A PROCLAMATION BY THE

TRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Operations of the Confiscation Act.

All Slaves in States in Rebellion January 1, 1863, to Be Free.

The President Rengws the Offer to Pay for Slaves of Lovalists.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave

States, so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:-

that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that

day be in good faith represented in the Con-

gress of the United States by members chosen

thereto at elections wherein a majority of the

qualified voters of such State shall have par-

ticipated, shall, in the absence of strong coun-

tervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive

evidence that such State and the people thereof

have not been in rebellion against the United

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as

ARTICLE .- All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have es caped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Section 2 .- And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figure following:-

SECTION 9 .- And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Species 10 .- And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hisdered of his liberty, except for rime or some ofrence against the laws, unless the person claiming to whom the labor or service of such rugitive is alleged to be due is his I wful owner, and has not been in sums against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given sidend comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the mili-forcer and same of kelly had their arms broken. Reports of today depredations northward are coming in daily, and much trauble is expected to emigration. alleged to be due is his I wful owner, and has not

tary or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

The Tenth New Hampshire Regiment En Route. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22, 1862.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Tenth New Hampshire regiment, Col. Donahue, left Manchester to-day for Washington, via New York.

The Allotment System.

We are pleased to perceive that this system is working well, and that the men of our new levies are so gene rally taking advantage of it. Either they belong to a superior class or the system is becoming better understood or there is a remarkable difference in the amount al lotted by them and that at first obtained by the commis sioners from the Army of the Potomac. It is no unusual thing for a regiment to allot seven or eight thousand dollars, and one went almost to nine thousand dollars a

The thanks of the country are due to the President for the interest he has taken in this matter; and, now that Governor Morgan has promulgated the following order, there is every promise that the labors of the commission-ers will be fully successful. We think it would greatly facilitate the efforts of those gentlemen—who, it must be remembered, give their services without remuneration— if they had an assimilative rank, which would entitle them to re-pect in the army, without command. This would avoid annoyances—as in passing sentiries and the like, which occasionally cause delay and trouble—and would insure the respect to which their important office entitles them:—

tities them:—
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 72.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1862.
The President of the United States having appointed needore Roosevelt. William E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore.
Bronson Commissioners to procure from the soldiers this State allotments of their pay, all officers in command of troops in this State are directed to afford them I necessary facilities for the performance of their raties.

By order of the Commander-in-(hief THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

THE JUDGE DALY GUARD.

Captain Duff, who is recruiting for the above organization, to be attached to the Second regiment, Corcoran's Irish Legion, is filling up his company rapidly. One hundred deliars cash over the other bounties will be paid to all who enlist in Captain Duff's company on application at the office of S. Dinget, No. 8 Pine street.

A STATEN ISLAND REGIMENT.

MICHIGAN SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
The following circular has been issued to Michigan lies at present resident in this city:—
MICHIGAN LADIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND ITS

Presentation of a Gold Medal to General Corcoran.

We were yesterday shown a very beautiful and ele gantly executed gold medal for presentation to Brigadier General Corcoran. The testimonial is from twenty-three who were confined with the General in the prison a Richmond. The presentation was made last evening in the presence of a large assemblage of the General's friends at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 444 Breadway the medal, which was executed by the well known house of Ball, Black & Co., is three and a half inches in d ameter, is of gold, of twenty-two carats, and weight three and a half ounces. On the obverse is a splendid engraving of a prison scene at Richmond, representing the farewell of the wounded prisoners on the departure of General Corcoraa. The figure of the General is prominent. He is seen relieving the wants of a wounded fellow officer, while one prisoner is handing him a letter to take home, and others are lying around the prison. A rebel sentinel is seen latening at the door of the prison as he goes his rounds. On the reverse is a beautiful representation of the Union shield and arms, emblazoned with thirty-four stars, surmounted by the eagle, and supported on one side by the flag of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and on the other by the banner of the republic. The medal bears this inscription: three and a half ounces. On the obverse is a splendid

Released Prisoners of the 69th Reg't N.Y.S.M.,
21st Sept., 1862.

The meda! and engraving were designed by Danlel
Draddy, private of Company A, Sixty-hinth regiment,
who was also imprisoned with the General. The medal is
enclosed in a fine morocco box; and the whole icae and
execution reflect the highest credit on General Cororan's
fellow prisoners, the designer and the artist, and will
serve as a variable heirlorm, to be regarded by his posterity with admiration and affection.

