THESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862. Wa can take no notice of anonymous com tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts,

For Yountary 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 BREIKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYL-VARIA. The following is the resolution wri ten 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 lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania; Resolved, That Pennsylvani . owes her growth in population, 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 natura resources; and that her glory and paramount interests SHOULD, BOWEVER, CAUSES HITHERTO

RESISTED BY THE DEMOGRACY OF THE COUN-TRY BEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN SLAVEHOLLING STATES. OLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MU-TUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE REFECT OF SUJH CAUSES, SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH AN-MUSI REGARD HER BELATION TO THE FAUTS 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 her 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 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 CONFEDERACY, SECOME THE GREAT MANU-FAULURING WORKSHOP FOR A PROPLE NOW OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURE! FROM, AND IMPOSTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES: HER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, PEPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO-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 peo: ple 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. HUGHE 1.

The battle at Corinth, a brief account of which was published in our columns yesterday, was indeed a brilliant victory for our troops. The official despatches from Gen. Grant, published this morning, fully confirm the previously received ac-

THE WAR.

counts, and show that our success has been more decided than we at first thought it was. The battle was fought on the famous field of Corinth, but with far different results. The rebels, in the first battle, were the attacking party, and although they did not, as they confidently expected to do, annihilato our forces, yet they inflicted such a severe blow as to completely check, for weeks, the onward march of our army. The attack on Saturday last was made under similar circumstances, yet Union City Convention, Mr. BREWSTER was the rebels made a more decided failure than they did at the first battle. Again they were the attacking party, but they met with such a heroic resistance that they were forced to seek safety in flight, and, at last accounts, our enthusiastic and victorious column were in close pursuit. Among those who are mentioned as having taken a prominent part in the action is Major General Ord, a native of Pennsylvania, whose victory at Dranesville, Virginia, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. This victory is the West's noble answer to Antietam, and side by side with McClellan, Sumner, Hooker, and Burnside, let us place the names of such a noble band of heroes as Grant, Rosecrans, and Ord. We know that our cause in those quarters is safe in such hands, and that whatever is done by the brave soldiers in the East will meet a hearty response by their brothers in the West.

THE NEWS.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found an interesting account of affairs in General Grant's department previous to the late battle at Corinth. The rahal generals, acting in concert, made such movements that would necessitate the withdrawal of a large portion of General Grant's force for the purpose of strengthening Buell's column. This they accomplished, and a large force were about moving on Corinth in different directions at the time the lotter Isterieda informs us that the attack was made, and with what result is already familiar to our readers. Sketches of the prominent Union officers engaged in this battle will also be read with in-

Our regular Washington correspondent sends us an interesting letter, in which will be found a description of a scene in the Secretary of War's office in that city. By a statement elsewhere published, the ninth army corps, formerly under command of the la-

mented General Reso, lost in officers and men, during the late battles of South Mountain and Antietsm, 578 killed, 2,428 wounded, and 148 missing. General McClellan's former order against straggling and pillaging by his soldiers having been disregarded, he has promulgated another one, again calling attention to the one he had issued previously, and threatening severe punishment if it is in the future disregarded.

LETTERS from Illinois predict that the Union Republican party will elect its State ticket, nine out of fourteen members of Congress, and the Legislature, which is to choose a Senator in place of THE rebel force in Kentucky under command of

Senator Browning. Bragg and Kirby Smith, if we may believe all the reports, is rather in a precarious condition. Already have they scattered in every direction in order that each regiment or company may if possible look to its own safety. The escape of the entire force by the way of Eastern Virginia and down the Kanawha Valley is simply an impossibility, while to the South their only hope is in opening the Cumberland Gap and through it making good their escape; and this, with proper management on the part of our commanding generals, seems also out of their power, as, should those who are able from their present position to reach that point, undertake to do so, they can easily be held until a part or the whole of Buell's army shall have been thrown upon their rear.

REAR ADMIRAL PORTER, who was lately appointed to command our Mississippi fleet, is still in Washington, but he is expected to leave it in a few days, for the scene of his future labor. THE condition of some of our paroled prisoners aspecially those at Annapolis, has at last attracted the Government, and the poor felthe State agents have attended at once to their

GEN. BUELL'S army is again in motion, having marched from Louisville on the 1st instant, and the latest accounts we have from it it was on the Bardstown road, twelve miles from the city, and was closing upon the enemy. Generals Crittenden, Wood, and Smith command the centre; Generals Schoepf and Thomas the right, and McCook and

THE rebel force in Missouri is estimated to be 22,000 strong, but their corps are so widely separated, and they are in such a miserable condition, that, save by a few guerilla raids they will not be cause or its defenders in that State.

GERRITT SMITH has shown his accustomed liberality, by paying \$25 extra bounty to each of the fifty-two volunteers from where he resides, Peterboro, New York A LETTER from Bonn to the London Athenaum

corrects a statement concerning the earliest issue of periodical newspapers in Germany, and shows that so far back as 1529 a paper appeared at Nuremberg at intervals when news of interest came to hand, and was entitled News Zeitung vom Türken, so ein gut Freund, der damit und dabei gewest ist, von Wien herausgegebe; that is, "Newspaper about the Turks, which a good friend who was present at the affair has forwarded from Vienna." SERIOUS fears having been expressed by several newspapers in regard to the safety of Dr. Breckinridge, the patriot uncle of the renegade ex-Vice President, the Cincinnati Presbyterian of the 2d instant states that the reverend gentleman is at his farm in Fayette county, Kentucky, and that he is safe and well. He has been seen frequently in Lexington since the late battles at Richmond, in

the same State. Victory!

The West answers to the East, and under the name of Antietam we write that of Coninth. General GRANT's army has won a great victory, and virtually broken the power of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley. The army of Van Donn was evidently determined to will proffer its co-operation to us, but it is crush the Union army in Tennessee, unite expected, by the South, that it may probably with Kirby Smith and Brade, and assist in be placed at the disposal of the rebels, or, at the conquest of Kentucky. There is an end least, made use of, by NAPOLEON, in the end of that, however. Grant is victorious, his of his demanding—in the gentle manner of a army is in pursuit, and the remnant of Van suggestion—that the Union Government shall Dorn's force is demoralized and inefficient. make terms with the revolted South, such McAllister.

Our Local Tickets.

discussion of all the candidates on the respective tickets in the city of Philadelphia. Loval men should be content with the fact that the National Union candidates stand flag which has never yet been stained by dissquare by the Government, against the rebel- grace. lion, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; that they make no conditions, and recannot avoid calling attention to the three gentlemen who are named for the three leading | United States. It would not be very difficult. city offices: ALEXANDER HENRY, for Mayor; WM. B. MANN, for District Attorney. In Mr. HENRY we have a Christian gentleman, a devoted patriot, and an incorruptible magistrate. The city, since Mr. HENRY has been Mayor. has been more orderly and quiet than during any former period of years; and when the urbulent elements in our midst, and the number of sympathizers with treason ready for administration constitutes the highest tribute to his courage and his patriotism. His gentle and | ployed in the blockade. dignified deportment have attached to his person and his character hosts of citizens who shrink from a mere partisan and demagogical chief magistrate of our great city. His earnest and vigilant devotion to his country has made him the tavorite of all the ultra loyal men, and his police department is so well conducted, and the men engaged upon it so decorous and well behaved, as to have made it an example and profitably imitated in the future. His competitor, Mr. Fox, if elected, will be an instrument in the hands of the men who are now anxious to arouse and organize the disloyal and discontented forces in our midst. He could no more resist them than JAMES BUOHA-NAN resisted them; for the traitors that controlled and ruined Buchanan are looking forward to a period when, in the event of the pretending to support the General Government in its war against Secession, will yield to the sinister counsels of Francis W. Hughes and WM. B. REED, both of whom believe that Pennsylvania should join herself to the South, MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE | and both of whom would rejoice if they could use the great city of Philadelphia to promote this their darling design. We can imagine what our situation would have been, if, after

