FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862. PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HABRIFBURG, Sept 4-1 P. M. Governor Curtin has just issued the following proclemation: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss: In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth,

PROCLAMATION. Whereas, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence-

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation, throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act. It is further recommended that, in order to give due

opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties. The cheerful alacrit, with which the men of Pennsyl-

vania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am rejuctant to ask her to assume further burdens; but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER. [SEAL.] Becretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WAR.

THE people are much disturbed at the recent retrograde movement of our armies in Virginia, and the near approach of a desperate and wicked enemy to our homes. We can assure them that no apprehension need be felt until the rebels cross the Potomac in force, which we believe to be an impossibility under existing circumstances. General Stonewall Jackson is moving towards the Potomac, it is thought to a point near Harper's Ferry, where he will offer heavy battle, and endeavor to draw our troops from below on the Maryland shore; Longstreet will, in the meantime, force his way over the river into Maryland, with the main body of the rebel army, move rapidly upon Annapolis Junction and the Relay House, take possession of Baltimore, and force the Government to surrender the national capital and all the troops around it. Such is the rebel plan, it is said, and stupendous as it may appear, we believe they will make a strong effort to carry out the scheme. It will be their Insti and greatest act of impudence that our Government has submitted to during this outrageously impertinent rebellion. The chivalry hope by this move to humble us in the dust and force us to sue for peace upon any terms, to take the capital. scatter our army, steal our wealth, inaugurate Jefferson Davis as President of the United States. claim foreign recognition instantly, make us the

rebels, and turn things upside down, generally. But if they should not succeed in carrying out this grand design, they will march off to secure, and General Lee will exclaim with Captain Bobadil, "I was panic-struck, certainly." We have not been in the habit of criticising the work of our Government, or its generals, of late, or tinkering their plans, but we would like to make a suggestion touching our future movements: Let an able fighting general head a portion of the army, and move upon the enemy, attacking him inflank and rear, and thereby save the capital, stirup the enthusiasm of the people, thwart the enemy in his designs, and perhaps send his army flying in every direction, disorganized and demoralized, never again to concentrate in the vicinity of Washington. It will be by such advances and attacks that the rebel army will be destroyed, and peace restored to our bleeding country. " NEVER A CRISIS WITHOUT ITS HERO." Who

can deny the assertion we have made, that this is the critical hour of the rebellion-aye, the last, not answer this question, but common sense says " in the ranks." We have many men who aspire to the important position of a military leader, some of whom have proved their ge ius and courage on the field; but where is the man that is to bear the proud name of Salvator Patrice in America's slip-shod history in all time to come; the man who is to assume command mented strength, and lead us sto victory? We have gained some brilliant victories, but they have been attended with indecisive results. The cause of this has been mainly that political influence has had too much to do with appointments to high office in the army. It wounds the heart of a loyal man to hear, as we have heard, privates who have fought and been wounded in the service of their country, complain bitterly of the actions of our major generals upon the field of battle in the Southwest and in Virginia, not for their own sakes, but for the of sentiment. We do not ask men to change sake of their country. One of these generals made a blunder on the Peninsula, it is said, involving the loss of nearly five hundred soldiers, as brave as any that ever carried a musket, and from that day to this he has never been heard of. Once a great battle was imminent in Arkanias, during the present rebellion, and a subordinate officer begged again and again of the commander-in-chief to be allowed to attack and annibilate the enemy in detail. But the commanding general waited until the enemy had gathered all his scattered bands and organized them in a strong position. At this juncture the same subordinate officer said to the general, "I can whip him now, if you will give me a decent command, but we shall have bloody work." Permission to move upon the enemy was reluctantly given, the battle that followed was, indeed. a sanguinary one, but the banner of the free finally waved triumphantly over the battle. ground, and success here was due to good generalship, as it will be elsewhere. The hero of that orisis was an humble, but well educated, officer, who was born a military genius, and had made the science of the art of war the study of his life, and had no politics, or at least has always kept them kidden during the war. "Phil. Kearney," said General Pope, on Friday last, " the enemy will try to turn our right to-day, and although there are officers who rank you in my army, you are the only man I will trust to take command of the right wing!" The centre, under Sigel, was secure, and the left, under McDowell, was very ger was assigned to the man who knew nothing but how to fight men successfully, who had served his country in all her wars, and in the Crimes, as Zouave d'Afrique and an aid-de-camp. The right wing that day caught the enemy thrice and hurled him back, when he fell away. These men were the heroes of the respect ive crises of their lives. There are men in our army who are just like Kearney-would be our leaders now to certain and overwhelming triumph--whose ambition to save the country from disaster and shame is strong but

is all the people ask for now.

chaste, but to whom neglect is death. True Re-

publicans and Democrats, they will ask no office

when their work is done; no remuneration will be

worth their notice if they have the love of their

soldiers and the people, and no monument will

make their fame so enduring as impartial history

itself. "Give us as good leaders as we give men,"

THE NEWS. WE present to day some highly important news from the South, gleaned from Richmond papers, covering dates to the 1st inst. The readers of The Press are thus favored with rebel accounts of the recent battles, and can now look at both sides of the picture. The rebels say they will not accept mediation from foreign Powers, but demand armed intervention. The proceedings of the " Confederate Congress' are as defiant and amusing as ever. Among other interesting news we have the report that the bombardment of Vicksburg has

THE latest news from Cincinnati, like that from Washington, induces us to place our hope in the all this war, laboring in common with our people who compose our armies. They are in

carnest, at last, on all hands. Our epitome of news from the Army of Virginia. presented on the first page of to-day's Press, will be found full and replete with interest from beginning to end. It is the duty of every one to read every paragraph written by intelligent men about the rebellion, and thus fit themselves, to some extent, for a personal realization of the scenes de-

scribed, in their future life. Is may be that the print a detailed account of the great battles dey is not far distant when most of our citizens will have to serve their country as soldiers. Hon. Joseph Holt has been appointed Judge Advocate of the army of the United States. This appointment is well deserved, and no man is more capable of performing the functions of the office han this able jurist and staunch patriot. MR. PARKER was nominated for Governor of New Jersey, at Trenton, yesterday, by the Demo-

Boston is going to increase her bounty for volun-

cratic State Convention

teers to \$200 for each man, on the ground that the draft may be thus avoided. THE loss of the magnificent new steam sloop-of war Adirendack, off Abaco, will be regretted by all. A full history of this new vessel, and an account of her great services, are given. It is a remarkable fact that, unlike most of our war vessels. she did a great deal in a very short space of time. having gone into commission, under sealed orders, on the 9th of June last, from New York harbor. FROM South America and Panama, we have dates to the 25th ultimo. A bloody battle had been fought near Nata, in which the army of the

Provisional Government had been successful. THE news from Port Royal is not unimportant. The rebel steamer Nashville is said to be at sea again. The ram Fingal will not be completed for some time to come, and it is said that there are but five thousand soldiers at Savaunah. THE Republicans of the county of Sagadah.

Maine, have nominated Jane R. Shaw for register of deeds. Miss Olive Rose some years ago held the same office in Lincoln county. IT was the wife of Captain Julian Powers who was lost on the steamer Acacia, near Memphis, and not Mrs. Robert Dale Owen, as was reported. THE Albany and Surquebanna Railroad Company are now laying down the rails for their road in

Albany. MRS. JULIA GARDNER TYLER, widow-of the late Ex-President Tyler, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday in the steamboat Mary Burton. She is on her way North. Her six children are with her. THE funeral of General Taylor will take place from his late residence at Clinton, N. J., on Friday, at eleven o'clock. Gen. Taylor entered the service as colonel of the 3d New Jersey volunteers, and left for the seat of war in June, 1861. THE St. Louis and Chicago Railway is to be sold

on the 27th of September, to the highest bidder, but for not less than one million dollars. Here is a chance for a small capitalist. LIEUT. HIRAM B. BANKS, of the 16th Massachusetts Regiment, who is reported killed in one of the late battles, was a brother of Major General N. P. Banks, and Major Gardner Banks, of the 16th Re-

RRIG. GEN. T. W. SHERMAN sailed from New York for New Orleans yesterday by the steamer Marion. He will report to Major General Butler. Capt. Adam Badeau, of the regular army, and additienal aid-de camp to Major General Halleck, accompanied General Sherman. THE Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific-Railroad met at Chicago on the 2d instant. Gen. Curtis was chosen temporary chairman. He, as

well as Robert Finney, of Pennsylvania, and others, THE Fort Pitt foundry is now turning out three of the immense fifteen inch guns, weighing, when finished, nearly twenty five tons each, per week. They are to be placed on the new Monitors. In a short time a twenty-inch gun will be cast, carrying a ball of a thousand pounds weight-with a range of four miles.

