Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

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MONDAY MORNING.....OCT. 14, 1861

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DAILY DISPATCH.

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL JACKSON.

CAMP BARTOW, GREENBRIER RIVER, (October 7th, 1861.)

Colonel C. L. STEVENSON,
Adjutant General N. W. Army:

COLONEL—In my note of the 3d instant, I gave you a brief account of the attack made the day upon our position by the enemy, advancing along the turnpike with a heavy force—composed of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, numbering, at a safe estimate, from five to seven thousand men—he drove in our advance pickets at an early hour in the morning. About 7 o'clock he encountered the main force of the advanced guard, reinforced it very strong, and posted on the right side of the turnpike, one mile from our lines, by Colonel Edward Johnson, of the 12th Georgia regiment, who took command in person.—You will find this position designated upon the accompanying map, by the capital letter "A." It is but justice to the superior officer of the gallant band, whose movements he directed, to say that it would not have been possible for so small a force to have been more skillfully handled, or to have exhibited more true courage in the face of numbers so overwhelming. They held the column of the foe in check for nearly an hour, pouring a volley of musketry at a galling fire, not withstanding all six pieces of artillery had opened upon them, and full battalions of infantry were outflanking them on the right, were retiring in such order, and taking advantage of the ground, as to reach our lines without a serious loss. To this brilliant action, in which Colonel Johnson had his horse killed under him, is doubtless to be ascribed, to a measure, the exhilarated spirits displayed by our troops the remainder of the day—all taking leave of it, and referring to our dispatches. I would here beg once more to direct to Colonel Edward Johnson special attention of the commanding General, not simply for this peculiarly brilliant service, but for his gallant and efficient conduct throughout the entire engagement. Soon as it had become apparent that the foe contemplated a systematic attack upon our camp, I disposed of my entire force as I thought best to convey a correct idea, not only of that disposition, but of the subsequent action, I must pray reference to the accompanying map, for which I am indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Barton, of the 3d Arkansas Regiment.

I have already reported to you, our position, not by nature a commanding one.—Most of its weakness are the necessity of our extended lines on our front (not less than a mile), and on our flanks, and the fact that there are points in our rear which, in possession of an enemy, might give us trouble. The works essential to our security, were in progress of construction at the time of the attack; they were only partially finished, nothing whatever having been done to strengthen our right flank or our rear. I am happy to say that during the last three days, through the indefatigable efforts of Lieut.-Col. Barton, in immediate charge of the work, by the cheerful labor of the men, they were already in condition to defy an attack from any quarter. Not doubting the attack upon us had been to some extent induced by our commencing to fortify our position, and learning that the enemy would have been fully advised of our weak condition until he should actually begin his retreat, I could not dispossess itself of the idea that he had sent another column over the mountain to turn our right flank.—To guard against this danger, I held the first Georgia regiment, so far as that could be spared from the front and right flank, in reserve, for that, I apprehended, would be a desperate struggle. I also sent orders to Col. Baldwin, whom I had previously ordered to the top of the Allegheny, directing him to move the 52d Virginia regiment as rapidly down as possible, if upon the rear of the enemy, should attempt to fall upon ours. That gallant officer responded, as I have learned, promptly to the call, and when halted by the firing in front, was only kept back by orders from me. Of the conduct of the other brigades in this camp, weakened by the absence of the several corps on detached service, the 5th having been reduced in numbers by sickness to scarcely more than one-third of its legitimate number, I post details in the following order. The 1st Georgia regiment, on the extreme right, under command of Colonel Thompson, Col. Ramsey, the field of duty having been cut off from us by the enemy, while discharging his duty in the rear. Next to this was placed the fifth regiment—both of these regiments under the immediate command of Col. Thompson.

At an early moment I threw out all the mounted men were available, under command of the Churchville Cavalry, to patrol along the valley upon our rear, for the purpose of bringing us timely notice of any approach by the enemy; and I strengthened considerably the picket force in that direction. The centre was given to the 5th brigade, under command of Colonel Taliaferro, composed of the 44th Virginia regiment (Col. Scott,) the 23d Virginia regiment (Col. Taliaferro, and Major Blair, commanded, in his absence, by senior Captain John C. Bell,) and the 3d Arkansas regiment, under Major Jones, of the latter regiment left wing. This detachment, fought in gallant style, under the immediate direction of Colonel Taliaferro, who, in the position assigned it in the action upon this wing—which, from the nature of the ground, were widely distinct from the general command of Colonel Johnson—the 3d Arkansas regiment, and the 44th Virginia, under their own command, the 31st Virginia regiment, (Lieut.-Col. Jackson,) and the 12th Georgia, (Lieut.-Col. Hansborough, Colonel Johnson being absent on account of his horse being killed under him,) with Captain J. A. Robinson, of the latter regiment, in charge of the two 6-pounder rifled pieces of his battery, constituting the left wing of our position, which runs at right angles with the first, these terms can be applied to the mountain roads, from the turnpike. These were under the immediate charge of Colonel P. B. Anderson, and the zeal, skill, and gallantry of that officer, leave no doubt in my mind but they would have done great execution upon the enemy ventured to call them to account.

