THE PRESS.-PHILADELPIIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

more or Washington. On the other hand-and this opi

nion prevails quite extensively-it is supposed that an

invasion of Pennsylvania, if not already accomplished

merely to get supplies is adhered to by some. I hav

conversed with the prisoners taken at Poolesville, and

paroled by the enemy, and they all agree that the rebels

Their generals spoke of this in no boasting manner,

o say that their past successes would insure the security

said that their numbers would lead them to the free

torder States and hold them, expressing faith in their

mmediate recognition by foreign Powers, and of their

dictating terms of peace in Philadelphia. This on other

soil would be deemed idle boasting, but when declared in

Maryland by the leaders of a successful army of in-

they have left a larger force at Leesburg. so as to pre-

vent our army from getting in the rear of their ad-

vancing column. There was an immense camp be-

tween the river shore and Leesburg, under the com-

Mr. DANIEL A. YEAGER, of this city, one of the volun-

teer nurses who went from this city on last Saturday a

week ago, and was captured on the battle-field of Bull

Bun by Stuart's cavalry, made his escape, and arrived

here yesterday via Harper's Ferry and Frederick. Md.

Mr. YEAGER made his escape via Gainesville, and was

the more appious to get away, from the fact that threats

were made of shooting the volunteer nurses as spies.

He was in the hands of the rebels four days, and

during that time lived on corn and apples. Mr. Y.

arrived at Harper's Ferry on Thursday evening. Our

CONTRABAND NEWS.

he War Department (if within its purlicus) of the

movements of the rebels in Maryland. That is -- in ad-

lition to what was published in Baltimore this morning,

We may add to that information, that the latest and

all important portions of which will be found in our

vaders, should be heeded.

mand of General LEE.

00.000 strong.

hand and be of immense value.

or what they are worth :

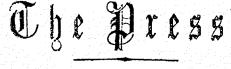
columns.

of their intentions for the present and future. They

are determined to take Baltimore and Washington

but with that confident, quiet air which seem

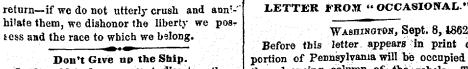
s determined on, while the idea that they have crossed



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

THE WAR. If it be true that forty thousand rebels are already at Frederick, it may be supposed that this force is merely the advance of a formidable army; for it is soarcely credible that the enemy would attempt to execute so difficult and dangerous an operation as the crossing of a river, to attack the large reserve army now at Washington behind entrenchments, unless they saw an inviting prospect of success. It is, therefore, probable that those who have already crossed are simply a powerful advanceguard, and that they will make a stand at Frederick or vicinity. We hear, also, that McClellan has marched with a heavy column either to Point of Rocks . or Frederick, with the double design of preventing the further passage of the rebel army, and to repulse that portion already over. As to the accomplishment of the first object, he will probably be too late. If the force under Hill is an independent body, it will probably not risk a battle, but " silently steal away;" if it is not, we may expect to hear of an engagement somewhere on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In spite of the energy of the rebels, we do not fear that the odds can be much against us. Strategically, however, our army will have to commence the battle at a disadvantage, as it has to fight to keep open its communication with the North. The whole result depends upon the success of our tactics, and it is impossible, from our present data, to foretell what that result may be. Its importance demands our earnest attention, even while its promise may inspire us with hope. To a certain extent, it may be decisive to ourselves, without perhaps being decisive to the rebels. In the improbable contingency of defeat-for it is the part of wisdom, the part of duty, the part of loyalty, to study every contingency which may arise to affect the interests of our cause-our army could only retire to Washington, which would itself become imperilled. If the enemy is defeated, he will sustain a heavy loss, but there will still be a prospect of his escaping to Virginia. Under such circumstances it would be perhaps wisest, if practicable, to fight no battle until we can got into such a position as will insure us the victory. But let the struggle come at once, if come it must; our men are confident and eager for the fray.

The present aggressive movements of the enemy have thus far been to our advantage in a very im portant sense. We were so blindly confident of our immensely superior strength that our very confidence, misplaced, became an element of weakness. Lulled into a false sense of security, too many of us had fallen into an apathy from which nothing but the most imminent peril could have aroused us. That peril is now menacing us, and calls for the exertion of all our energies with an imperativeness which dare not be disregared. The invasion of Pennsylvania would have the effect to call into the field at least "three hundred thousand more" from our noble old Commonwealth alone. The idea of conscription to fight a fee who comes to drive us from our homes, would be rejected indignantly by every man whose nature is not utierly corrupt. A New York cotemporary suggests that the militia regiments of that State, being fresh from the field, and therefore well drilled, should be offered to us for temporary protection until our forces can be organized. It adds that "the regiments could be started off in forty-eight hours, and the next forty-eight hours may be as forty-eight years." The next forty-eight hours promises to prove as grand an epoch in the history of Pennsylvania as in the fortunes of the rebellion. We are on the eve of another tremendous uprising of the North-an uprising, compared with which the records of the past year will sink into insignificance-an uprising which, gathering force in its mighty impetus, as it rolls from the wilds of Maine to the capital of the nation, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, will crush the last spark of life from the hideous monster, whose desperate writhings betoken already his coming dissolution.



single defeat.

portion of Pennsylvania will be occupied by the advancing column of the rebels. This In the midst of our present disasters there s great hope for the success of our arms. fact, so far from disheartening, should at once unite and strengthen all classes of your The rebels are moving from their former lines of operation, where they defended their own people. I am not permitted to describe passing, or to anticipate coming movements. firesides, to invade the North, where they will

Enough is known to induce the prediction he met by the same spirit that animated them that this adventure of the traitors will prove when they fought to save their own capital. to be the most fatal, as it has certainly been The further North the rebels go the more perilous will be their position, the more the most desperate, of all their undertakings. effectually may their cause be ruined by a In attempting to transfer the field of war from Virginia to Maryland and Pennsylvania, they The rebels crossed into Maryland, because have unconsciously done everything to conthey hoped to recruit their army by rebel solidate and purify the Union sentiment in the sympathizers from that State; and, if their one, and to extinguish all sympathy with Seexpectations are realized, it is, perhaps, not cession in the other. Undoubtedly a large more than just that Maryland should be made portion of the people of Maryland, who proto feel some of the disastrous consequences fessed to be for the country, were, as their of this unholy war. As to their crossing into | present conduct shows, at heart against it. Pennsylvania, "Stonewall" JACKSON might These are now in public fraternity with undertake it; not so the cooler and calmer the traitors of the northern counties of General LEE, who cannot but know that, in | that State; but it is a most gratifying such an enterprise, the stakes are not pro- | fact that thousands, heretofore distrusted, in

