Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

		IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.		70	54
12 " M.		100	84
6 " P. M.			70
Barometer			29 6-10

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXII District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

Congress—XXIII District.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

President Judge Court of Common Pleas.

JAMES P. STERRETT, Collins Tp.

Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

EDWIN H. STOWE, Lawrenceville.

State Senator.

JAMES T. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

Assembly.

I. PETER C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
II. ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
III. WILLIAM HUTCHMAN, McCandless Tp.
IV. A. H. GROSS, Peebles Tp.
V. JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair Tp.

District Attorney.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Pittsburgh.

County Controller.

HENRY LAMBERT, Pittsburgh.

County Commissioner.

JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.

Director of the Poor.

GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

The Late Explosion at the Arsenal—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The jury of inquest in the matter of the late terrible explosion at the United States Arsenal, met at the office of Alderman Donaldson, on Saturday evening, to deliberate upon a verdict—having previously held one session for that purpose, without coming to any conclusion. The jury were unanimous in the opinion that, taking all the testimony in the case, the accident was caused by carelessness; and the only difficulty which they encountered in making up their verdict, was, whether this carelessness was attributable to Col. Symington and his subordinate officers, or merely to those having more immediate superintendence over the building in which the explosion occurred. Hence it was, that on the first night of meeting the jury failed to agree, and adjourned until Saturday evening, that the testimony might be carefully considered in the meantime.

On Saturday evening the same difficulty presented itself, and although the jury continued in session until nearly 11 o'clock, a unanimous verdict was not agreed upon—four of the jurors being of opinion that Col. Symington, and Lieutenants Edie and Myers, (although not equally guilty with Messrs. McBride and Thorpe,) were nevertheless culpable and deserving of censure; while the other two jurors rested all the blame upon McBride and Thorpe, the Superintendent and his Assistant. Failing to agree upon this point, the verdict was not unanimous, but was rendered in the following form:

THE VERDICT.

"An inquisition indented, taken at Lawrenceville, in the County of Allegheny, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1862, before me, John McClung, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the bodies of Catharine Dugan, Catharine Burkhardt, Sydney Hanlon, Barbara Bishop, Margaret A. Kelly, Mary Amorine, Ella Bunkton, Elizabeth Maxwell, Sarah Donnell, Elizabeth Shoek, Margaret O'Rourke, Philip Miller, Mary Cronan, Mary Slatterly, Ellen Slatterly, Susan McKenna, Ellen McKenna, Martha Robinson, Kate Dillon, Ellen McAfee, Hester Manley, Anna Jones, Nancy Ross, Mary Riordon, Grace McMillin, Mary Johnston, Mary J. Jeffries, Mary Robinson, Hannah Baxter, Kate McBride and Eleanor Shephard—and unrecognized bodies, believed to be the bodies of Magdalena A. Douglass, Malinda Neckerman, Adeline Maher, Melinda Colston, Lucinda Truxall, Mary Donnelly, Virginia Hamill, Ella Brown, Mary Algeo, Sarah Shephard, Mary Murphy, Mary Davidson, Agnes Davidson, Ellen Donahue, Kate Donahue, Ellen Manchester, Sarah Burke, Catharine Miller, Mary S. Robinson, Susan Frichley, Elizabeth Markle, Maria McCarthy, Elizabeth Ager, Mary A. Dripps, Eliza Lindsay, Susan McCreight, Emma Clowes, Bridget Clare, Margaret A. Turney, Harriet Lindsay, Catharine Gaitor, Mary Collins, David A. Gilleland, Robt. Smith, Jos. E. Bollman, Anna Dillon, Mary A. Bollman, Nancy Fleming, Mary J. Henry, Ross Brady, Mary A. McWhirter and Sarah George, then and there lying dead, upon the oath and solemn affirmations of John W. Riddell, H. S. Donaldson, F. C. Negley, Henry Snowden, J. B. Hill and John Lowe, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn and affirmed, and charged to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, and how, and after what manner, the said persons came to their death, do say, upon their oaths and affirmations, aforesaid, that the said persons were killed by means of the explosion of Gunpowder, at the United States Laboratory building, situated in the borough of Lawrenceville, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1862, while severally employed therein; and the jurors aforesaid further present, that said explosion was caused by the neglect of Col. John Symington, the officer in command, at Allegheny Arsenal, and his Lieutenants J. R. Edie and Jasper E. Myers; and the gross neglect of Alexander McBride, Superintendent of said laboratory building, and his assistant James Thorpe.