Shumaker's battery, consisting of four guns (six pounders,) one of them rifled, and a howitzer under Capt. Rice, were in place for the front and right flank. The guns manned by these various corps are specified upon the map.

These were all in position, when, at about 7 o'clock, the enemy opened a heavy fire upon us with pieces of different calibre, placed upon the right hand side (to them) of the turnpike road, and bearing upon our centre. This number was subsequently joined by two other pieces placed upon the opposite side of the turnpike, one near the foot, and the other on the rise of the hill. This fire was with shot, spherical case, shell, and, after we had driven our left wing, (of canister,) was kept up with extraordinary rapidity and with intermission for upwards of four hours, the guns constituting the well served batteries of Home and Loomis. Supported by Colonel Taliaferro's brigade, they were exposed to all of these battery fire, the greater share of their attention was given to the protection afforded by the breastworks and embankment, running along the road and constructed under the immediate direction of Colonel Taliaferro himself. Doubtless they have had inflicted a very severe loss, indeed. This fire was met with great energy, and, as the event proved, with signal effect, by the guns of Shumaker and Captain Rice, the former stationed from Captain Shumaker's battery, and placed upon the road by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Mason, its proper chief, being absent, although he must attribute the success of this piece, it was placed under the direction of Capt. Dunkler, and de-camp of Capt. Dunkler, from the fact that the rifle piece of Capt. Shumaker soon became useless from the disease of this great misfortune (I report addressed to myself,) at no time was bring more than five pieces to bear upon the fire of the enemy's batteries, that fire was returned, and that with spirit and energy as to make the enemy, and rendered peculiarly interesting by the character of the field and its surroundings, ever memorable by the behalf it. That the casualties of our canoneers should have been so small is a subject of sincere congratulation, and is very much ascribable to the sound judgment of Capt. Shumaker, who repeatedly visited the position of his gun when those under him had obtained his range. For a description of the action in this, its first phase, I take great pleasure in referring to the report of that consummately skillful officer. From it you will learn that our pieces, at the close of an hour's interchange of fire, were finally withdrawn, inducing our friends in the extreme left, and evidently the enemy, to suppose that they had been silenced. About half-past nine o'clock, a strong column of infantry was seen to move towards our left flank. Having crossed the so-called river, (in fact a shallow stream, of about 20 yards in width,) near the point designated on the map by the capital letter "A," it undertook to turn our position in that direction.—Soon, however, it encountered a portion of the 3d Arkansas regiment, which drove it precipitately back, with a destructive fire. The enemy subsequently turned two of his pieces upon this portion of our left wing, pouring out cannister and shell in large volumes; but, fortunately, on account of the protection afforded by the woods, with but little execution.

Simultaneously with this movement towards our left, another column of infantry ascended the wooded hill, before our right wing, at the point designated upon the map by the capital letter "B." Having become at its head involved in a slight skirmish with one of our picket guards, it was immediately and strongly reinforced. Subsequently to the repulse of the column from our left flank, it proceeded in the same general direction, ascending the hill at the point designated by the letter "C," swelling the force, which now began to threaten seriously our front and right, to some four thousand men. They moved along the side of the hill, opening upon our lines a desultory fire of rifle musketry, which was continued till the close of the action. So soon as the designs of this column were fully developed, I ordered the 12th Georgia regiment to take position near the stream, where a small detachment of it, under Lieut. Dawson, had already been posted, with instructions to engage the enemy whenever he should attempt to cross it. From the fact that this movement was made in full face of largely superior numbers, armed with a superior weapon, and protected by cover of the forest, it was made with an alacrity and regularity which deserve high commendation, as does also the cool determination with which this command, protecting itself as best it might against the enemy's fire, received it, but returned scarcely a shot. Not long thereafter I ordered Captain Shumaker to open upon the same column, directing his fire to where he supposed the head of it to lie. This he promptly did with two of his pieces, and so effectively that in a short time the unmistakable evidences of their rout became apparent. Distinctly could their officers be heard, with words of mingled command, remonstrance, and entreaty, attempting to rally their battalions into line and to bring them to the charge; but they could not be induced to reform their broken ranks, nor to emerge from the cover of the woods in the direction of our fire. Rapidly and in disorder they returned into the turnpike, and soon thereafter the entire force of the enemy—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—retreated in confusion along the road and adjacent fields, leaving behind them, at different points, numbers of their killed, guns, knapsacks, canteens, etc., etc. Among other trophies taken were a stand of United States colors, which are held subject to the order of the Commanding General.