> citizens, will give Mr. HENRY their ardent suport, and earnestly oppose Mr. Fox. We trust that no man calling himself a Republican, or a true friend of the Government and the war, will be found doubtful or hostile in regard to Mayor HENRY. Of Mr. BREWSTER, the Union candidate for City Solicitor, we have already spoken. He did not seek the office; he is not a partisan politician; he has devoted himself earnestly and conscientiously to his profession, having, by assiduous industry and integrity, risen from the ranks to a high position at the bar. Had DANIEL DOUGHERTY, E.q., accepted the nomination as a Douglas Democrat, Mr. BREWSTER would have ardently supported him; but when that patriotic citizen declined the offer of the teen a thorough and straight-out supporter of the present Administration, and a determined enemy of the rebellion and those who sympathize with it. He would make an honest Solicitor. Above all, he would never consent to occupy the anomalous, and contradictory, and sinister attitude of his competitor, Mr. Hissr. who, after having associated himself-to use the language of the North American ... " with a great band of conspirators who are endeavoring to strip the city of its interest in the Girard estate in order to share it among private plunderers," * * * " finds himself now

the fall of Sumpter, instead of ALEXANDER

HENRY for Mayor, we had had a Breckin-

ridge sympathizer in that high position. We

are happy in the belief, therefore, that our sub-

stantial men of property, and that our loyal

counsel in this case." Of Mr. Mann, the candidate for District Attorney, little need be said. He is among the holdest and ablest practitioners at the bar, as fault, positive and unchanging in his loyalty, the triend of the poor and the needy, the fear- on the committee of speeches of the latter, against the trail

obliged, by the necessities of his position, to

state that he has resigned his connection as

to-day as they were made a little more than a of any partisan intention. Mr. BARR, howyear ago, in the county of Bucks, and if he ever, did not think so. He would not be associcould see his duty and his interest in a frank ated with any movement in honor of Washingand fearless denunciation of the most scandalcus of all these traitors, Mr. FRANCIS W. Hugues, in the face of his recent disclosure, such a comparison, so far as real loyalty is concerned, would place him on a footing of equality with Mr. Mann.

Will France Interfere? There are strong indications that Napoleon s much inclined to meddle in American affairs. The man's character is sufficient to justify distrust in any public appearance of his continued neutrality. He is nobody, if not prominent, and the two great events of his reign,—his dragging England, as an ally of France, into the war with Russia, and his getting up the Italian campaign of 1859,—were but the consequences of his wishing to appear before the world as master of the situation. He would rejoice at all civilized States being at loggerheads, because he would then have the opportunity of interfering. It is his misfortune to be almost as dangerous as a friend as he is as an enemy. Nobody knows when to count upon him. Coveting military reputation, he took advantage of a false step of the Czar's to assume a protectorate over and championship of Turkey, the sick man," and adroitly coaxed England into assisting him. When he had completely proved to Russia that he was a Power to be dreaded, he gave the young Czar such fayorable terms of peace as made him a fast friend, and left Turkey pretty much as she was before. He played the same game in Italy, professing to have the warmest regard for Italian nationality, but when he had shown Austria how powerful France was, he made terms with her which preserved to her one-half of her Italian territory, and has since left VICTOR EMMANUEL to shift for himself, taking care that he shall not make Rome the capital of Italy, which dition of some of these men was tless and shirtless | would show the solidity of the new nationality. He keeps the word of promise to the ear and

French army so busy as soldiers med and the bers cannot think, as citizens, NAPOLEON lately undertook the invasion of Mexico. The ostensible purpose of this interference was to collect the debts due by Mexico to England, Spain, and France—these being in the proportion of twelve parts due to England, two to Spain, and one to France. He adroitly contrived to seduce England and Spain into mediately placed on the roll as liable for milico-operation with him in this, but was soon | tary duty, and take his chances for the draft. found out, lost his allies, and got beaten by the | The Commissioners are taking steps to ascerlespised Mexicans. France can submit to any thing except the insult of defeat, and, therefore, has not forgotten or forgiven Waterloo. Defeat in Mexico, where it was hoped to carry things with a high hand, was intolerable, and large naval and military reinforcements have just been sent by NAPOLEON to Vera Cruz, from Toulon and Brest. NAPOLEON may have had the ultimate purpose, as has been reported, of taking possession of the rich province of Sonora, as an equivalent for the cost of the descent upon Mexico, though it is probable, under the circumstances, that he will postpone carrying out this ambitious intention, which would give France one of the wealthiest of American territories in addition to that miserable convict settlement of Cayenne-a penal Botany Bay, without the luxurious soil and fine climate of the Australian locality. But it is stated that the Mexican Government will at once submit to the great force which Napoleon has sent over, and thus

shed. The military force which France propose to have in Mexico, within the next ten days. is estimated at 60,000 men, with a naval armament in proportion. This would be a great force if added to the support of any belligerent. We may not expect that NAPOLEON vorable decision.

end the campaign, without further blood-

terms mainly consisting of recognition and a It is impossible to enter into an elaborate cessation of the war. These are terms which our Government never can and never will submit to. Acceptance would dishonor us, and would sully a

It does not the less follow that Napoleon's craft may not induce him to interfere. He pose hearty confidence in their military and has a penchant for fishing in troubled waters. civil agents, holding both responsible for a and, besides, might be glad of the opportunity faithful performance of their duties. But we of covering his failure in Mexico by playing the grand rôle of imperial Pacificator in the with the large navy which France now has F. CARROLL BREWSTER, for City Solicitor; and at Vera Cruz, to transport the large French ermy from Mexico, up the Gulf, into one of the Southern States now in rebellion. The States, belonging to our Union, washed by the Gulf of Mexico, are Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Into the first named of these, which has an extensive seaboard, the French expedition might possibly be sent, by hugging the Mexican coast, so as to indeed cannot cruise about much, being em-

A short time will show what Napoleon means to do with the army and navy constituting the French Expedition to Mexico. Will he send them home, without anything to show for the great expense he has incurred, or will he, as leading French journals hint, employ them to enforce any offer which he may make of acting as Mediator in our Civil War? His policy is so tortuous that, in general, it can only be that may be fittingly contrasted with the past, guessed at. Palmerston may or may not act with Napoleon against the United States, and though England has no troops to spare, she can have mercenaries supplied for money, as she did with the Hessians in our war for Independence, in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and in the campaigns against the first Napoleon, from 1803 to 1815. To be frank with our readers, we confess that we place no reliance upon the bodor of either Palmerston or Napoleon. defeat of Mayor HEXRY, they may erect in our | They are the most astate politicians in Europe, midst a local imperium imperio, which, while | and the least reliable. We should always be on our guard against their tricks.

Garibaldi's Advent. GARIBALDI is so heartily abused, by the venal press of England, on the report that he was coming to this country, that it may be taken for granted that he will visit us, ere long. He has to get cured of his wounds, and to be liberated from prison before he can once more tread the sacred soil of free America. It is scarcely too much to say, (LAFAYETTE's grand ovation, in 1824, overriding everything) that more than any eminent European will GARI-BALDI be received here. Kossuth was accepted, as the nation's guest, and treated with the respect due to his talents, his sufferings, and the sacred cause to which he had devoted himself. We were electrified, also, by his eloquence,for "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn" were uttered by him in a language not his own,—a language which he acquired in prison, with no other instruction than what he found in the Bible, Sbakspeare, and an English

Dictionary. It was wonderful, it was inspiriting, to hear this foreigner speaking as a fluent orator in a tongue quite unknown to him a short time before. Herein lies the difference between the Hungarian and the Italian. We may distinguish Kossuth as a man of thought and speech, while GARIBALDI is a man of energy and action. It will be remembered, too, how, some ten or twelve years ago, banished hither by misfortune, GARIBALDI found an asylum here; how he earned his living by laborious industry; and how, as he proudly boasts, he bacame a citizen of the United States. Since he left us, his services in the Italian cause greatly helped to drive the hated Austrians out of Lombardy, while, in the following year, he placed Naples and Sicily under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel. He has failed, for the present, in his attempt to restore Rome to her former " pride of place" as metropolis of Italy, but we shall see his purpose fulfilled, ere long; far carlier, it may be, than any one now dreams of. Should GARIBALDI draw his sword for the Union, it will be in the same cause of

numerous campaigns. A Reminiscence for Mr. Barr. In the month of February last, the loyal people of Pittsburg, in common with loyal he is among the boldest and ablest defenders | people in all parts of the country, made preof the cause of his country. Generous to a parations for the celebration of Washington's Birthday. Men of all parties were represented less enemy of the guilty and the corrupt, he body of the meeting, and among those invited is entitled to the votes of every loyal man, of | to act as vice presidents was JAMES P. BARR, whatever party-name, in our great city. We | editor of the Pittsburg Post, and now on the do not desire to run a comparison between Democratic State ticket for an important Mr. Mann and Mr. Cassidy; but if the fine office. We should have supposed that no one tion so patriotic in its nature, and so devoid ron's memory, as it might be construed into an endorsement of the war, and accordingly he declined the honor in a petulant and badtempered paragraph, which we print:

Freedom for which he has risked his life during

We respectfully acknowledge the receipt of note from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the meeting to be held this afternoon at Concert Hall, informing us that they had selected us to act as one of the vice presidents: No appreciating the manner in which this committee was constituted, we respectfully decline the honor intended, and suggest in our place the editor of the Gazette, as the most proper person to represent the press of Pittsburg upon that occasion. We shall take a back seat and contemplate how "sectional agitation" has produced the very state of affairs which Washington, in his Farewell Address, pre-

THE EARNEST PATRIOT, who is desirous of maintaining and of preserving the Go-Government of the United States, and who longs to see our forces in the battle-field triumph over the rebel foe, frequently asks himself of what possible advantage the success of the Breckinridge candidates at the coming election would be to the cause of the Republic. There are a number of these candidates running for national or State offices who are directly or indirectly in sympathy with the common enemy. They may and they do deny it in public, but they do not deny it in private life or to themselves. They have been so schooled to disaffection, so closely identified with the men now in arms against the flag, that they do not feel as the unconditional Union men feel, and cannot rejoice as they rejoice when our armies or our navies win a great victory. Let us bear in mind that these men propose no remedy for the national troubles, that in all their arguments in favor of the Constitution they insensibly weaken it by embarassing the Administration, sworn to maintain it, and that even while protesting their loyalty they do not hesitate to denounce, in bitter terms, every law, whether it be that of confiscation or emancipation, that looks to the overthrow of the rebellion, and every statute. whether it be that of draft or tax, that looks

or the increase of the army or the maintenance Aliens and the Draft. The Draft Commissioners have decided that when an exempted citizen, who has procured exemption by reason of foreign birth and the failure to became naturalized, subsequently takes out naturalization papers, he will be imtain the names of those who become citizens, as numbers are coming forward to avail themselves of the inestimable privilege of citizenship, and are placing watchers at the polls and examining the records at the various Prothonotary's offices. This provision is obviously just, and our new-made fellow citizens will no doubt be among the first to rejeice at the opportunity thus offered of bearing arms for their adopted country in this time of extreme peril. The true American, naturalized or native, is as anxious to do his own fighting as his own voting, and will be rejoiced to find that the

two privileges go together. An Excellent Suggestion. Governor Currin, with excellent good sense, makes a proposition to the War Department which we hope will be adopted. It is that the different Pennsylvania regiments be permitted to return to the State, ten at a time, for the purpose of recruiting and reorganizing. We think that a compliance with the Governor's request would have a very excellent effect. The regiments have been reduced by incessant warfare; camp life has engendered many painful diseases; they have endured hardships and suffering. Their friends would welcome them home even for a few days, and their comrades would speedily swell their ranks to their original standard. We trust that Secretary STANTON will give the matter earnest consideration, and grant a fa-

CLEMENT B. BARCLAY. -A fine carte photograph of this eminent and active philanthropist, execution by F. Gutekunst, has just been published by Messrs.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1862. The sympathizers with the enemy in the free States are greatly alarmed at the infamous doctrines set forth in the speech of Horatio Seymour, of New York, in which he anticipates and hails a system of repudiation as a consequence of the policy of the Government against the traitors—a system that must lead to the destruction of individual, State, and national credit and securities; and they are no less disturbed and disheartened at the frank admission by Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, of his purpose, in February, 1861, to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union. Both these leaders show their sincerity by iterating these dangerous dogmas in the present hour. Their followers, however, are more chary or more patriotic, and are dis. posed to throw off the responsibility of being controlled by such counsellors. Mr. Seymour in New York, and Mr. Hughes in Pennsylvaviolence are considered, the record of his avoid collision with our ships-of-war, which, Dia, will attempt to influence the public mind by professions of peace. Their circulars and their addresses will be redolent of peace. They will declaim against the horrors of war. They will attempt to use to a party advantage the losses and the griefs of the thousands of thousands of stricken households by asserting that this "unhappy and unnatural war" should be brought to a speedy close. They will exaggerate the debt, the tax, the draft. They will paint horrible pictures of the calamities that must ensue in the event of a social conflict between the whites and the blacks in the great cities. Of course, there will be in all the scenes of this drama very little of denunciation of the ingratitude and barbarism of the Southern traitors. Let us not forget that peace preached by Seymour and Hughes does not mean peace to the whole Union, peace in the North and peace in the South; does not mean the vindication of the outraged majesty of the Constitution; does not mean submission on the part of the rebels to the authority they have assailed and violated; does not mean a willingness on the part of these traitors to return and to acquiesce in the Federal Government-BUT PEACE IN THE MOUTHS OF THESE NOTORIOUS SYMPATHIZERS WITH TREASON means a separation and a division of the Republic. The idea of pesce, whether it comes from Mr. Hughes, or Mr. Seymour, or Mr. Ancona, or Mr. Carrigan or Mr. Witte, or Mr. Biddle, or Mr. Nicholson, means the recognition of the Southern treason, the recognition of all the infamies of the Southern rebellien, and a separation of this eace are that—

glorious Union. Our home-made ideas of "When it shall tinkle with the shepherd's bell, Or sing among the reapers." is to sanctify and bless a reunited country not that peace shall be the signal for national and personal degradation; not that it shall sound the knell of the destruction of the Union, nor that it shall give shape and vitality to those treasonable ideas which, having buried the Democratic party, under a mountain of disgrace, now seeks to obliterate the last vestige and sign of human liberty on the lace of the earth. OCCASIONAL

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] HARPER'S FERRY, October 4, 1162. I have just arrived from Williamsport, and hav/been spending the day in riding among the camps, an versing with the soldiers. Everywhere I see agns of activity and discipline, and I believe I am repeating very good anthority when I say that a movement wil soon take place, and a great battle be probably fought at Winchester or Front Royal. Our men are easer and excited, and long for an opportunity to inflict upon the rebellion the great and final blow.

We, of course, have little interest in politics here, but perhaps you would like to know the state of feeling among our soldiers. A great many are Democrats, and have Democratic fondness for the traditions of their party, but the recent expose of Mr. Hughes, together with the ecently discovered evidence of a treasonable design on the part of Mr. Hughes and his friends, towards the people of Pennsylvania, has opened their eyes. If there is one point on which the army is sensitive, it is this. To them the Union is dearer than life. They look upon it sa something holy, and all attempts to wound or assail its integrity they would resist until the death They feel that they are fighting for the Union, and the cause of

the Union is very dear to them. Fresh from Pennsylvania, where the apathy of the people in regard to the development of this treasonable purpose impressed me as being vor inclina have had any intercourse the Democratic organization, ith Francis W. Hughes at its head, and such men as Messrs Ancons, Biddle, and Randall, in its ranks, is an object of loathing and contempt "Talk about Horace Greeley, and the Abolitionists," said a soldier of the line, resterday, as we were conversing in front a regimental hespital. "I have always been Democrat, and I'm a good dal of a one now, but I would as soon vote for Jeff Davis himself as for that Bughes, or any one on his ticket. That's the way we all think about here. We have too much o do with Secessionists here to have anything to do with them at home. I suppose the next thing will be Stonewall Jackson for the Presidency. That ain't what we are here to fight for, and if we had anything o say about it, it wouldn't last long."

This man is a type of others. There is a very decided ecting among the soldiers in relation to national affairs and in the enthusiastic reception tendered to Presiden Lincoln, in his recent visit, we have the best evidence in the world as to what the army thinks of Old Abe, his policy, and his last proclamation. I shall remain here for a day or two, in the hope o eeing something turn up.