"And so the jurors, aforesaid, upon their oaths, or affirmations, as aforesaid, say that the aforesaid persons, from the cause aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, came to their death, and not otherwise.

"In witness whereof, as well as the aforesaid Coroner, we, the jurors, have hereunto put our hands and seals, on the day and year, and at the place above mentioned.

[Signed] JOHN MCCLUNG, Coroner.
H. DONALDSON, F. C. NEGLEY,
JOHN LOWE, HENRY SNOWDEN.

From so much of the foregoing finding as imputes negligence to Col. Symington and Lieutenants Myers and Edie, we utterly and entirely dissent. The testimony, in our judgment, clearly discloses that this sad disaster is to be attributed solely to a disregard, by the Superintendents, of the wholesome and stringent orders of Colonel Symington; and we are unable to find anything in the evidence criminating either of his lieutenants."

[Signed] JOHN W. RIDDELL, Foreman.
JAMES B. HILL.

RESOLUTIONS.

The jury unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this jury regard the accumulation of vast quantities of gunpowder and other explosive material in and near the United States magazine buildings located in the borough of Lawrenceville, as a great public wrong, unwarranted by any exigency of the service, and fraught with imminent peril to a whole community.

Resolved, That we solemnly call upon the authorities of this and adjoining municipalities to memorialize the government to take such action as may be necessary to ensure the safety of the lives and property of our people from a calamity far more destructive and appalling than has yet befallen us.

THE NUMBER KILLED.

The whole number of names enumerated in the verdict of the jury, as given above, is 75, but the jury do not give that as a full and complete list, believing that some may have died from their injuries whose bodies they did not see. A careful comparison of the list, however, with those heretofore published in the papers, exhibits but one additional name—that of Sarah Maxwell, who died on Saturday following the explosion. This would make *seventy-four victims* of that frightful disaster—the most appalling that ever happened in this city.

BURGLARY ON FIFTH STREET.—McClelland's auction house was entered by burglars, on Saturday night, and robbed of a variety of small articles. We hear it stated that two or three other stores were entered on the same street, but if this be so the matter has been kept very quiet.

The Oil Trade.

The Oil City *Register* contains the following weekly review of the oil market:

We have but little or no change to note since our last. The rivet at this point is lower than it has been for a number of years, and navigation is almost wholly suspended. There does seem to be much eagerness among shippers to get their oil forward, under the existing state of the market. Oil is selling at from 70 to 80 cents at the wells. We hear of sales at this point of some 2,000 barrels at $1. The Woodford well, on the Tarr farm, has started up again, and we are informed is flowing about 400 barrels per day. A considerable amount of oil has changed hands along the creek since our last, but most of it will be stored at this point until navigation is resumed. Freights to Pittsburg, 80 cents; to Irvine, same. The Eastern markets are dull and inactive. The European advices are more favorable for us than they have yet been. Teaming unchanged, from 15 to 25 cents per barrel, according to distance.

The following is the amount received at our different warehouses for the week ending Sept. 23d: Shirk & Co. received 1,227 barrels oil; shipped 1,427 barrels oil. Hanna's received 1,544 barrels; shipped 1,437. Received 1,332 empty barrels.

Attempted Burglary in Allegheny.

On Saturday morning, as officers Swain and Montgomery, of the Allegheny night police, were passing along Federal street, they noticed a public lamp which had been extinguished since they made their last round, and on expressing the opinion that all was not right, they saw a fellow dart away from the front door of Wm. France's grocery store, between Robinson and Lacock streets. They started in pursuit of him, but he dodged into an alley and made his escape. On examining the door it was found that an effort had been made to force it open; and the back door had been bored with an augur, cut with a chisel, and pried with an iron bar, but without forcing an opening. It is supposed that more than one person was engaged in this attempt, and it is evident that they were new hands at the business. If they had succeeded in getting in the back way, they would have got plenty of plunder, as a dark alley would have facilitated the removal of the goods.

The Hospitals at Annapolis.