portionate to the possible gain. What the, the counties of Allegheny, Frederick, Washrebels are likely to attempt is to cut off ington, and Howard, have, in the face of exthe communication between Baltimore and isting perils, established their loyalty. It is Washington, thereby compelling a battle well that we should know our foes and our either at Ellicott's Mills or the Relay House, | friends, so that, in the quick coming day of and, in case of victory, to compel the evacuaremembrance and retribution, punishment and tion of Washington. reward may be duly apportioned. And so in From what we learn, Gen. McCLELLAN has reference to Pennsylvania. It is right that you already anticipated this movement, and has should ascertain whether any portion of your marched to meet the enemy on a battle-ground people are at heart with the oppressors and of his own selection. We entertain no doubt enemies of the Government. How fearful it of his success, and feel confident that the would be if, while the chief towns of Adams. army, which has such implicit faith in his skill and Franklin, and York, are crowded with and valor, will, after all the trials it has underloyal families fleeing from the invading gone, be led to victory. In this case the columns of the rebels, Pennsylvanians should rebels will go back as fast as they advanced, | be found in your border counties indifferent to and no apprehension need be entertained for the sufferings of their country, and full of either Baltimore or Harrisburg. sympathy for her enemies. In the Southern

What the rebel Government want is PEACE, on terms humiliating to the North-terms to be submitted to by our fears-terms that would | threats. The masses have come together render our name and our fame mock words | in those States almost as one man. throughout the civilized world. Rather than submit to such a peace, " let the last man." to use one of the rebel phrases, "die in the last ditch." The rebels know they cannot conquer us by numbers, and therefore try what effect their threats and menaces may produce on our susceptibilities. They know that this is their last chance, and that procrastination with them is synonymous with defeat. Peace can never be made unless the North | struggle. They have everything to lose, not

dictate the terms, however lenient the conditions may be which we might be disposed to grant the vanquished. Peace dictated by the South would be a mere delusion. their people willing to be branded as inferiors, and would overwhelm the whole country with as worse than mud-sills, as slaves? Are they disgrace. How long would such a peace last? ready to see those minorities in their midst, How long before the jeers and gibes of the which have heretofore been powerful by the aid of the Southern slaveholders, wielding su-Confederate States, and of all Europe, would compel us to take up arms again to assert our preme power over them for uncounted coming manhood, and to save us from the contempt of years, with the aid of the same slaveholdour contemporaries, and of posterity? No! ers, and in consequence of their own want Better let both ships go down in the tempest, than be thus ingloriously taken in tow, with flag struck to the foe ! But we have no fear of such a result. The

holding South will be the arbiter of the desliny good old flag will not be lowered to the rebel of the free States, and therefore their dictator it start ! The labor, the enterprise, the actiand their despot. The free States must be vity, the energy, the valor of the North, will | divided in the event of the triumph of treason, not succumb to the mock-feudal aristocracy of | while the slave States, flushed with the sense the South, and its tattered retainers. The and the recollection of their own victories, progress of civilization, which has destroyed | and strengthened by the strong hand of foidal tenures on the continent of Europe

FROM THE UPPER POHAC. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1862. Before this letter appears in print one Jackson Crossing above arper's

Ferry. LONGSTREET MARCHIN INTO - PENNSYLVANIA

No Rebels East of Bull Run Mintains.

5	ଧ ୍ୟା	IMPE	ROBABLI	C RE	POR	
÷	1916	•	27. je - 27. je - 1		1.1	
		11.11	a state of the	<u>e she a</u> t y	gud gr	
*	Sur	nner	Engage	STIC	nora	bat

Stc., å.c., Sze The Rebel Outposts.

SYRESVILLE (Md.), Septemb 1862.

I have arrived at this place from Monrol having had to leave it on account of the approach of s robels. Their advance guard entered Monrovia on Stay, and proceeded yesterday afternoon to Mount A, where their outposts now extend. A certain number of them are left at every it. They

roam around the country buying and steak hogs, sheep, &c., and also reconnoitre our lines, finde position of our troops, and pick up straggling squars. REBELS ON FURLOUGH.

In Stuart's Cavalry there are a large number Maryanders, who had left their native State and ited the rebel army, and several of them are now at thehomes. I know there were two of these in Sykestown, ad it is said that a great many have gone on a sit to their friends at Ellicott's Mills, and even B4more. As soon as these soldiers arrived in Frederic they obtained leave of absence of their officers, and mediately changed their dress for that of civilians and

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THE REBEL The sims and the objects of the rebels are so ir en ouded in mystery, but let us hope they will nobe so long. It is known that they have crossed the Romac at several places, and that Frederick and veral other important points are occupied, but further than this every one appears to be in the dal. It is also now positively known, that instead of Jikeon seceded States, unanimity for treason has being in command of the force, it is under the chase o been secured by misrepresentation and Gen A. P. Hill, and that he has appointed Brady B. Johnson, a renegade Marylander, and one of the uel es t tyrants living, to the position of provost marsh o the place. The whereabouts of the ubiquitous Jackin is not known, but some say that he is on his way; with Although they have suffered for want of many of the necessaries of life, or have ada large army, to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, so the he mitted the injustice of the policy of their leadcan be within striking distance of either Chambergury ers, they have been rallied by fanaticism, or or York, while others assert that he has march t Westminster, ard will move on Baltimore by that diretone fraud, or force to a common standard. Why These latter assert, that before marching on Baltipre, should not Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Illi. they will send out cavalry who will destroy the rapoad and burn the bridges on the Northern Central Rapoad nois, and Indiana, present a front equally determined? They have, I will not say a betabout twelve or thirt.en miles east of Hanover. Ghers still assort that the movement in this direction is proly ter cause, but the only good cause in this a feint, for the purpose of covering their entrant inte Pennsylvania, where they expect to do as they lease. only their political, and physical, and numeriand if they see that our army is too strong for then they cal, and commercial superiority, should they can cut through our lines and retreat again in Virfail in this fight, but their self-respect. Are ginia by way of Hancock or Williamsport:

Undoubtedly this is the most desperate, me cord, and the rebels will undoubtedly pay dear for their andacity. No matter what way the rebels move hey find themselves checkmated, and they will wish hey were back again on their own soil. True, if their teigr be to get Baltimore, they will meet many sympathizers there, but the Union men, who are formed in a lengue, will offer such resistance as will surprise and disconfor

If any one is frightened in the Monumental City il the Secessionists themselves, who fear that the advance of spirit and their own want of harmony? of the rebel troops will be the worst, calamity that For, remember, if the Government is defeated can befall them. The Recessionists of Baltimore are in this contest for self-preservation, the slaveas is well known, the largest property holder and those whose aristocratic tendencies forbid them giving sympathy to anything that is in the least republican. They are well known, and they know if they dare rise, their property in five minutes would be a mass of ruins, and their lives maybe pay the forfeit of their

The Union men of Baltimore, as I learn from good authority, are determined that the rebels shall not take a; city, being willing to die in its defence. other measures fail, level it with the dust. This is what troubles the minds of the traitors there, and this is what rumor, but it may be well to bear in mind that | has prevented an uprising there within the last few days, and will do so in the future Then, how about Pennsylvania? If they expect to get

ward is regarded as a frint to draw our army after them, TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. with a view to make a sudden flank march into Balti-

> Arrival of the Norwegian off Cape Race.

