hohenlohe has been relieved from the presidency of the Prussian Ministry, and Count Bismuck Schowhausen appointed Minister of State, with the provisional presidency of the Cabinet. It is also said that the resignation of the Wissen Willighter Younger Head, has been nation of the Finance Minister, Vonder Heyd, has been ecepted.

Owing to the total absence of movement in the Engali: funds the quotations are stationary. The demand

Commercial Intelligence. The sales of cotton for the week have been 10,000 bales, the market having a downward tendency, and prices nominal and irregular at 1d decline. The sales to speculators were 2,250 bales, and to exportors 1,750 cdes. The sales on Saturday were 4,000 bales, the marhaving a firmer tone and an improvement of & o & d authorized quotations are as follows: Fair. Middline ns. 29 25½ 28 25 27 24½ option in pert is 85,000 bales, of which .,......................

The stock of a 17,000 are America. ulion in the Bank of England From the San.

News has been received
Prove Francisco, October 30 of September. Prince
from Honolulu, S. I., to the 13th died in August.
Albert, the infant sen of the King, he 18th of August,
The Hawaiian Ministry resigned on separatives exin consequence of the vote of the Rep.
Minister of pressing a want of confidence in Gregg, the ' dwich Islands

The rice culture continues to excite much atte.

The first whater of the season, a French ship a.

at Honolulu on the 3th of September, from Kodia. with but a poor report
The British steam frigate Termagant left Honolula on Union Meeting in Pottsville. POTESTILE, Oct. 5 -One of the largest and most en thurisatic Union meetings that were ever held in Schuyl-kill county, took place last evening. It was addressed by Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, in a most eloquent and eft stive manner. Safety of Captain Sargeant, of the Ship

Boscox, October 4.—A despatch from San Francisco states that Captain Saygeant, of the ship Phantom, who was reported as drowned when his ship was lost on Pratas shoals, has been picked up with his specie; amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, and has arrived at Funeral of Gen. Rodman. PACTURENCE, October 4.—The remains of Gen. Rodman arrived here on Friday morning, and lay in state until noon to-day, when the funeral ceremonies took plass.

PROVIDENCE, October 5.—Brigadier General Rodman was buried to-day in South Kingston. President Sears was the officiating clergyman. A large concourse was

Remains of Col. Matheson PALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The remains of Col. R. Mathesou, of the 32d New York Regiment, passed through this city this evening, on the way to New York, in charge of Ceptain Fish, Surgeon Little, and an escort.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROR October 3 —The steamboat Meta-mera left at noon to day, for Alken's Landing, taking up about Afty rebel prisoners from Fort McHeary, and ex-pecting to bring down several hundred Union prisoners, for whom she is instructed to wait. Ohio Politics. districts respectively.

THE CARTEL.

wenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy, or a colonel, shall be exchanged

Terms for the Exchange of Prisoners. The following is the cartel under which prisoners are THE 84TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States HAXALL'S LANDING, ON THE JAMES BEVER, The undersigned having been commissi left the city last night for Washington, via Har The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that ellprisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following: Heights. The 54th has "Winehester" and other did victories emblazoned on their banners, and i of action have won for it. Colonel Bownse is a shall be discussed upon the volume and officer for lowing:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy. Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different strytices may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A seneral commanding in chief, or an admiral, shall dent commander. An active campaign this ranks of the regiment to about one-quarter of its range of the regiment to about one-quarter of it number, and Captain Bahan was detailed b cruiting officer. He has been eminently at A general commanding in chief, or an admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or sixty privates ais labors, having sent to cheer up the old veh companies of fresh companions. Such or common seamen.

A flag officer or mejor general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common s worthy of commendation, and it is with seamen. (a) & common seamen. (a) & common seamen. (b) & common seamen. (c) & common seamen.

for an officer of equal rank, or for fifteen privates o for an officer of equal rank, or for inteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenent colonel or a commander in the navy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant commander, or a major, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen. 84th a renewal of their past successes. A lieu enant or a master in the navy, or a captain in the army of marines, shall be exchanged for officers of equal vice in relieving the sufferings of the wounds: ratk, or six privates or common seamen. Masters' mates in the navy, or lieutenants and ensign n the srmy, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen and warrant officers in the navy, masters Midshipmen and warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant yessels, and commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen.