FROM NORTHERN MISSOURI

Correspondence of The Press 1 An unforeseen detection at this vile little place made me the witness yesterday of what we have seldon had necessity for in our country, and as an item of interes o you and your readers, I write of what I say. AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. MERLILL. Finding that I was to be detained, and that this place wes the headquarters of the Military District of North Missouri. I sought an introduction to General Merrill.

the commander of the district, which was readily no cured. I found the General in his office—a tall, wilbuilt man, with a good head, rather a stern, thoughto face, but withel a trace of humor in his eye, min ounger than I had expected from his grade—seard meng a lot of clerks and staff officers, up to his eartin ousiness, and from the short, sharp, clear direction ccasionally given to some officer, evidently capable ttending to them, apparently not a man of many words ut now and then getting a little excited when deal ing with the Secesh, when he would rise an pace the floor with a quick military step, burst ing out into such a torrrent of scathing rebuke t them for their treachery as showed he could talk who he wished. He was talking to some old Seceshers who ad been accused of persuading the younger men into their course. I was particularly struck with the nainted and rather brusque manner in which he laid bare to them view of their gaping sores of treason and then pro seeded to apply the cautery without any stint. They nothing except by the influence of their lies and venom ous talk to drive the younger men to arms in unlawful guerilla warfare. They seemed intelligent men, and quirmed somewhat when he wound up his remarks by a lew nouse. "And, finally, the blood of the men who are in is on the heads of just such their violated paroles

is on the heads of just an men as yourselves, who have been crafty enough to put their panatifie fire to pull out your chesnuts " This was the first intimation I had had of an execution and upon inquiry I found that ten nen who had been once captured in arms and taken ar oath not again to take up arms, had been captured againin arms and found guilty of violation of parole, and vere to be publicly executed that morning. I confess that I had enough of thit morbid curiosity which many have for such acenes to chaire to witness the execution, and I accordingly asked ermission to do so, which was granted, with the grim ranaik, at You must be fonder of blood than I am, if my rade is soldiering."

PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE WEST. I fell into conversation with the G/neral, and from him learned, with some surprise, that he was a Pennsylvanian, and, on expressing my surprise, he semarked, " There is nothing strange in that; my regiment was raised in the West exclusively, and yet nearly one third of its officers and many of the men, are Pennsylvanians. And of this I knew nothing until discovered accidentally some months after it was organized. The West's full of men of our State, and for the credit of the State, I can say that I have yet to see the first one who was not fighting with us CHARACTER OF THE SENERAL.

I found the General a worthy sol of the old Keystone a quiet, affable gentleman in his social bearing; and yet I noticed that, when he gave an order or spoke on matters of duty, there was a stemness about his voice and man er that left no room to cavil at the order. Having that manner, I was somewhat surprised to notice the great affection evinced for him by his staff and by the men of his regiment whom I saw! Said I to one of his men, "I I not the General a very hard, severe man?" "He is that to a man that won't do his duty; and, at first, we sidnet like him much, but we soon found out his soft place. All a man has to do is to do right, and a kinder man don't live. But he's the very devil when anything goes wrong, and if anything does go wrong, he's mighty apt to see it, too." VIEWING AN EXECUTION.

After looking around through a very clean camp of come blue capped recruits, and a very ditty camp of an old regiment who had been at Shiloh, I returned to the headquarters, when I found the General and his staff just mounting to go to the execution ground. Presently came the solemn roll of the muffled drum, and then appeared the head of a column of soldiers moving over the hill at a slew pace. Going towards them, I found it was the execution party with the condemned men. First, a isoner—hard, desperate looking faces, yet showing in. | meet in Washington on Wednesday, to investigate the telligence—then a file of soldlers six abreast, and so on, down the column, until the rear was brought up by the Data

regiment of infantry, the recruits, and some cavair; lad in homespun, that, but for their arms, I should have supposed were Secesh prisoners, but found they were militis of Missouri called out by their Governor to put

down querillas. A TERRIBLE SCENE. The execution ground was about half a mile from the town, and when I reached there I found the troops drawn up on three sides of a square, while the fourth was occupied by the condemned and the firing parties. A long line of mounted sentinels kept back the toocurious crowd, but a word from a polite little major, who had previously seen me at the headquarters, admitted me, and I took my place near the General and his staff, in one corner of the square. After some time occupied in the preliminary preparations, each prisoner was blindfolded and knelt in front of his own execution party. A venerable locking, gray-headed chaplain now stepped out from among the staff, and in a short, ferven prayer commended the souls of these poor wretches t the mercy of the God before whom they would shortly

softening look, as if he was still struggling between duty and mercy. For a moment the silence was awful; then came the cear tone of command of the officer of the day Ready," " aim," " fire;" a rattling discharge; a puf of smoke; a groap; and all was over. The ten had naid the penalty of their broken oaths. For a moment all was nuched, as before, and then you could almost hear the long drawn breath of relief. The bright sun shown a calmly and clearly as before, but shone on ten corses stiff and stark, where a moment before were ten men in the full flush of physical health. A surgeen stepred from the lines and walked along

appear. Everything was still as death. The perfect hush, if I may say so, was painfully distinct, and I could

see, even under the grave, stern face of the General, a

examining each body as he passed, then stepped up to the General with a stiff military salute, " They are all dead, sir." ' Very well, sir." Not the change of muscle, not the slightest relaxing of that outward sternices, the same grim face, and yet, I thought, a moment ago, you might have saved their lives. Truly, here is a man whose sense of onty would carry him through any thing, and felt disappointed that he exhibited no more feeling. But a moment after, as he turned to mount his horse, I heard him say to one of his staff, "God in mercy spare me such a duty as that again, and yet mercy to those men is the harshest cruelty to the whole people of this State"

Of one thing I feel well assured, that a few such av. amples of prompt and decided punishment of evil doers will have a most salutary effect upon the tendencies o these men, and if principle and common honesty will not keen them quiet, fear will. All praise to the man who hes had the nerve to do his full duty, and the good sense to see that leniency to these men was mistaken mercy. Truly the sons of the Old Keystone, who have been wan dering in the far West, do her no discredit.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STATE. his is one of the loveliest countries that ever the sun shone upon, and but for the curse of the institution and the blasting, of praved ignorance of its people, would in a few years have stood far shead of all the States. Scarcely any part of the State has suffered so much from the effects of the war as this, and after having once quieted down, is now again become the scene of bloody war, and that of that remerseless kind waged by and against querilla bandits. However, within the last month, the vigorous military policy which has been pursued here, and the wise administration of its affairs, have broken and scattered the bands, leaving them frightened fugitives, flying from every shadow, and have given renewed hope to the almost despairing lovalists of this section. With a few more weeks of such energetic administration as has marked his previous course, General Merrill may hope to restore peace and prosperity to the whole of his district.

I was amazed to see the almost apathetic indifference sation with a Missourian of some considerable informa tion, upon the subject, he remarked that great indifference was felt in regard to the whole subject. While many of the loyal men even denounced the proclamation as untimely and wrong, yet Secessionists and all agreed that slavery was dead in Missouri, and that the Conven tion were fools in not taking the President at his offer of compensated emancipation. Practically, Missouri is no longer a slave State, and I, for one, said he, am not sorry; it has made fools of us all. This gentleman, I afterwards knew, had been a leading Secessionist, but as he expressed it, had been "subjugated." and will stop, while I am not certain that I have becom tiresome. More anon from my wanderings.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 6, 1862.

No European Intervention. All the accounts in foreign journals relative to Ku ropean intervention in American affairs are mere speculations, as it is known here that nothing muon that subject exists in a definite or an official form.

From the Blockade off Mobile. Lieutenant Commanding Walker, of the gunbos Wibons, writes to the Navy Department, under date of the 20th of September, off Mobile, as follows: "I discovered one of the enemy's steamers lying in Navy Cove, within varge of my guns, firing over land. The first shot carried away the top of her smoke-stack, and caused the crew to have the vessel. The next two shots went over her, and the fourth struck her and knocked her to pieces. Fort Morgan opened upon us, but without cauting any casualties." Serenade to Gov. Morton; Indiana.