Another Advance of 2d. on Cotton.

OAPE BAGE, Sentember 6, via Sackville, September 7. -The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 28th. via Londonderry on the 29th of August, passed this point, en route to Quebec, at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. The datds per the Norwegian are two days later than hose per the City of New York.

The Norwegian has 414 passengers. She reports having experienced strong head winds du ring the entire passage, and passing on the 31st of August the steamship Jura, on hor way to Liverpool The steamst Liverpool on the 28th of Angust

The paroled prisoners, as well as information from GREAT BRITAIN. other sources, all agree that the rebels have marched considerable of a force into Maryland say, thus far, The United States guaboat, Tuscarora left Plymouth in the evening of the 27th of August. It was said that fifty or sixty thousand men There are, of course, exer destination was Cadiz. aggerations placing the number at a much higher figure, The English journals say very little on American out this is probably a correct estimate of the column

The London financial correspondent of the Manches r Guardian writes as follows : "It is stated that Messrs, Barings Brothers have rewhich crossed at Noland's Ferry on Friday, and which now threatens the Oumberland Valley. It is evident that

ceived instructions from the State of Maryland to deduct the American income tax of three per cent. as well as the ordinary English income tax, from the coupons first due in London on Maryland sterling bonds; also that the same course has been taken on the storling deben-tares of the Michigan Central Railroad. This would be tarcs of the Michigan Central Bailroad. This would be sufficient if anything were wanted to complete the dis-favor in which American securities are now held." The London Times draws attention to a letter from a respectable legal firm of London, Messrs. Phillips & Son, who represent a client that has just made a discovery, by means of which the distress for cotton may barelieved without delay, by supplying the manufacturers with raw material to any extent. His inventions and plans, which are of the simplest and most unexpinsive charactor, he desires to have submitted to continue of scientific act

desires to have submitted to gentlemen of scientific ac-quirements and unquestionable position, upon whose undament the public may rely for an unbiased report. The London journals give considerable attention to Italian affairs.

The Morning Post says that the English and French Cabinets are quite in the dark in regard to the movements of Garibaldi, and urge that if Caril ald be a rebel and conspirator, he has been encouraged by the Italian Go-vernment and people, from the King downward. The London Datly News defends Garibaldi, who, it contends, does not rebel against his country and his King, but against foreign domination-against holding the rightful capital of Italy under false pretences The London Times points out the evils which must ensue, if Garibaldi perseveres in his designs against Rome. FRANCE forces have crossed the Potomac river, and taken po-The Morning Post says that the English and French ition on the Maryland Heights, which are strongly fortified. An advance of sixty rebel cavalry entered Frederick at 10 o'clock on Friday morning while Mr. YEAGER was at breakfast in the hospital. The rebels crossed at below Point of Bocks, and the force which entered Frederick (40,000 strong, some said,) were commanded by either HILL or JOHNSON, JACKSON being reported to be near the river, sixteen miles below Frederick. A farmer reported that the rebel force that crossed was

FRANCE. The Paris Bourse, on the 27th of August, was much excited under the news of the landing of Garibaldi al Calebria. The renter fell more than one and a half per cert, closing at 680. It is utterly impossible to get any news over the tele-Saleprint. The series of the line of and and and the former per-sent, closing at 685. The Emperor Napoleon had left the Onalons Camp for graph relating to movements of troops, yet the Wash-logton papers the washing publish all of General Mo-CLELLAN'S movements to intercept the enemy in Mary-

Biarritz, accompanied by the Duke of Magenta. ITALY. Garibaldi had left Melina, and was proceeding towards land: intelligence which is sure to fall into the enemy's Beggio. He is said to have announced to his volunteerr that in a few days he would march into Naples with them. It is reported that large numbers of royal troops have been sent to Beggio, with orders to seek Garibaldi' forces immediately and thoroughly defeat them. The Washington Star of last evening has the owing medley of reports and rumors, which we give Little authentic information is known here outside of The Italian fleet was cruising in the Straits, cutting of

Communication with Fieldy. General Gialdini had proceeded to Galabria. The Mazzinian party had attempted to get up a de monstration at Meesina, in favor of Garibaldi, but the

were put down. The latest official news in the Turin *Gazette* represent

most reliable intelligence from the south side of the Potomac represents that no considerable body of rebels General La Marmora had issued a strong proclam have been in the vicinity of Leesburg since the passage tion against Garibaldi, prohibiting the exportation an

> The replics of Austria and Prussia to the Danish note of the 12th of March, on the Schleswig Holstein ques-tion, had reached the Danish Cabinet. Both Austria ac Prussis are very excessive in their demands, particularly INDIA AND OHINA.

prospect of an advance in bank's minimum rate of dis-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian off

The officers and men of the Beserve Brigade are hard From San Francisco. at work re-organizing for active duty. names were enrolled yesterday. MILITARY MEETING

ential citizens.

TENTS PITCHED IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

During the war of 1812 it was the favorite headquar

A number of meetings were held at the different armo-ries of the Home Guards, Gray Reserves, and other organizations last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to fill up their ranks. Great spirit was mani-fested at all of these meetings, and a number of names were added to the rolls. All those who signed spressed a willingness to go to any part of the ktate or country where infer services might be needed. These meetings were attended by some of our most respectable and in-

From San Francisco. San Francisco, Sopt 2 — Sailed, ship Sagamore, f. om Liverpool, with breadstuffs. The ship Becatur has been chartered to convey breadstuffs to Liverpool. The mar-kets are dull. Butter 28c, castile coap 25c. The money market is active. The usual notes of ex-shange are quoted at 10g12 per cent. discount. Legal-tender notes 10 per cent. discount. The Supreme Court has decided that the taxes for State purposes must be paid in gold only. The receipts from the mines, since the departure of the last steamer, amount to \$2,000,000. The silver from the Opbir mines has yielded \$200,000 curing the past month. The election to emorrow will be exciting. The proba-bilities are that the Latham party cannot elect a ma-jority of the Legislature, and that the Republican-Union party will carry the State by a large majority. SAN Francusco, September 3 — Arrived, ships David Crockett, from New York ; Golden Bagle, from New York ; Wm: A. Prescott, from Boston, and Express, from Boston. The steamer Constitution sailed to-day, for Panama, with 170 passegers, and \$876,000 in treasure for New York, \$41,700 for England, and \$43,000 coastwise. Since the decision of the Supreme Court against re-ceiving legal tander notes for the State tax, they have sold as low as 15 per cent. discount. The point of the decision is, that taxes are not debts without the meaning of Congress, so the provision of the State Constitution, requiring taxes to be paid in gold, must remain in operation. The election in San Francisco passed off quietly to-