REV. THOMAS STARR KING has been spending his summer vacation in Oregon Re delivered several addresses on the war, and one for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church in Portland. By invitation of the Methedist clergyman he preached in his church in that city on the first Sunday in Augustpeing the first Unitarian that ever officiated in that

The Governor's Proclamation. of his Excellency the Governor. It is neither too late nor too soon. Every one will concede its propriety. When the guns of Jackson are echoing in the streets of Washington, it is time to think of Pennsylvania. Whether the contingency is remote or present, it is in existence, and it is the part of wisdom to meet it by instant and universal action. We do not need to discuss the reason of our present trouble-let us admit that we are in trouble, and the only way to avoid it is to meet it boldly. We have homes to defend, interests to protect, and immediate peril to anticipate. The Governor is not an alarmist. He does not create dangers, and call upon the people to defend themselves; he simply profits by the experience of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, and tells the people "that their safety requires" that they should "assume further burdens." We can say to the Governor that we assume no burdens in responding to his call. It is a pleasure—it is a pride that we have the opportunity to exhibit the qualities that have made our fathers beloved and respected in all parts of the world. Let us prepare to meet the Southern foe, or any foe that may dare to invade our State. Let us guard our coasts, our cities, our rivers, our just cause—defending liberty and constitutional law-let us do it like men, remembering that if liberty perishes in America, centuries of oppression may darken the world before another race will attempt an experiment which failed amid bloodshed, crime, anarchy, and civil war.

And now let us repeat—even at the risk of repeating an old and tedious injunction—the necessity for a unity of action and a harmony their opinions or yield the convictions of conscience; but when the country is in peril every opinion, prejudice, hope, and belief, should be sacrificed to the common danger, on the altar of our common country. Democrats-You have no opinions but those that look to the good of the country. The good of the country demands them at your hands. Republicans—What is more dear to you than the salvation of the Republic? The salvation of the Republic, asks your earnest, unqualified, and unquestioning support. There is but one way to serve the country now. It is not by advocating mere Democratic principles or mere Republican principles. Dismiss them until other and happier times. Take your musket, lay down your pen and had mer, leave the plough in the furrow and the shuttle in the loom, and come forth to the common defence. Do not hug the delusion that you are to pass through the fire and come forth unscathed. Do not dream away the precious hours that should be employed in busy preparation. Trust in Providence, but let it be with arms in your hands. An angry, furious, and implacable enemy, strengthened by the enemies of liberty in every part of the world, and sustained by the sympathy of every despot that oppresses mankind, is plotheavy and strongly posted; so the post of dan- ting your humiliation and overthrow. For ourselves-and we feel that we speak the sentiments of every true man-all that we have, all that we are, all that we believe, we surrender to the common danger. That man is a brother who comes forth at this hour and sustains the call of the Governor-that man is an enemy who fails in a duty that is now the dearest duty a citizen of Pennsylvania can per-

> The War and the Newspaper Press. Our able and distinguished cotemporary the New York Times, in alluding to a panic which was created in the New York stock market, by the publication of false and injudicious despatches in the New York papers, says "the selections made by the telegraph from the confused medley of despatches in the Philadelphia papers, excited momentarily the profoundest alarm in the city," and very justly proceeds to comment upon the folly, the recklessness with which many absurd statements are published in the newspapers. As the Times has recently done us the honor to quote largely from the despatches published n THE PRESS, it is only just that we should dissent from its censure and excuse ourselves from its criticism. We are not much in the habit of referring to the enterprise manifested in our various news columns. That is altogether for the consideration of our readers. We are satisfied to know that they manifest their approval by constant expressions of friendship and approbation, and large additions to our subscription list. It is, however. with us a matter of special pride that during cotemporaries under the many embarrass. ments which surround the American press, we have printed but one or two statements that subsequent information did not prove to be correct. It will be remembered, too, that we have done our share in furnishing special and exclusive information of great events to the

public. THE PRESS was the first paper to

FROM WASHINGTON of the Chickahominy; to announce the ad-Special Despatches to "The Press," vance on Charleston; to give the result of the battle of Seven Pines, of the exploits of FARRAGUT on the lower Mississippi; of the WASHINGTON, September 4. 1862. The Position at Washington. attack of the Arkansas upon the Union fleet; There is nothing new from the front to-day. Ou groops are atill occupied in getting into position, and

the murder of McCook; and more recently, the great contest at Manassas and Centreville. We allude to these things for the purpose of reminding the New York Times that, in common with all the other journals of the country, it did not hesitate to copy our accounts, and properly credit them, without once expressing he opinion that they were "a confused medthan it is at the present time. ley of despatches." It has been the aim of THE PRESS and we will de our contemporary the justice to say, that it has generally appeared to be the aim of the Times to obtain early, and at the same time reliable intelligence. in that peighborhood. Such reconnois to be of frequent proprrence. of every great event that transpires. No one knows better than the Times of the enormous expense attending these enterprises. No one snows better the difficulty and embarrassments did no damage. surrounding the honest correspondent in the discharge of his duties. That we have succeeded so well in avoiding sensational despatches, and, at the same time, printing early and exclusive intelligence, is a subject for self-congratulation. We are sorry that the Times, in common with the other New York papers, should have been betrayed into printinto startling and mischievous rumors from any Philadelphia paper, but it will certainly do us the justice to say that it never has been so betrayed by any statement that has appeared in THE PRESS; and we trust that it will lo us the further justice, whenever it has occasion to criticise the journals of Philadelphia, to make no exception in favor of THE PRESS, and at the same time no general censure in which we may be innocently in-

volved. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1862. From the East and the West we have war nd rumors of war. Ohio is in a state of alarm, and the gentlemen of Cincinnati are enjoying the healthful recreation of digging ditches and entrenchments at Covington. Gen. Lewis Wallace has issued a characteristic proclamation, and is giving every able-bodied man a musket or a spade. In Washington we are more fortunate. The foresight of Gen. Scott and Gen. McClellan is seen in the labored rampart-lines that environ the city. For the last year many of these earthworks have been neglected. The grass has grown over the embrasures, and in some of the forts near Long Bridge flowers have been springing up. The works around Arlington have been little more than objects of interest to curious travellers from the Eastern States. They are now in an excellent condition for service, and begin to look picturesque with dotted canvas, and the fl gs floating over them. If there is anything in human skill, artillery, and destructive ordnance, I do not see how Washington can be taken. Wherever you look forts are seen. They command every hill, ford, bridge, and ferry. From Bladensburg to Alexandria, from Alexandria to Chain Bridge, from Chain Bridge to Bladensburg, is one complete and unbroken line of defences. It would be as difficult to cross the Potomac within range of any of these points as it would have been to evade the flaming sound of the guardian angel. Under their guns our army is now resting-The country will applaud the proclamation gradually accumulating strength, and preparing for another campaign.

Washington from the Potomac. The general. ly accepted military theory is that the rebel armies will attempt to engage our troops at Fairfax, and, while diverting their attention, make a movement by way of Leesburg, or Harper's Ferry, force a crossing at these points, occupy Maryland, and excite the Secession feeling there into riot and anarchy, break the line of the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, and thus interrupt all communication with the North, prevent supplies from reaching our army and our people, and naturally cause a surrender by causing a famine. In the meantime, to prevent these supplies from reaching the city, it is supposed that another column of the rebel army will move down to a point lower on the Potomac, erect batteries, and either cross into Maryland or prevent our transports from coming up the state that we have on the lower Potomac a large number of gunboats; on the upper Potomac large bodies of troops. A crossing at Edward's Ferry is a favorite theory of the rebels. At Edward's Forry the river is parrow and fordable, but a division of men at Poolesville, with a battery on the hills, occupied by Gen. Banks last year, after the Ball's Bluff, would render such an attempt a dangerous experiment. Poolesville, Point of Rocks, and Harper's Ferry, are all strongly guarded, while a large body of troops are being massed at Baltimore, as I am told, to be held as a reserve, for the purpose of resisting the capture or the invasion of Maryland, or the assault upon Washington. It is said, also, that there is a proposition to establish a large camp at Chambersburg, in your State, for the purpose of preventing a raid into Pennsylvania. Jackson would desire nothing better than to go into winter quarters in the fruitful valley of the Susquehanna, and his guerillas would find abundant and exhilarating sport in foraging upon the loyal farmers of York, Franklin, and Adams.