Governor Monton, of Indiana, was comprented with serenade to-night. In the course of his rewhich were frequently applauded he said our troops have everywhere behaved with gallaniry. Every life whi h has been sacrificed is but another guarantee that In rebellion and shall be crushed. the soldiers in the field, or at least to all with whom I possible for the others to remain the field, and the field of the soldiers in the field, or at least to all with whom I possible for the others to remain the field. disintegration would continue, until all of them would fly off into petty and contemptible republics. He entertained no doubt of the power of the President to issue the emancipation proclamation, as a means by which the strength of the enemy may be crippled and destroyed. If the President should discover that slavery feeds our

enemies, and digs their trenches, he has the same right to abolish it as he has to pull down their fortifications, and on the same principle. Slavery is no lovger a moral and In what does the power of the enemy consist and how shal, it be destroyed? We have here repealed a right to withdraw the slave labor, which susisins the rebel armies in the field. The loyal States have exhibited too much tenderness; and when we consider the enormity of the rebellion, the sacrifices we have already made, and the great principle at stake, we should no longer hesitate to employ all the meens in our power to crush out the rebellion. We

have made a large investment in the best blood of our sons, and we do not intend that this investment shall be ost. Cost what it will, this rebellion must be crushed. Mr. Hollowar, Commissioner of Patents, said his State (Indiana) had one hundred and two thousand men in the field, and would furnish more, if necessary. ABRA-HAM LINCOLN is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and to his aid he invoked all loyal men, having confidence in his honesty and determination to bring the war to an end, in order that the stars and stripes may again wave over a united country. Three cheers were enthusiastically given for the President. Cel. MEREDITH, of Indiana, as a participant in the recent battles made a few remarks. His allusion to Generals M.CLELLAN and HOOKER was received with cheers. He said that "instead of denunciations the

army wanted aid and kind words When officers prove unworthy, withdraw them and put others in their places. We are soon going at the enemy again. Give us but a little time and we will t clean them out." This remark excited much laughter, and met with a joyous response. The Sick and Wounded at the Capitol to be Removed. Four hundred sick and wounded soldiers will be sent North from the Capitol Hospital to-morrow. A Disgraceful Row.

A disgraceful row among some drunken soldiers curred on the Avenue to night. It lasted some time, but no police or provost guard made their appearance. The Revenue Stamps. engravers and printers of the revenue stamps, have fur-

Mesers, Butler and CARPENTER, of Philadelphia hished seven million dollars worth of that article. There are plenty of two-cent ones for checks; the rest are, How to Fill Up the Old Pennsylvania Regiments-An Important Suggestion.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has proposed, in an official communication to the President, to fill up the old Pennsylvania regiments upon the following plan: Ten regiments to be withdrawn and sent to Harrisburg, to his city, or to any other convenient point, to be filled and reorganized, in the meanwhile performing duty on he defensive. This being done, and the regiments therey made effective for active duty, to have them returned and ten regiments more brought in, and so on until all re filled and properly reorganized. For this purpose, old companies, when practicable, t consolidated, and new companies added, and the old reiments to have the preference over the new one le Governor acks to have the Pennsylvania Reserve orps tried in this way first, and expresses a belief that this means the old army will be made more speedily

Gvernor Cuntin also urges that the sick and wounded Deserters. enant T E. Maxwell, of New Jersey, late a reporte for the Ledger, in your city, commands the guard

Hessys that during the ten weeks he has been on that roathe has detected five hundred and twenty-seven soldiers,'n citizen's dress, who have attempted to get or the tran clandestinely and proceed homeward. His mode of detecting them is by the peculiar look which loidiers always have, and which no disgulated dress cm concess. There are also other marks by which they may be known. With a great many the word "Halt," suddenly spoken, is an intallible test. The soldier quickly halts in full military style, and his attempt to break the blockade is

at once dacovered. Numbers, however, clude the greatest vigilance of the mard, some walking along the railread to other staions, and there getting on the cars. Lieutenant Maxwell also states that few of the mer he has detected have really intended to desert from the army. Most of them having been denied passes and furloughs, wished to get home for a few days to see their friends and then return to their duty. A great many who have eluded the guard have been known to

return.

Pennsylvania Troops. The 145th Regiment of Pennsylvania troops has been sent forward from Harrisburg. The 146th, 147th, and 148th, and some cavalry regiments, are nearly filled, and will be forwarded at once. New Jersey Troops. The 22d, 29th, and 31st New Jersey Regiments passed

through the city on Sunday evening. They were a soldierly body of men, coming from Trenton, News k, and other portions of the northern section of the State, and passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia. It is the general impression here that New Jersey has respended nobly to the calls for troops. Her quota is more A Court of Inquiry. A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brigadier-Generals W. S. HARNEY, S. CASEY, and DAVID D BIRNEY, is to

charges preferred against Brigadier General Martin.

Mustered Out. Colonel FELIX SALM is mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from the 1st inst. The Way the Rebels Sena their Cotton to Europe.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for various points of Europe are obtained on the Rio Granda. where Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, which had £60,000 sterling on board, with which to purchase Promotions.

JOHN NORRIS, sergeant of the 2d Artillery, 112th Begiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been promoted to the position of second lieutenant Battery E. R. S. WHARTON, sergeant of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, has also been promoted to Battary A Miscellaneous.

During the last week thirteen new regiments of volun-

teers arrived in this city.

The President, who returned from his visit to the army of the Potomac on Saturday evening, was very much gratified with his trip. The Monitor, which still remains at the Navy Yard, Mrs. Lincoln last week sent about 1,000 pounds grapes to the different military hospitals here.

The Great Victory at Corinth, Miss. Official Desnatches from General Grant

GEN. ORD DRIVES THE REBELS ACROSS THE HATCHIE. TWO BATTERIES CAPTURED.

THE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON. Oct. 6 .- The following despatches have een received at the headquarters of the Army: [FIRST DESPATOH.] GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,

JACKSON, Toun., Oct. 5-8 A. M. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, United States Army: Yesterday, the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price, an Lovell, were repulsed in their attack on Corinth, with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and blad adt an behaung Rosecraps telegraphs that the loss is serious on ou side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison ith that of the enemy.

Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. McPherson reached Corinth with his command yes terday. Bosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning nd should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, wil

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his bri

follow them to that place.

Hur!burt is at the Hatchie river with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column. sides the wounded, are left in our hands. U. S. GRANT,

Major General Commanaing. [SECOND DESPATCH] GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, JACKSON, Tonn., October 5, 1862.

To Mojor General Halleck, General in-Chief United General Old, who followed General Hurlburt, and took ommand, met the enemy to-day, on the Hatchie river ss I understand from his despatch, and drove them across he stream, and got possession of the heights with our General Ord took two batteries, and about two hunred prisoners. A large portion of General Resecran forces were at Chewalla.

At this distance everything looks favorable, and I can not see how the enemy are to escape without losing verything but their small arms. I have strained everything to take into the fight a adequate force, and to get them to the right place. Major General Commanding.

(Chewalls, which is named in the above despatch a he place where General Rosecrans has arrived, is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, ten miles west

Brigadier General Pleasant A. Hackleman, killed at orinth, entered the service of the United States dur the present rebellion, as colonel of the 16th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, one of the first of those who enlists Indiana Volunteers, one of the first of those who enlisted for twelve months' service.

The regiment entered the service in June, 1861, and after the battle of Buil Run was erdered by General Mc-Ciellan to report to General Banks, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. For some time the regiment was stationed along the Moncacy river, in Maryland, being, about the first of August, organized as a portion of Gen. Abercombie's brigade, and in October was removed to Darnestown, in the same State, and where they went into winter quarters. When the army advanced, at the commencement of the present season, Colonel Haskleman's regiment formed a portion of the 1st brigade of the 1st division of General Banks' corps d'armée. The brigade commander was Gen. Abercrombie, and the divibriesde commander was Gen. Abercrom ion commender General Williams. In Fibruary, 1862, the regiment was stationed near Frederick, Maryland, Cin advanced via the Potomac river into the snenshdosh valler, where they served bravely under the before manipulating generals. Shortly before the time of Gen. Banks, noted forces, the regiment nettried to their State to reorganize for longes service. This was in May last. For meritorious service the colonel was appointed a brigadier general, his appointment being announced in General Orders No. 63, of June 10, 1862. He was then ordered to report to Gen. Grant, in the outhwest.
His regiment was reorganized in Indianapolis, under

Sol Lucas, formerly licutement colonel, and we believe il lower in the field, in Kentucky or vicinity, and is sub-stantiar, the same as when in Virginia. MACOR CENERAL ROSECRANS.