We take the following from an Annapolis letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

The Naval Academy hospital at this place is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the States. It covers about twenty acres of ground fronting on the bay, and, in point of health and comfort, is most admirable. The physicians and nurses it attendance are kind-hearted and exceedingly attentive to the wants of the sufferers, some sixteen hundred in all. The matrons in charge complain of the great want of flannel goods, such as undershirts, drawers, etc. The Belle Island prisoners were nearly in a nude state, and their wants depleted the stock on hand. All articles should be addressed to Mrs. Governor Bradford, at this place.

The Harper's Ferry Prisoners—Brig. Gen. Tyler.

A good deal has been said about the paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry being sent out to the frontier to quell the Indian disturbances; but it would seem, from intimations thrown out by officers attached to the New York regiment which passed through this city on Saturday night, that no such duty is likely to be assigned them. It is stated that the men will be exchanged at the earliest possible moment, and that they will be formed into a division for service in some important field in the south-west. Brigadier General Tyler and Staff also passed through the city on Saturday night, for the purpose of assuming command of the new division.

PITTSBURGH MOURNING GOODS STORE, by D. Cooper & Co., Market street, next door to Horne's trimming store. The convenience and advantage of having a store of this character in our city is more and more appreciated. Families in mourning here can supply themselves with everything needed, having a large assortment to select from, and are spared the trouble and fatigue of hunting through many stores. Besides, great care is taken in selecting goods for this store of the very best kind, and the assortment is kept up by the receipt of new goods every few days. By their advertisement, it will be seen they are receiving new fall goods.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—SOLDIER KILLED.—The 125th New York Regiment, under command of Col. Willard, and numbering 914 men, arrived here at ten o'clock on Saturday night, on their way to Chicago. One of this number, Louis F. Smith, of Co. F, was killed near Altoona, by falling from the platform of one of the cars. His father is an ice dealer, and resides in New York. These troops are from Harper's Ferry, and are the last of the paroled prisoners to be sent West. They were fed by our Subsistence Committee, and left about midnight on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

THEATRE.—We are pleased to note that the favorite actor, Mr. J. Proctor, has been prevailed upon to stay another week at the theater, and to-night, the first of his re-engagement, he will produce a new piece called "Gio," in which he personates the double parts of Balboo and Armorer. The piece is said to be brim full of interest, and it is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that it will run for several nights, unless Mr. Proctor has other novelties which will force it in the back ground. We sincerely hope that this week's business may treble the last.

FIRE AT THE FORT PITT WORKS.—A slight fire occurred at the Fort Pitt Works, on Saturday, but it was promptly extinguished by the aid of the apparatus connected with the foundry. The fire caught from a gas pipe. It is here that all the big guns are cast for the government, and the destruction of these works would be almost as disastrous as the loss of a battle.

THIRD WARD, RALLY.—The citizens of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the Public School House, on Grant street, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, to devise means to obtain a true list of the number of men enlisted from the Ward. All should attend. MANY CITIZENS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. P. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

WE take great pleasure in recommending the Rev. B. E. Williams, who is engaged as a teacher in the Academy of Science and Languages, Allegheny. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., also of the Western Theological Seminary—is an excellent scholar and a practical and successful instructor. This valuable acquisition to its corps of teachers, and the experience and efficiency of the Principal, Rev. J. Davis, render this institution especially worthy of the patronage of the public.

Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D. Rev. R. P. SWIFT, D.D.
Rev. D. ELLIOTT, D.D. Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D.D.
aug-1[illegible]-ow

WE would call attention to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, for gentlemen and boys' wear, to be found at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square. It has been selected under the supervision of the proprietors, and it covers every description of goods for gentlemens' dress or business suits. Gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as white shirts and flannel undershirts, drawers, gloves, cravats, &c., will also be found in the establishment, in a very select and large assortment.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

HEALTH FOR THE SOLDIER.—For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of Holloway's Pills, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 222

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 8m

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1862.

CASUALTIES IN THE LATE BATTLES.

We have just received from the headquarters of Cox's (late Reno's) corps, full official lists of the killed, wounded and missing of the Kanawha division, in the battles of Sunday and Wednesday in Maryland, at South Mountain and Antietam. The following is a full official list of the officers:

Eleventh Ohio—Lieut. Col. Coleman, killed; Lieut. Johnston, slightly wounded; Lieut. E. C. Jordan, wounded through the chest; Capt. J. B. Weller, flesh wound in the arm.