Uaptains, lieutenants, or mates of merchant vessels, or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non-commissioned efficers in the army or marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers, or common men, shall be exchanged for each other, man for man. velcomed by a large number of his friends and al

The National Union Congressional Convention of First district assembled on Saturday evening, East King, president, in the chair. As soon as the was opened, Mr. Irvin offered the following: Whereas, The delegates to this Convention show msn.

ART. IT. Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade of persons in the rayal and military service of the respective Whereas, the delegates to this observation should be all howorable means to secure the defeat of the Gistri Eq., has been induced by numerous prominent means of the Douglas Democracy to become an integer through his letter of acquiescence, speeches, and acquiescence, as a description of the long citizens of First Congressional district, destring the prompt hoorable termination of this unrighteous and camerbellion, may with confidence confer upon him of representing them in the ensuing Congress; there is also a subject to the little of the little consistency all honorable means to secure the defeat of the parties.

ART III. If citizens held by either party on charges of cisloyaity or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens captured. Sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar positions.

ART, IV All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole of ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held, and those hereafter taken, will be transported to points murually agreed upon at the expense of the esturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, or serve a more than party or party trammels, to vote for an to Edward G. Webb, Req., their entire, undivided hearty support as their representative in Congressensuing election, confident that, should they thus election will be secured by an immensely trian a military police or constabulary force in any fort, garri son, or field work held by either of the respective parties nor as guards of prisons, depots, or stores, nor t dis-charge any duly usually performed by soldiers, until ex-charged under the provisions of this cartel. The ex-change is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually respond to the lines to which he belongs.

ed. On motion, adjourned. ART. V. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time, to the other party, a list of their prisoners discharged, and of their own officers and men relieved from parole, thus enabling each party to re-lieve from parole such of their own officers and men as Callahan, was run over by a carriage at Fifteenth stea and Ridge avenue, yesterday, and was seriously injury He was taken to his home in the vicinity. ill keep both parties advised of the condition of the ex-

hange of prisoners

ART. VI The stipulations and provisions above men-ioned are to be of binding obligation, ouring the conthustion of the war. It matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners; the great principles in-First An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade ex-changed for officers of lower grade or for privates, ac-cording to the scale of equivalents

Second. That privates and officers and men of different services may be exchanged acc. rding to the same Third. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, assoon after as prac-Fourth. That no officer, soldier, or employee in the service of either party, is to be considered as exchanged or absolved from his parole until his equivalent has ac-

tuelly reached the lines of his friends.

Fifth. That the payole forbids the performance of field. Major General U. S. A. D. H. HILL, Major General C. S. A. SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES. ART VII. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasoneble despatch to A. M. Alkius, below Dutch Gap, on James river, Va., or to Vicksburg, on the Mis-

the party may choose Thelists thus mutually furnis

or the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places bear-ing as nearly as may be the present locations of the said places to the lines of the said parties shall be by mulual sgreement substituted. But nothing in this article concommander.

ART. VII. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate prisoners of war, whose city it shall be to communicate with each other, by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the lists of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners; at, the places agreed on, and to carry oul promptly, effectually, in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. IX. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the fore going articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunder standing shall not interrupt the release of prisoners or

> JOHN A. DIX,
> Major General U. S. A. Public Entertainments.

parole as herein previded, but shall be made the subjec-

of friendly explanation, in order that the object of this

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Gabriel Bave will make his first appearance in three years. Mr. Wm Wheatley has done good service to the Philadelphia public by introducing this very celebrated performer and troupe. Young America, who is not unsuitably styled the wonder of the world, will also make his first appearance. The really astounding performances of this little dexterity, and please as much by their grace as by their daring. ARON-STREET THEATRE.-It is nothing new to say

this establishment that the houses are crowded, and the enthusiasm of the audience tumultuous. This evening "Remeo and Juliet" will be presented. The program for the week is extremely attractive, and the merits of Ed sin Adams and James W. Wallack are too thoroughly ppreciated to need comment. Miss Bateman has been so enthusiastically received and has met with such unusual approbation, that we may welcome her to a high place in the American drama. see how she interprets Shakspeare, and most particularly that sweetest of all Shakspeare's creations, the gentle WALNUT-STREET THEATRE -On Saturday night the

Walnut was thronged with an enthusiastic audience Mr. E. Eddy is popular with sensation loving playgoers, and has been received with full houses. He doe justice to his characters, but these scarcely do justice to bim, nor would they to any actor. Melodrama, howand Mr. Eddy has made it so.