All this may be the mere speculations of a closet critic. I confess I am not a valiant man, nor do I emulate Xenophon or Dr. Russell; but it is impossible for any one who has eyes to see, or ears to hear, not to form some opinion about the situation of affairs in this military department. There is a better feeling here to-day than I have seen for a few days past. Many gentlemen who made preparations for hasty departures are leisurely unpacking their trunks, and have put aside their travelling apparel. Our little world goes on just as quietly as though we were not within a few hours' ride of General Lee's headquarters. We have our gaieties, our troubles, our enterprises, our amusements; as Richelieu would express it, we are constantly dispensing "Wo, Rapture, Penury, Death." Mr. Ford announces new attractions at his theatre; Mr. Maguire sells real estate to highest bidders; Mr. Riggs honors and disionors drafts upon his treasury. The Carthagenians are before Rome, but their campinggrounds will bring excellent prices. Whatever the present may bring, in every loyal face I see hope for the future, while every sympathizer is frank to admit, that what the Southern leaders intend to de they must do quickly, for the opportunity will soon pass away forever. The energy, enthusiasm, and dauntless spirit of the Northern States are seen in every bluecoated citizen that comes over the Susquehanna with a musket on his back. I have faith in the North. I sometimes feel sick, weary, and impatient; I often lament the apathy that forms such a sad contrast to the flery desperation of the Southern people; but I cannot recall the Pilgrim Fathers and the stern and stalwart men who met in Independence Hall and think of failure. We are a long time summoning our energies to the task before us; our eyes are still heavy with the lethargy that has been clinging so persistently to us. Let us hope that this new peril will arouse the hidden strength of our Anglo-Saxon racethe strength that conquered at Naseby and Marston-Moor. Then may we hope for a quick, speedy, and desolating war; and then

we may hope for a lasting peace. OCCASIONAL.

The Late Major Frink. Major Henry A. Frink, of the 11th Pennsylvania Col. Coulter commanding, was killed on Saturday last while gallantly leading his men against the enemy. Major Frink was well known in Pennsylvania, having lived in this State for a number of years. He was the son-in law of George W. Hamersley, Esq., Clerk of our State Senate, and had served under J. Edgar Thomson, on the Pennsylvania Central, and Edward Miller, on the Sunbury and Erie, as a civil engineer. He occupied a similar position on the North Pennsylvania, and was chief engineer of several leading routes in Obio. Major Frink was educated at the West Point Military Academy, from which he honorably retired to practice his profession as a civil engineer. The 11th Regiment, of which he was Major, was originally commanded by Col. Phaon Jarrett, and served with distinction during the three-months campaign. Reorganized under Col. Coulter, it fought in most of the battles of the Peninsula, and fought in most of the battles of the Peninsula, and in all the recent battles near Washington. Major Frink was thirty three years old at the time of his death. His widow and her only child are now at her father's residence in Germantown, and received the sad intelligence of his fate on Monday. The old 11th suffered terribly in Saturday's fight. We are not only called upon to record the death of Major Frink, but also the death of Lieut. Colonel Martin, intimately connected with many well-known Pennsylvania families. It is certain that Col. Coulter, of this same regiment, was not killed, as reported, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, but it is feared that he, too, perished in the dreadful

have for the greater part resumed the precise localities held by them previous to their leaving the Poninsula. Quite a number of field officers are in the city to day, neluding Gens. Pops and SUMNER. There are constant arrivals of troops in regiments and squads. Baggage wagons line the streets on their way to supply our troops, and was probably moving towards Bolivar. both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac.

This description of business has never been more lively We have whipped the enemy in every skirmish.

There seems to be no doubt that the Maryland side is now free from armed rebels. Two ecouts or spies crossed over yesterday at Edwards' Ferry, and were seen at or near Poolesville. They did not long continue the purpose of destroying St. Francisville. A regiment of rebel cavalry was at Edwards' Forry yesterday, and amused themselves by saluting our men on this the Maryland) side with their field pieces. They Two Federals were killed.

In a rebel attack on Uniontown, Ky., they captured 200 stand of arms, and destroyed 200 b les of cotton.

The rebels in the recent engagements did not fight their entire forces, having a powerful reserve to be made use of as exigencies night require. THE FORCES ON THE MARCH FOR THE The most reliable among the many conflicting rumor FORT. is, that the rebel forces, comprising at a guess a hundred

thousand men, were still moving yesterday throng Thoroughfare Gap, branching off into the Valley, and stretching upward toward Harper's Ferry Paroled prisoners say that the rebels expressed their confidence of crossing over into Maryland in heavy force, in the conrse of four days. They doubtless will make the General Signi arrived here to-day and, on his ap-

pearance at his hotel, was warmly welcomed by his friends. General Carl SHURZ is also here, and publicly lenied the statement that General Signi has lost any Senator Fessenden, who lost a son in the recent bat tles, is in the city. Senator Wilson is still here. Other nembers of Congress, from different parts of the country, are among the many solourners. The clerks of the different Governmental Departments

It is ascertained that the enemy's forces last seen at

Vienna were for the most part worn out and invalid

soldiers, who gathered there as a place of refuge.

Col. Berdan's Wounds. Cal BERDAN is not so badly wounded as was at fire supposed. He was stunned, and his left shoulder-blade badly bruised by a piece of shell; but he is still on duty

How a Regiment was Saved. A report having reached the interior of Pennsylvania that a certain regiment had been almost annihilated. committee came hither to-day to render assistance to the apposed wounded; but they were delightfully surprised learn that the regiment had not even been in the

Collis' Zouaves. A pleasing variety to our streets is the picturesq uniform of Collis' Youaves d'Afrique, groups of whom are often met. Their camp is at Fort flocum, five miles back of this city, in a direct line from Maryland avenue.

Judge Advocate of the Army.

Hon. Joseph Hour has been appoined judge advocate eneral of the army, with the rank of colonel. Paroled, Prisoners. All prisoners of war taken by the United States forcer and paroled, and now within the military department o Washington, are required to report immediately at Ge WADSWORTP'S headquarters. This is supposed to be with view to their exchange.

Promotion. Captain GERENER, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volun eers, has been promoted to be a brigade quartermaste by the President, for gallant services in the fleid The Wounded are all in. To-night it is understood that all the wounded men of he Army of Virginia have been brought in from th fields of the late battles.

Secretary Seward. Secretary SEWARD has returned from his home Jackson Reported Wounded.

JACKSON, in the recent actions, was, according to the report of a captured rebel soldier now here, wounded elightly in the foot.

Banks and Sigel

Major Generals Banks and Sigel are in town to-day. front of Washington has been accomplished with entire success. Many of the troops now occupy positions short distance from those of last fall and winter. The division of Major General Firz JOHN PORTER, composed of the brigades of Generals MORELL, MARTINDALE, BUT TERFIELD, and GRIFFIN, have their tents pitched near the camp grounds of last year. The tents of the famous pallant officer who was with the battery at the first battle

Licut David B. SMITH, of New York State Volum teers, Colonel M'LEOD MURPHY commanding, against whom charges had been preferred by the Colonel, has been honorably dismissed from the service by order of the President in special order No. 275 When the war first assumed a serious aspect, many of in slarm, but now it is not known that any have taken their departure under panic or a serious apprehension of The Chain B idge, the timbers of which were, it is re

ported, removed several days ago, was to-day made use of for military purposes, facilitating intercourse between It has already been stated that a number of gunboats have approached within view of Washington. The appearance of two of them in the vicinity of Georgetown having before appeared in that part of the Potomac. To river shore in that vicinity was lined with speciators. There are 1 umerous reports concerning the movement there seems to be no doubt that they have passed to Dranesville, Leesburg, and further up the valley. The

intending to return on Monday, but to-day he concluded to defer his departure for that locality. A gentleman who arrived from Fredericksburg last destruction of bridges over the Raspahannock at that place was not completed by our troops before they all evacuated—the wire bridge, passable only for foot passenand which has since been repaired by the citizens. Scorr's foundry, he represents, was not blown up as reported, although powder was placed therein for that purafraid to venture into the building, being apprehensive of torpecoes or infernal machines left by our troops in the building over which the national flag was still float-

the city, with others, were yesterday on the late battle-field at Bull Run, attending to the burial of the dead. About It is further stated that a number of our citizens, including Government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday, by the enemy, who were engaged in havithout a flag of truce rendered them unsafe. The paroled prisoners who have arrived here, say that they were well treated by the enemy, excepting in the matter of food, and further, that the report was prevaient among the enemy that Gen, EWELL has died of his wounds, and Gen. Lee was yesterday slightly wounded

Information has been received here that persons from

in the hand by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of recent events. the number of killed and wounded and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy These are, it is ascertained, greatly overestimated. The army is, for the greater part, placed in the new ositions designed for it, and a thorough reorganization The proper authorities fully understand the necessities

of our condition, and are taking the precautions required by the emergency. The new levies are arriving, saveral co-operate with the veteran troops. Affairs are bourly assuming a more cheerful aspect. It is not deemed necessary to state the position of any portion of the army, as this is precisely the information which the enemy desires to obtain.