This engagement lasted from seven in the morning to half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the enemy, who had come with artillery to bombard and demoralize us, with infantry to storm our camp, with cavalry to rout and destroy us, and with *four days' rations* in his haversacks, to prosecute a rapid march either towards Staunton or towards Huntersville, was in precipitate retreat back to his Cheat Mountain fastness.—And it is a matter not unworthy of mention, that, while his first insolent advances were received with defiant cheers, running from one end to the other of our line, he was permitted to take his departure under the simple reports of our pieces, firing upon him so long as he continued within their range. The relative weakness of our force, and the entire absence of cavalry, prevented our pursuing him, and thereby realizing the legitimate fruits of our triumph. His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, among them an officer of superior rank. Our own, I am happy to say, was very inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty in all. This most gratifying result is to be attributed, in a great degree, to the remarkable coolness of regimental and company officers, who never seemed for a moment to lose their presence of mind—never allowed their men unnecessarily to expose themselves, and profited by every advantage of ground and position to shelter them from danger.

In conclusion, I take great pride in saying that the bearing of all the troops, both officers and men, with but few exceptions, was highly creditable to themselves and to the army.—Among those who enjoyed the opportunity coveted by all, of attracting special notice, in addition to the name of Col. Johnson, I would mention those of Capt. Shumaker, who was wounded at his battery, to whom I have already had repeated occasion to refer; of Capt. Wm. H. Rice, of whom Capt. Shumaker speaks in the following emphatic language: "He had been working his piece beautifully for two hours, and too much praise cannot be given him for the deliberate manner with which he loaded and fired his piece, loading and firing by detail for an hour in the midst of a storm of shot and shell from the enemy," until he was stricken to the earth severely wounded; of Capt. Dunkler, who directed a rapid fire with marked effect; and of Sergeant Graves, who fell mortally wounded in the cool and gallant discharge of his duty. Peculiarly distinguished among the advanced guard, where all were distinguished, must be recorded the names of Lieut. Gibson, of the 3d Arkansas regiment, the officer in immediate command; of private Slayton, of the 31st Virginia regiment, who was severely wounded; and of private J. W. Brown, of Co. "F," 1st Georgia regiment, who, upon hearing the order to fall back, exclaimed, "I will give them one more shot before I leave," and, while exclaiming down his twenty-ninth cartridge, fell dead at his post. Nor can I omit the mention, in this connection, of Lieut.-Col. Barton, who, in the absence of engineer staff officers, designed and was in active prosecution of the works to which we are so much indebted for the defence of our position, and who has shown himself at all times prompt to render cheerful and efficient service. It is hardly necessary to add that Col. Taliaferro, whose marked coolness and energy could not fail to inspire his men, and Col. Knot, in command of the left wing, from which the enemy was first repelled, discharged their responsible duty successfully and well.

Finally, my own thanks are especially due to my Aids, Major F. S. Bloom and Lieut. W. D. Humphries, C. S. A., for the gallant and efficient manner in which they responded to the peculiar and exposing calls made upon them. It is but justice to add that Cadet Henry Jackson, C. S. A., drew notice to himself by his gallantry under fire.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a list of casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY R. JACKSON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

[The map referred to in the above report represents two curvilinear ranges of hills, lying nearly parallel to each other, and stretching towards the left hand, first Southwest, then West, then Northwest. The valley between is traversed by the Greenbrier river.—Its course is here very circuitous, forming almost a semi-circle. Were it comes upon the map, it is close against the Northern range of hills; it then crosses the valley diagonally, and impinges against the Southern range about the centre of the map. Just here it is crossed at right angles by the turnpike road. The river thence flows along the foot of the Southern range. Our troops were posted on this Southern range on both sides the turnpike road. The enemy approached by the turnpike from the Northwest, and took post on the Northern hills. Most of their artillery took a position in advance on the Southwest of the turnpike, and a portion of their troops crossed the intervening valley and river on the same side, where they met Col. Rust, and were driven back.—*Eds. Enquirer.*]

LIST OF CASUALTIES OF THE "BATTLE OF GREENBRIER RIVER," OCTOBER 3, 1861.