Twelfth Ohio—Major E. M. Cary, severely wounded in the hip; Capt. R. Wilson, slight, in left arm; Capt. W. W. Leggett, mortally, in head.

Twenty-third Ohio—Capt. J. W. Skiles, arm off; Lieut. H. G. Hood, seriously in the shoulder; Capt. H. S. Lovejoy, slightly in the head; Lieut. James Naughton, slightly in the hand; Capt. J. L. Drake, slightly in the arm; Lieut. D. K. Smith, seriously in the knee; Capt. A. A. Hutton, slightly in the leg; Lieut. Col. R. B. Hayes, left arm and seriously in the knee joint; Lieut. Frank Schmidt, abdomen, seriously; Capt. Tobias Nagel, slightly.

Thirtieth Ohio—First Lieut. C. W. Duffield, killed; First Lieut. R. R. Frisbay, killed; Second Lieut. S. B. Wilson, killed; Capt. John W. Fowler, wounded in the arm; Capt. John Brown, missing.

Thirty-sixth Ohio—Lieut. Colonel Melvin Clarke, killed by a shell. No other commissioned officer of this regiment was injured.

The following is a summary of the total losses, officers and privates, in each of the above regiments:

11th Ohio—Killed, 10; wounded, 44.
12th Ohio—Killed, 21; wounded, 59.
23rd Ohio—Killed, 39; wounded, 135.
28th Ohio—Killed, 4; wounded, 29.
30th Ohio—Killed, 29; wounded, 101.
36th Ohio—Killed, 11; wounded, 36.

A majority of the above wounded are at Frederick and Middletown; the remainder, about 120, are near the battle-field at Sharpsburg, Md. The conduct of this division continues to elicit unbounded admiration.

GEN. COX PROMOTED.

Gen. Cox has been promoted to the command of the late Gen. Reno's Division.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

In answer to innumerable inquiries about the number of prisoners we really took in the Maryland battles, it is proper to state that we took about 1,500 in all—hardly so many as we lost in contrabands recaptured into slavery at Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862.

W. T. Dennis, military agent of Indiana, has just returned from the battle-fields in Maryland, where he has been making provision for the Indiana wounded. He gives the following summary, from official reports, of losses in all the Indiana regiments engaged: 19th—1 officer killed and 1 wounded; 8 privates killed, and 71 wounded. 27th—1 officer killed, and 5 wounded; 15 privates killed, and 183 wounded. 14th—2 officers killed, and 10 wounded; 28 privates killed, and 141 wounded. 7th—4 officers wounded; 6 privates killed, and 35 wounded. 1st Cavalry—1 private killed, and 3 wounded. 3d Cavalry—4 privates killed, and 5 wounded. Total—4 officers killed, and 19 wounded; 52 privates killed, and 437 wounded. Whole loss, 513.

BLANKETS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Mr. Dennis has procured a thousand blankets, to be sent up to-morrow to the Indiana wounded. The majority of the severely wounded are still on the battle-field and immediate vicinity of Sharpsburg, all of whose wounds were not too severe to prevent their being sent to Frederick, Baltimore, Washington and up North. The blankets are especially for the field hospitals in that mountain region. The nights are already quite cold, and much suffering will be the result where the wounded are not provided with more than the ordinary summer allowance of blankets or clothing.

THE BRIDGE AT HARPER'S FERRY SAFE.

The story that the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry was destroyed by the rebels is untrue. It was not injured, and even the Baltimore and Ohio bridge was so slightly damaged that it will be ready for passenger cars again within a week.

If the reports sent by the Associated Press, of bridges or tunnels on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, farther west than Harper's Ferry, are correct, it is entirely unknown to the authorities of the road. They think that they will be able to run trains again within a week.

OUR LOSSES AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The Indiana State Agent, Mr. Dennis, gives the estimate of our losses at South Mountain and Antietam, still lower than those of Surgeon Gen. Hammond and the Medical Inspector. He places our killed at one thousand, and our wounded at six thousand. The rebel killed, three thousand five hundred; rebel wounded, ten thousand.