Independence Square presented a very fine appearance restorday afternoon. A large number of Sibley tents were erocted, and the square has now assumed the apwere erected, and the square has now a sumed the an-pearance of a military camp. This was done at the su-pearance of a military camp. This was done at the su-pearance of the committee baving charge of the boundy fund. Bergfield's band has been engaged, and is to be stationed in the square every afternoon after 3 o'clock. During yesterday two bands of music, drawn in ouni-bases, passed through the streets, drumming ouni-breat, the above arrangement is a very proper one, no better rallying place could be chosen than the favo. rite one of our Revolutionary patriots. It was threat that that Megna Charta of our liberties—the Declara-tion of Independence—was first read to our people, and the herces of '76 met and drilled there.

unds remain in operation. The election in San Francisco passed off quietly to-ay. The Union Republican ticket for the Legislature s undoubtedly elected. Many Secession sympathizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The markets are quiet. Legal-'ender notes are quoted at 15 P cent discount. Doal Oils are improving, sales at 450 60c. Accounts from the Southern counties represent a con-Accounts from the Southern counties represent a con-tinuous column of people on the way to the Celorado gold mines, from which the news is still encouraging. SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—Arrived, ateamer Uncle Sam, from Panama. Sailed. Western Continent, for Hong Kong, carrying \$104,000 in treasure. Trade is quiet. The list of men subject to military duty in San Fran-cisco is completed. It contains 27,800 names. Upwards of \$1,000 for the relief of suffering Ireland, which her recently hear contributed for ward

During the war of 1812 it was the favorite headquar, tere of the patriots of that time, and in 1846 the par which Philadelphis took in the War with Maxico was in-augurated in Independence Square, and the hallowed ground has already made no mimportant figure is con-nection with the present struggle for national oxistenced The City Park, in New York, has been entirely given up for patriotic purposes, and if fitted up with barracks and covered with tents. In Boston, the "Common" is con-verted in to a grand recruiting stations, and even churches marque of the recruiting officer is pitched. In Albany and vicinity, tents are also pitched in the principal streets. The music in the Equare yesterday drew to that ascred. spot an immense concurse of people, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed

Upwards of \$1,000 for the relief of suffering Ireland, which has recently been contributed, was sent forward by the last atcamer. The election returns, which are yet incomplete, indi-cate the election of 47 Union members of the Assembly, and four Union Democrats. Every Democratic Senator is defeated. Six Douglas Democrats and four Breckin-ridge Democrats hold over, constituting the sole opposi-tion element in the Senate, which has thirty nine mem-bers COMMISSIONERS TO SUPERINTEND DRAFTING The following persons have been appointed by Gover. nor Curtin, as commissioners, to superintend the drait-ing, which will take place on Monday next: For the old City Proper-Fifth and Sixth wards, Ben-jamin Gerhard; Seventh and Righth wards, Samud Bell, Jr.; Ninth and Tenth wards, Joseph B. Townsad.

Mr. Gerhard is also chief commissi-trict, to whom appeals may be made. trict, to whom appeals may be made. For the old county-chief commissoner, William H. Allen, L.D.; First and Fourth wards, Thomas Dalas; Scoond-and Third wards, E. G. Webb; Alerenth and Sixteenth wards, Loulam Mathews; Twelfth and Thir-teenth wards, Courad S. Grove; Fourteenth and Fil-teenth wards, Courad S. Grove; Fourteenth and Fighteenth wards, James Bell; Nineteenth and Fil-tieth wards, James Bell; Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards; B. B. Wears; Twenty-first.and Twenty-second wards; B. B. Wears; Twenty-fourth ward, Mith wards, Anies A Gregg; Twenty-fourth ward, Wm. Stokes. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—There have been no im-portant seles from the hands of the importers but job-bers are doing a large trade with the northern mining

The election yesterday resulted in the overwhelming thumph for the Republican Union the transformer trimmph for the Bepublican Union ticket. In every county heard from the anti-Latkam candidates for the Legislature have been elected. The amendments to the Constitution were adopted by a large majority.

Colonel Conner's Regiment of voluciers have ad-ranced to Diamond Springs, two hundred and fify miles, ast of Clarson Valloy. They mat a Jarge number of migranics, mostly rom Lows, Missouri, and Kansas. Stokes. The duties of the commissioners will be to condust the draft, hear claims of exemption, do. Each commis-sioner is supreme in his own district, subject to a final appeal to the chief commissioner. Our citizens should remember that all drafted man by but market their monthly and All were anxious to reach the land where peace prevails.

All were anxious to feach the land where peace prevails. They were almost universality loyal. Honolulu dates of the 16th ult. have been received. There was much sickness on the Island. The heat was very oppressive. Business was stagnant. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of Island rye of superior quality had arrived at San Francisco, for Our childens mound remember that an drafted mas receive no bounty, &c., but merely their monthly py. The drefted men of 1814 had even to furnish their own equipments, including gun, knapesok, cauteen, car, tridge box, and twenty-four nonnds of amungha. Their pay from Government was \$8 per month. Other of enheticities were numerous, but were very solver

and means for the better safety of our State and city

The war tocsin is sounding nearer and nearer, the van-

dal hordes are about making incursions into the "Old

ress. Our recent reverses are producing a beneficial

Keystone Etate." Desolation and ruin marks their pro-

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

MATION

WAR MEETING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, urged the impartance of immediate action to meet the emergency by which our country is surrounded. He thought the people of Phile. deliphia exhibited too much supheness at this moment of danger. He hoped the result of this meeting would be that the Home Guards of Mantua would fill up their ranks, by new enlistments to-night, for that is a duy next to collisting into the army in the field. After Mr. Miller's address, Parson Brownlow was in-troduced smid. Jond applease.

He commenced by romarking that the people of Phili

Indiana, in which he communicated the fact that a

Mr. Brownlow was no alarmist, but he felt obliged h Bay that there was great probability that the rebels would be here before the close of Septemper. At Harrisburg,

the people are aronaed to the crisis; and why should

the people are aroused to the crisis; and why should m not be here also? The time has passed in Philadelphi when men who are sympathizing with the r-ballin should be allowed to raise their voices in favor of the sp proaching enemy. They must stop if, pasceably it the will, forcibly if they will not. If they sympathize with

the South, let them be conthward, and if not there, hel-ward, if you please. There are men in this town sh will hail the coming of Jackson with joy. A Secession: is the same North as be is South; he is an enemy of GM

and man, and he should be put down at once. The next speaker was Ex Governor Pollock, wh

equisition to repel the threatened invasion. It is no time now to wait and hope and pray that yo

THE EMERGENCY. Preparations for Home Defence. ENTHUSIAS TO WAR MEETINGS. The regent advance of the rebels across the Potomac and, towards our national capital is exciting the spirit of

retention of arms. through that quarter of Longstreet and his command, DENMABK. (estimated at 30,000,) which proceeded in the direction

The Uslentta mails of July 22d, and Hong Kong mails f July 12th, had arrived at England.