The Threatened Invasion of Ohio. CINCINNATI, September 4-7 o'clock P. M. - The Evening Times was suppressed, this afternoon, for the The preparations for defence continue to be made with unabated vigor. The city was lively this afternoon with

the marching of troops. There is no feeling of alarm being received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio and Indiana, and they will arrive in large The telegraph operator at Paris evacuated his office at 11 o'clock this morning. A body of rebel infantry CINCINNATI, Peptember 4, 10 o'clock P. M -Active

military preparations continue to be made. Business is still suspended, excepting that of butchers, Kirby fmith's forces were posted yesterday at Lexing. ton, Verssilles, and Georgetown. The position is a good one, for an advance either on Cincinnati or Louisville. Troops continue to arrive rapidly. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4 .- A report was telegraphed to the Chicago Times last night that Governor Morton was opposed to evacuating any part of the interior of

Kentucky. Troops are being sent to Cincinnati and Lonisville as rapidly as possible. Two regiments will leave tonorrow morning, and more will follow daily. A gunboat has been ordered to ply on the Ohlo between Louisville and the mouth of the Wabash. Rebel Reports of Affairs at New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, September 2.—(Special to the Missouri Democrat)—The Grenada Appeal, of September 2d, says: "The forts below New Orleans have surrendered a fleet of Confederate gunboats. Baton Rouge has peen evacuated by the Federals, and the forces taken to New Orleans to defend that place. When the Federals left Baton Bouge they set loose all the convicts in the pepitentiary, and received them into their army." A despatch in the Grenada Appeal, of the 29th, dated Bayou Sara, August 25th, says: "The Federal steamer Essex arrived here on Saturday, and shelled the town on Sunday morning, without doing any damage. They then landed two boat loads of roops, and set fire to the fown. All the houses on the

evee were burned except two. After firing the front of the town, they went around pillaging all the houses that were not burned. While doing this, some of the "Peliana" fired on them, but with what effect is not known. They then retired to their boats and returned down the river, and are supposed to have gone after reinforcements to destroy St. Francisville. Port Hudson is being fertified by the rebels. So say he Vicksburg (Miss.) Citizen. Wreck of a Lake Propeller-Loss of Life. Sr. CATHARINE, C. W., Soptember 4.—The propeller Vermont, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, is supposed to have foundered in the storm of Monday night, below Fort Magure, and all on board, it is fessed, have been lost. There were seven passengers and a crew of twelve or fitteen men. The vessel had a heavy cargo.

eavy cargo.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PRICE The Evacuation of Baton Rouge.

quarters from Jackson, Miss., on the 2d, say Bolivar is eported to have been invested by a heavy force under General Price. There is also a large force of the enemy within seven miles, threatening an attack. Villipigne reported to have crossed the Hatchie river on the lat tion of Baton Bouge, but it does not say that the place

was destroyed. Essex shelled Bayou Sara on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon the crew landed and burned all the house down the river, it was supposed for reinforcements fo Federals took place on the 27th, near Greenville, Miss

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

DUNCAN KENNEDY ESCAPES FROM THE FORT.

LETTER FROM LIEUT, GOV. DONNELLY. ST. PETER, Monday, August 25.,

To the Governor of Minnesota: The force under Col. Sibler has just got out of town the last of them are still in sight. Duncan Kennedy left Fort Ricgley last night, at 7% o'clock, on foot; went up six miles, prossed the river, and walked night and day; got here about an hour ago All well in the fort; four men killed; the Indians had not attacked for two days. You may, therefore, feel relieved. I do not think there is any danger of the fort falling. By to-morrow night our cavalry will reach it. I start in a few mements. I will write you again

from the fort. Yours truly, IGNATIUS DONNELLY. A severe battle took place at Fort Bidgley on the 23d altimo, in which the savages were literally torn to pieces by the artillery under Lieutenauts Sheehan and Fuller and repulsed. Our reinforcements will arrive before another attack can be made by the Indians, and Colone Donnelly will render a good account of himself.

A Rebel Privateer at Cardenas. SEVERAL MERCHANT VESSELS CAPTURED BY HER NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- Bark Prontiss, Captain Hobby. which strived from Matanzas to day, reports that an iron clad war steamer had arrived at Cardenas on the 19th, flying the rebel fisg. Our consul at Havana, General Shulelot, placed despatches aboard the bark, to be delivered at Key West, but although she lay off the Key notice was taken of her, and the despatches were mailed te-day from this port, and the privateer has already can tured several merchant vessels, although they were heavily armed, in her cruise off the Bahamas. Her captain told the authorities that she was a rebel war steamer with

a name. She is undoubtedly the Ovieto. British Subjects at Memphis MEMPHIS. September 2.—H. P. Anderson, an attache of the British legation at Washington, has arrived here. He recommends all bons fide British subjects to make a declaration of their nationality before the Provost Marshal of Memphis By this means it is boped that British subjects will be secured from the sufferings and other inconveniences that are inseparable from a state of war.

Gen Sherman publishes a card, urging the Britis
subjects to send in their names to the Provost Marshal.

The Accident to the Baltic-Arrival of Rescued Troops. New York, Sept. 4—The schooner Henry Finch, with the remainder of the troops taken from the steamer Baltic, when the latter was ashore, arrived here this

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1862. Gen. Builer in command at New Orleans, but has no yet officielly received his appointment. His staff is yet unappointed, with the exception of Capt. Isaac Moses his assistant adjutant general and chief of staff. Capt. Moses was till the war a resident of New York, and has been till recently an aid to Gen. Heintzleman. In his The army is busily employed in recuperating the strangth of those wearied in the late battles, and in drill ing new levies. A demonstration upon Leesburg i voled prisoners who arrived here last night, it is under

stood that the enemy is now in various directions, northvay of Thoroughfare Gap, or march forward to Leesburg. The prisoners were studiously kept away from the main estimating the enemy's force. The troops they met were niserably clad, and many, being without shoes, had their feet bound up in regs. Their muskets the of varied descriptions. It seemed an impression among them that Gen. Lee would soon march towards Leesburg, and pect of feeding from the fertile farms of that State gave hem great pleasure, as they had but little to eat. Not withstanding the apparent scarcity of provisions in the rebel army, the question of subsistence has undoubtedly been attended to by Davis' Government, and grain ha been sufficiently planted this year to guard against all

needs. That the army is now badly provided for it doubtless owing to the rapidity of their late movements The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment. The 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Coulter, to ne following part in the late memorable battles from Warrenton to Bull Run. They left Warrenton on o Thoroughfare Gap, four miles distant. When they arrived here the rebels were found to be on this side of the Gap, when they were immediately attacked by the and the fighting lasted over an hour and a half, when the rebels were driven back. The regiment then murched to Gainesville and thence to Bristow, which latter

place they reached at 12 o'clock, and from the latte place they marched to Manassas. At 2 o'clock they cached the acene of hostilities, and were placed in posi he Eleventh advanced with it, and helped to drive the ebels into the woods. They maintained their position until they were outflanked, and forced to retire. We have already published a list of the killed and wounded of the regiment, so far as known. Lieutenant Weaverling, Co A, is wounded in the knee, and is at the Thirteentl street hospital. The following is a list of the wounded Pennsylvani in the Thirteenth-street Hospital: Geo. H. Hurd, D. 74th. Henry Benz, B. 74th. W. H. Cooper, D. 74th. Lawrence McGrath.