As the reports come in, little doubt is left that our losses were very much exaggerated in all earlier reports, though it is possible that we may now incline too far to the other extreme.

It is alleged, in explanation of the remarkably heavy rebel loss, as compared with our own, that their ammunition and arms were inferior, their powder bad, their cartridges chiefly buck and ball, and their ammunition for artillery very defective. Our Minie balls, and the constant use of grape and cannister, proved very destructive, while at ranges at which a good portion of the fighting went on, their buck and ball were worthless, being spent before reaching our lines.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Our own soldiers, as is admitted by all surgeons, surpass the rebels in constitutional vigor, and under severe wounds have a greater average tenacity of life.

SUPERIORITY OF THE REBEL DEAD.

It is positively stated that the graves on the field themselves show ample evidence of the great superiority of the rebel loss.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER.

The general feeling in the army seems to be that the responsibility for the surrender of Harper's Ferry must be divided between Col. Miles and Gen. White. Nothing is known here about it farther than has already been made public, except that Col. Ford's defense before the Military Board here is to be that he received three or four positive orders to evacuate Maryland Heights before he did it.

GENERAL KIMBALL.

General Kimball, of Indiana, and for some time in General McClellan's army, is anxious to go West, and some of his friends will try to procure an assignment for him to Kentucky.

GOV. ANDREWS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

When Gov. Andrew was here, on Saturday, he procured a promise from the War Department, that a Massachusetts regiment, which had been raised for Sigel, and had subsequently been assigned elsewhere, should be sent forthwith to Gen. Sigel. Other indications of some sort are, that the Government is not yet ready to permit Sigel to be overslaughed.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Morton is expected to be here in a few days.

INDIANA'S QUOTA.

Advices from Indiana show that they lack but six thousand of filling all her quota from that State, under both of the President's late calls, and arrangements are being rapidly perfected to proceed with a draft for those; but little doubt is entertained that the full six thousand will have all volunteered before the draft begins, and thus the draft will wholly be avoided in Indiana.

THE GOVERNORS.

The Governors have mostly all gone home again. Several of them have been visiting their troops while here, and making better provisions for their comfort.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HOOKER.

The President called on General Hooker to-day, and had an important interview. It is certain that Gen. Hooker will have a very important command as soon as he recovers sufficient to take command.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

The entire force in the Navy Yard was kept at work to-day. This is but another indication of remarkable activity now existing throughout the Navy. It means something.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

Major General John A. McClernand is understood to have been assigned to a highly important command in the Department of the Ohio.

GENERAL MILROY.

General Milroy is in town. He is relieved of his command in Gen. Sigel's corps in consequence of his recent assignment.

GEN. HARNEY AND THE M'KINSTRY TRIAL.

General Harney is in town, looking up evidence for General McKinstry's trial in St. Louis. This trial is developing a degree of importance not originally attached to it, and involves more than one prominent officer. Gen. McKinstry is making a stronger defense than was anticipated.

Our Loss at the Battle of Antietam.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The *American's* special, from Sharpsburg, says:

Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps, Sumner's and Hooker's, are as follows: Sumner's—Officers killed, 41; wounded, 89; enlisted men killed, 819; wounded, 3,708; missing, 458. Total for the corps, 5,209. Hooker's Corps, Doubleday's Division—Killed, 98; wounded, 669. Total, 862. Rickett's Division—Killed, 152; wounded, 898; missing, 137. Total, 1,187. Meade's Division, Pa. Reserves—Killed, 97; wounded, 449; missing, 25. Total, 569. Total for the Corps, 2,619. Burnside's loss in killed and wounded will be about 1,500. The total loss in these three army corps is, therefore, 6,428. The loss in Gens. Franklin and Banks' corps, now commanded by Gen. Williams, will bring the casualties fully up to the total stated, though there may be some considerable in the number of missing.

Gen. Griffin's brigade, which plants the river at Blackburn and Reynold's Ford, opposite Shepherdstown, keeps strict watch on the rebels, and is active in reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

On Friday morning, a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon afterwards sent back, as a prisoner, a rebel cavalry officer, whom they captured at Shepardstown. Soon after a boy appeared on the opposite bank, and, shouting to the picket not to fire, came over. He said he had enlisted with the rebels at Frederick, but becoming disgusted with the service he desired to return home. The rebels he reported to be in strong force ten miles back from the river. He also said that Jackson had had his arm amputated, in consequence of a wound received at Antietam. These stories of rebel deserters are notoriously unreliable.