William Starke hissecrans was born in Kingston township, Delawar county, Oren the 6th of December, 1819. His peans well of the first of the same beautiful county and a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, who had for five years daily offered his life and treatre in that strongile for liberty. The early years of the present General were hassed in close application to his studies, so that at the age of eighteen he was well fitted for his appoint neut as cadet at the Military Academy at West Peint, in 1838, He graduated with high honors in 1841, being third in mathematics and fifth in general merit, in a class of fifty six numbering many distinguished competitors. He entered the correct process. MASOR GENERAL ROSECRANS.

thematics and fith in general merit, in a class of fitysix numbering many distinguished competitors. He entered the corps of engineers as brevet second licutenant
on the 1st of Ju y, 1842, and served that year at Fortress
Monroe, as first assistant, under command of Licutenant
Colonel B. E. De Russey. He was ordered to duty at
West Point in 1843, as assistant professor of engineering.
About this period General Bosccrans was united in
marriage, at St. John's Church, in New York city, to
the amiable and accomplished Miss A. E. Hegeman, only,
daughter of adrian Hegeman, long known and respected
as one of the ablest jurists of that city. In 1844 he was
detailed as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 185-7, he served as assistant
and first assistant professor of engineering, and had mental philosophy. In 1825-7, he served as assistant and first assistant professor of engineering, and had charge of the department to which Unitain Swift had been attached, while that officer served in Mexico, and was also for nine months post quartermaster. He was ordered to Newport in 1847.

In 1852-53 he was charged with the survey of New Bedford and Providence harbors, and Taunton river, under an act of Congress, appropriating a stated sum for the porposes of improvement Ein April, 1854, he was ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of the Navy, in the bureau of Decks and Varid, the series. the purposes of improvement lin April, 1894, he was or-dered to report for duty to the Secretary of the Navy, in the bureau of Docks and Yards, then assigned as con-structing exgineer, at Washington Navy Yard, until No-vember 1895, when, on account of ill health, he felt com-pelled to resign his position, and tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War, J. ifferson Davis. The resigna-

tion was not accepted, from a desire to retain so valuable an officer in the service, and a leave of absence was an emper in the service, and a leave of absence was granted, with the understanding that at its terminus, if the resignation was insisted upon, it would be accepted, which was subsequently done in April, 1854.

From that date to June, 1855, Gen. Rosecrans occupied From that date to June, 1855, Gen. Rosecrans occupied an office in Oincinnati, as consulting engineer and aroust text. When Gen. Motbellan was appointed, he at ondeselected Gen. Rosecrans as his aid and acting chief engineer, with the rank of major. The Legislature of Ohio then purposely created the office of chief engineer of the State, which was intended for Gen. Rosecrans and accepted by him. On the 10th of June, 1861, he was appointed by Gov. Dennison colonel of the 231 Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and was sent upon a mission to Washington city to arrange for the maintenance and payment of the Obio contingent forces. On the 20th of June he was nominated by the President a brigadier general in the regular army; a promotion universally acknowledged to be as rapid as it was deserved, and attended with the spontaneous approbation of all classes and creeds of citispontaneous appropation of all classes and creeds of clitzens, who knew his worth and estimated his merit. When the advance into Weatern Virginia was made, General Roseorans was entrusted with a brigade composed of the following resiments: The Sth and 10th Indiana; 17th and 19th Lhio, and placed in command at

Indiana; 17th and 19th thio, and placed in command at Park ryburg.

McOlellan being called to the head of our army of the Potomac, the 22d of July, General Reservans immediately took his place in command of the army of Western Virginia, being appointed 24th of July. On the lat of August General Ecogeorans telegraphed to the War. Peparlment at Washington that the valley of the Kanawha was freed from rebels, and his forces had constructed on partment at Washington that the valley of the Kanawha was freed from rebels, and his forces had captured one thousand muskets, a quantity of ammunition, &c. On the 10th of September he wounded and routed Floyd, who had sixteen pieces of artillery and five or six thousand men at Carnilex Ferry, and again rid his department of rebuls. The compaign bavirg closed in Western Virginia, he was transferred to the Western Department, where his vigorous and skilful policy has been marked by the most gratifying results. He gained a victory for us only a week or two since at luke, and he now recent. he most gratifying results. He gained a victory for us nly a week or two since at luke, and he now presents a resh claim to the gratitude of his countrymen in the

victory of Corinth. The War in Minnesota. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4 .- A despatch from Colonel Sibley, dated at the mouth of the Ubippewa river, Sept. 28. says: "We met a party of friendly Indians who had eparated from the Crows, bringing with them ninety-one white prisozers whom they had been instrumental in re-Pomaylvanians may be sent to the State. This is un- leasing from the Little Crow party. The young women de tood to be the desire of several of the Governors who | were completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors." A fight was had at Wood Lake Sept 23d, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our men buried fourteen General Sibley is arresting all the Indians suspected of

> will execute all who are found guilty on the spot. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4.—The steamer Belvidere rrived to-day with rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware and the New York and other steamboats are hourly expected with more of the same class. They number eigh. een hundred in all, and wil be sent by flag of truce to Ail en's Landing. The flag-of-truce boat Metamora has not yet re-

> having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and

Aliens Exempted from the Draft and Subsequently Becoming Naturalized, to be Placed on the Enrollment. HARRISHURG, October 6 -Information has been received at the Military Department at Harrisburg, that,

mrned.

in many instances, aliens have been exempted from the draft because they were not citizens, and immediately thereafter they have filed their naturalization papers, and thus became liable to military duty. The postponement of the draft gives the Commissioners time to correct this, and they will be instructed to add to the enrollment the names of all persons naturalized since the appeals have been beld, and hold them subject to military duty. The sioners will hear their claims to exemption on other grounds before the draft is made.

Respect of the Rebels for a Gallant Officer. NEWARK, N. J., October 6 .- A despatch to Mrs. Geneal Kearney states that the rebel General Lee has caused her husband's horse and accoutrements to be sent within our lines. They will be at once forwarded to her.

The Recent Outrage and Murder at Harrisburg-\$1,000 Reward. HARRISBURG, October 6 -Governor Gurtin, by promation, offers \$1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wreach who so brutally violated and then inhun anly murdered the little girl, Mary Elizabeth Garmon, near this city, on Friday last,

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS. Conscript Act Declared Unconstitutional.

RESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 5 -Steamboat Metamora arrived this morning, at Fortress Monros, from Aikea's anding, by which we obtain Richmond papers to the The Richmond Dispatch, of the 1st, gives a of a case of James M. Lovinggood, an enrolled conscript. suing for lis-liberty: It was tried before Judge T. W. Thomas, Elbert county, (Geo.) Superior Court, last week, and a decision given liberating the plaintiff from the hands of the mustering officer, and pronounces the conscript act unconstitutional," and, therefore, the act itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are

likewise void. The Bichmond Dispatch of October 3d says that the Union army is north of the Potomac, moving up the Valley from Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and that a batile may be expected at any time. The y-llow fever at Wilmington, N. C., is not abating. n Monday there were 43 new cases. Several doctors ave been sent from Charleston to their aid. In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Collier, of Petersburg,

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation, is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in staves, which is no less consecrated in the United States Constitution than in curs, and is siming, by said proclamation, to excite servile insurrection in our midst;
Resolved, therefore, That no person within this
State shall be held to have committed any offence against
the criminal laws thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned, or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State, or putting to death, any person, with or without arms, who may be found on our toil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purposes o Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Car-

sioners) for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citiens, and taking property belonging to them. The Richmond Whig, Oct. 4th, says that the smallpox has broken out in the military hospitals in Dan-On the 2d, the United States pickets were driven from Flat Rock to Nashville.

roll county, Mo , have been assessed \$11,000 (by commis-

Steamer Forlorn Hope was captured by the rebels las It is reported, says the Whig of the 4th, that one hun ired and twenty five transports have gone up the Potomac to Alexandria, and, it is supposed, the purpose is to make another move on Richmond by way of Fredericks ourg or some other route.