The following have been sent off: James Barry, I, 96th. Wm. Jerkins, F, 48ch. Francis Hicks, K. 11th. Corp. W. Edson, H, 56th. W. H. Martin, C, 111th. James Bergon, E, 48th. John Grace, G, 48th. Jas. Teister, B, 10th Res Martin Latcher, A, 109th. List of Pennsylvanians in the Ascension General Ho

pital:
Danit I O'Neill, F. 63d.
H. S. Strotten, G. 45th.
John W. Poweiy, B. 10th.
Jas H. McCormick, H. 62d.
John D. Stettzell, C. 110th.
Corp. Jas. Ferris, E. 27th.
Geo. H. Deams, D. 6th R.
Saml. Green, E. 5th Res.
Sgt Wm.Bambrick, D. 48th.
The Sellowing is list in the Nink. The following is a list in the Ninth-street hospital: Lawrence Halphin, F, 11th Levi H. Bowers, F, 1st Ar-Reserves; hip. tillery; hand. James B. Porter, C, 11th Joel Marshall, H, 48th arm. Pat. Ourry, F, 1st Artillery; hand.
Sgt. John O. Clank, G, 1st Cavalry.
Hervey Fraser, B, 11th; leg amputated.
Horvey Fraser, B, 1th; leg.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT

Last hight, Major Kemper, of the 10th New York Cavalry, made a reconnolssance in the immediate vi-cinity of Centreville, capturing four rabel soldiers. One of them stated that there are now only about twenty thousand rebel troops in our front, under General Long-street, the balance having gone off with Jackson in some direction unknown to him. We give his story to the public only for what it may be worth. A cavalry reconnoissance, made last night in the vicinity of Vienna and Langley, revealed the fact that the rebel cavalry, lately in those neighborhoods, are no

longer hovering about there.

FROM PREDERICKSBURG We have reliable information, saying that immediately after our recent evacuation of Fredericksburg, Secesionists among the people of the town appeared on the streets, a med as guerillas, and commenced arresting surfects, a med as guerials, and commenced arresting and residing to prison all the remaining oltreons who, during our occupation of the place, had evinced any sympathy for, or even courtesy to, our troops. These they hurried off to jail. They also arrested all the free negroes in the place on whom they could lay hands, and jalled them also. Bob Heart, a merchant of Fredericksburg, made out the list by which these arrests were made, and Aleck Green was the leader of the guerilia band doing the work.

band doing the work.

FALSE REPORTS.

The stories alleging that considerable quantities of our quartermaster's and commissary's stores felt into the hands of the rebels in the course of our late retrograde movement are untrue. With the exception of the 50,000 rations only that they captured at Manassas, (which, by the bye, were well nigh entirely wasted by the party making the capture in their familished eagerness each to clutch whatever be could to eat,) no other of our provisions fell into their hands. They also took forty-eight wasgon-loads of hospital stores, the bulk of them being which only. We have been able to hear of no other captures of stores made by them

Another brayer of pricer gone.

ANOTHER BRAVE OFFICER GONÉ. ANOTHER BRAYE OFFICER GONE.

The brave Colonel Brochead, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, died of his wounds, near the battle-field, on Tricsday afternoon. Two bullets had passed entirely through his body. He was about thirty eight years old, a battle of New Hampshire, and son of Hon John Brodhead, formerly member of Congress from that fitte He served through the Mexican war, and was conspicuous for intrepidity and daring. A nobler soldier does not survive him. His remains have been brought to Alexandria. In the less letter he wrote, all stained with his blood, he says: "I have fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. The old flag will triumphyet. The soldiers will gild its folds, polluted by imbecility and treason!"

THE HEROIC DEAD.

THE HEROIC DEAD.

Col. Fletcher Webster was killed at the battle near Fairfax. Ocurt House, last Saturday, by an old style Minie musket ball entering the side through the Lidas, and out at the left side, and through the left arm near the wrist. He suffered greatly for two or three hours, and death resulted from the internal hemorrhage. The body was embalmed at Alexandria, and brought to this city yealerday noon, and shipped to Boston in the 5 P. M. trsin. His wife was waiting in this city for his remains. The body was clad in an entire new uniform, and placed in a haddome rosswood casket lined with white satin. The top of the casket was made in three panels of glass, with a movable cover of rosswood, by which the entire body can be seen. The men of his regiment, who esteemed him as a brother as well as commander, which the corpse yeaterday, and wept bitterly upon taking leave of him.

Gen Isaac I Stevens, acting general of division, was a made of the company of the same process at Alexandria, and brought to this city last night, atmbalmed yesterday morning by the same process at Alexandria, and brought to this city last night, at

tended by an escort of officers and a company of the 34th Massachusetts volunteers as a guart. They came in a United States transport detailed for the purpose. He was killed in the serion near Gentreville by a round ball, which intered the right temple and, passing through the brain, lodged in the skull at the back, causing, a fracture of the skull. At the time ho was shot he was dismounted, his horse being shot dead under him, and he advanced to the front of a Massachusetts regiment. The color sergeant was shot dead as he advanced, and General Stevens seized the falling colors and held thein up, and the next instant was shot dead himself. His left hand was clenched upon the staff when he was taken up.

taken up.

The remains of both these brave men were visited by
The body of General Stevens was clad in his own uniform, and enclosed in a cacket exactly like that of Colonel Webster. The remains of General Stevens are at present at the house or a friend, where they await the arrival of, his wife, who bas been notified by telegraph. His son was wounded, a moment before his father was killed, through the sleshy part of the left leg, the ball passing through the wrist of the left arm also. He said to the general, "Father, I am wounded." To which he replied, "Well, my son, I cannot attend to you now; I must see to my com His son was his aid.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

The situation of affairs around us has not materially changed in the last twenty four hours, except that order on the other side of the river is being rapidly brought out of the chaos of the late retrograde movement, which was by no means as chaotic, however, as usual in such cases. Rere and in Alexandria the confused elements of the army are of course collected, and their presence in numbers in these cities induces the coprofessional man, who does not see the mass of the army, which is in good conlition, to imagine, erroneously, that they are fair ox-Large numbers of veteran troops from the Peninsula Lerge numbers of veteran troops from the Peninada continue to land among us, and are hourly passing our streets, and those of Alexandria, to the various positions assigned to them by order of Gen. McClellan. In the meanwhile, the infantry of the enemy seem entirely to have disappeared from our immediate front.

A band of eleven bundred paroled Union prisoners arrived here last night from Fairfax Court House, whither they were brought vesterfax by a detachment of Strart's

they were brought yesterday by a detachment of Stuart's Cavalry, and turned loose to find their way into our lines Quite as many Union stragglers passed the bridge intermixed with them, it being impossible to sort out the separate lots in the dark at the bridge. That, however, is being done to-day under orders of the Military Governor, who will have doubtless returned the strag-Governor, who will have doubtlees returned the strag-glers to their several regiments by night.

From intelligent and cool-headed men among the re-turned priconers in question, we learn that the main force of the enemy has certainly been drawn back to the north, northwest, and northeast of Fairfax Court House though in a position to march back through Th qual facility.

The impression continues to preveil in military cir-The impression continues to prevail in military circles here that Lee is surely preparing to cross the Poomac above. It is not believed that he will gain anything by such an attempt, or that it is one to be dreaded.

There has been no fighting whatever on the front in the last twenty-four bours.

While the rebels held the pavoled prisoners, referred to above, it is worthy of note that they took especial pains to withhold from them, one and all, opportunities

nating their force, marching them always as far ble around and out of sight of their several bodies as possible around and out to sign of their several bound of froops. It was very generally said by the rebels, with whom the prisoners conversed, that it was the purpose of Lee to get over the river into Maryland, we may add though, of course, those saying so to them had really no means of knowing what Lee's intentions were. From Fortresss Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3 — Last evening the steamer Cossack arrived at Fortress Monros with about 700 rebel risoners from the Potomac. They were taken in small anada during the late actions, and it is understood that

pected. The Rip Raps are now prepared by the Govern nent for the reception of thousands of these prisoners

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Legislature Adjourned to Louisyllle—
Arrival of Treasure. From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 2] In consequence of the unprotected condition of the State capital, and the insecurity of the public archives, the Legislature met on Sunday night, and passed a resolution to adjourn to reassemble at the Court House in this city on Tuesday, September 2d, at noon. The Senators and Bepresentatives from Louisville and Jefregulate arrangements with the City Council for the oc-cupation of the building. The Governor was also au-thorized to remove the archives, by an order entered on the executive journal, and a proclamation in accordance therewith. Buch proclamation has been made, directing their removal to this city. After having taken this action, a special train was ordered, and the executive and legislative officers of the State reached here at a quarter past 4 yested day morning. With the train there came down about one million dollars in treasure from the banks at Bichmond, Lexington, and Frankfort, which has been removed to keep it from those who, under the guise of insurrection and the banner of invasion, have rendered themselves robbers of the first order.