On Thursday at noon Gen. Griffin in person, with the Ninth Massachusetts and the District of Columbia regiment, crossed the river. They threw out skirmishers, advanced up the hill, and proceeding cautiously, passed into the woods. Shortly afterwards they sent back a piece of artillery, and an artillery forge, which the rebels had left behind. They remained over during the afternoon, but as there was no firing, it is to be presumed that they did not find any rebels in force.

Gunboat Engagement.

HELENA, Ark. Sept. 25.—Recently, an expedition, consisting of the transports Istalna, Alhambra, and the ram Queen of the West, carrying about 250 troops, and several pieces of artillery, left Old Town, and sailed down the river as far as Once, forty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas. As the expedition descended the river, it was fired into by guerrillas at Prairie Bluff, on the Mississippi shore, opposite Napoleon, and at Island No. 76, killing, at the latter place, one man. One of the Istan's boats shelled the woods along the shore, but with what damage is not known. On their return trip, at Pentus, a large force of guerrillas, numbering 1,500 or 2,000, under command of Villepigue, occupied the shores here, and opened a brisk cannonading on the boats by volllies of muskatry. Our boats returned the compliment with shot and shell, killing twenty of the rebels, and driving them back in the country in the direction of Bolivar, after which, part of the forces disembarked and burned the town of Prentiss. The transports were riddled by musket balls, and two of them had cannon shot passed entirely through the cabin of the Alhambra. Our loss is three killed and several wounded.

The Charges Against McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Court for the trial of Gen. McKinstry met according to adjournment, and the members sworn in. The Judge Advocate announced that Gen. Harney had been relieved from Commission, and that Col. Bonneville had been appointed in place of Harney. The Commission decided to allow the proceedings to be reported in the newspapers, after which the charges and specifications against Gen. McKinstry were made. There is but one charge—that of neglect or violation of duty. The specifications, which are over fifty in number, are to the effect that McKinstry purchased mules, horses and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices; that parties offered to furnish him the same supplies at a fair market value; that he refused to receive them, thus compelling said parties to sell their supplies to contractors at the market value; that McKinstry then purchased the same articles from contractors at exorbitant rates. After the reading of the specifications, McKinstry stated that he wanted witnesses summoned on his behalf, among others Gen. Fremont, to show that, as far as specifications were concerned, he acted under orders.

The Pennsylvania Regiments at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 27.—The 21st regiment, Col. Murphy, the 22d, Col. Wickersham, and the 23d, Col. Wiestling, arrived here to-day from Chambersburg.

Hampton, the contraband who escaped from Jackson's army and was wounded in the late accident on the Cumberland railroad, died this morning. The rest of the wounded are doing well, and will soon be able to return to their homes. Corp. Scott is rapidly improving, and the surgeon has no doubt of his recovery.

Major Sickles, with a number of men, is still here, rendering every assistance to the wounded.

George Epler, of Company K, Grey Reserves, who has been missing since last Saturday, and was sent from Hagerstown sick, has not yet been found.

The oath of allegiance was administered to about one hundred rebel deserters, this morning, at Camp Curtin.

Regiments are still offering in lieu of draft.

Fight with the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following dispatch has been received:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ST. PAUL, Sept. 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Col. Sibley have just been received. He had a sharp engagement with the Sioux, near Yellow Medicine. About 30 Indians were killed and many wounded. Our loss was 5 killed and 34 wounded. The Indians fell back towards Lagipadie, Sibley following.

[Signed] JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Anglo Saxon.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 27.—The steamer Anglo Saxon, with Liverpool dates of the 18th, and Londonderry of 19th, passed Cape Race at three o'clock this morning, and was boarded by the new yacht.

The Hibernian arrived out on the 16th, inst.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora was at Cadiz.

A Paris correspondent says that it is believed that Count Mercier, the French Minister to the United States, has been ordered by his government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America, for the sake of humanity.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor Napoleon will undoubtedly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious that the English Government should adopt a similar course.

The excitement in the Jute and Hemp market had subsided.

There is nothing new regarding the Roman question.