The Richmond Enquirer, of Oct. 4th, says the Union forces are at Martineburg, with their left extending t Herper's Ferry. General Lee, with a strong force, is apidly moving toward Martinsburg. A desperate batcle is about to be fought. General McClellan cannot avoid an engagement unless he withdraws across the river. This he cannot do, as his Government and the Abolitionats are urging him forward. The negro proclamation is causing some commotion in the North, but the President's universal martial-law will

Mobile, October 2.- A despatch to the Register, ated Tupelo, to day, says: Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts enetrated to the railroad two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wires. They were attacked by wenty-five of the 2d Tennessee cavalry, and routed, with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners. FORTRESS MONROR, October 5 .- Several transports have gone up James river with about 1,800 rebel prisoners, and are expected to bring back about that numher of our released Union prisoners. They are expected

lo-morrow at Fortress Monroe. Later Southern Papers. WASHINGTON, October 6 -The Richmond papers of Saturday last have been received here. The Examiner save: " Congress again meditates ar adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind. The general acquies ence in executive management, right or wrong, ha brought to us its bifter fruits. A close, vigilant, and firm performance of Congressional duties is as much depanded by the public exigencies as is a wise and bold control of the army." A resolution has been adopted in the rebel Sanate for

the appointment of a committee of thirteen to take testinony relative to Yankee outrages, the evidence to be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, in order that the truth of history may be vindicaled, and the perpetrators delivered to the just indignan of present and future genera According to the debates and reports in the rebel Conress, the Post Office Department is not self-sustaining. A bill has been introduced against foreign counterful ers of treasury notes. It provides that if such notes are States, the offender shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death, on conviction in any military court. An act has been passed encouraging the manufacture f shoes and clothing for the army of the Confederacy. t provides for bringing into the country, duty free, of cards, card cloth, machinery, and other articles neces-

sary for the purpose. A joint resolution has been adopted in the Virginia Legislature providing that no person within that State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or notting to death by any means any person, with or without arms, who may be found on that soil aiding or abetting. or in any other way giving effect in that State or its borders to the lawless and flendish purpose of the President's mancipation proclamation. The number of sick and wounded paroled by the

United States Cavalry, at Warrenton, recently, is eight hundred and eleven. A large majority were not required to take an oath or sign any writing. Hence the papers The rai road bridge over the Rappahannock was comleted on Wednesday, and the locomotives Hero and Old Abe, and a few others, were brought safely to the rehalf side, together with a large quantity of rolling stock, &c. Three of the locomotives captured from the United States were in good order, while the others need resairs The State of Mississippi, and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, is acnounced as a coparate litary department: under Major General Pemberton

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Frankfort by the Rebels: LOUISVILLE, October 6-6 P. M .- Telegraphic communication with Bardstown has just been re-established The wires will keep pace with our army as it proceeds

LOUISVILLE, October 6 .- On Baturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hewes, as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort Generals Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was among the participants. Buckner was expected, but was not present. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels burned the couth, Scott's cavalry remaining. At one o'clock on

allroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry le t for the Sunday afternoon the rebels cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort, and soon thereafter Scott's cavalry The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer.

A great number of rebels were left at Frankfort sick. and the mortality among them has been very great. The enemy have not obtained more than lifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin county. Our informant met the Federal pickets last night at Harninsville, pressing onward to Frankfort. At Frankfort, Messrs. Barstows and Gibson were ar. rested three times, because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods Storekeepers were fined-twenty. five dollars ner day for closing their stores. Mr. Macklin, the senior of the well-known firm of ham notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for arge quantities of meat. John Watson & Co . manufacturers of jeans, linsey, and cotton, lost a large stock. The rebels took away large quantities of edibles of va

rious kinds, leaving provisions very scarce, and many necessaries of life unattainable by citizens General Rosecrans' division at Camp Bloomfield. 11 miles southeast of Bardstown, received orders yesterday Yesterday morning: Col. Bruce, commanding at Box ling Green, attacked a party of rebels six miles north of Glasgow, killing several of them and capturing a number. vithout any loss on his side. He also captured fifty The weather at Louisvil'e is oppressively hot and sultry for the season. The thermometer at noon, to day, indi-

sated a temperature of 82 degrees.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI St. Louis, October 6 .- Advices received from General chofield state that with a powerful force he was on Saturday at Sarcoxie, sixteen miles from Newtonia where a rebel force of 16,000 strong was collected. He expected to reach there to day, and if the rebels do not vacate the place, we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to the result, Schofield's army being superior to that of the enemy and in excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is that the rebels won't fight. Advices, dated the 4th instant, received from Gree Castle, Missouri, convey reliable intelligence that all the Texan troops, under the rebel McBride, have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of the Union victories at Marshal and Shreveport, Texas. The troops thus referred to are estimated at 2,000 in number. SPRINGFIELD. Mo. October 4 - From a private in th 6th Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the fight at

Newtonia, on Tuesday last, we learn the following particniars: Colonel Solomon, on Monday, hearing that there was rebel force, which was supposed to be 500 strong, at Newtonia, sent about 600 troops against them, 175 being infantry and the remainder cavalry, under command of a major of the 9th Wisconsin, whose name we did not learn. They charged into Newtonia on Tuesday morning, and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having a force estimated at 7,000, with six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them for three quarters of

an hour.

As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded. but cut their way out. The Federal troops fell back three miles, followed by the rebels, when the former met reinfore-ments of 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, (making six pieces in all,) and in turn drove the rekels back into Newtonia. Considerable cannonading was kept up for some time be tween the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments in the conflict. About night our troops commenced falling back to camp. The rebels followed them, when our men turned on them, drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field. The Federal loss during he day was about 140 killed, wounded, and missing—probably the most of them taken prisoners. Such of our wounded as fell into the hands of the robels were treated

in the most barbarous manner. The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to have been larger than ours in killed and wounded.

EThey were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are the masters in the Southwest.

From California and Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.- A British bark fro

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—A British bark from Liverpool, a French bark from Bordeaux, and a whaling bark from the Arctic ocean, arrived at this port to day. Bains have fallen throughout the State. But little business is doing. The wool product for this year, according to the report made by the State Fair, was 6 120,000 pounds. The stock of tobacco at San Francisco is ascertained to be 2,100,000 pounds.

The Oregon Legilature passed an sot requiring all partitis having claims against the State treasury to take, an ofth of allegiance before receiving their pay, also, changing the name of Lanc county to Union county. The name of Curry county, so named after the old Secses. The name of Curry county, so named after the old Seces-sion-sympathizing Governor, is thanged to Lincoln The Land of Electric

Great War Meeting at Boston-Sumper's Speech in Fancuit Hall Boston, Oct. 6 - Fanouil Hail was crowded to Boston, Uct. o __ successful Sumner and others for Sumper, in the early part of his address, 8811 Thank God I live to enjoy this day! Thank Go my eyes have not closed without seeing this gray. my eyes have not closed without seeing this greation? The skies are brighter and the air is purthat slavery has been handed over to intigent the ceneus which he halled with gladness was the which prevailed among good men in amprorting the and National Government, forgetting that the Whige or Democre's; and not less cheering was to their adopted country. Surely this was not the strife of party.

He said that the proclamation of Presient Linco considered as practically securing f.eecom to sit

considered as practically securing fee note or comment. In relation to his own act lenged scrutiny, and defended himself from sur sations. He believed the Government had maanicus. He believed the Government had during the last year. He advocated the processor, and denied that the object of the cessity, and denied that the object of the other than to put down the rebellion, and to see which so many advocated, could only be do yenting a separation of the States. Separation The rebels must be subdaed and then conciliated. Mr. Sumper spoke for about two hours mently applauded and subjected to occas quenty applicated and subjected to occasional inter-tions from his opponents.

Upon the conclusion of his speech loud calls, made for George Francis Train, who, with many of friends, was present. Train took the platform, after refusing to yield, was carried off by the party who were in attendance.

The Draft in New York ALBANY, N. Y., October 6.—The draft in this slag annot take place on the 10th instant, as appointed, the prollment not having yet been completed.