A BOMBASTIC PROCLAMATION. A correspondent at Greensburg, Ky, has sent us a copy of a proclamation made by the reverend rebel L. P. Deatherage, at Glasgow, on the 13th of August. who are now supposed to be attached; to John Morgan's brigade. The following is a copy of the proclamation:

TO THE PROPLE OF KENTUCKY.—We to day leave our To THE PROPLE OF KENTUCKY.—We to day leave our homes and families in Kentucky to onlist in the cause of freedom ard independence—in the cause of self-preservation, and our dearest rights. We have come to this determination without consulting those whom we love, either friend or foe. Bence our friends cannot, in any way, be held responsible for this movement, and if they are molested in any way whatever, either in person or property, we shall hold those who may be the perpetrators, instigators, or cause of such molestation or interruption, responsible fer all the damage done. For no more, as we claim nothing but what is ours. Let no man

PROVIDENCE, R. I., tept. 4.—The schooner Myers, from Boston for Washington, with a carge of ice, came, in collision to day with the steamer New York. The teamer, and brought to Portemouth Grove. The Steamer Lloyd at Halifax.

HALIFAX, September 4.—The steamer Lloyd, from Havana, with a cargo of cotton, has put in here for coal. Another Democrat on the War. Gen. John A. McClernand had a reception at Spring-field, Illinois, on Saturday 1-2- Ha, was awaited at the depot by the Governor, Mayor Huntington, Auditor Dubois, Treasurer Butler, and other prominent gentlemen, and conducted to the Capitol building. The Hecker Regiment, under the command of the lieutenant colonel, formed the escort. During the progress of the procession through the streets the General was salued with cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. At the south

cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. At the south door of the Capital Governor Yates introduced the General in a neat speech, in which he feelingly and forcibly alluded to the military services of the General. His remarks were highly applauded.

General McClernand rose, and was saluted with hearty cheering. He made a very able speech, strongly in favor of the war, and of using all available means to bring it to a successful termination. He donounced all who supported the Government with an "if" or a "but" as hypocrites, and no better than the rebels. It was, in fine, an out-and-out war speech, as strong as that of Governor Yates at Ohicago. At the part where the General said that he was for using every means, negroes included, for putting down the rebellion, the applause was most marked.

A Word to Pennsylvanians. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Will you permit an Englishman to venture a few words, through your columns, to the men of Pennsylvania? I ask it with the more courage. pecause the action of the gallant and patriotic Keystone State seemingly promises to be neutralized by the machinations of the traitors in her A former residence in the United States, during a period of five years, gave me a considerable in-sight into your national politics. I then learned how much tru h there was in the title of Pennsylva nia, "Keystone of the Union," and the past twelve months have convinced me that she is more than ever the "Keystone" in this contest. Your fellow citizens recognize the high honor of their position, and have, therefore, furnished more defenders of the Union than any of her sister States. Will you permit two hundred thousand of the best blood of your relatives and friends to be sacrificed by th inholy trason of a few men who remain at hom

traying the interests, honor, and the very existence

That secret organization of rebel sympathizers and traitors to the Republic, which I believe you term the Knights of the Golden Circle, has hundreds, sye thousands, of members in this very city. the crowd in front of the newspaper offices; watch the signs passing from man to man, the smiles of Satisfaction when news of defeat arrives. Your hotels are full of these traitors, and so confident are they of final success that they care little to disguise their sentiments. Will you allow such a state of things longer to continue, or will you fight them with their own weapons, and hand over the traitors to the condemnation they merit?

Another fortnight of false confidence and apathy and you will find these very men rejoicing at the presence of the rebel vanguard in your beautiful. Cumberland Valley, and rioting unchecked in the very capital of the State. You are slow to believe the continue of the Continue of

this; but do you think the left wing of the Con-federate army is now in sight of Harper's Ferry for no object? Have not the rebels lately threatthe soil of the free States? and does not Pennsyl less granaries and peaceful farms inviting invasion swarm in the streets of your metropolis. You have much to lose, much to gain, much to retrieve in this dire conflict. Your blood is now excited, and men cannot reflect so justly as in peaceful times. Think, oh think, what must be the verdict of history on Pennsylvania of this God-founded Republic is broken atwain—Pennsylvania the mother of a President who saw the rebellion grow up from infancy to stalwart manhood and never moved a hand to check it. But the day of retribution will assuredly come before long, and the stigma of their dishonor will not leave you unspotted.

for the honor of Pennsylvania and the security of your State, arise and silence these traitors. Ferret out and crush these black-hearted sympathizers with rebellion, and lose not a day, or it may be to Victory in this contest is more than the mere re establishment of the Union. It is the enthronement of democracy amongst the nations of the earth; it is for your children the empire of the world. Defeat is the quick ruin of your State and the enslavement of your fellow-citizens, and a by-word and reproach upon your descendants through-out all time. Will you that America shall b. the Niobe of the nations, the laughing-stock and jibe of

tyrappy? Men of Pennsylvania! you can deter-

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

In the name of God, civilization, and humanity-

AN ENGLISHMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4. Auction Sale of Carpetings This Morning. -The early attention of purchasers is invited to the general assortment of 200 pieces of Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, list, and cottage carpetings, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. SHOOKING OUTRAGE.—Some drunken wretches

SHOOKING OUTRAGE.—Some drunken wretches entered the public cemetery at Butland, Vt., one night recently, and demolished and defaced the greater part of the tomb-stones and monuments.—It is satisfactory to learn that the guilty parties have been secured and will be punished. CURE FOR PLEURO PNEUMONIA. The incomlation of cattle for the cure and prevention of pleuro-pneumonia has proved successful in New South Wales Alexandria, una

New Jersey Convention. TREETON, Sept. 4.—The Democratic Union Conven-ion met here at noon. Ex-Governor Fort was elected in porary chairman, and James K. Swazey, of War-

ren, secretary.

The committees on permanent organization, rules, and resolutions, were appointed, and a recess was taken till AFTERNOON SESSION. In the afternoon the hall was densely crowded, and here was considerable excitement manifested, both on om each county, and a secretary from each district The nominations for Governor were then made, and

The nominations for covering were their mans, and the following gentlemen placed on the list: Moses Bigelow, Peter D. Tooman, Josi Parker. Chas. Sketten, Theodore Bunyon, J. B. Sickles, J. W. Wor-tendyke, Alexander Wurtz, B. Adrian, B. M. Smith, Schi. Williamson, Joseph W. Taylor, and Phineas B. Kennedw. After the first ballot several names were withdrawn.

91 | Wurtz . SECOND BALLOT. 142 Skelton . THIRD BALLOT. 247 | Skelton FOURTH BALLOT

tee of five was appointed to bring the candidate into the Convention

The resolutions reported by the committee were then coad. The first deplores the demoralizing tendency of the "bigher law" teachings of the Republican party, and relierates the faith of the Convention and the party The account repair constitutional naw is the only basis of Executive action in peace or war.

The second resolution extends to the National Administration a cordial support for the speedy suppression of the rebellion by all constitutional measures.

The third reads as follows: "The people have reserved to themselves all power not delegated to the Government, therefore all assumptions of power by the administration, whether in the expression of the hadas corrus, arrest. whether in the suppression of the habeas corpus, arrest shrictions of freedom of speech and the press, are dan-gerous infringements of the constitutional rights of tue people, only to be patiently borne by the hopeless serie of an irresistible despotism."

The fourth resolution ears, that while we protes against reckless extravagance, and infamous psculation and political outrages, we feel it a duty to advocate every constitutional means to suppress the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the United States se it was.