DONDON MONEY MARKET. The thus were de-pressed, in consequence of the state of affairs in Italy. Consols again declined on the 27th of August %, and Italian securities fell considerably. Money was in rather less demand, and considerable quantities of gold were being taken to the bank. There was no immediate

Cape Race.

of substitutes were numerous, but were very tarsly a THE CITY. THE LUMBER MERCHANTS AND THE MATOR'S PROOLA.

The undersigned, lumber commission merchanis ,

The undersigned, lumber Commission merchank of this city, have agreed to close their respective places of business at 4 o'close R. M., on and after to day, in ob-dience to the requirement, of the proclamations of the Governor and Max², of the city: Henry Orsevy & Co., Malar at Trainer, Gaskill & Galvin, Norcross & Sheets, Marking Co., Marking Co.

Last evening a large and spirited meeting of the cu-zens of Mantuaville was held in the lot at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, in answer to the preda-mation of the Governor, calling for a complete arming of the State. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the speaker

the State. In the continuous prevance, and the specarry were listened to with much attention. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Erastus Poulston called the meeting to order by inviting Mr. E. Spencer filler to preside. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, urged the importance

SPRECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

whole personal and material resources should be put inte He commenced by romarking that the people or Phila-delphia are taking a long alumbor. The Philistines ary approaching rapidly, yet we slumber on Who can say what may become of us within the next two weeks? Unless something is done, and done immediately on doom is settled. He understood that one of the objection the present meeting is to organize a military organ-zation for defence. The movement is a good one, and deserves a hearty response. A short time az, the greater addressed a letter to the Governors of this ad

spoke briefly as follows :

nteers will come forward. Words and promises have ailed. The hour has passed for trust, and those in ower should make it obligatory upon every person from 16 to 60 years of age to drill at least one hour every day, and learn to handle the musket. We shall then be pre-

f Noland's and Edwards' Ferry and the Point of Bosks. This is, doubtless, the force that has crossed into Maryland, below Harper's Ferry, A person who has reached here from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks says that yesterday a large division crossed the river The commercial news has been anticipated. LONDON MONEY MARKET.-The funds were d

the force referred to above. Vigilant inquiry has satisfied us that nothing whatover is known of the presence of any rebel infaritry on the other side of Washington, this side of the Ball Run ncuntains. We presume that the military achorities

promptly take occasion to verify this fact, which, if verified, must prove of great importance in regulating the future movements of our army. It is alleged that the robel pickets in Maryland extend

ens the impression that the rebel column (probably under Jackson) that was believed to have filed back through

at the Point of Rocks, which we take to be a portion of

left by General McUlellan on the other side have or will

on the north some fourteen miles out from Frederick in the direction of Hagerslown. This, if true, strength

GBEAT BRITAIN.

ntinuance of the war.

that the news from the Neapolitan provinces is satisfac tory. The "state of siege" was generally well receive by the people there.

our people, and they are becoming alive to the public peril, and are endeavoring, if possible, to provide ways

effect in this city, and they are beginning to realize to what extent the Government is endangered. They see that our present helpless condition invites an attack, and that our State should be immediately armed, and th

The Hour, but Not the Man

of small men. We apply this remark more particularly to the City of Philadelphia. The Hour is here; but where is the Man? Philadelphia is now to the rebel army what Richmond is to the Federal army. The rebels have invaded the State of Maryland, and the intelligence this morning indicates that they have also invaded our noble State of Pennsylvania. Hanover, a little town in York county, and very near the Maryland border, is said to be invested by a rebel force. The roads through Franklin, Adams, and York counties are filled with Union men, women, and children, flying before a rapacious and needy army. The banks in the southern counties are sending their specie to more secure depositories, the citizens are assembling in mass and arming themselves for service, every man on the border is preparing to defend his home and his fireside, the capital of our State is being placed in a condition of defence. A rebel force is within twenty-two miles of Baltify our faith. timore, and the richest counties of Maryland are being impoverished and plundered.

What has been done to meet and avert this danger? We should have thought that the very moment the foot of a rebel invader pressed the soil of Pennsylvania, the State, and especially the city, would have risen to its defence as one man. Instead, we have dilettanti soldiers, and generals of a parade day-men for whom we have little respect, and in whom - we have no confidence, officiously interfering, with noisy proclamations and meaningless orders. Our local military organizations, as organizations, are worthless-and simply because the men at their head do not possess the regard of the people. So long as nothing was to be done but to parade around the city in gay uniforms, and repel an imaginary enemy with real bayonet charges in the city drill ground, we enjoyed their petty splendor and endured their ostentation. Our militia forces were little more than gentlemen of leisure, or sedentary young men in need of exercise; their officers owed their commissions to the influences which elect the common councilman or ward constable, and knew nothing of the duties they had assumed. Worse than this, many of them were known to have no conscience in the fight. Fort Some beld high commands. The petty quarrels of small ambition were permitted to divide and distract those who were loyal and anxious to manifest their loyaltyand our whole system of local defence was unreliable, badly managed, and inefficient. Those who desired to fight went into the army, and those who remained at home either did the best that could be done in our local organizations, or awaited a call to arms from the Government.

The people are ripe for action. They only want a leader, some one in whom they believe -a man of courage, sagacity, and charactera man who will realize the spirit of the old Revolutionary times-a man who might ride along the streets of Philadelphia at summon thousands to arms by his influence and example. "Our people should awaken to the fact," said a despatch from Harrisburg yesterday morning, which we may assume to have been official, " that danger is imminent; and though Governor CURTIN is doing all in his power, his hope for the future is based entirely upon the prompt response of our citizens when called upon to march." The people are ready to march, but where is their leader-whom can they follow? Philadelphia must be defended on the banks of the Susquehanna, or in the valley of the Cumberland. All who can bear arms should instantly cease all occupation and go forth. Close the stores, stop all employment but that absolutely necessary—even proclaim martial by the men of 76. The time has come for us law as bas been done in Cincinnati-let us relieve our State from the shame and oppression coming upon her. MOULELLAN is advancing to overtake them ; we should advance to meet them. Under a leader whom they could trust, fifty thousand men would leave Philadelphia for Chambersburg in forty-eight hours. We pray that God may raise up such a man among us. This Hour will live in eternity if the Man but rise to act. The enemy have given us the challenge. Is a traitor at heart. Who requires time to renect, is a traitor at heart. Who requires time to renect, Let us accept it. They have come to our homes-planting on free soil the banner of God, eighteen centuries ago; and that we have slavery. Let the first invasion of Pennsylva- now but two parties in our country, " patriots nia be a memory and a warning for all time, and traitors," is the no less truthful verdict for if we permit any one of these invaders to of faithful men to-day.

and weakened them in England, cannot be arrested by LEE and JACKSON; and America, which in her very cradle has waged war against | that which looks like theory to-day may be the feudal barbarism of Europe, will not allow

its bastard brother in Virginia and South Carolina to defile her historical records.