The Price of Gas. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. Baturday, October 4, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: As there seems to be some misapprehension with re gard to the action of the trustees of the gas works relucing the price of gas, in anticipation of the United States tax, I enclose a copy of their resolution, passed on the 31st of March, and ask its insertion in your

batement of price by increasing the discount for prompt pay to twenty-five cents a thousand feet, instead o eleven and a quarter cents, as heretefore, making the net price two dollars per thousand on all gas used since The United States tax of fifteen cents per thousand is to be charged on gas used since September 1st, and must be placed on the bill as a separate item, for which the trust must account to the Government, without abatement or discount. Respectfully, yours, &c., JNO. C. CRESSON, Chief Engineer. Resolved. That upon the present price of gas to consumer; -viz, \$2.25—there shell be, in lieu of the present allowance of five per cent, an allowance of one-ninth for prompt payment, so that the cost to prompt paying consumers will be \$2 per thousand cubic feet, to take effect on the first day of July next, unless the tax

It continues the gross price unchanged, and makes the

A Complaint from the Army. CAMP AT MERIDIAN HILL Sept. 29, 1862. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The gentlemen of the Twenty-second ward Relory in the performance of their required labors, but actually insult the needy, and almost poverty-stricken who apply for the small such they so much deserve. I have procrastinated sending this communication for various easons; first, thinking they might want time to act properly, and second, having some confidence in the men appointed. The soldiers who have left their homes have not received more than they could properly ties themselves thus far, and it gives much dissatisfaction to hear that their families are in needy circum the committee will remember the cause in which we are engaged, and give hereafter no cause for complaint. Sincerely your obedient servent.

GAMES FOR THE KNAPSACE.-There are many hours which pass heavily in camp, where the soler has few chances of getting books to read, and somet mes no great fancy for reading. To enable these hou. 's to glide away pleasantly, an ingenious New Yorker cas invented a box of Games for the Knapsack, five in bes by two and a half, weighing only fifteen ounces. It contains all the men and boards for playing chess, beckgammon, draughts, dominoes, and cribbage, with cribbage-pins, two sets of diee and backgammon boxes, a pack of cards, whist markers, and a book laying down the rules of the above named games. Every thing is full size, and very neat. The price of this multum in parvo is only \$1.75. It is sold by S. C. Uphana, 403 Chestnut street, and is a miracle of compactress and low price.

LARGE IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH DRESS.

GOODS-SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, KID GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.-We invite the early attention. of purchasers to the large and seasonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, dress goods, silks, Paris bonnet and velvet ribbons, embroideries, kid gloves, &c., &c., including a full assortment of shawls of the importation of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co., embracing about 800 lets of choice articles; to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, without intermission, all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND Shoes.—We desire to call the attention of buyers to the large and desirable sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, and balmorals, to be sold this morning by catalogue, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, 525 Market street. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

THE CITY FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SHE FOURTS PAR.

Colonel Bowman, of the 94th Pennsylvania Region and Captain William M. Bahan, of the same region and Captain William M. Washington They will immediately join their command at Arlin antitled to the honors which hard service and sale of five accomplishments, a gallant soldier, say a worthy or common to the efficiency of this gall at to Esjor Thomas H. Craig has been appointed to of lieutenant colonel; Bergeant A. C. Gilbert, o egiment, has been promoted to lieutenant, and egiment, has been promoted to mentioned, and o priday was the recipient of a handsome sword, and from his friends at Girard College. We predictly

PERSONAL.—Dr. George W. Nebing arrived in town last week from the battle field of 4 arrived in town last were storing as one of the surfer and head to t from the State of Pennsylvania, and has done good; Nebinger was among the first to tender his assistance to the Government, and passed through all the battles of the best the first to Dr. Smith. Peniusula, attaching himself to Dr. Smith's corp. und Peniusula, attacmus number at Yorktown and on General McClellan. He was at Yorktown and on points, in active and efficient tervice. Dr. Kebiage a very excellent physician, and on his return home VIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

majority.