The fifth resolution abhors the idea that, as an object of the present civil war, any purpose of emancipal of the slaves should thereby be promoted or regarded. The sixth applauds the volunteers in the army of Union, and extends sympathy to those who have been bereaved by the loss of a husband, father, or brother. The seventh pledges the support of the parry to the candidates placed in nomination by the Convention.

The eighth expresses the deep regret felt by New Jersey at the death of General Kearney, General Taylor, Speeches were then made by Mr. Parker, the nominee, Judge Nasr, and J. Pickel.

The Convention there are

many more are on their way here, and may soon be ex-LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, September 4, 1862. In the Supreme Court to day the case of Selover agt Fremont was again called. It is a suit against the latter on a note, in which an order of arrest is asked in consenence of the General's failing to appear in proceeding on supplemental proceedings, and the motion opposed on the ground that General Fremont, being in the military service of the Government, is not liable to arrest on civil ocess. Time was asked to enable the procurement of affidavits to prove that the General is in the active service of the United States in his military capacity. The equest was granted. equest was granted.

The United States gurboat Seneca, Lieutenaut Com-manding A. C. Rhind, arrived this morning from Port

mending A. O. Rhind, arrived this morning from Port Royal, for repairs. All was quiet when she left, on Angust 30. The health of the army and navy remained satisfactory. General Hunter had established a rigid quarantine on all vessels from the Gulf ports. General H. has never received any official notification of the President's disavowal of the celebrated General Order No. 11, issued by him on the 9th of May last. This being the case, that order declaring free all persons in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina heretofore held as slaver, is still in force, and is still asted upon in the Department of the South. slaves, is still in force, and is still asted upon in the Department of the South.

A rumor is very generally prevalent in the city to day that Mr. Secretary Stanton has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and that Mejor General Haileck has been appointed his successor. The resignation of Mr. Stanton would not be surprising. That the President would accept it if tendered I have reason to believe, not from any lack of personal respect to Mr. S., but because Mr. Lincoln her determined none certain thurs in which he can corcely expect the hearty co operation of Mr. Secretar;

Stanton.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon. Pelatish Perit, Esq., president of the Chember, occupying the chair. Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., read a report, which had been prepared by the committee appointed at the meeting in July, to set forth the views of the Chamber on the subject of general average consolidation. The report was in favor of car-rying out the views of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, which convened at Glasgow in teptember, 1860. The report was accepted, and the ociety, annotated to have copies of the oract of (which was also presented), "forwarded to the persons contemplated by the report of the committee, together with the providence of the communities with the report." A communitied with the report. eircular letter submitted with the reports. A Commandation was received from Washington A. Bartlett, relative to his invention, the invulnerable steamship, which was referred to the executive sommittee.

I understand that the draft is now in progress in some of the counties of New Jersey which have not filled their quotes. It is not, however, designed to place any drafted was in the field for the present. nen in the field for the present.

to trave:
The 130th, Col. Fullerton; the 128th, Col. Cowles; the 116th, Col. Chapin; the 135th, Col. Morris; the 124th, Col. Ellis; the 112th, Col. A. F. Allen; the 119th, Col. Peissner; Col. Trumbull's regiment, 1st Metropolitan Guard, and Col. Gurney's regiment, the Monitors. Peissner; Uol. Trumbull's regiment, let Metropolitan Guard, and Col. Gurney's regiment, the Monitors.

Mr. Lewis Ballard, who was arrested for being engaged in the Vectors of the Control of the Control

Lient. Philip was a native of Claverack, Columbia county, and was in the fortieth year of his age. He entered the army in 1840, and resigned in 1857. During his period of service he was a popular and capable officer, at d was for some years stationed at Annapolis as assistfollowing were the sales of stocks at the Second 31000 U S 6's '81 reg. 99 ½ 100 Erie Bailway... 7000 U S 6's '81 coup 100 | 150 do... 10000 do... 100 ½ 55 Hudson Biver B. 20000 U S 5's '74 coup. 89 | 200 do...

Flour again firmer, the medium grades particularly; the it mand is quite small, and the assortment poor. dt mand is quite small, and the assortment poor.

The sales are 17,800 bbls at \$\frac{54}{2}\$ \$\text{90.65}\$ \$\text{15}\$ for superfine of your State?

A week ago, I listened to a speech delivered by a Maryland celonel from the balcony of the Continental Hotel. He told the vast crowd in fruit for him that Maryland had infinitely more to content with in this contest than Pennsylvania; and yet, said he, "my State has a larger proportion of loyal and true men, this day, than Pennsylvania." The crowd cheered his remark, and many even called out "That's so!" Will you, patrio ic citizens of the glorious "Old Keystone," allow his words to be correct?

dt mand is quite small, and the assortment poor. The sales are 17,800 bbls at \$\frac{54}{2}\$ \$\text{20.65}\$ \$\text{20.65}\$ \$\text{20.65}\$ for extra State; \$\frac{53}{24}\$ \$\text{20.65}\$ \$\text{20.65}\$ for the low grades of Western extra \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{20.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ 50 \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ 50 \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, and \$\frac{55}{2}\$ 50 \$\text{60.65}\$ 70 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra obto, a e4 50. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 250 bbls Brandywine at \$3.75 afloat. The market for Wheat is less active, and prices are lower at the close particularly for common qualities. The demand is chiefly for export. The unsettled and lower market for Exchange checks business. The sales are 180,000 bush, part to arrive, at \$1.10\omega\$ 1.20 for Chiego Spring; \$1.11\omega\$ 1.22 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.22\omega\$ 1.5 for Amber Towa; \$1.25\omega\$ 1.5 for Amber Green Bay, in small lots; \$1.32\omega\$ 1.55\omega\$ 1.50\omega\$ 1.50\omega\$ 1.50\omega\$ for inferior Red Illinois, and \$1.50\omega\$ 1.52\omega\$ for White Michigan. By is scarce and wanted, at 78\omega\$ 40. Barley Malt is in fair demand; sales of 10,000 bush at \$1.01.10—theformer price for Summer. Oats are plenty, and are lower; sales of 30,000 bush at 55\omega\$ 50 for Canadian and Western, and 58\omega\$ for State Corn is lower; the decline bush at 46048c for hot and warm, and 580583c for

Long Branch, Sept. 4, 1862. The regular opening of the new route from Philadelphia to New York, via Long Branch, took place to day. A large party from Philadelphia started from Vine-street wharf at eight o'clock this merning, and reached Long Branch at 12 o'clock, noon, without delay. This was, indeed, a fast party. They distributed, on landing (how we unconsciously pick up sea phrases on the Atlantic ondent located himself at Shoemaker's United States Hotel, a capital house, close on the shore, and can report himself and friends as in a flourishng conduion.
The cars on this new line, which run in connection with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, are the best I have ever seen anywhere. They excel ine cest I have ever seen anywhere. They excel in height, ventilation, width, and neatness. Each cost \$2,700. As for the line, which is quite new, nothing can excel its smoothness. We were accompanied all the way by John Brodhead, Esq., President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and it is his opinion that the new line will be of mutual advantage to New York and Long Branch, Atlantic City and Cone May. The trip to day were done. City and Cape May. The trip to day was done in about three and a half hours.

A great many will return this afternoon. I shall remain a day and report.

R. S. M. Public Amusements.

The unrelenting war has compelled us to neglect our places of public amusement, as well as politics and general affairs. We are glad to know, however, that our exat pie has not been followed by the people generally, and that Mrs. Garrettson and Mrs. Drow have been nightly honored by large and appreciative audiences. At the Walnut-street Theatre, Mr. E. L. Dayenport, one of the bonored by large and appreciative, audiences. At the Weshnite treet The airr, Mr. E L. Davenport, one of the most accomplished actors on the American stage, full of talest and versatility, has been playing a star engagement, sasisted by his lady. The Davenports are great favorites in Philadelphia, and always command a great deal of ra ronage. Tranight Mr. Davenport appears as Captain Murphy Maguire in the comedy of the "Serious Faully," and as William in the drama of "Black-Byed Susan"—Mrs. Davenport assists him in the first play, as Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine. The cast is a very fine one, and both pieces will be very prettily performed.