THE following is an extract from a private letter, written by an officer of our army to his wife, re-One Word More about Gen. McClellan. The press of the country is still divided in regard to the military capacity of the general who now holds the destiny of this nation on | lar battles, and we are now here fortifying, expectthe point of his sword. Some who doubt his ability as a military leader are undoubtedly, biased by their political proclivities, while

others, admitting his talents as an engineer, deny him the genius which shows itself best on the battle-field. The opinions of military men are less divided. Few among these doubt his generalship, and it is an established fac tour ougines, tour propela on General McCLELLAN

by the President must set to rest the many the fact that three mills are kept in constant operacalumnies which have aspersed his character tion to supply the iron needed for the hull, armor, and turrets.

We do not remember, in all our historical readings, a poor general who has enjoyed the affection and confidence of his army. The Russian soldiers who followed the "City Stormer" Suwarrow, the French who called NA-POLEON "the Little Corporal," the Prussians who baptized BLUCHER "Marshal Forward," the Austrians who called RADETZKY their indignant and outraged people." Father," had implicit faith in these com-

manders long before these had reached the zenith of their renown. Soldiers, in this respect, are like children, who discover the good and bad qualities of their parents and teachers long before the latter have discovered theirs ; and the instance is not known in which the favorite of the troops has betrayed and for. saken them on the battle-field. Let us apply 232 and 234 Market street. these historical precedents to our judgment of "Little Mac," and trust that events will jus-

as a patriot and soldier.

That this is a war of the people, involving

the bappiness and safety of all classes, the bighest and the lowest, we are every day reminded. It comes home to every hearthstone, and every man feels it a part of his duty, a part of his responsibility. We all have friends in the field, and their fate ties us down, with a fascination of anxiety and fearful interest, to the bloody records that come fromdaily battle-fields. We go with them into the camp, upon the watch, into the trenches, amid all the hardships of their strange life, amid all the perils of victory, and to the sufferings of the hospital tent. We are all in this war-those who fight, and these who stay at home that their bretbren may fight; those who give their hearts to the enemy, as well as.

those whose heart-strings are lacerated by every ball that comes from a rebel rifle. We are forced to these reflections by reading of the death of Lieutenant FESSENDEN, aid-decamp on General Tower's staff, who was killed at Centreville, while gallantly fulfilling his mission, and whose remains have just been recovered. He was a son of the distinguished Same Maine, WILLIAM his duties, at the last session of Congress, entitled him then to the gratitude of his constituency, as his great bereavement now entitles him to their sympathy. The feelings of the father were sacrificed to the instincts of the patriot, and he gave up the life of a well. beloved son to the need of his country. Such noble instances of self-sacrifice are the off.

spring of no fitful enthusiasm, but are an every day occurrence among all classes of the people. We hail them as an unfailing indication that the loyal spirit which alone can preserve our institutions from decay still pervades the community, and unites all its mem- der Major General Mc DIBLIAN. bers in the bond of unanimity.

reign intervention, will be united, if not irre sistible. I write in the midst of every sort of practical truth to-morrow. OCCASIONAL.

siding in Washington city, dated Helena, Ark., August 30, 1862: " During the past year ; we have marched four thousand eight hundred miles, lost four men, been in thirteen skirmishes and two reguing to whip them, as we have done every time."

THE three new iron-olad vessels, the laying of whose keels near Pittsburg we noticed last week. are now fairly on the stocks. Over seven hundred men are employed upon them, and many of these will work night and day until they are finished. We are enabled to give the dimensions of these

birs, and four boilers. An idea of the magnitude all will be well. of the labor required for them may be formed from

THE Portland Press declares that there are Knights of the Golden Circle in Maine, and adds: "The members of that infernal organization in this State are not idle. They are as busy here as in Illinois, although not so numerous. But the eye, of the Government is upon them, and in due time their iniquitous proceedings will be exposed to an

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS .-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, &c. embracing samples of 1,000 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, Nos.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The People's War.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, September 8, 1862. The Occupation of Frederick by the

Rebels. An escaped prisoner, who was in the hands of the rebels for four days, says that all of the Union forces at Frederick had failen back to Harper's Ferry, but, before doing so, had, on Thursday night, burnt the hospital and commissary stores, and removed the sick and wounded. On Friday afternoon, the rebel pickets extended out as far as New Market, eight miles southeast of Frederick. The Union pickets were withdrawn sixteen miles off from the same place. The rebels had got possession of only two or three cars at Frederick, some of which were loaded with old pontoon bridges. The Late Battle-field.

A gentleman who has just returned from the late battle field states that quite a number of the hacks, pressed into the service of the Gevernment, on Saturday week, for the purpose of carrying our wounded to this city, are still on the battle field, the rebels having taken the horses, and thus prevented them from returning

Provost Duty in Washington. Since Saturday morning the Provost Guard has sent to the different regiments nearly 1,600 stragglers. Many of them were really worn out by the long marches they have recently made. Within the same period sixteen prisoners have been sent to the Old Prison, thanged min and and onemy, by uncouraging onne-ments, etc. They are from different parts of the country. . The Navy.

Acting Master T. A. HARBIS has been ordered to the command of the Stepping Stones. Acting Assistant Paymaster E. M. HART, and Acting Assistant Surgeon GEORGE J. SWETT, have been ordered to the steam Huntsville.

Miscellaneous.

The following named gentlemen were yesterday morn ing appointed brigadier generals, for gallant and meritorious service in the field: Colonel GEBSHOM MOTT, of the 6th New York Volunteers ; Colonel JOSHPH B. CARB, of the 2d New York Volunteers; and Colonel NELSON LAYLOR, of the 33d New York Volunteers. The friends of General ANDREW PORTHE here, say he has been ordered to report to Governor OURTIN for the organization of volunteer forces. Among other military officers now here, is General

MANSFIELD, who will doubtless be assigned to duty un-A number of families left Washington yesterday afternoon for the North, in view of apprehended danger. The

any sid or sympathy there, they will be more wosfully disappointed in their calculations, there than they will be in Baltimore. True there are some sympathizer with treason there, but I have no doubt they are marked, and that before the rebel army crosses the border, these sympathizers will be seized by the loyal men and hurried away to some point where they cannot give aid and comfort to the enemy. It is probable that their main object will be to get enough provision to last them for a year, and before our army can move on them, have it transferred into Virginia: But here again they will also suffer disappointment, for surely every Pennsylva-nian, when he hears that his State is to be invaded, will shoulder his musket and volunteer in its defence, and with this army, nerved with all the spirit that prompts men to defend their homes, their wives and children, from the invasion of dastard foes, in front of them, and

McClellan's troops in their rear, who will not say that divnige it, all I have to say to your readers is, wait, and STRESVILLE, September 9-P. M.