Commissioned Officers.—Wounded—Capt. Shumaker, Danville Artillery, slightly; Capt. Rice, Rice's Battery, severely; Second Lieut. Mann, 44th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, slightly; Second Lieut. F. Bartlett, 31st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, severely.

Non commissioned Officers—Wounded—Sergeant Graves, Rice's Battery, mortally; Corporal C. H. P. Eaton, Shumaker's Battery, severely; Corporal B. B. Slaven, 31st Virginia Volunteers, severely; Corporal Labon Exline, do., slightly. *Missing*—A. F. Hoffman, 31st Virginia Volunteers.

Privates Killed.—John Cric, 12th Georgia Regiment; J. W. Brown, 1st Georgia; —— Tiddler, Rice's Battery; John Agnew and William O. Blocker, 3d Arkansas; John Munford, 31st Virginia Volunteers.

Wounded.—S. T. Stephens, 3d Arkansas Regiment, slightly; Milton Calhoun, do., do.; Anderson C. Scott, do., mortally; —— Fitzerald, 44th Virginia Volunteers, slightly; —— Kelly, —— Payne, —— Kaid, do., do.; John Dean, 12th Georgia Regiment, slightly; D. W. Fare, W. F. Andrews, David F. Terrill, do., do.; D. L. Beck, 1st Georgia, severely; —— Stillwell, Rice's battery, slightly; —— Rosby, —— Crank, do., do.; —— Reinhart, 23d Virginia, severely; —— Fleming, Jos. R. Dickenson, do., do.; Thomas A. Elliott, Thomas Wimsey, do., slightly; W. W. Slayton, Eugene Matthews, 31st Virginia Volunteers, severely.

Missing.—James W. Brooks, (also known to have been wounded in the picket skirmish,) 3d Arkansas Regiment; John C. Carter, J. S. Harris, John Garron, do.; George P. Morgan, 31st Virginia Volunteers; James H. Ney, Evan Evans, Thos. West, Philip Wolf, Josiah Thompson, Solomon Gainer, Jas. H. Alford, do., do., do.

	Kill'd.	Wnd'd.	Miss'g.
Comm'd officers	0	4	0
Non-comm'd officers	0	4	0
Privates	6	23	12
	6	12	
Total of casualties			49

THE WHEELING STATE GOVERNMENT

Trying to Raise the Wind—Pierpont's Unblushing Impudence.

We copy the following from the Winchester *Virginian*, of the 8th instant:

By the following documents which have come to our hands, it will appear that the obscure person who is playing Governor at Wheeling, as a boy plays captain on a school play-ground, and the men who call themselves Auditor, &c., President of Convention, &c., are wanting a little more money—that which they stole from the Bank at Weston, and the few thousands which Abraham sent them, having been used up. The circulars below were sent to the Sheriff of Morgan county. The first advises him to take on the Wheeling label, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Wheeling, June 29th, 1861.

To the Sheriff of Morgan County:

SIR—I have the honor to annex a copy of the oath of affirmation, which, by an Ordinance of the Convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th of June, 1861, is required to be taken by all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city, or town thereof, hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service.

You will please return to this Department, within three days after you receive this communication, a certificate of some proper officer that you have duly taken the said oath or affirmation.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. PIERPONT, Governor.

By the Governor:
L. A. Hagans, Sec'y Com'th.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, —— COUNTY, SS:

Before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, this day, in my said county, came —— ——, and took and subscribed the following ——:

I, —— ——, solemnly —— that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the Ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding: And that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861.

Given under my hand this — day of ——, 186—. ——, J. P.

The second circular bids him bring in his "balance." It reads thus:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Wheeling, June 29th, 1861.

To the Sheriff of Morgan County, Va.:

SIR—I beg leave to direct your particular attention to the fifth section of the "ordinance relating to the receipts and disbursements of the public revenue, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth:

The Governor, pursuant to law, having appointed the undersigned as Auditor and Samuel P. Hildreth, Esq., as Treasurer, to fill temporarily the vacancies heretofore existing in those offices, we are now prepared to adjust your accounts and receive the balance due the State.

I send you a copy of the Ordinance above named, also a copy of an "Ordinance relative to the collection of the revenue."

Trusting to hear from you at an early date on the matters herein specified, I remain,

Respectfully, yours,
N. WILKINSON, Auditor.

The ordinances above named, were duly sent and stated.

These documents, as we have said, were sent to the Sheriff of Morgan county; but that gentleman rather thinks that he will not comply! Francis H. will have to try somewhere else for his market money.

These documents will serve one good purpose. They will aid in convicting Francis and his fellow tories of the treason which they are enacting, and turn their farce into a tragedy. There is another day coming—even for Wheeling. We do not intend to part with one foot of land or one rivulet of water, in our entire territory. The only things we intend to part with are Francis and such as he. They will have to run or oscillate.

Canadian Politicians and the Grand Trunk Railway.

[From the New York Herald.]

It is not long since an article appeared in the London *Post* adverting to the low tone of political men in Canada. It stated that the members of the Provincial Government were chiefly lawyers, who were not altogether innocent of complicity in those jobs which have made the Grand Trunk Railway a scandal and disgrace to the Province. We could not help at the time instituting a comparison between our own public men and those referred to; and no doubt, if the secret operations of the members of our State Legislatures and those of the Canadian politicians were laid bare, side by side, a very close affinity would be presented between them. We have long been well aware of the corruption which underlies political life in this country, but are only just opening our eyes to the fact that matters are very little better in Canada. Great as the Grand Trunk Railway job has already been, we observe that there is a probability of its being made a still greater one. A number of influential gentlemen in Canada are agitating the extension of the line to Halifax, and the Government journals maintain that the work is indispensable to the military protection of the "Canadian empire," and that the British Government must at once supply the connecting link of such inter-colonial railway; and they contend that if the British Government leaves Canada to defend itself, "Canada will not do it; and on that ground will not itself go to the expense of constructing the road." This is very kind of Canada and the gentlemen and journals concerned; but we thought that England had already paid a heavy a bill for the Grand Trunk Railway, without any prospect of return, that she had firmly set her face against paying anything more, and, moreover, that her disgust was so great that she sincerely hoped she might never hear the name of the concern mentioned again. It seems, however, that importunity has not yet died out in the land of the Blue Noses, and that the Canadians, notwithstanding all they have consumed and wasted, still, like Oliver Twist, ask for more.

Undoubtedly a railway in Canada, and especially the Grand Trunk Railway, is a very fine thing for the country; but why the British Government should be pestered and the British treasury taxed to construct it in Nova Scotia, we cannot discern. If the enterprise is likely to be commercially remunerative, by all means let it be undertaken, and let the wealthy men of Canada come forward and invest their money in it. But if it is so obvious that the undertaking would not pay that no Canadians can be found to take shares in it, we cannot recognize the justice of their appealing to the British Government to do the work for them. Undoubtedly there would be more nice pickings for politicians and contractors if a shower of gold from the British treasury was rained down on Canada, than if Canada was left to herself as regards her railways; but we think the chance of such occurring is so remote that we would advise those interested to abandon the anticipation. The British Government and the British people have had enough of the Grand Trunk Railway, and, in future, are likely to studiously avoid such jobs. We have every respect for the people and press of Canada, as friends as well as neighbors—for the majority of both are in favor of the North in this great struggle to preserve the integrity of the Union—but we would suggest to them the propriety of exercising a little more self-dependence than is exhibited in this railway extension scheme.

BLUE GREELEY AND BRAG BENNETT.—The N. Y. *Herald*, of the 2d instant, contains the following:

The Hon. Massa Greeley substantially confesses that the *Tribune* is a losing concern; but he wishes to have it understood that all his daily contemporaries are in the same dilemma; that advertising is the life-blood of a newspaper, and that, in these war times, there is comparatively very little advertising and so on. That this complaint will apply to the *Tribune* is manifest from a glance at its columns; but if Massa Greeley will put on his spectacles and glance over our columns he will discover that our advertisers may be counted by the regiment; that their contributions would make of themselves an interesting newspaper, and that still they come.—And the simple fact is that the *Herald*, for this conservative community, answers all the purposes of an advertising medium so well that generally our practical and intelligent business people, from millionaires to tidy chambermaids, consider it unnecessary to go elsewhere with their advertisements.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

We have received files of New York and Washington papers through our regular agent, from which we extract the following intelligence:

THE HERALD'S NEWS BUDGET, OCT. 4.

The Fulton arrived at this port yesterday morning from Southampton, bringing European papers of the 18th of September. These journals contain some very important and significant articles relative to the hopes entertained in Europe of the effects of the recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont on the subject of the emancipation of negro slaves. The *Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's official organ, repudiates the idea of a general emancipation, and dreads the horrors of a servile insurrection, while the organs of the Exeter Hall abolitionists contend that the destruction of slavery is the one and main issue of the present war in America. England's endeavors to obtain an independent supply of cotton are reported in a shape which must be very alarming to the rebel cotton interest of the Southern States. The comments of the London press on the fact of the tender of a Union commission to Garibaldi are very unfriendly towards the Cabinet at Washington.

Our correspondent at Kanagawa, Japan, dating on the 3d of July, states that the news of the attack on and bombardment of Fort Sumter had been received there. The intelligence was conveyed in English papers, which had copied the reports of the New York Herald of the 14th of April last. This news produced great consternation and anxiety among the American residents, who feared that the power and prestige of the United States would be destroyed by the act, and that our Government would fall, both in Europe and Asia, from its rank as a first class Power by means of civil war. He adds: "The melancholy fact of the breaking up of the United States is fully understood by the Japanese. Master Tommy asked me the other day what would become of the United States?—if it would belong to England?—if there would be any more American Minister to Japan? and a score of similar questions." A Japanese Embassy was about to be dispatched to France, England, Russia, Prussia, and every other European Power having treaties with the Emperor. Trade had slightly improved in Japan."

Six American vessels entered the port of Havre on the 16th of September, with cargoes consisting altogether of 71,100 sacks of corn and 15,231 barrels of flour.

Her files by the Fulton contain very extended reports on the harvest prospects in Ireland. The main points are: The wheat crop has turned out thin and light, so that the yield will not equal an average; but its quality is good. Of barley and oats there are good accounts, but the green esculents are indifferent. With respect to potatoes we learn that the blight was still committing great ravages, especially among the earlier kinds, and it was feared that probably one-half of the crop would be destroyed.

By the arrival of the overland express we have news from San Francisco to the 25th ult., and later accounts from Oregon and British Columbia. The trouble in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, of that city, growing out of the position assumed by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott, respecting the rebellion, reached a climax on Sunday, the 22d ult., when a large crowd hissed and hooted at the Doctor as he passed to and from the church, and an effigy was suspended near by, labelled "Dr. Scott, the traitor." On the Monday following the Doctor resigned his pastorship, sold his house, and made arrangements to sail for Europe, via Cape Horn, by the first opportunity. No material change had occurred in commercial affairs in San Francisco. Heavy rains had fallen throughout Southern California.

The reports of the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, made up to the 27th ult., show as follows, compared with the reports of the week previous:

	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.
New York troops	199	326
Whole number	767	879
Officers included	19	15

It will be recollected that some thirty thousand additional troops entered Washington between the 20th and 27th.

The quota of Indiana men for the war is thirty-four thousand. She has now in the field:

Infantry	30,000
Cavalry	1,800
Artillery	600
Total	32,400

There are thirteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry now raising in Kentucky for the Union cause.

The Cynthiana (Ky.) *News* has been closed up by the Union forces, and J. A. Morey, its editor and proprietor, has been arrested on a charge of recruiting for the rebel army. Many evidence is wanting to convict him, the authorities may turn to his paper of the 19th September and find the following paragraph: "Any young man in Ohio or Indiana desirous of joining the Confederate army, can do so on application at this office."

The State of Maine has received from the United States Government two hundred thousand dollars, in part payment of the expenses incurred in furnishing soldiers.

The Government has contracted with an establishment in Trenton, N. J., for the manufacture of seventy thousand musket barrels.

There are a number of Secession journals yet in existence in the North, which are every day "rendering aid and comfort to the enemy." Among the more violent are the Albany *Argus*, the Patterson (N. J.) *Register*, the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, and the Hartford *Times*.

Two important accessions have been made to the rebel Navy at Mobile, in the shape of a couple of row-boats. They are each thirty-seven feet long, nine feet beam, and three and a half feet depth of hold. They carry twenty oarsmen and four officers, and are armed with a howitzer and twenty-four muskets.

The city of New Bedford, Mass., which, on the 6th of November last, contained half a dozen or more Wide-Awake Clubs, numbering three or four hundred men each, has not enlisted a single company for the war. New Bedford has twenty thousand inhabitants, and is one of the richest and strongest Republican towns in Massachusetts, but as yet she has furnished no men, nor given any money to sustain the Government it contributed so enthusiastically to establish.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S LATEST ORDERS.

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1861.

General Order No. 18.

I. The attention of division and brigade commanders is called to the requirements of General Orders No. 2, from the headquarters of the Division of the Potomac, of July 30, 1861, which have of late been to a certain extent disregarded. No officer or soldier can absent himself from his camp and visit Washington except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by brigade commanders. The permit will state the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at present is far too great. Brigade commanders will hereafter limit their approvals to those permits which are clearly within the restrictions of the order. Brigade commanders will observe that they can only give passes to the troops, or to other persons connected with the army. They are prohibited giving passes to citizens having no connection with the troops.

II. The publication of orders is neglected in certain portions of this army. It is directed that henceforth every general order be read at the head of each regiment. Division and brigade commanders will see that the printed orders sent to them are distributed without delay. Care will also be taken at division and brigade headquarters to furnish copies of special orders, received from these or other superior headquarters, to the individuals concerned, through their immediate commanders, as soon as practicable. Orders for any body of troops will be addressed to the commander, and will be opened and executed by the commander present, and published or distributed by him when necessary.

III. Division and brigade commanders will report weekly, through the chief ordnance officer, at these headquarters, the amount of ammunition on hand in their commands, and the amount in the cartridge boxes of the troops.

IV. The light batteries assigned to each division of this army will be commanded by the senior battery officer present with them, who will report directly to the division commander. The divisional batteries will not be assigned to brigades, except for temporary service.

V. The armament of the field batteries having been fixed by the Chief of Artillery, will not be altered, even in the slightest respect, except by his permission and order.

VI. The commander of every field battery will send to the office of the Chief of Artillery, on the 1st and 15th of each month, a return of his battery, of the same form as usual.

VII. Whenever a field battery is engaged with the enemy, a full report of the same in writing will be made, with as little delay as possible, by the battery commander to the Chief of Artillery, stating in detail, besides the ordinary matters of such reports, the loss or damage of material, as well as personnel.

VIII. All requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores for the field batteries will be made direct to the Chief of Artillery.

IX. Hereafter all subsistence stores condemned by a Board of Survey, or by other competent authority with this command, will be turned into the principal depot of supplies nearest the point of such condemned stores, to be disposed of by the depot commissary according to army regulations and orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or inspection report, will be furnished the commissary receiving the condemned stores.

X. Payment for the rations saved by companies, as directed in General Orders No. 82, September 23, 1861, from the War Department, will be made only by the officers or agents in charge of the principal subsistence depots within this command.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Now that the Navy is performing such an active and effective part in the present war, the different Navy-Yards have become points of attraction, and all that occurs in them is as eagerly looked for as news from the grand army. The sailing of a man-of-war creates as much excitement now as the departure of a regiment used to do before the people began to be accustomed to the sight. The engagement at Hatteras Inlet, and the late gallant exploit at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, have turned the people's attention to the Navy, and much is expected from the many expeditions that it is rumored are now fitting out for operations against the Southern coast. The greatest activity prevails at the Brooklyn yard, and within the last few days several new vessels have gone into commission and have left the yard, and are lying in the harbor awaiting orders to proceed to sea. Among these is the new gun-boat Unadilla. She deserves particular mention on account of the great expedition in which she has been prepared for service. Her builder, Mr. John Englis, of this city, signed the contract on the 29th of June, and forty-nine days after—the 17th of August—she was launched; in two weeks after her engines were in and at work, and on the 19th of September she went on her trial trip, giving perfect satisfaction to all. Her armament, of which we have given a description, was at once put on board, and she went into commission on Monday. She left the Navy-Yard the same evening, and is now lying off the Battery awaiting orders.

The Ottawa—the second of the gun-boats built in this city—is having her armament placed on board, and if they continue to work as hard as they are doing at present, she will be ready for sea in a day or two. She, like the Unadilla, will carry one eleven-inch Columbiad pivoted amidships, a Parrott rifled gun mounted on the forecastle, and six thirty-two pounders at her ports. It is rumored, though with what degree of truth we cannot say, that when she is completed she and the vessels named above will proceed on a secret expedition. A guard of marines has been placed on board the Alabama, the only vessel of the five thus honored.

The other work at the yard goes on as usual, and the immense number of men employed there enables the work to be pushed forward with an unexampled vigor. The new sloop-of-war Oneida will shortly be ready to launch. The men work like bees upon her. The other vessels are in a proportionate state of progress.

The United States steamer Rhode Island will sail about the 6th or 7th inst. to communicate with the blockading squadron south of Cape Hatteras, and also the Gulf blockading squadron, Key West, Fort Pickens, &c., which will afford an excellent opportunity to send letters and papers.

The gun-boats Mercury and O. M. Pettit went into commission yesterday, and will haul into the stream to-day. Probably they will lie off the Battery, with the other Government vessels now there. These boats are staunch little things and carry each two of the Parrott rifled guns, one on the bow, to carry a twenty-pound shot, and one aft that will carry a thirty-pound one. Every thing is on board to make the officers and men as comfortable as possible. They will carry about forty men each.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Lord Palmerston Repudiates the Fremont Theory, and is Alarmed at the Idea of a Servile War—The Negro Regarded as an Inferior North as Well as South—Great and Hopeful Excitement of the Exeter Hall Abolitionists, &c.

LORD PALMERSTON'S DISAVOWAL OF THE FREMONT PROCLAMATION.

[From the London Post, (Palmerston's organ,) September 17.]

The American civil war, originally the creation as hostile tariffs and commercial jealousy, has now, at the hands of Fremont, received new features of aggravation which must render all hope of conciliation and compromise impossible. General Fremont, recently a candidate for the Presidential chair, and the present commander of the State of Missouri, has issued a proclamation, dated St. Louis, the 31st of August, in which he declares that the property, real and personal, of all persons in that State "who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with the enemy in the field, shall be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves declared free men." We presume, of course, that General Fremont is acting in conformity with the instructions of the Federal Government. To excite and provoke a servile war is the strongest measure of offence which any Federal officer has hitherto attempted to enforce. The attitude of the slave population in the South, which may be described as quiescent, arising either from stolid indifference or the vigilant coercion of their masters, seems to show that the negro race is not disposed to take any part in the war. Will Gen. Fremont, who expects to march from St. Louis to New Orleans, obtain the aid of an army of black auxiliaries, whose duty it will be to carry fire and sword throughout the length and breadth of the plantation States? We believe that he may so far succeed as to cause many Southern regiments to remain at home for the purpose of keeping the slaves in order, but the help he will receive from his newly invited allies as an efficient assistance is a matter with respect to which we must be permitted to express the gravest doubts. If the theory of the Federal Government is to be observed, slavery has nothing whatever to do with the question. Only the other day Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, instructed Gen. Butler, at Fort Monroe, to receive no more fugitive slaves, and to keep an account of the earnings of those who had already escaped, in order that the rights of the owner might be respected. We infer from the proclamation of Gen. Fremont that this regard for the rights of property has now been altogether ignored, and that the contest, heretofore one between an unpopular Government and successful insurrectionists, may assume the new and aggravated form of a remorseless and sanguinary servile war. Gen. Fremont may think that he will attract the sympathy of European nations, and that a great moral revolution may be effected for the benefit of the negro population by making the emancipation of the slave to depend upon the allegiance or disloyalty of his master. The position of the free negro in the Northern States is in no respect enviable. The law gives him rights which the inexorable custom of the country does not permit him to enjoy. He is kept separate, as a kind of pariah of society, in the place of citizenship, in the public vehicle, and in the ordinary intercourse of life. Mrs. Stowe may charm never so well with her benevolently intended and amusing fictions, but she cannot disprove the fact that both in North and South the negro is treated as the member of a degraded and subservient race. We therefore do not imagine that the proclamation of General Fremont will attract much attention in the South, or even amongst the people of this country, especially when, in the latter case, it will be correctly considered simply as a penalty attached to the offence of high treason. Much as Englishmen value the freedom of the slave, they would not wish to see this great object accomplished by domestic treason, and that wholesale slaughter which always marks the track of servile insurrection.

GEN. FREMONT HAILED AS CHIEF OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

[From the London News, (an Abolition organ,) Sept. 18.]

The civil war in America seems to be entering upon a new stage. While the exploit of General Butler has given the Federal Government the command of the coast of North Carolina, General Fremont, in Missouri, has by his proclamation boldly put forward the grand issue of the contest. The property, he says, real or personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, are hereby declared free men. But, as we have said, the proclamation of General Fremont has altered the whole aspect of the question. It is true, according to its terms, that the slaves who are to be emancipated must belong to active Secessionists; but the fact being that most of the great slaveowners in the South have, in fact, taken up arms for the Confederate Government, it is obvious that, if the same principle which has been applied in Missouri is to be applied to the other States, General Fremont's proclamation amounts practically to a measure of general abolition. Now, at least, the connection between the action of the North and the abolition of slavery will be practically established. No one can contemplate the possible results of a sudden emancipation of 4,000,000 of semi-savages without terrible misgivings, but if the ultimate extinction of the national curse of slavery can be obtained by no gentler means, it is not for us to deprecate the result.

MORE ABOLITION HOPES FROM THE FREMONT MEASURE.

[From the London Star, Sept. 18.]

Already the slaves of insurrectionists in Missouri are declared free.