Departure of General McDowell. Major General McDowell, who has been in this city for several days, stopping at the Brovoort House, left last

News from Suit Lake-The Indian Atrocities.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 22, 1862 Charles McGride, from Virginia City, arrived here restarday, one of a party of diffeen bound for the States. He says :--

The party were attacked by the Snake Indians at the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person and fifty miles north. They fought the Indians for twenty railes, losing six killed and two wounded, and all of their on tilt.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

NO REBEL TROOPS NORTH OF BULL RUN MOUNTAINS. Further reconnoissances on the other side of the river in front of Washington continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of the Bull run

mountains.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF MISSOURI AND

By the direction of the President the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and the bordering Indian territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be com manded by Major General S. R. Curtis, headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department of the Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio; headquarters at Cincinnati.

THE MAILS RESTORED IN MARYLAND. Mail facilities have been restored to Frederick, Hagers

town and intermediate points. THE REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL TO NEW YORK.

People who pretend to look into the future condition of

ir country are beginning to talk of the importance of reoving the capital to New York when the war is ended and the rebellion suppressed. They argue that the pre sent location of the capital has been the eccasion of various difficulties in the prosecution of the war. It has seriously embarrassed the movements of our army, its exposed position rendering elaborate works and large forces necessary for its defence. The necessities of the case are magnified by a set of old fogies here who become exceedingly nervous whenever the army moves its length away from Washington. Let the rebels menance this city in the slightest degree and our army must be called home to de. fend it, and opportunities for striking at the rebel army are lost because they fear to allow our forces to march away from the apron strings of this mother of dead poiticians. If the seat of government had been at the North it would have been equivalent to a hundred and fifty thousand men added to our moveable forces.

NAVAL PROMOTION. This correspondence recently stated that Captain Samue Phillips Lee was appointed Acting Rear Admiral of the North Atlantic Blockading squadron. It may now be added that the same rank has been conferred upon Commodore Charles Wilkes, commanding the special West India squadron; upon Commodore J. L. Lardner, com manding the Eastern Gulf Blockading squadron; upon Commodore C. H. Davis, commanding the Naval Missis sippi fleet; and upon Commodore C. H. Bell, commanding the Pacific squadron.

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS. Acting Master's Mate Niel Alexander having been re ported to the Navy Department as a deserter, has been dropped from the rolls of the service.

CONTINUANCE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL. The Post Office Department has ordered the continu ance of the Pacific mail on the overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be apprehended from their being tampered with by Indians. It is positively asserted that since the removal of th Cherokee tribe at no time has there been any necessity for the mails being discontinued. The great overland mail now passes daily through Deuver. Passengers are constantly travelling on this route.

TREASURY NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS. The Treasury Department is now getting off some eighty housand dollars daily in notes of the denomination of one and two dollars. This amount of issue will be doubled in a few days through a multiplication of the engraved RESTRICTION OF BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

A notice from the Secretary of the Treasury may be hortly expected, forbidding the issue of small notes by banks here, or of the circulation in this city of the small notes of Northern banks. THE WOUNDED REBEL PRISONERS.

It is said that the wounded rebels, who, with some of our soldiers, were placed in hospital in the Capitol yesterday, are covered with vermin. Members of Congress here are expressing some interest in the matter. EXCHANGED PRISONERS OF WAR.

According to an army order just issued, the prisoners if war, except commissioned officers, who were delivered to Lieut. Colonel Ludlow, Aid-de Camp to Major General Dix, at Aiken's Landing, James river, Virginia, on the 14th and 15th justants, are declared to be exchanged. THE CHAROKEES REPUBLATE THE REBELS.

here with a communication from the latter to the President, asking that the Cherokees be recognized in all their reaty rights, and setting forth that what was done by that nation seemingly favoring the rebels was unde

THE GATH OF ALLEGIANCE. Recently instructions were given to the com-

ficers of all arsenals and armories of the United States administer the oath of akegiance to the employe under their command. Nineteen refused to take the oath at the Springfield (Mess.) Armory, on the ground tha they were foreigners. The Secretary of War gave orders for their immediate dismissal.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. The following is an official translation from an article n La Patrie of September 4, 1862:-

The Presse publishes the following circular, communi-ated to it by the United States Consul in Paris, which had been addressed by the Secretary of State and Foreign diffairs at Washington to all the agents and consuls of the THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED

ment has no legal authority to offer any pecuniary Inducements to the advent of industrious foreigners.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Press gives to this circular the next symmathetic reception. It hastens to recommend to those of our workingmen—and these, it says, "are counted by thousands?"—who with horror see the approach of winter, and with that season the rigors of a forced s. spension of labor," to respond to this appeal and to cross the Atlantic. They will thus secure to their families, through the benefits of high wages, abundant supplies. We admit that the circular of Mr. Seward meets on our part with less enthusiasm. We, therefore, recommend to the French workingmen, notwithstanding "a degree of comfort acquired readily and a fortune for some of them at least," which the Presse holds out as a mirror before their eyes, to be on their guard respecting the promises of the American government. It would have seemed necessary, for instance, under the present circumstances, that the circular of Mr. Seward should have laformed us whether the "wages" would be paid in "colin" or in that "paper money" so readily issued, we acknowledge, but at the same time so little to be trusted. That would have been an interesting postsoriptum.

In order to induce our workingmen to emigrate, the Presse adds that they will enjoy a privilege which the native born American has not, viz.—"They will not be subject to the draft." Nothing more seemed wanting to complete the circular of Mr. Seward. LOUIS EELLET.

The following is from the Phare de la Loire:-

AMUSEMENTS LAST EVENING.

Academy of Music. DEBUT OF MISS CARLOTTA PATTI. There was a splendid house last night to welcome to the stage another member of that family which has been

so long identified with musical affairs in this country, and portion of the artistic prestige which Italy, France and Germany have hitherto monopolized. Viewed in this light, as well as in reference to the unquestionable merits of the fair aspirant for lyrical honors, it is not sur prising that the debut of Miss Patti should have excited among our community more than usual interest.

Bellini's operas are in general best suited to the class of singers whom the French style chanteuses legeres.

They are wanting in those noble erchestral effects unaided by which the action of the stage rarely rises to the level of grandeur. On the other hand they are full of the happiest poetic inspirations in the form of delicious melodies, and therefore more frequently afford a test of vocal excellence than the higher class of compo sitions. For this reason most of the great artists who have risen to fame within the last quarter of a century have included one or more of his creations in their reperto In the role of Amina, Malibran, Sontag, Persiani, Gassier and Jenny Lind won their greatest successes. It is a par which requires extended compass of voice, great flexibili ty, and judgment to resist the temptation to overcharge with fioriture its beautiful melodies. It demands, moreo ver, sentiment and feeling, with a fair share of persona attractions and youthfulness of appearance.

In reference to all these qualities the choice by Miss Patti of this role for her debut was an ex ceedingly happy one. Her voice takes a great range, and is wonderfully agile in execution. young, she is pretty, and she has all that freshness and apparent naivele which are essen tial to the realization of the librettist's ideal. The only doubt that remained to be solved in her regard was whether the novelty of her situation and unfamiliarity with stage usages would not so paralyze her powers as to render the effort a failure, or, at all events, detract greatly from her success. Thanks to her fine musical organization and the careful training of Signor Scola, she has triumphantly passed the ordeal.

Dominating the artistic interest of the occasion, it was

in, was the curiosity excited among the female portion of the audience to see how far the physical difficulty under which she has been so recently laboring had been overcome. On her entrance every eye was strained to watch the manner in which she would advance towards the footlights. Although the limp was still plainly perceptible, there was a wonderful improvement, and the plaudits of welcome with which she was received were redoubled from surprise at the facility with which she moved. The first few phrases of recitation which she uttered were almost indistinct from nervousness; but after a few moments this wore off and her opening cavatina was delivered with all the ease and brilliancy which she is accustomed to display in her vocal efforts. There was a marke difference in the volume of her voice in the recitative passages and in her singing, a fact to be accounted for by her newness to the stage. In her bye play, too, there was a little restraint; but both these defects will disap pear when she becomes at home in her parts. Even as i was she gathered more strength and confidence as the opera progressed, and sang and acted with as much spirit as could be expected under the circumstances. I the finale of the first act she made a marked impression and the curtain fell amid enthusiastic applause, which was continued until she was brought out to receive a fresh ovation in the form of floral offerings.

In the second act she sustained herself admirably throughout, singing charmingly, and in the mill scene, the most trying ordeal that an artist can pass through, she was thrillingly effective. Her rondo was capitally delivered, and derived fresh beauties from her exquisite vocalization. The impression which she left artistically was a most satisfactory one, and only increased the regret that there should still remain the slightest physical blemish on so fair a performance. At the close of the opera she was again called before the

The Elvine of the evening was Signer Shriglia, who mongst his other recommendations, had the rare merit of thinking less of himself than of the debutante, to whom he gave most effective support. Of Susini's Rodolpho we need scarcely say that it was, as usual, broad, vigor who made the most of the limited resources at his dis-

Miss Patti will appear on Wednesday in Lucia, and will be supported on this occasion by Brigneli.

Wallack's Theatre-School for Scandal. Wallack's last night won the unqualified approbation of a of the evening was the Sir Peter Teazle of Mr. John Gil ert, in the place of that old favorite Sir Peter, the jovial and genial Biake. Much therefore was expected of Mr ilbert in the assumption of this character on his irst ap pearance; and when we say that the house was perfectly lnished actor, and to his critical and discriminating auleman of the capital and the epoch represented. "The very age and body of the time" are not less carefully dmirable costumes of all the characters, from first to last Of the merits of Mrs. Hoey's Lady Teazle, Lester Wal-Holland's Moses, and so on to the end of the list, it ! needless to inform the reader. They were unexception ess of the elegant entertainment which the mans ment had in view in the arrangement of the cast and the getting up of the costumes and all the details of the play an old comedy, as costumed and performed at Wallack's s a rare treat, comprising much of agreeable historica ation. Bulwer's delightful comedy of "Money" this

The reopening of this popular theatre, after an unusually prolonged recess, was marked last evening by the preseat in the house was occupied, and during the course of the performance no opportunity was lost by the audience accomplished directress to cater for the public amuse ng were only a well deserved and substantial testimon o her merits. During the summer vacation the painters ly that the house new presents an entirely fresh and pleasing aspect. The scenery to a great extenand the old act drop has been replaced by an elegant affair, fresh from the espeaks him a man of taste and skill in his profession sirable changes Miss Laura Keene has introduced, par icularly in the personnel of her company, which may now Wallack's. We believe it is Miss Keene's intention to and to produce the good old standard comedies, which after aill, possess the most permanent elements of success she has gathered about her, she ma safely venture the experiment, and rest confi dent that her efforts will be properly appreciated by the public. The season was judiciously opened wit Bourcleauit's sterling comedy, "Old Heads and Young Hearts' - Dake as Jesse Rural, Miss Karne as Lady Alice, and Chas. Wheatleigh as Tom Che. The piece was produced most carefully and effectively. It is not necessary to state that the three characters specified were splet didly enacted, as the talent of the artists named has long been acknowledged and admired. The other principal parts were also admirably sustained by Miss Chiton, Mr Hind Schart Robson (a new actor here), Stoldart, and C. Walsol, Jr. Our space will not pumit of a more extended notice. The Skedaddle in the Camps at Newark.

The reports published of the "sketadite" among the troops in camp here are greatly engagerated. Only two bundred and fifty men ran away and six hundred received furlements, leaving fift son analyzed men in comp. No one was shot, as a sported. All returned to camp to-day, and good older age in prevails.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Rebel Cavalry Attacks on New Castle and Shepherdsville.

ATTACK BY GUERILLAS ON OWENSBORO.

The Rebels Routed After a Desperate Encounter.

Rumored Repulse of Gen. Bragg's Rear Guard.

Preparations for the Defence of Louisville,

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21, 1862. A despatch from Lagrange to-day says that George lessee with two hundred rebel cavalry attacked at New Castle one hundred and twenty-five of the Home Guard cavalry, under Robert Merris. The latter, without firing a gun, surrendered his men, horses and three hundred

stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful. Another despatch has just reached here saving that the rebe's subsequently burned New Castle.

Shepherdsville advices say that Colonel Granger's command, at that place, was attacked to-day by rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed them, killing five and taking twenty-eight prisoners.



Six hundred guerillas attacked Owensboro on the 19th instant in two bands. Colonel Netter, commanding the Union force, attacked one of the bands and was slain. Five of our men were wounded. The rebels lost five killed. At noon we shelled the rebels, killing three, when

On the 20th instant Lieutenant Colonel Wood, with four hundred and fifty Union cavalry, attacked, and after a most desperate encounter routed from Owenstoro, eight hundred rebels, under Colonel Martin, who lost twenty eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Our loss was three killed and eighteen wounded.

We captured their army stores and seven prisoners. Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of Gen. Buell's force attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave on Thursday evening. Gen Bragg is reported to have moved the main body of his army across the river southward from Munfordsville.



No further particulars are received.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22, 1862. General Bragg's forces have escaped from those of rapidly upon Louisville.

Major General Nelson is making arrangements to de fend the city to the last. He has just issued the follow-

The women and children of this city will prepare to Jefferson ferry is to be used exclusively for military

The city is in a blaze of excitement in consequence of

the approach of the rebel forces. Most of the stores are closed.

The citizens apprehend that an attack will be made within forty-eight hours.

The main body of Bragg's army was reported to be at Hodginville, Larue county, this morning, en route for

Bardstown. It is supposed he reached Bardstown this Ninety-five of the Fourth Indiana cavalry, under aptain Shueler, attacked about the same num ber of Forrest's rebei cavalry pesterday morn ing, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance. The rebels were

reinforced by twice their number; but our troops still parsued thera, driving them into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen, and capturing thirty-two. We lost cleves priso, ers and two wounded. Governor Robiuson has issued a proclamation, calling

the citizens to take up arms under General Nelson for the

Mayor Deiph has ordered all business houses to be General Nelson has issued a patriotic and stirring ad-

ress to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the resel hordes now invading Kentneky. The report of the burning of New Castle was incorrect and even the surrender of Merris is now discredited in

Humphro Marshel, with twelve thousand men and

forty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, it is supposed intending to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville, but the excitement has somewhat subsided.

Military operations are very extensive and actively

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Bridge Over the Hatchie River Destroyed by Guerilles-Movements of

the Rebels, &c. МЕМРИЯ, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1862. The bridge over the Hatchie river, a few miles north of this city, was burned by guerillas on Thursday night. The bridge was not guarded, as it was considered of no

General Villipigue's forces are reported to be stationed twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Mer-

The army of General Breckinridge is at Holly Springs. An expedition with transports, convoyed by a gunbeat, left Helena on Wednesday. A part of the troops landed at Lacoma, Ark., twenty miles above Napoleon. The precise object of the movement is not known.

THE VICTORY OF I-U-K-A.

CAIRO, Sept. 22, 1802. The latest information in regard to the battle of I-u-k.a. Miss., states that on Saturday Price was attacked at three points at the same time, and, being nearly surrounded, he cut his way through at the point where the Forty-seventh Illinois regiment was stationed. This regiment suffered more severely than any other in the

An attempt was made on Friday evening by a gang of rebels to burn the hospital, but they were repulsed by

sharpshooters with severe loss. During the fight of Saturday a body of Texan Rangers made a dash on one of our batteries, and not withstanding a determined resistance, succeeded in spiking two guns. Our troops acted throughout with galiantry and unflinch-

ing bravery.

The following despatch has been received from General Grant:--

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, Sept. 22, 1862. Major General Halleck, General in thief :-In my despatch of the 20th our loss was over estimated, and the rebel loss under estimated. We found two hundred and sixty-one of them dead upon the field, while our

loss in killed will be less than one hundred. U. S. GRANT, Major General. Dispersion of Guerillas.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22, 1862. The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Colonel Burris, which has been in pursuit of Quantrel's guerilla bands since their raid in Oleotho:-For fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrel through Jackson, Cass, Johnson and Lafayette counties, unable to bring on an engagement other than an occasional picket skirmish, until the 9th, when about fifty of our cavairy came up with the enemy five miles north of Pleasanton Hill. A brisk fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and fled in confusion, leaving two dead on the field. We pursued them two miles, when they entered the woods, cattering in all directions. Enemy's loss unknown. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. We captured all the enemy's transportation and subsistence, one hundred stand of arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition, one hundred horses, five wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage, also a considerable quantity of dry goods, groceries, &c., previously stolen from the citizens of Oleotho. The houses, outbuildings, grain, &c., belonging to some twelve noted marauders, whose premises had en the favorite haunts of gu rillas, were burned.

Major General Schuyler Hamilton. We are happy to announce that the President has ap-pointed Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton, United States Volunteers, a major general of voluntee s, " or meritorious services at New Madrid and Island No. 10.2 In General Pope's report, dated "Expeditionary Forces, New Madrid, Mo., April 9, 1862," that General, with a magnanimity rarely met with, and in no instance exselled, opens his report with these words:-"The canal site Island No. 10, and for the idea of which I am indebted to General Schuyler Hamilto . v as completed by Colonel Bissell's Engineer regiment and four steamers were brought through on the night of

Major General Hamilton, now in his fortieth year, g aduated from West Point July, 1841, at nineteen years

After arduous duties in the West, he served with d'stinction in Mexico, under General Taylor. Severely unded at the storming of Monterey, he was brevetted or gallant and moritorious services. Suffering much from his wounds and the accidents incidental to the service (having eccived while on duty a severe fracture of larial fever), upon his recovery he was honored by the appointment of aid-de-camp to General Scott.

While holding this position, "in an affair of cavalry against cavalry, four times his number, at Miraflores," he was transfixed by a lance, which entered near the spine and passed through the left lung, fracturing several ribs. After a slow and painful recove y he eturned to duty in the city of Mexico, and subsequently remained in the His health and constitution being much impaired, he retired from the service and settled as a farmer in the

town of Branford, New Haven county, Connecticut. Upon the appearance of the President's proclamation, April 15, 1882, he hastened from his farm and joined the Seventh regiment New York State Militia, National Guard (as they may now be truly styled), as a private, and marched on for Washington. Rendering portant services to Colonel Lefferts and the Seventh regiment at Annapolis, he attracted the attention of General Butler, the present hero of New Orleans. With him he renained until the crisis was past, and then hastened on to join his old commander at Washington, who welcomed him to his family again, and appointed him his military ecretary and confidential aid. In this position he remained until the retirement of Lieutenant General Scott, the first and only officer of his grade and foremost sol-

The appointment of brigadier general was then conferred upon Colonel Hamilton, and, by his devotion to luty since that time, he has attained his present rank of major general. A native born citizen of this State and city, great grandson of Major General Philip Schuyler, and grandson of Major General Alexander Hamilton, the faorite aid and friend of Washington, heroes of the Revoution, thus identified with this State, we congratulate him on his well carned promotion and return to active service, after the severe illness incurred in his campaign May his reward be continued success and a long life in

which to enjoy his well merited honors. Lecture of George Francis Train, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1862.

George Francis Train received ar ovation from the Phiadelphia public this evening at the Academy of Music equal to that bestowed on Parson Brownlow and other hampions of American institutions who have preceded him. The house was crowded to excess. Mr. Train was introduced by Cassins M. Clay, and made a characteristic peech on "The Rotten Institutions of England." A number of civil and military dignitaries occupied the platform. His remarks were frequently greeted with ap

Personal Intelligence.

Lord Edward Caventish, Lord Hartington and Colonel
Leslie, M. F., of Fineland; Mr. Rose, of Montreal; James
McCall and wife, of Geneva, and Mr. Rathbone and wife,
of Albany, are st pping at the Clarendon Hotel.
Capana Jewett and J. H. Sleeper, of the United States
Army, Chacles B. Hitchcook and wife, of Maryland; C.
C. Cheller, of Springed, K. Hamburgh, of Bailimore;
James M. Ellis, of Syraouse, and G. Pegram and wife, of
St. Louis, were among the arrivals at the Aster House
resto ac?

Hon. Ju'ge Shipman, of Connecticut, is stopping at the Demark Royal.

C. G. Bowies and family, of Louisville, Ky.; A. E. Jefsen at 6'1. S. Such, of Wisc.asin; C. E. Wheeler, of
schester; C. Karby and wife, of Milwankee; J. H.
duer, Jr., of the United States Army; R. Moore and
die, of Cincumatic A. D. Dater, of New Orleans; J. T.
c. thin ton, of Pennsylvania and H. P. Clark and wife,