At the Archestreet Theatre, Miss Maggie Mitchell has been exciting the susceptibilities of such of our ablebodied young gentiemen as have escaped the war, and nulses the draft should speedily so into operation, we do not know what shall become of them. Miss Mitchell is a bright, sparking, and pleasant actress, quite graceful and pretty, and full of the enthusiasm of her profession. She appears in a new play, entitled "Fanckon, or the Cricket," taking the principal part, and being supported by the full strength of Mrs. Drew's company. "Fanckon" is a wild, quaint, and existing drama, and contains many pleasant and effective essages. It has been very effective, and Miss Mitchell's performance of the leading character has been greeted with constant and unbou ded applause. To-night she takes a benefit, appearing in the same character, and we trust she will be compilmented with a large assemblare. rearing in the same character, and we trust she will be complimented with a large assemblage.

THECIT for additional local news see your, THE GOVERNOR'S PROGLAMATIC OUR HOME DEFENSE.—The proclamate state Executive, recommending the immedia of such measures as will secure a more practice n the part of the people at large in the perfur nties naturally engendered in times like the prepeen issued in sompliance with a universal exp its promulgation has given to the Comm rge an assurance, that, the peace and secur

State will not suffer, so far as the exertions tituted authorities are equal to the task of are mpending danger. The propriety and good sens overnor, a suggestions will pe conceded ph will nust they may receive an early and earnest heir practical application. In times of great h itement it behooves us to be prepared for all mergencies; and though, in the present car dem of such preparation may be questioned, it lenied. Therefore, our citizens will yield a read scence in all measures looking to the immed ion of volunteer companies and regiments this object, the closing of all places of busines o'clock P. M. appears to be requisite; and, egulation may incomm de some, still the sacrif The following notice has been issued: TO THE MERCHANTS OF PHILADELPHIA

A paper will be presented to you to dy for signatures making the closing of the stores (for lime) at 3 o'clock P. M. general throughout the time) at 3 o'clock P. M. general throughout it the purpose of preparing for the defence of and the suppression of a rebellion that is fast our once prosperous and happy country, I the movement will be universally encouraged every business house will cheerfully sign. The announcement of the proclamation yesterd elegraph, occasioned no surprise, when its purpor ame fully understood; but seemed rather to me generous and hearty response. Several assoc usiness men, congregated for the purpose, had ow recommended by authority of the State nent. The Corn Exchange Association held a esterday morning, at their hall, corner of S. Gold streets, Mr. A. G. Cattell in the chair, at was resolved that the members shall be drilled daily, immediately after the usual meeting. Ac consisting of Mesers. L. S. Edward, G. James, Winsor, and Samuel Hartranft, were appointed the full observance of this resolution. Messra, B Seorge L. Buzby, and Henry Wilson war, o the recent survey of the different route the city.

In the summer of 1861, a reconn the country lying west and south of the city, ben he valley of the Susquehanna river from its with the Juniata river—the Eastern shore of the peske bay, as far as the Chesapeake and Delaw along that canal to the Delaware river, and the his city. This duty was performed with great is tion by Colonel C. M. Eakin, a distinguished officer and a graduate of the West Point Acade whose long service with the corps of United State graphical Engineers, and on the coast survey, per fitted him for this duty. This reconnoise demned as incurring unneces the time it was made, may now prove of vast the city of Philadelphia. All the plans, maps, in good hands, and will be found of great service bling the authorities to prepare at different the repulse of an invading foe-although might have been done before this late day. As as January 2d, 1862, a bill for the defence of ti Philadelphia, the river Belaware, and the harb fuge at Delaware Breakwater, was presented to the Committee on Military affairs, and nothing from it. It was as follows: out of any money that may be now or hereafty.

Treasury of the United States, for the constarmment, and supply of a suitable number of inon-clad steam batteries for the defence of the priver and bay. The number plan, armament, a

truction of the same to be determine of the Navy, and to be finished with the least asy.

SEC 2 And be it further enacted, That the
one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the
is hereby, appropriated, out of any money that
now or hereafter in the Treasury of the United its Bay, the said works of defence to finished with the least possible delay. Fort Delaware, which occupies so prominent a n attack by a naval force, has, and is being per complete state of impregnability from anything less a fleet of "Moritors" or "Ironsides" Workmen year, putting in new and improved casemates, and ing new homb-proof buildings in the interior of the " Pas Patch Taland." and is built of the finest Na land granite. The ground upon which the fort is is over five feet below high-water mark, and in the an attack of a storming party the water could be is and the whole island covered with water to the depi six or seven feet. The fort will mount about codred and fifty guns, mostly of the largest calibre, U. S. A., who has held his position in the regular for a number of years, and has been for the su months, until recently, in command of the fornities present amply guarded by a portion of the regimen Col. Herman Segebarth, and no apprehension the should meet with a reverse, our city might better ened, no one of sound views will, for a moment a

otherwise than that we should form ourselves into THE ENROLLMENT OF THE MULTIS-ADDITIONAL BETURNS—Yesterday returns of eprollment of persons liable to be drafted were bein from eight sadditional counties. This makes our counties in all, exclusive of Philadelphia, that have heard from in the Eastern district. The total number counties is twenty-one, leaving seven yet be as ported. The full and accurate report of the english of this county, published by precincts and wards in Press of peaterday, presents some interesting side rious facts. The returns fully set forth that Phinsler has nobly and largely sent her brave sous to built the Union. She has done well, and intends to take better. Thus far, including the number of mess serving in Pennsylvania regiments. 20 (69), has serving in Pennsylvania regiments, 20 000, the isted in regiments from other States, about 4 00 listed in regiments from other States, about 40%, also those serving in the navy, regular arm, sair rine corps, we are safe in saying that, at the verificateulation, Philadelphia has furnished fully if now than 25,000 men during the present struggle. Again the several precincts shows that all have formed their task well. The old Native American arms of the present struggle of the First, Second, Third, ST. Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighest and Twartisch words have travel out their beauties. of gallant sons; the descendants of the Irish Us residents of the Fourth, Sixteenth, Seventeent Nineteenth wards have not been behind in thesh devotion to their adopted country; the sund attrictic Germans of the Bleventh and Twelfth figure honorably; the Protestant Irish of the Stand Eighth wards have come up promptly to work; the Democratic Fifth and Sixth wards turned out a fair proportion of Union sold

The counties heard from yesterday were as follows: ADAMS COUNTY. NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. Whole number enrolled..... MONROE COUNTY.

DELAWARE COUNTY. Whole number enrolled.

Number in Pennsylvania regiments...

Number in other regiments... FRANKLIN COUNTY.

CHMBERLAND COUNTY Number in Pennsylvania regiments.

The returns of the last two mentioned counties a quite complete. Yesterday a number of persons speat the Marshal's office and gave notice that they had reason to suppose that the names of certain infinite had not been taken. All these names were registed the deputy in attendance, and the matter will be into. It is the duty of every able bodded man, be the area of 1R and 48 years. the age of 18 and 45 years, to see that his name, of his neighbors also, is enrolled. It has also be covered that the Fifteenth ward has not been with the names of 80 residents who have enlisted will make the total number from that ward, who serving their country, 1.278 Similar on

been made in some of the other wards or pre INTERESTING TO SCLDIERS AND FRIENDS.—We have received a number of lelk inquiry relative to the pay of soldiers in the hospit on Iurlough. All such letters should be addressed Paymaster General; inquiries relating to the pay raymanter treneral; inquiries relating to the Poeter's department, or for the pay of horses killed the service, to the ThirdAuditor, and relating thand bounty of persons in the marine or naval in the Fourth Auditor. The Government pays all on such business communications, whether transmitted by this office. EZRA B. F. Second Auditor of the Tressury Depar-

I,—, of—, in the county of —, and States on eath say, that my age is — years, and that the — of —, late of —, in the State of was a — in company — of the — regiment of and died in the service of the United States, at the day of 188[If the soldier died unmarried, having no should be here stated. If the application is mother, she should also state the name of the

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

We, and of of in the county of State of on oath say that we are and her years well acquainted with the said deceased, who was a in of the regiment and know of the said doceased if he died unmartied no child, it should be here stated; and if the solutions of the solutions o is by the mother, the fact of her widownoon abandonment of her husband, should be stated a application]—and that we have no inte-said application. (Certificate of the magistrate same as abo

DEATHS AT THE ARMY HOSPITAL The following were the deaths reported yesterdinilitary hospitals:

Turner's Lone. James Porter, D. 103d Penns Winfield S. Cook, A., 7th Maine Volunteers.

Broad Street. W. Goodyear, I, Commonwe FIRE. The alarm of fire ye afternoon was caused by the burning of a dwelling on Noble street, above Ninth. The damage do triffing.