Railroad Accident. ALBANY, N. Y., October 6—The express train in the West on the New York Central Rulroad ran of track, west of Little Falls, to-day, in conzequence of the control of the con displacement of a switch. Not a single page, injured, the speed of the train having been through the brave exertions of the engineer, or me of a patent brake, connecting the locomotive with a cars. The engineer was slightly injured, and tagman seriously hurt.

Explosion at Providence, R. I. PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 6.—The boiler in the claiming mul of Sweet & Co exploded this afternout in the building was demolished, and two persons are probably fatally injured.

The 1th Regiment, being the first of the nine month mea, left to high the or New York.

Election at Bridgeport, Connection BRIDGEFORT, Conn., October 6 —The Union fix as unanimously elected to day. Election at Middletown, Conn. MIDDLETOWN, Conp., October 6 —At the town cleen of day the National Union ticket was elected by one

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Many persons who now reside in the Fire Congressional district, took an oath, which we publicly administered, imposed by the Democrat of this city, wherein they averred, among other things, that they would never vote for a Russ. nothing. Many took this oath before magistrate Will you please inform such of your readen have taken that obliga ion whether they will be guilty of PERJURY if they vote for a Know-both

at the next election? The Habeas Corpus. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: As there are many who complain of the Surys. sion of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, in suggested that they take a pencil and capher out that

If General Jackson, for the good of the country, save the city of New Orleans, suspended the writely bess corpus for 24 hours, and was justified by the table for so doing, how long should President Lincoln be tified in Euspending said writ to save the nation I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Frank W. Hughes. To the Editor of the Press:

Sin: I wish to express to you how hearlily one lie man sympathizes with you in your patriotic steam to rave the Union and expose the base active of portion of the Democratic party. But is a certain to the propertion of the Democratic party. But is a certain public the fact of the Southern birth and edges the traitor F. W. Hughes: Liet ussare our loys g Pernsylvania from the digrace of the sugicine of having raises a son who could list his named against her. Born in Carolina, F. W. Hughes her across the border all those Southern peculiarity. which the chivalry make such bosst, and done heart he secerced with his State in 1861, white 78 Southern princiales, as a citizen of a particular Norman State, he attempts to rule the Democratic party and the them over boddly to the interests of the rebels I hough personally unacquainted with f. W. Help's I know much of his Southern connectious, which, sing juncture, I thin k ought to be made provide the known the new living in North Carolina, who is a vise fecessionist, John Hughes (F. W. Hughes' Law puncture). s his son, and was recalled from Pottsville, after the lorged to the femily of a most rabid Secretionistin hern : her sister had married Governor Ellis, and believed to be mainly through family indeaec in Governor Ellis was driven from his conservative state become the tool of the rebels, and to sanction decision

by his official acts.
A brother of Mrs. Hughes was a profession Northern college, and, during the winter of '61, he a bimself so obvoxious to the community by his trains discourse, that when the great uprising came is obliged to leave home, and that peremptorily, and sain Inrope, where he is at present resi I think the loyal Democracy of Pennsylvania that know something about the relatives and friends of terr leader, and I cannot believe they will endorses must Southern principles, bound by such strong though con

craled attachments to the rights and wrongs of his naticates. I am, truly, your obedient servant, Facts for Voters To the Editor of the Press: Back Republican measure. By reference to Congressional Clobe, page 349, we see that Manager, Bally, Bibber, Johnson, Lazar, Labrage Wright, all the Penns, Ivanta Democrats, veted for by their own free will, agree to commodente, are received the votes of such Southern Unionise Brown, and Whaley, of Virginia: Clements

ard, of Tennessee; Blair, of hiesonri, and F. Claware, was opposed by Ancona Baily Broot obtaon, being all the Democra's from Pensi who voted. (See Congressional Globe, page 1172)
Mesers: Ancona, Cooper, and Johason, voted for Vallancis, blue for the House.
Mr. Biddle states the war to be a "Black Republic." A year ago Mr. BIDDLE thought no man should partisen, and deprecated political organization his letter of June 29) Now he thinks the Demo arty is necessary to the nation's salvation. Among the present Democratic candidates for gress, in addition to the a oresaid aleases at Bit die, Beily. Johnson, and Lazear, are Dennis a honey, in Iowa, and Joshua Allen, in Itliest, b Fort Lafayette. on a charge of treason; Vallandital and Cox, in Obio; Voorhees and Petit, in Issua The latter declares the Declaration of Independent

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, LESE Some Things. To the Editor of The Press:

lf evident lie.

Sin: Let the people remember that the Democratry upholds the course of the would be traiters in party upholds the course of the world or traitors in uses. Congress. "The sentiments of these worldess proclaimed as its sentiments."

Let the people remember that, although every must hat votes the Democratic ticket is not a traitor, yet as every traitor will vote the Democratic ticset.

Let loyal Democrate, and others, remember that in the triumph of party, and the accomplishment of the own as liftle purposes, the Democratic leaders are writted to peril the heat interests of the country. to peril the best interests of the country.

Let the people remember that the success of the P-3
cratic ticket would be loudly crowed over us a relative to the people remember that the success of the P-3 to the war measures of the present aummatuse that traitors everywhere, becoming boider and government, would bid defiance to the Federal Government, would bid defiance to the Federal Government Buchanan! Remember Floy!! Resulted Davis! Strike for your country! On Botherment as 1860 will send them howing the dens.

ONE OF THE PLOYLED

Public Amusements MISS BATHMAN .- At the Arch-street Theatre vening this lady made her appearance as Juliet. House was filled to overflowing, and the perform was excellent. Mr. Wallack played Mercution Adams, Romeo, and it is no exacogration to say the would be almost impossible to excel them in their spective parts. We hardly thought Romeo affections enough to instify Juliet's solicitude and embatiss and in some scenes he was quite cold. Miss Bateman's Juliet was about as faultless as it possible for a performance to be. She threw fire for aste, grace, and originality into the part, exhibit traces of the highest dramatic power, and the met

ough dramatic culture. The popularity of Miss Bi man after one week's stay is very gratifying, and is fairest criticism she can receive. THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Barely has this lat place of amusement seen as large and brilliant so 55 ence as assembled within its walls last evening. It is he commencement of a short reason of twelve night by the famous Ravel troupe, under the managemen Mr. Wheatley, formerly lessee of the Arch-street The re. It is almost unnecessary for us to say anything commendation of the performance last evening, for one who has seen this celebrated troupe on the board knows how they acquit themselves. Yet, we cannot he remarking that never, to our recollection, have this tro displayed their agility and the wonderful powers possess to better advantage than during the last ing. To institute a comparison between the mem would be invidious, yet the wonder'ul perfo young America on the trapeze was the theme of act tien, and won for the young performer the plaudits

present. The troupe will perform eleven night when they will return to Europe to fulfit engagemen made there. OAPT. WILLIAMS—the genial, jolly, honest Jack T. that he is reopens his inimitable and unique ente ment He really gives a great exhibition. It is first vivid, and natural, and deserves to be abundanti?

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—The concert to be given Mr. Gottschalk, the eminent planist, will take place the Musical Fund Hall, on Wednesday (toevening. From the well known abilities of sir. schalk, and his assistants, the concert promises, deserves, to be a great success. Mrs. Jenny Kent (contralto), Mr. Simon Rassler, (violin soloist), and harles Schmitz, (violoncello soloist), will assist Gottschalk. MR. EDDr is still at the Walnut, drawing good hou

and playing his peculiar line of characters ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We have, from Jpham, 403 Chestnut street: the Illustrated don News, of September 20, and Illustrated New of the World, same date, with fine supplement portrait of Pius IX. ABBL & Co.'s STEREOPTICON, ASSEMBLY BUILD

ING .- This wonderful exhibition of gigantic st graphs is well worth a visit, and the propr not to be behindhand, have obtained a num new views, amongst which will be rapieso scenes in the Arctic regions, and, almost the sol *podes, the Island of Java, and other South scenes. LARGE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORE, FELT HAD

CAPS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, &c. The early atte of purchasers a requested to the large assorti of boots, shoes, brogans, hats, caps, trunks, wh &c., embracing samples of 1,000 packages of man class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern III facture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue four months' credit, commencing this mornies 10 o clock, by John B. Myers & Co., and No. Nor. 232 and 234 Market-street.