I have just heard, on reliable authority, that the rebels, instead of marching towards Gettysburg, have turned and gone to Bagerstown, where it is said that a Federal force is stationed. If this be so, it must be Jeneral White's force, which was at Martinsburg several days ago. When General White left Winchester, he proceeded to Martinsburg, and it is probable that, finding he was rapidly being surrounded, he has retreated to the Potomac, a distance of eight miles, crossed that stream opposite Williamsport, and then marched to Hagerstown, where, if he will not have time to retreat, he will be overpowered by a force maybe ten times his

As no reliable news has reached here in regard to the force at Harper's Ferry, I am not able to state what is the situation there. MAU

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

STATEMENTS OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

The Rebels Determined to Take Baltimore and Washington. OVER 50,000 REBELS IN MARYLAND. Their Main Body at Leesburg,

THEY STILL HOPE FOR FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

MYSTEBIOUS MOVEMENTS OF JACKSON.

He is Striking Either for Pennsylvania or Baltimore.

[Special Despatch for The Press.] GENERAL POPE

Before leaving this city, Gen. Pope preferred charges gainst nearly all of the brave and distinguished gone rals of the Army of the Potomac, but at the instance of Gen. McClellan, these charges were quietly filed along with a number of orders issued by their author previously. It is almost needless to say, therefore, that the galiant Peninsular Field Marshala are at the head of heir corps, and moving right on the enemy at present. and are not under arrest, as was previously reported.

... MAJOR GENERAL BANKS. Nat. Banka is a chorug stier how in our military firma-tent. Gen. McCleilan has conferred high honor upon him recently in placing him in command of all the troops and forts around the national capital, while the mmander in-Chief has taken the field at the head of his army, as d is now arranging matters somewhere in the State of Maryland. Banks seems to be a universal favorite, and has now reached such an honorable position in our army and in the hearts of the soldiers and

people that the politicians will find it a hard marter t "kill him off." Banks is irrepressible now. OFF TO THE WARS.

During the whole of last night troops, were pouring through this city, en route to do battle with Stonewall Jackson, "or any other man." About one o'clock this morning Franklin's entire corps & armee passed through, with all their wegons and artillery. The whole army is on the move. McClellan has got all of his favorite

artillery with him, and it is the general impression here that somebody will be hurt. ABOUT. TOWN.

There is very little excitement in the city to-day, and B general seeling of confidence pervades the entire com munity. Every one can see the mistake the rebels have

coughfare Gap, almost immediately after the hat f Saturday last, has crossed, or is crossing, the rive above Harper's Ferry, with the purpose of assailing that point first, or of pushing directly on into Pennsylvania

eaving Longstreet to amuse our army below, to preven them from being followed, until they may have time to to as much mischief in that State as they can safely, ere eating a hasty retreat back into Virginia. The fact that Longstreet is said to be hurrying over

the river such plunder-horses, cattle, stores, &c .-- as e can clutch, favors the impression that he means to follow in that direction as soon as McClellan may press We have rumors of a considerable engagement yester-

day forenoon, between Sumner's corps and Longstreet's, in which the latter is said to have been driven back ove the river. We believe them untrue, though there was doubtless, skirmishing between their respective pickets yesterday afternoon, ours retiring, being greatly outnumbered for the moment. This must have occurred in the visinity of Darnastagen and Poolesville, and our teresis as a nation. There was, consequently, on either side. The only triumph was the pickets engaged were probably only cavalry. We can learn nothing up to noon to-day to lead to the

Baltimore, we apprehend. Section - -In twenty four hours the mystery of the intentions of the rebel commanders will probably be cleared up in a, great measure by their movements, when those of General McClellan will consequently also begin to be developed,

GOOD, IF TRUE. It is rumorod here that Major General George Cad-

wallader has been assigned to duty at last, and General McClellan has ordered him to take command of the Pennsylvania Army, that is to drive back the rebel invaders with a slaughter that must appal the world. He The Liverpool Post draws attention to Secretary Sew The Liverpool Post draws attention to Secretary Sew s the man for the position "SPECIAL."

PENNSYLVANIA THREATENED

A Large Force of Rebels Entering the State Near Hanover.

THE REPORTED ADVANCE

ON HAGERSTOWN.

HARRISBURG, September 8 .- Brig Gen. Andrew Porter, of the regular army, arrived here this morning, for the purpose, it is supposed, of conferring with the Governor as to the best means of checking the enemy in his threatened raid into this State.

It would not be proper to disclose what is now bein lone, but the people may rest satisfied that everthing that looks to the attainment of this most desirable object, and that is possible under the circumstances, is beng done.

The rebels are said to be entering Pennsylvania in orce near Hancver, with the intention, no doubt, of detroying the Northern Central Bailroad. The rumor of an advance upon Hagerstown appears to

e unfounded, as no rebels have as yet made their apearance in that vicinity. It is generally believed, however, that they will shortly advance upon that town. Arms are being rapidly distaken to counteract tributed throughout the counties on our Southern border.

This department is in the hands of Colonel J. B. Parker. an all to the Governor, and Major Washabaugh. General Pope passed through this city, this afternoo on his way to the West.

on me way to the west. Hinkisbung, Sept 8 Midnight.—The latest intelli-gence received from the border was at 6 o'clock this evening, from which it appears that the robel pickets were then within twelve miles of Hanover, York county. The rumors circulating in Baltimore that the rebels are at Emmetaburg or Gettysburg are unfounded,

The Latest from the Border. MAMBERSBURG, Sept. 8- Midnight .- A citizen of this place, who left Gettysburg at 2 o'clock this afternoon, say that he saw a man there who reperted that ther washo enemy between Frederick and that point this

forging. Heports from Hagerstown this evening state that there is to enemy in force near there. There has been no legraphic communication with Hagerstown since o'click, but we expect to hear from the operator during

the hight. The Advance on Hagerstown, OTAMBERSBURG, September 9, 10 o'clock A. M.-A scon reached Hagerslown last evening, who left Middle

town, which is eighteen miles southeast of Hagerstown, at flys o'clock. Hereports that the enemy were there in considerable

force and advancing. All the rolling stock of the railroad has been remove

fron Hagerstown, and the telegraph office evacuated. The latter has been opened at Greencastle, from which place scouts and messengers will be sent. The particu lars will be obtained in the morning.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

BARTMORE, Sept. 8 .- No further definite intell'gence has been received here of the movements of the rebe's in There are

position to close the stores at 3 P. M. has met with gene-ral approval, and our merchants are nobly responding to the proclamation of our rulers. Troops from other States are continually passing through our city, and as soon as one regiment is entertained and sent off another GARIBALDI DEFEATED AND COM-PELLED TO SURRENDER. OAPE BACE, Sept. 8 .- The steamship Australasia

soon as one regiment is entertained and sent of another arrives. According to the recommendation of the com-mittee having charge of the Bounty Fund, the officers into Maryland. from Liverpool on the 30th, via Queenstown on the 31st of August, arrived off this port at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. She was boarded by the news vacht and recruiting for the different regiments in our city have synopsis of the news, which is two days later than that ber the Norwegian, was obtained. The steamer Arabia, from Boston, arrived at Liveritched their tents in Independence Square.

