

THE GUERRILLA.

Friday Evening, - - - - - Oct. 2.

Persons sending us communications or articles for publication, must send their names, or no notice will be taken of them.

Owing to the non-arrival of the mails both yesterday and this morning we are entirely without news from the east.

Every day new troubles seem to spring up to augment Lincoln's sufferings in his last moments. The Jacobin and other anti-Administration and reactionary clubs are giving him much uneasiness, by the bold manner in which they express their treasonable sentiments. He is aware of the threatening storm, and is tightening his reins in every conceivable way, with the hope of crushing out the reactionary movements, but the seed of reaction is sown too deep, and all his endeavors to quell the threatening storm will be in vain. The song of Lincoln's syrens has lost its sweetness, and the eyes of the people are opening to the danger of the threatening despotism, and they are becoming more watchful and energetic every day in their determination to resist. Lincoln sees the mob of the other party becoming excited, and knows that he must uphold his own in order to defeat them; so he is led to issue his proclamation declaring martial law over his whole domain, leaving the offences of treason blank, so that his band of demons may be able to construe anything they like into disloyalty, and thereby enabling them to take up any person or persons they please, and punish them even with death, without allowing them the first word in proof of their innocence. Is not this despotism, indeed? Would the Czar of Russia, even, dare do such a thing?—Such proceedings, of course, must soon bring the two elements in contact, and the scenes that will then be enacted are too horrible to contemplate. Suffice it to say that the whole North will be turned into a complete mob, and destruction and lamentation will be spread throughout the whole country. Perhaps in after years, Lincoln may, like a second Marius, while sitting on the ruins of his boasted empire, hear the passer-by ask, not where the United States is, but where the United States was.

A FINE company of true Virginia mountaineers, recruited for Captain Herndon, passed through town on yesterday. From their looks we should judge that Old Abe's wretches would find "Jordan a hard road to travel" if they should come in contact with them.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Winchester, in reference to the battle of Shepherdstown, says that "Gen. Jackson offered a brigade to come over the river on Friday night and remain until Saturday morning, when Gen. A. P. Hill attacked them, and killed and wounded every man except about one hundred, who made their escape over the river. Hill lost about one hundred killed and wounded.

The Yankee brigade, they say, outnumbered Hill's division. Our forces poured the grape and cannister into them as they crossed the Potomac, and the slaughter was terrible. The river was black with them.

"THE ELECT."—An eminent clergyman in Boston, in the course of a speech recently made in that city, said that "when the curtain rises in Heaven, to reveal the purest saints, we shall see John C. Fremont, Gen. Hunter, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison as the purest saints in Heaven." Horrible! the thought of such miscreants entering Heaven!

We would call the attention of our readers to the articles which we publish to-day from the North. They show the state of feeling in that section, and seem to foreshadow the supreme reign of anarchy.

THE Cincinnati papers state that in consequence of the great drouth in that section the yield of the late crops will be reduced nearly one-half.

THE Philadelphia North American says that 3,000 new Union recruits in Missouri have joined the Southern army.

Yankee Generals Wounded.

The following is a complete list of casualties among the Yankee general officers in the battles in Western Maryland:

Major-General Hooker, wounded in the foot; Major-General Sedgwick, wounded severely in three places, Major-General Rodman, mortally wounded, Major-General Richardson, wounded in shoulder severely; Brigadier-General Mansfield, killed; Brigadier-General Hartsuff, severely; Brigadier-General Dana, slight; Brigadier-General Webber, Brigadier-General Meagher, and Brigadier-General Duryea, all slightly wounded.

The Yankee Loss at Harper's Ferry.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

By this surrender—it cannot be called a capture—the rebels took fourteen thousand five hundred men, one hundred tons of ammunition, rations for fourteen thousand men for twenty days, fifty-seven guns—some of them the best Parrot-guns—fourteen thousand stand of arms and four batteries of field artillery.

The Yankee War Debt.

The New York Christian Advocate comments on the enormous debt which this war is creating for the North as follows:

They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions of dollars in a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distance to the sun! Ninety five millions of miles! Start a railroad train for such a Journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant becomes a man, and reaches the allotted age of man; but the sun is not reached.— Let another take his place, and live his three score years and ten; another and another—and still with no pause for repairs, or to cool its burning axels, and yet the journey's end is not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are looking forward millions of miles for the journey's end. But we are here talking of seven hundred millions—not of ninety-five.

For a hundred years and more churches have been gathering property in the United States. Subscriptions have been nobly deeded; dying men have left their accumulations to their loved churches; and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of property—not enough to pay the price of victory for one month.

We have a missionary society. It gathers each year from nearly a million of people. It throws its influence into nearly every part of the world. But its whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury but a single hour.

Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if half a million of paupers were thrown on us to support, for then the laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle.— Their weapons are costly equipments; but harvests perish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

England is contributing fearful amounts of want and starvation to swell the price of victory; France loses the sale of twenty five millions of its wares; and interior Europe and parts of Asia are paying portions of this stupendous cost of victory.

The Operations of a Draft in Connecticut.

The draft in Connecticut does not appear to have worked well. A New Haven paper says:

"Of the drafted men who should have reported here, only about two hundred and twenty-five have appeared; about eighty of these have been discharged, and nearly all the rest have got substitutes. The selectmen have not done their duty in the draft, and nearly every town will have to draft again. In Southbury, not a single man has appeared out of two drafts of twenty men. In Milford, there are but fifteen left out of a draft of fifty-six, and but one or two of those are principals. In North Haven, not one of the six has proved liable; and in other towns similar facts are discovered.— The live men avoid the draft, and only those who think they will be rejected present themselves to the surgeon."