The resolution and preamble were unanimously sign

CAPE MAY RAILROAD .- Mr. Charle Dungan, of Philadelphia, has contracted to floid by road from Millville to Cape Island by the lat of las RUN OVER .- A boy, named Theodin

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1862 The money and stock markets close up for the said with a very firm feeling existing. Gold was steely a

day at 122, large amounts changing hands at an airth on this figure. Old demands were [steady at 1991] bid. There is nothing new in the aspect of many fairs, and rates are unchanged. The Stock Exchange is about the busiest place of light street at present. Beading stock took another jump b. day and reached 39% at the first board, large orders to Beston operators controlling the market. Long Island rose 1%, North Pennsylvania rose to 11%, Pennsylvania advanced %, Minebill %, Catawiesa preferred %, Can den and Amboy 🗶 Norristown sold at 49, Little School kill rose 3%, Schurlkill Kavigation ross %, the prefer. red X .- Surquehanna Canal was steady at 5%, Young Danal rose 3%, the preferred %. Governments was held rather stiffly, and but few were offered; quotation remain the same as vesterday. Suggrebanna Canalain rose 1, Schuylkill Navigation sixes K, Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens sold at 95 %, Penn ylvania fiverios sold at 99%. North Pennsylvania sixes rose %, the less 16; Beading sixes improved. Passenger railways a

%, Seventeeth and Nineteenth 2, Arch street & Green

and Coates %, West Philadelphia %, Second and Third 1. The market closed very firmly after a large business consisting of \$92,000 in bonds, and about 11,400 share Drexel & Co. quote: New York exchange..... paral-16 & Boston exchange The following is the amount of coal transported out Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad during the wa ending Thursday, October 2, 1862:

Total anthracite coal for week... 52.527 13 From Harrisburg, total bituminous coal. 6,833 66

To same time last year ..... ...1.330.975 The following is the amount of coal transported the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending on Thurday, October 2, 1862:

7 27.311 1) 849 702 9 To same time last year...... The following is the amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 1, and since January 1. Previously. Tons. 236 813 184,807

53.105 Increase...... 1,691 52,006 The following is a statement of the business of the List Island Railroad for six months to October 1, 1862: 

The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia uring the week ending October 3, 1362, were se Barrels of Superfine ... Fine...
Middlings...
Bye...
Corn Meai...

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 1 [Reported by S. E SLAYMAKER, Phila Exchange.] FIRST BOARD. 10000 Penna 58..... 94 % 147 Surq Canal..... 50 2000 do...... 94 % 1000 U S 6s '81...... 144 50 Long Island B. 23 % 100 Beading R..... 156 60 13th & 16th et B 

60 Catawissa B.... 10 Consolid'n Bk. 220 Green & Coates. BETWEEN BOARDS 100 Arch st B... 2dys 27 40 Consolidation Bs 83 Penna B... 54% 5000 N Penna 10s.... 150 Little Schl B.... 23% SECOND BOARD. 200 Minehill B...lots 85 10 Sch Nav Pref. 14 Mechanics' Bk...26 100 do.....b3 

OLOSING PRIOES—FIRM.

Bid. Asked.

U. S. 6a '31... 104' 104' 1 Listand R ex. di 27' 2 Lista

Philadelphia Markets. The demand for Flour is less active, and the

The demand for Flour is less active, and the marker quiet, but there is very little offering, and the sales are mostly in-a small way to supply the trade, as \$5.124, 5.25 for surgerane, \$5.505.507 for extras, \$6.505.512, 6.55 for surgerane, \$5.505.5124, 6.55 for extras family brands, as in quality, and the receipts and stocks light. Eye Flourist and Pennsylvania is offered at \$3.75 dep bbl. Corn most is dust and Pennsylvania is offered at \$33.123 without sales. When There is not much offering, and prime light are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 are wanted at full rates. Sales comprise about 10.001 and 11.35 for Delaware White sanges from 140to 160c in surger 10.002 for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Our is more plenty, but steady in price, with sales of 1,000 bushes prime yellow at 70c. Date are bestur, and \$100 bushes new Southern sold at 42c in store and affoat.

Bank continues scarce and in request at \$32.02.55 for

BARK continues scarce and in request at \$22.032.58 for lrst No. 1. OCTION—There is very little or nothing doirs, but holders are firm in their views, and the shock light. GROCKRIES.—There is a farm, feeling, but not moved doing in the way of sales doing in the way of sales

PROVISIONS.—The market is dult and neglected, and
prices the same as last quoted.

WHISKY is firm, but bbls sell slowly at 34% and latter for Ohio. Prudge & scarce at \$30.