Numerons military companies have been organized at pool on the 30th of August. The steamer City of Manchester, from New York, also ome of our principal workshops and places of business. and recruits come forward very briskly. Large and enarrived at Liverpool on the 30th of August. husiastic war meetings will be held in different portions Lord Palmerston, in a speech at Melbourne, referred t) the Trent affair; which, he said, was settled in a manuer consistent with the honor, principles, and dig nity of both England and America. America could not have refused the satisfaction demanded with f our city every evening, and the fact that we are in country at present drenched with civil blood, and that bloody and relentless war is now being waged against is, is at last beginning to arouse the people to a full sense of their danger. Large numbers of recruiting stations out departing from those principles she has her-self maintained and considered essential to her own inwere opened during yesterday, and a great war spirit is beginning to show itself among our loval and natriotic citizens, and they have determined that come weal or truth and justice, which each side was could interested for compromise of some kind has arrived, and that the time worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the war spirit among our people yesterday was much greater

than it has been since the call of the President for the dditional three hundred thousand men, and the feeling The Times then draws an analogy between the posi-The Times then draws an analogy, between the posi-tion of England during the Bevolutionary. War and the present position of the North, and says that it is time the North followed the example of England. The Army and Navy Gazetts (edited by Dr. Wm. H. Bustell, of the Times) describes General McCleilan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this country. Lord Brougham had made a sneech paring the paces. vill grow stronger each day until this wicked rebellion is no more. We should not again allow ourselves to fail into that deep letherey from which we have just been aroused. During yesterday the excitement around the military stations, and among private individuals, who Campaign as the most signal failure seen in this country. Lord Brougham had made a speech urging the neces-sity of absolute neutrality and non-intervention in every sepse of the word, as the only security for the peace of England, and the best hope of securing the end of the are taking an active part in the formation of companies, was in tense. The principal events of the day were as follows:

THE MEETING OF HOME GUARD.

The bleft speak was be deviation in the set of the set THE MEETING OF HOME GUARD. Under a call of General Pleasonton, a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Bome Guard was held yes-terday afternoon in the Supreme Court Room. General Pleasonton was in the obair. He explained the objects of the meeting in a speech of some length, arguing that there was the most urgent necessity for the Home Guard at once to take measures for immediate service in the field. It would not do to delay in the matter, as the crisis is imminent. and's late circular, to excourage emigrants, and urges the distressed operatives of Lancashire, and the Irish poor, to follow Mr. Seward's advice, and emigrate. The English ionwhole environaly canyons the state of The English journals anxiously canvass the state o Affairs in Italy. The London Daily News urges that the Emperor Napoleon cannot be allowed to assume exclusive con-trol in Italian affairs, and urges the British Government

troi in Italian allains, and urges the Diffusit Government to speek ent. There were vague rumers that England had protested against any French occupation of Nespolitan territory, and that England even threatened a corresponding movement in Sicily, if France resorted to such a step. TRANCE To place the Home Guard into service would require To place the Home Guard into service would require an expenditure too great to be met by individual mem-bers. Ceuncils will not meet until Thursday, so that it would be necessary for the people to contribute towards the object it they wish protection for their homes. The danger, he thought, was very great, and the apprehen-sion of danger greater, because the Government keeps its counsel to itself. We are not permitted to know any-thing of our condition, accent what we can obtain from

The Emperor Napoleon presided at an important Oabinet Council on the 28th of August, on Italian affairs. Very important matters, it is said, wore discussed. A French Equadron has been sent to Naples, and an English Equadron, it is said, had also been ordered there. The Paris Bourse was firmer on the 30th of August, the Bentes closing at 681, 15c. its counsel to itself. We are not permitted to know any-thing of our condition, except what we can obtain from stray paragraphic in the newspapers. General P. would like to impress upon the minds of the people that we are now fighting a double enemy, and therefore we should redouble our energies to put down the rebeliton; we are fighting England. as well as the South The English ministry have declared time and again that they do not intend to interfere in our affairs. Yet they furnish the rebels with all their supplies, and thus place them upon a wat footing. It mouth the they the the The latest advices from Turin report that Garibaldi All states advices from Turin roport that Garibaldi and his voluaters continue their march from Beggio, pursued by a column of Bargagiori. There has been no collision with Garibaldi's forces and the royal troops since the triffing one reported by the Norwegian. A proclamation issued by Garibaldi, from Catina, in-citing the people to insurrection, had produced a strong demonstration in his favor at Genoa and Florence, and some collisions had taken place between the authorities and the people. yet they furnish the rebels with all their supplies, and thus place them upon a war footing It would be well if we would consider these things and act accordingly. Lieutenant Colonel Snowden remarked that we have already had enough of speech-making about what the rebels could do and what they could not do. Speeches will not save us from the effects of what they can do; so let us get to action, action He proposed, without fur-ther dissertation, to appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor, and request that he would order the Home Gaard into immediate service.

The military governments continue. Outbreaks were apprehended, but precautionary measures had been

The observation, to appoint a committee to wait on the Mayor, and request that he would order the Home Gaard into immediate service.
The chairman appointed as the committee, Lieut. Ool. Snowden, Capt. Wilson, and Oapt. Barney.
The committee then proceeded to the Mayor's office, and the meeting took a rec. as till their return; when Col. Snowcen stated that the interview with the Mayor for the Governor before ordering out the Home Guard. The Mayor further said that the them Govern and and Esserve B igade should unite, and have one organization, and have committee from each organization ask from Councils the same appropriation. Liverpool, Saturday evening, August 30. — The steamship Arabia strived here at three o'clock this afternoon, Loxnex, August 30, P. M. — The Times, of to-day, has an article on the extraordinary position of the Demo-cratic party in America. It ears they are fighting in a cause for which they feel the most boundless devotion, but at the same time in behalf of a policy which they

priatien. Mr. