NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

BULLY AN ARTICLES

JARES GORDON BENBETT. KDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

None but Bank bills current in New DAILY HERALD, two couls per cupy. WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday.

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ENENTS renewed every day: advertisements iformia and European Editions. OB PRINTING availed with available, heapness and de

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADENT OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-Solarm's En

ABLO'S GARDEN. Broadway .-- Mr No

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY

WEET THEATRE, Bowery-

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourtee

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSBUM. Broadway.-BARD SHAL, &C., at all h

BRVANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad ay - Biniopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c. - Th

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.-ETHIOPIA BONGE, DANCES, &c.-THI MULEY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-Evelopia

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Caual

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway .- DRAWING

PARISIAN CARINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway.-

New York, Sunday, September 7, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The reports current in Washington last night were that the rebels had crossed the Upper Potomac near Point of Rocks and the Monocacy river in force, and now occupy the city of Frederick, Md., tempted, no doubt, by the wealth and food in the vicinity. That they have been throwing bodies of troops over the river about this point for several days past was known. Considerable bodies of infantry were announced to be on the Maryland shore yesterday. Nothing of importance occurred in the front of the army before Washington, and everything was quiet in the city. The rumor of a battle near Poolesville, on Thursday remains a mere rumor still. No official account o such an engagement has been announced. The army, however, is in readiness for a movement of some kind, and is provided with three days' cooked rations. Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek are abandoned by our troops, the rebels occupying the former place. We give to-day an excellent map of that portion of Virginia and Maryland where these all important operations are taking place.

Fresh regiments are arriving in Washington every day in large force, and they are being detailed by General MoClellan into the old brigades. Events thicken in Western Virginia and Ohio. The rebels are making desperate efforts to gain a foothold in the latter State. Late accounts from Gincinnati report that the enemy under

Jenkins, the guerilla chief, captured the Union forces under Colonel Rathbone,

of the left wing of the rebel army. Gen. Holmes was ered, while in the Union army, as a very ever consi brilliant officer. He was, therefore, slways placed in subordinate positions. He was what is gene rally known as "a fast liver," and during the latter part of his career in our army was a habi unkard. His career in his new departme tual dr

ADDRESS OF STREET, MARK

need not cause our generals any uncasiness. The following is a list of the names of the dif ferent guerilla chiefs or leaders of bands of "par tisan rangers" now or lately operating in Wes Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. The majority of them hold commissions as captains from Jeff. Davis and John Letcher, Governor of Virginia; but a few of them claim the nom de uerre of colonel, and one (Morgan) signs himself brigadier general. Their followers vary in num ber from one hundred to three the Haller.

John H. Morgan. W. C. Quantrell. Joseph Kirk. George Jesse. James Rider. Coffee. Cookrell. C. Porter dward E. dam R. John Proe. Faulkner. Coung Purcea. thaniel Ferguson, priwards, killed.

The bounty paid and money advanced to volum teers for regiments now in the field-in accord ance with the proclamations of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, and the circu lar of Major J. T. Sprague, United States disburs ing and mustering officer-are as follows:-

City Governm Total. \$142 Three hundred and eighty-seven rebel prisoners

belonging to Tennessee have sworn fidelity to the government and been released from Camp Douglas, Chicago. Governor Morton, of Indiana, has issued

proclamation exempting from the draft the " people called Shakers or Quakers," but requiring them to pay an amount of money which shall be deemed an equivalent for such exemption.

Twelve hundred cavalry breech-loading carbines have been sent to Kentucky from the new government armory at Hamilton, Ohio. Five thousand more have been ordered.

The enrolment in New Bedford, Massachusetts shows a total of 3,214 men on a war footing, of whom 189 are colored, 535 are now in the ranks, and 468 are at sea-leaving 2,022 to draft from. The subscriptions to the war fund in Philadelphia now amount to nearly four hundred and fifty housand dollars.

A writer in the Washington Star, in attempting to exculpate Colonel Rodney Mason, of the Ohio Seventy-first regiment, from the charge of cowardice in the surrender of Clarksville, Tennessee says :-- " All who know Rodney Mason are satis led that, were he to remain sober, a better or braver officer could not be found."

There are sixteen hundred nine months milltin nen, without uniforms or arms, at Camp Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey. The Gas Company in Philadelphia will not raise

the price of gas to consumers in consequence of the government tax, but will pay the levy out of their profits.

There have been thirty thousand visitors at Baratoga Springs this season.

General Schofield has levied an assessment of five hundred thousand dollars on the secesh citizens of St. Louis, for arming, clothing and subsisting the enrolled militia while in active service, and providing for the support of the families of volunteers.

Ten more slaves belonging to rebels were manumitted in St. Louis on the 29th ult.

Mr and Mrs. Fred. Beckwith, Mrs. Dedmon and niece, Miss Samuels and sister, and Miss Butler, were ordered on the 29th ult, to leave St. Louis within twenty-four hours, or be confined in a prison. They were charged with possessing an over stock of secesh.

The printing materials of the Bloomington (Illinois) Times were thrown into the street on the 22d inst., and all the combustible portions burned. clivities.

ing that stream from several directions. The Ohio river is, therefore, just now a stream of more than ordinary interest, and the public are universally studying its features.

The New Campaign on the Potoma-

Now is the 'lime for Action. What has become of the great rebel army of Virginia? The main body of it has disappeared from the bloody fields of Manassas, and is probably divided into two columns, one of which, it is reported, has already crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and now occupies Frederick, and the other moving over the Blue Ridge and down the Shenando ah valley for some ford between Harper's Ferry and Wil liamsport, from which to make a dash among the bountiful supplies of horses, cattle, sheen hoge, grain, flour, &c., of those fertile upper river counties of Frederick and Washington, in Marviand.

The amount and varieties of subsi duced by these two counties are immense Take, for example, their annual product of wheat and Indian corn, as reported by the consus:---

Bushda of Wheel. 368,06

In these untouched masses of supplies and others, such as cattle, sheep and hogs-th counties of Maryland offer temptations are almost irresistible to the suffering these two rehei are almost irresistible to the suffering army of Virginia. The valley of the She doah, from the pressure of the rebel consc tion and the spoliations and destruction resulting from the war, has produced very little food this year beyond the immediate wants of its local opulation; but these two counties aforesaid just over the river in Maryland, have stores or hand sufficient to feed a rebel army of a hundred thousand men for six months, while in Frederick City and Hagerstown the dry goods shops would furnish the ragged rebel troops a very desirable supply of clothing, to say nothing of medicines, &c. Assuming, then, that the object of the rebel army is to get in among the abundant army supplies of Frederick county and city, while the design of Jackson's column moving down the Shenandoah valley, is a simi lar raid over into Washing county and Hagerstown, the question recurs, can the rebels, and will they, be defeated in these enterprises ?

We cannot imagine that, beyond this import ant matter of subsistence, the rebels have now any design in their threatened invasion of Maryland. They have lost their opportunity for a descent upon Baltimore, and doubtles they have made this discovery. They are not in any way prepared to undertake the siege of our national capital, and they cannot advance very far north of Harper's Ferry without leaving Richmond subject to capture by a column from our army in front of Washington co-operating with half a dozen gunboats. In any event, we expect that the rebel army will soon be compelled to take the back track to Richmond. In this view the same vigorou and energetic efforts should be made on our side to overhaul that army and to cut it up, disperse or capture it, that characterized the late pursuit of General Pope by Lee and Stone wall Jackson.

It is now the 7th of September. We have less than three months remaining during which we can depend upon the "sacred soil" of Virginia to serve us for army purposes. We must appropriate the interval in active work against the enemy, or we shall find our army again embargoed or "stuck in the mud" till April. We are gratified with the assurance that the administration General Halleck and General McClellan are fully aware of this, and of the necessity of immediately resuming offensive operations, and that they have no notion of reporting from day to day "All quiet on the Potomac" for eight or nine months to come. We are gratified to know that the government and our principal gene rals at Washington are working like beavers to organize our immense forces of veteran troops and new volunteers for immediate service in the field; and that if within the next ten days our loyal States, from Pennsylvania eastward, will only throw into Washington some fifty thousand additional men, an army fully equal to a rebel army of two hundred thousand will instantly be on the road to Richmond, leaving Washington amply protected on every side. Much depends upon the Governors of our loyal States. They may delay and disappoint the government, or they may greatly assist it and facilitate its movements. To this end let Governor Morgan and every other loyal Governor send forward at once their new troops on hand, by regiments or parts of regiments, by companies or parts of companies, and without their tin cups, extra shoes, &c., if they are not ready, for General Halleck, General McClellan and General Casey will supply all deficiencies

design, the price of gold has again gone down. The gold market is still, therefore, "excellent evidence that alt is weil."

HURRY FORWARD THE RECRUISS .- It will be

seen, by our telegraphic news this morning, that two or three Massachusetts regiments and two regiments from Vermont are en roule for the war. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment from this State was in this city yesterday, and the One Hundred and Sixteenth has started from Buffalo. The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth left this city yesterday. All this is good as far as it goes, but the exigency of the moment calls for still greater activity on the part of the Governors of the loval States. Now is the time for work, and our Governors should not wait until they have full regiments, but send the men on without delay. If the tin cups are not ready send them on without the tin cups. Men are wanted, and if a regiment is not ready forward a battalion, a company, or even a squad. There is everything in Washington that the volunteers will need on the field of battle, including blankets, guns and tin cups. The Governors of the loyal States have it within their power to furnish men enough to overwhelm the rebel ar-mics if they will only discard technicalities, and not stop at trifles or be controlled by personal and political considerations. There are numer-ous skeleton regiments and companies in this city; let them be forwarded without waiting for them to be filled up. They are needed in the old regiments, and can thus render to their country important service. The national administration is looking to the State officials for a prompt despatch of every recruit. Will their response be in accordance to the emergencies

of the occasion ? Onward !

THE "NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE" OF NEW YORK .-- A self-constituted committee in this city had the impudence to go to three or four Governors of New England, in the name of the people of New York, to induce those officials to co-operate with them in raising 50,000 men, to be led by John C. Fremont-if with the consent of the federal government, well; but if not, then by the consent of the States, despite the federal government. This amounts to little short of a treasonable proposition to set up the authority of the States as paramount to the federal authority. It is the very essence of the Southern rebellion. The idea of raising troops for this war, not only without the consent of the government, but in defiance of it, and plac ing such troops, under command of a general who has twice mutinied against the authority of his superiors, and has lately been removed from command for disobedience of orders and the issuing of fanatical proclamations, well known to be in antagonism to the policy of the Chief Magistrate of the republic and Commander-in-Chief of the army, is palpably incipient treason, and ought to be looked after in time by the Advocate General. The speeches of the Governors in reply to the "National War Committee" are highly patriotic. But the action of the committee is full of the gravest suspicion, and a sharp oye ought to be kept . upon the movements of all such Jacobin committees which. If not checked in time, would inaugurate the confusion, anarchy and bloody scenes which characterized the excesses of the French Revo lution. Let treason be nipped in the bud.

THE NEW SCENE OF OPERATIONS .- All eves are now turned towards the Upper Potomac, and everything indicates that the next great contest at arms will be in that locality. The Ball's Bluff disaster is the only battle, thus far, in this war that has taken place in that section; but the signs of the times now clearly point to the fact that the great decisive battle of the war will soon be fought somewhere on the Upper Potomac, unless the rebels should take it into their heads to adopt a retrograde movement

THE FUNERAL OF MAJ. GEN. LEABNY. Large and Imposing Procession

City of New York Mouras Her Gallant Dond-The Fings at Half-Mast-Services at Trinity Church, &c., &c.

The unwavering agm of death has again struck a foul blow at one of our bravest and best beloved, in the person of Major General Philip Kearny, who was killed in battl a the 1st of September; and yesterday the city of New York expressed in an appropriate manner the feeling of serios expressed in an appropriate manner the realing of serios which filled her citizens' hearts for the untimois stroke which carried off so gallant a soldier and so noble a man. It has of late become a frequent painful task for the people of this city to turn out and give expression to ir grief for the death of those whom the chances of war have carried to an untimely grave; but never have hey met with a case where the finer sensibilities of heir nature were called out than in the death of the brave Seneral Kearny. Born in this city, he has a further claim upon the sympathies of her people, and yesterday those feelings of sorrow were freely given vent to by the crowds who lined the route of the procession from Jersey City ferry to Trinity church. From an early hour in the morning until the funeral cortege filed through, Cortlan-airest was arowded with persons of all classes and denom institions, whose expression of feature denoted the sorrow ful feelings which held possession of them. The pissue and which was been crowded with speciators, and ever flag in the vicinity, and indeed throughout the entir gity, was hung at helf-mast. Numerous national color and recruiting beaners were hung with orage, and th usually noisy and boisterous theroughfare of Oerland stress was quite still and ming until the funeral cortege filed through, Cortland usually noisy and boisterous thoroughfare strest was quite still and devoid of that bu

thich usually characterizes its movements. The remains were expected to arrive in Jersey City from Newark Pat three o'd our and five before the mourning party landed at th depot. The Fifth and Eighth regime ats were in read ness to receive the remains, being detailed by Genera Sandford to not as special essort upon the occasion. At two o'clock the remains were removed from th

late residence of deceased at Bellegrove, about end at this locality, where the General was personal known by nearly every person in the neighbor-hood, are described as peculiarly impressive and inelancholy. The house of the deceased was visited by thousands who were desirous of taking a last glance at the countenance of him whom they revered whilst living, and now, that he has died on the battle field fight ing for the right, they almost worship. The coffin lid was taken off, in order to give all an opportunity of thus see ing the dead soldier. What strong, honest-bearted ind vidual could look down upon the "brave Phil. Kearny," as he was wont to be called, and not feel the big throb of sorrow welling up from his heart, as he thought of the deeds which he had done and of the honest impulse which actuated him during life ! What a lesson it mus be for the instigators of this rebellion to contemplate the desth of this noble man 1 All of the leaders were more or less acquainted with him, and all learned to appreciat and respect him. Now that the green grass grow over his remains, in consequence of the dark deeds for which they will have to answer before the bar of Heaven, what a pang of conscience must it bring to their already burdened hearts !

Commodore Kearny, of the United States Navy: Mrs Kearny, with her children, and other relatives of distinguished deceased, were present at the house, and were the last to look upon the rigid countenance of heir noble relative. But what sorrow must it' bring those who were the nearest and dearest to poor Keara while alive ! How the tender heart of his lady wife mu be affected by the shock which she received of his sudder death ! But let the sympathy which a whole nation car der make up in some me

When the body arrived in Jersey City the proc was at once formed, consisting of the Fifth and Eighth iments, a company of regular infantry, now sta at Fort Columbus; officers of the First division New York tate Militia-of the Seventh, Twenty second, Sixty-Seventy-first-and various other regiments, and a larg number of citizens. The hearse was drawn by six gray orses, draped in black orape. The coilin was can removed from the train and placed in the hearse, on the

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP AGARNY. BILLAD ON THE FIRLD OF RATUR, SHIPLAMENT 1, 1862, Aged 47 years, 2 months and 30 days.	

The following were the pall b Major General Ranyon, of Ne	
Col. Delufield, U. S. A.	and all set the set of the
Col. Loomis, U. S. A.	America and a second of the Party
Lieut. Col. Heeve, U. S. A.	
Lieut, Col. Price, New York !	National Guard
Lieut. Col. Eaton, U. S. A.	the state of the state of the

Lient. Col. Exton, U. S. A. Col. Nugent, Sixty-binth New York. Col. Martin, Seventy first N. Y. S. M. Col. Tompkins, U. S. A., Quartermaster. The procession then mored on board the Jerr erry boas, whence they were transported to the artiandt street. Here an inimense crowd had ated, drawn together by the mourfail ourisity glimpse of the vebicle which held the remains riosity to catch

WHIPPING NEWS

the fee, in every conflict it proved the harding the fee, in every conflict it proved the harding by a start of the second second second second second you of a war in which you shared all for the howed in the train of victory, nor yet ich ich are in second arise summor you to the battle. We ask of you, for our sake, to regard this as another arise summon you to the battle. We ask of you, for our sake, to regard this as to in war, as a taken of our anise, to regard this as or in war, as a taken of our anister, on mode you possessed in the relations of pasce, and wh mowindge, with pride, your conduct in war. Naw Your, 3d Nov. 1868

Sin-The sword of honor which I have the day re-st the bands of my fellow townames, nombers of Union Club, is an overwhelming mark of distinction has been conferred by you in language, the kinds, which renders the gift doubly interesting. You which renders the gift doubly interesting, to consider this sword in the light of a d trophy. Indeed, sir, such I most sensibly hold in it the mark of regard of gentiamen is not the ""weat" of the more subminst, val of man calmly weighing actions as the them ea the moving panceums of life, scarcely in due modesty admit to myself me of son however a achiever. ME OC SO KY AD OUT rowal by xpressed it, that the insights w adowed are given to me as y midst others far more prominent more promise air iste army, planter nost whom our could by on of all nations the of the United States ----

Por mysell, air, whith other arippled rmy, I shared in the OR TOL orippient recom know be ter bow to ich of h on at the tou f the Un nd that most amply am I rep bring I have encountered

In presenting I have encountered. In presenting me this sword, sir, you charge me value the gift the less that "peace has followed a train of victory." In our country, where military is dangerous unless controlled, the soldier may wai for the sword, no longer baton machalling to the 1 now trophy of victories passed, embiant of a succe war achieved. Still, with the predilections of a y part in my present profession, and the normal states of a y war achieved. Spill, with the prodilections of a youth spent in my pressul profession, must I even as strongly bear in mind that in a republic particularly applies the motio."duice discorter stropairies mori." With a test the memory of checkned contrades, who, having already fulfilled this noble role, have presed from a death bed of fame to a still more glorious rest, and with a profession of readiness, if at any future period my services be needed, joyfully once again to follow our country's banker on the war path, I have the honor to country's banker on the the associations connected with this day have no condi-sion, they will extend, with this tword, which you have put it in my power, after proadly wearing during my own life, to bequeath, a speaking memonic, to a succeed-ing generations of republican soldiers. KEARNY.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

Officers Dismissed from the Service, GENERAL ORDERS_NO. 125.

WAN DEPARTMENT, ADJOINT OF GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862. } The following names of officers are, by direction of the resident, dismissed from the service of the United States or being absent without proper leave from their respe mands, while the ar ies to which they be were fighting the enemy in the field :--

Captain Thornton Smith, Assistant Quartermi

Lieutenant John Simpson, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsy Lieutenant J. H. Harrison, of the Twentisth New York

Volunteers Surgeon Edward B. Dalton, of the Thirty-sizth New

York Volunteers. Captain E. Valentine, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant J. L. Christle, Ald-de-Camp.

Captain J. V. Patten, Seventy-third Ohio Voluntes Major G. C. Austin, 128th Pennsylvania Volunteer Captain John J. Sperry, 106th Pennsylvania Volu Licutenant Wm. Warren, Thirty-eighth New

Volunteers. remant R. P. Grawford, Awar, ander of the Semestary of War, La THOMAS, Adjutant General unt R. P. Grawford, Aid-de-Camp.

Supplies for Drafted Militia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862. The War Department has issued an order supplies to drafted militis. The camps of readeave the different States will be supplied by the United (

by Capt. McKim, Assistant Quartermaster, from He son. Camps in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and part of New Jersey by Col. Vinten, Deputy ter General, from 1 Camps in Pennsylvania, Delaware and nert of sey by Cel. Crosman, Deputy Quartermaster Genera from Philadelphia. Campe near Harrisburg will be supplied by requis ions upon Captain E. C. Wilson; Assistant Quar at Harrisburg. Campe near Pittsburg by Major A. Hontgomery, Quar-termaster, United States Army, from Pittsburg. Camps in Ohio by Captain J. H. Dickerson, Assistant aster, from C Camps in Indiana by Captain Jas. A. Krin, An Quartermaster, from Indianapolis. Camps in Illinois and Wisconsin by Captain J. A. Potter Assistant Quartermaster, from Chicago. Camps in Kentucky by Colonel Thomas, Assistant Quar

sion of that place, and pushing on, occupied Ravenswood, on the Ohio river, the post village of Jackson county, Va., situated within fifteen miles of the town of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, a thriving place fifty-six miles up the river from Cincinnati. Bavenswood is situated opposite to the little village of Raoine, in Meigs county, Ohio. It was reported that they had crossed the river near this latter point, and were marching down on both sides of the river yesterday. The contending forces were said to be within sight of each other, Smith being encamped at Buffalo, and a battle was there imminent. The map which we give to-day shows exactly all the points above referred to, and will enable our readers to comprehend the nature of this movement of the rebels upon Cincinnati from above, in combination with the attack from the Kentucky shore at Covington and Newport. The greatest excitement prevailed in Cincinnati yesterday from the rumor that Kirby Smith, with over 10,000 men, was at Falmouth, Kentucky, fifteen miles from Covington. The river, how ever, was well gnarded at all important points. and the preparations of Gen. Lew. Wallace to defend the city were complete.

A despatch last night from Cincinnati states that the rebels were repulsed at Stevenson, Alabams, and that the town of Athens had been burned by our troops.

A letter received from on board the United states steamer Cambridge, dated off Beaufort, August 22, states that the new gunboat Octorara captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and atms, and valued at \$250,000. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Major General Theophilus Hunter Holmes, of the rebel army, has been appointed commander of the trans-Mississippi Military Department, thereby superseding General Hindman. He has already entered upon the duties of his new de partment. Holmes is a North Carolinian, and entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in 1825, and graduated at that institution on the 30th of June, 1829, standing forty fourth in his class, being the last one on the list but two. On the 1st of July following he was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Seventh United States infantry. His subsequent promotions were-first lieutenant March, 1835; captain, December, 1838; brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 22, 1846; and full major, March 3, 1855. At the inauguration of the present rebellion he was in command of the military post at Governor's Island, New York harbor, but when North Carolina seconded he resigned his commission in the United States Army, and cast his lot with his brother rebels in the South. He was soon after appointed brigadier general in the reber army, and shortly after to the rank of major general. in 1861, while the rebels kept up the

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, present United States Senator from Indiana, whose term expires on the th of March next, has been nominated for the House of Representatives, as the Union candidate, in the Seventh district. His antagonist is Hor Daniel Webster Voorhies, copperhead democrat. It is estimated that there are forty-five thousand young men, with no responsibility, in this city and Brooklyn , who are either too lazy or too cowardly to shoulder a musket.

Fifty thousand dollars in Albany Corporation hinplaster currency will be in circulation by the 1st of October.

By reference to our religious intelligence it will be seen that nearly all of the churches that have been closed for the past five or six weeks will be reopened to-day. According to the City Inspector's report, there

were 536 deaths in the city during the past weekan increase of 16 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 62 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re-capitulation table gives 4 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 88 of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 9 of the heart and blood vessels, 118 of the lungs, throat, te.: 5 of old age, 13 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 5 premature births, 221 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 45 of uncertain seat and general fevers. unknown; 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 15 from violent causes. There were 395 natives of the United States, 12 of England, 81 of Irc. land, 28 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries. The United States District Attorney has a

pointed Mr. H. H. Rice an Assistant United States District Attorney, in the place of Mr. Andrews, who has been assigned to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Woodford. Mr. Rice was deputy clerk of the Superior Court for many vears.

Stocks were better vesterday, though the market we very dull. The advance was from ½ to ½ per cent. Gold fell to 118% a ½. Money was abundant at 5 per cent. Exchange dull at 130. The export of the day (bul-lion) was \$555,000.

ton market was again higher yesterday, and more active, with sales of about 2,000 bales, closing o the basis of 53c, a 53 gc. per 1b. for middling uplands These prices give the value of a bale of cotton of 450 Ibs. (the average weight of square bales) at \$238.50 to \$240.75. The value of a bale before the present war com menced was about \$50. /The supply of flour wa instruct was about 5.0. The supply of nour was light, and the range of assoriments limited. The market was less active, while prices were in the main firm, and sales moderate. Wheat was less active, and firm-ic. to 2c. lower. Corn was also heavy, and prices easier. Pork was neavy and sales mo-derate, including mess at \$11-62); a \$11 75, and prime at \$10. Sugars were quite steady and in fair demand, wit ales of 800 bhds. and 28 boxes. Coffee was quiet. sale of 700 bags Bahia was made at p. t. Freights were steady, and without change of moment in rates, whi engagements were moderate

THE OHIO RIVER .- This war has made the characteristics of the rivers in the Southern States familiar to every one, and furnished to every school boy a correct idea of their geographical positions, their sources and peculiar ities. It now appears that the rebels are desirous of becoming familiar with the geography bischade of the Potomac, he commanded a division of the Ohio river. and are said to be approach-

of outfit and organization at Washington. It was only the other day that Cincinnati was roused by the dangers of a threatened rebel invasion; and if to-day the rebel General Kirby Smith, with his boasted army of twenty thousand men, were to appear before Cincinnati, he would be confronted by an extemporized Union army, nearly all crack riffemen, fifty thousand strong, and "still they come." Let us of the East cumulate this active patriotism of the West and New York alone, within the next ten days, will be able to add fifty thousand men to the grand army around Washington. Now is the ime for action-now or never. Onward !

GREELEY ON GOLD .- The Tribune says we pointed to the stock market as the true barome er of the public confidence, and referred to the price of gold falling as an evidence of the wisdom of the appointment of General McClellan. The Tribune calls it "the latest important army appointment," as if afraid to mention the name of the distinguished man it called "traitor." The reply of the Tribune to our argument is, that gold, which had been 119 on Wednesday, went down to 117% on Thursday, and on Friday went up to 119%. This is only a confirmation of our argument. From the premature disclosure by the Tvibune of the retreat of General McClellan from James river resulted the movement of the rebels against Washington by way of Gordonsville and the severe loss of Pope's army in its retreat to form a junction with the Army of the Potomac. The appointment of General McClellan to de fend Washington caused the price of gold to fall two per cent. But the extent of the effect of the treachery of the Tribune was not limited to the peril of an assault on Washington in front, which McCiellan's appointment prevented. It afterwards appeared that the line of the Potomac was threatened. That caused gold to go up two per cent. But now that it is known General McClellan, in co-operation with General Halieck, has made such disposition of the Union troops as to defeat the rebels in their

towards Richmond and thus confess failure to carry out their programme. A few days will decide this question.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Another English Steamer, Londed with Arms, Ammunition, &c., Captured Off Charleston, &c.

Borros, September 6, 1862. The New Bodford Memory prints a latter from an beard the United States stenmer Cambridge, dated of Beaufort, August 22, which states that the new gunboat Octorara

captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms, and walued at \$250.000.

Enthusiastic War Meetings.

GREAGO, Sept. 6, 1862. The war meeting in this city this afternoon was an amense affair. The stores were closed at four P. M., according to the proclamation of the Mayor. The Mayor presided over the meeting. Speeches were made by Generals Curtis, Walbridge, McClernand, ex-Governor Randall and Senator Trumbull.

In the evening General Walbridge addressed the Board of Trade at length, and urged the necessity of putting the State in a complete condition of defence against de-metric treason and foreign intervention. He argued that the war spirit was never more enthusiastic : nd deter mined than now.

SCHQUENANNA, Sept. 6, 1862. SCROUMAXXA, Sept. 6, 1892. The war spirit is up here and the people aroused. A most spirited and epthusiastic meeting was held here to-day, and over three thousand people were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who made one of his effectivo and stirring speeches. Mr. Silria also addressed the meeting. The poet and balladist, James G. Clark, sung "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and other patrictic songs, and his coul stirring music is doing good in this community. The meeting adjourned to eight o'clock this evening, when it will be addressed by Mesars. Thomas D. Wright, of Binghamten, and H. A. Beebe, of Owego. The war spirit is aroused in this region, and a draft will not be necessary to get men to fight for the Union and for freedom. The en listment is going on rapidly for the Sickles' Brigade.

Owngo, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1862. A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last evening, and was addressed in a next, elequent and carnest manner by one of the most gifted of our country's orators, Mr. T. D. Wright, of Binghamion, law partner of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, whose speech was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. H. A. Beebe, of the Owego Gazette, presided. Several patriotic citizens came forward and enrolled their names for the Corcoran brigade. There is no doubt but a company will be raised in this vicinity readily for the gallant Corcoran.

The Condition of Colorado Territory. CMICAGO, Sept. 6, 1862.

Governor Evans, of Colorado Territory, is now in this city. He says the statement in the tolograph report of last night, credited to the Santa Fe Gasetic of August 23, "that great discontent exists among the population of "that great therity false. One or two small Texan guerilla bands near the New Mexican line have produced all the disturbances. As a people, the citizens of Colorado are quite as loyal and law abiding as these of Illinois or any other loyal State.

The Europa Outward Bound-The Sun-

beam at Hallfax. HALIFAX, Sept. 6, 1862.

The steamship Europa arrived here from Boston at half past eleven o'clock this morning, and sailed for laver pool at half-past one.

The steamship Subbeam, thirty days from Liverpool arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon

a gampse of the vehicle which held the remains of Gen. Kearny, and to thus openly express their sorrow for his denise. All was as still as denth itself while the funeral cortege passed through Cortland: surest and Broadway so the chirch, where every preparation had been made to earry out the religious service peculiar to the solemn iconsion.

coosion. The processian halted opposite the main entrance to the church, when the colin being removed from the bearso, it was carried into the edifice. The Rev. Drs. Ogliby, Vinton and Weston, accompanied by a large num-ber of youthful assistants, met the remains at the door, and advancing up the aisle deposited the colin at the end of the same

be of youthful assistants, met the remains at the door, and advancing up the alse deposited the collin at the end of the same. The church was crowded to overlowing, nearly two-thirds of the congregation being ladies. The military of the descent is that uniform—representatives from nearly every regiment now in the city—were also present, all of these latter gratients wore crape upon their is the end of the same. The military of the decases increased by the classic grandeur of the same in the sevence wore held. Each side of the same increases by the classic grandeur of the church in which the services were held. Each side of the same increased by the classic grandeur of the church in which the services were held. Each side of the same increases by the classic grandeur of the church in which the services were held. Each side of the same increases by the classic grandeur of the church in which the services were held. Each side of the same increases by the classic grandeur of the church in which the service were held. Each side of the same increase is all who heard them, then it is the same intervent of the dear K can yrese in the heart of the same indice is and the ingrest state of all who heard them. Then it was that the them of the intervent of all the heart of all. The terrible order of but the intervent is the heart of which the deart is life, secret them to glare up before his shell. The terrible order is secret them to glare up before his contemparts the substitute should be been allow in the board them the strenges of the but is life, secret them they hear a strenge of the sheard the secret them they have hear the secret them they have hear the strenges of the but is life, secret the there was not in the same distribution. The within the verse is their turn, and then came the stern truth that there have and the interverse the sterned to the solid the strenges of the but high sole and the strenges of the solution. The within the was not all right and the solution is a strenge to the strend part of the the dea

Happy and blest are they who have endured; yes, ble and happy are they; for, though the body dies, the thall live torever.

and imply are iney; for, though the body dies, the soul shall live to ever. The moust of the occasion was beautifully readered, Mr. Jerome Hopkins presiding at the organ. The services in chirch lasted but is about half as hour, no sermon being preached upon the occasion. At their conclusion the codin was removed outside to the burial ground, where it was lowered into the family vauit, the company of regu-lars which accempanied the procession firing three vol-leys of musketry over the grave. And thus ended the last rites due the remains of hajor General Philip Kearny. That he died on the battle field, his life blood reely flowing for the came of his native country, is a sufficient guarantee that his memory will even five green in the American heart, and the bright record of his career be banded down for future posterity to take example by.

The Sword Presentation to General Kear-ny After his Keturn from Mexico. INTERESTING RELIGE-THE ADDRESS OF THE UNION CLUB AND THE DECEASED SOLDIRE'S REPLY. Is will be recollected that a sword was presented to General Kearny by the Union Club after his campaign in Mexico. The following is the address of the Club, with the reply of the General in full-To Major KEARET, of the First regiment, United States Brazows:-

To Major Kraksr, of the First regiment, United States Bragosni-On your return from the war in Mexico, where, in a gallast and successful charge at the very gates of the capital, you lost an arm in your country's service, your friends and fellow townsmen, members of the Union Citob, reli desirous to testify their sense of your deserts, by offering you an appropriate testimonial in honor of your noble bearing in that ardous entropain. Too national in our feelings not to proffer a general tribute of admiration where all employed on the service have deserved so high a meet of praise, we are still free to confess that, as New Yorkers, we feel a special pride when our city's sons are candid to contribute to our country's fans. Tou is intention, and you have liberally applied your means and zeatonely devoted your energies to the pro-resson of your choice. When called to the field, a soldiar inquires not into the conners of the war, but looks to the issue of the contest,

When cause of the hole, a sories inspires not into the causes of the war, but looks to the issue of the contest, being miniful only of the hole of of his country a flag. You and your companions in arms plated our national banner on a foreign soil, it there became the symbol of our glorious builon, the type and emblem of home, of country and of fame. On avery field it wayed delance to

er, from Louisville

Camps in Michigan by Captain G. W. Lee. As Quartermaster, from Detroit. Camps in Iowa by Captain II. B. Hendershott, Se

artillery, from St. Paul.

Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by Major Robert Allen, Chief Quarternaster of the Department of the Mis sissippi.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862.

TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS' FRET. During the recent movements in Virginia many of our roops were injured in the feet by severe marching over rough roads-the shoes of many of them being of poer quality. Dr. J. Zacharie, of New York, under authorization of the Medical Department, left the city to-day for the Virginia side of the river, for the purpose of operating on the feet of such as need his services as a chiropodist that gentlemen bringing with him high testi his professional skill.

REMONSTRANCE OF HON. JOSEPH SIGAR AGAINET THE REMOVAL OF HIS HOTEL AT OLD FOINT. THE REMOVAL OF HIS HOTEL AT OLD FOINT. Hon. Joseph Segar is now here removeling against the removal of the buildings of the Hygein Hotel at Old Point, as recommended in the report of a sanitary com-mittee. In a printed letter to the Secretary of War, Mr. gar says:--

mittee. In a printed letter to the secretary of war, at. Segar says.--I assure you, my dear sir, that under proper circum-stances no citizen is more willing than I am to surreader what he has for the good of the republic. The government has possession of my beautiful homestead and furm, and must have it to the end of this unhappy way. So help me God, I do not grudge it. I gave it up and all on it with-out a murmur, and when it shall be decided by a board of emineat meedical mes that sanitary considerations re-quire me to relinquish my hotel property to the govern-ment, or when a board of calightened military mea, of emineat medical mes that sanitary considerations re-quire me to relinquish my hotel property to the govern-ment, or when a board of calightened military mea, of emineat medical mes that and experience, thall decide that the military possesities of my country require the surrender, let it go. But let no mau and no incom-ption do and at which alone I can hope to region my hoved ones which the fortunes of this desolate conflict have so long separated from me. And it is that please the government to remove the buildings of the Hygels, a kand confidently trust that, as a pretimenary step, a board of comptent persons may be detailed to value the property to the end that, being "taken for public uses," we may receive for it just compusation. The property is estimated as, worth seventy-six thos-

The property is estimated as worth seventy-six those and dollars.

Bounty For Volunteers in New Haven. Naw Hav IN, Conn., Sept. 6, 1862.

The town of New Haven to day voted to pay one hum dred dollars additional bounty, making two hundred dol-lars in all, to the nine mouths volunteers. Three hundred and forty-three men are required to fill the quota.

Restriction on Travel Removed

Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1862. United States Marshal Milward to-day attempted to put a stop on all railroad travel by requiring overy citizes who wished to go to New York and other cities to procure a pass from him, for the trouble of preparing whi clorks charged each person two dollars. As soon as the Washington authorities heard of these proceedings, orders wore sent to the Manhal to remove all such restrictions upon free travel, and all persons can now go where they please without fear of interruption.

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