Garibaldi's health is said to be rather worse.

The Polish Nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government.

The stirring news from America to-night, by the steamship Europa and subsequent steamers, was the theme of universal comment. The defeat of Gen. Pope's army was regarded as most disastrous for the North, but the valor displayed by the Northern troops, in the second Bull Run battle, was generally admitted.

The London *Times* admits that the Federal troops fought with more than ordinary courage, and that their two days' fighting rescues their military character from reproach, but everything except that honor for them is but dust. The gallant stand which the Federal army made only takes the sting of disgrace out of their overthrow.

The Liverpool *Daily News* admits the severity of the defeat of the Federal army, and thinks that there will be more bloody battles in Maryland.

The London *Times* argues that the Federal Government is wrought to the verge of ruin, and believes that such a term may be safely used when it is no longer safe to execute the functions of the government in the capital. It urges that, bad as the prospects of the Federals now appear, there is no element of better element in the future.

The London *Star* considers the Northern cause hopeless, because the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States has not been proclaimed, and urges the adoption of that measure.

The London *Herald* thinks that the North will do well to consider the expediency of making a compromise with the South at once.

The London *Morning Post* points out the grounds on which the Confederate Government may claim recognition from the European powers.

The question of substitutes for cotton attracts more and more attention, but practical men express but little faith in the substitutes offered. The excitement in jute and hemp has subsided.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde—the Trona, the Giraffe and the Clydesdale—have been sold to the Confederate Government.

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says: Besides the commissions committed to other ship builders by the Confederate Government, which are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, a large iron-plated ram is being constructed on the river Mersey, without an atom of secrecy being made at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. The same journal says that a vessel is lying at Liverpool, taking in a cargo of iron plates, destined for plating a Southern vessel, which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The following named officers have been promoted, on the recommendation of General McClellan, to Brigadier-Generalships: Col. Governor K. Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, for distinguished conduct in the battle at Gaines' Hill; Col. Alfred W. Subly, First Minnesota, for distinguished conduct in the battles before Richmond; Col. William W. Averill, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, for distinguished conduct at Fair Oaks; Col. Robert Cowdin, First Massachusetts, for distinguished conduct at Williamsburg.

Brig. Gen. John Cook, United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report for duty to Major General Pope.

Surgeon William A. Swan, United States Army, has been assigned to duty with Gen. Pope as Medical Director of the Department of the Northwest.

By chapter 163, section 24, of the Acts of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, it is provided that any instrument of paper issued prior to the first of January, 1863, without being stamped, shall be deemed invalid. On that account, suits for recovering the penalty can only be instituted by collectors. Hence, if stamps are not ready for use on the first day of October, no injury or loss will result to the public. It is expected, however, that the leading purposes will be ready by Wednesday, or soon after, and the use of stamps will be required whenever the Department is prepared to furnish them.

Excitement in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—Some alarm ensued this afternoon, from an artillery practice in our suburbs, which soon subsided on learning the cause of the firing. The dealers in army goods had quite a harvest to-day, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes at quite an advance on Saturday's prices.

The military officers of the Southern Confederacy are rigidly enforcing the conscription set around Lexington and other points occupied by the rebels.

On Friday, about five hundred rebel wagons were seen on the road, from Danville to Lexington, supposed to be empty, and going in that direction for supplies.

The pontoon bridge, connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville, was completed yesterday.

The skirmish at Middletown to-day, between a cavalry regiment and some rebel troops, resulted in the death of one rebel; the balance were completely routed.

Augusta, Ky., Destroyed by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Last night the rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio river, forty miles above this city. After robbing the houses they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side.

Hon. Wm. H. Polk passed through the city to-night. He is bearer of dispatches from Andy Johnson to President Lincoln.

Business was totally suspended yesterday from 2 to 5 p. m. All the citizens were under drill.

A dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Indianapolis, says an army officer, just arrived from Washington, says he read an order while in the War Department, on Friday, relieving Buell of command in Kentucky, and assigning him Indianapolis, to organize paroled prisoners into regiments.

The Situation in South Western Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 26.—A portion of the rebel army, under Henderson and Raine, are now at Gasby Mines, Newton county, near the Arkansas line. Gen. Schofield is preparing to march against them, and as his army is in excellent condition, and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to believe he will be successful, if they await an attack. If they retreat they will be driven out of the State, and positions will probably be occupied by our troops that will prevent another inroad.

The latest advices from the rebel army state it to be a motley crowd of warriors—some well armed, but the most bearing such weapons as could be gathered through Arkansas. Their number is about 12,000.

Gen. Schofield, at his own request, has been relieved from the district command, and now commands the army of Missouri in the field.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamer Malabar, from New Orleans on the 20th, arrived at this port this evening. The news is unimportant.

Judge Walker, editor of the *Delta*, has been released from confinement at Ship Island.

Col. Hamilton, ex-Congressman from Texas, made an eloquent speech at the great Union meeting in New Orleans.

Several rebel officers, with a flag of truce, had arrived at New Orleans to consummate a negotiation for an exchange of prisoners.

Steamboat Hailed by Guerrillas.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—The steamer Eugene, from Cairo to Memphis, was hailed yesterday at Randolph. Upon landing, the clerk went ashore, and was immediately seized by some guerrillas, previously concealed. The steamer immediately backed into the river, when the rebels opened fire on her. No one was hurt. The Eugene was on a return trip. To-night she takes up a company of soldiers to destroy the place.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer Sonora arrived to-day from Panama.

Lieut. Mullin arrived yesterday from Oregon *en route* for Washington. During the past five years he has been engaged in locating and constructing a military road from the Walla Walla Valley, in Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, at the head waters of the navigation of the Missouri River. The work is finally completed. Considerable emigration has reached Washington Territory by that route during this year. Large tracts of land, containing gold, copper, lead and iron, were found on the line of the road.

The Late Railroad Accident.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 28.—We have the best authority for saying that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is in nowise accountable for the accident which occurred at Bridgeport, on Friday last. The road has been in the custody and absolute control of the Government since the 21st inst., and no officers of the company had any participation in the movement or direction of trains since that date.

Exchanged Rebel Prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 27.—The steamboat John A. Warner, from Washington, arrived here this morning with 250 rebel prisoners, *en route* for Aikens Landing. They are exchanged, and talk spiritedly of fighting again as soon as they get home. The most of them were taken at Manassas.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Noon.—Flour is firm; 11,000 bbls sold. Wheat is active and advanced 1c, and sales of 14,000 bush at $1 14@$1 20 for Chicago Spring; $1 17@$1 22 for Milwaukee Club; $1 22@$1 31 for red. Corn advancing; sales 65,000 bush at 59@61½c for mixed. Pork heavy at $11 50 for mess, and $10 25 for prime. Lard firm. Whisky firm at 30c.

Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island 74; Illinois Central Railroad 72; Cumberland Coal 29½; Illinois Central Bonds 104; Michigan Southern 79; New York Central 98½; Reading 59½; Missouri 6's 56; American Gold 159½; Illinois War Loan 99½; Demand Notes 119½; U. S. Treasury 7 3-10 104½; Coupons, 1881, 101½.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27—Noon.—There is more activity in the higher grades of Flour, and 10,000 bbls extra and extra family were sold at $5. Receipts are small. Sales of Rye Flour at $3 62½. Corn Meal is dull. Wheat is in active request, and 8,000 bush of red were sold at $1 31@1 33, and white at $1 40@1 58. There is no change in Rye. Corn active, with sales of 3,000 bush Yellow at 58c. Oats are in demand, and 3,000 bush new southern were sold at 36@38c. Coffee firm. Sugar excited and is ½c higher. Whisky firm at 31½@34c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27—Noon.—Flour quiet; Ohio sells at $5 50. Wheat steady. Corn scarce; white is sold at 70@71c, and yellow at 68@69c. Whisky firm at 34@34½c. Coffee steady at 21@22½c. Provisions are dull.

From Kentucky.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday, says:

A gentleman who left Mt. Sterling, Ky., on Wednesday last, arrived in this city yesterday, bringing reliable information from that quarter. Humphrey Marshall, with his whole army, amounting to less than four thousand, was at Mt. Sterling. His men were nearly all mounted. They had been ordered out for a march, but the order, for some reason not publicly known, was countermanded, and the men went into camp. Of course Marshall could not have been at Paris on Monday or Tuesday, with twelve thousand men. The fact is the r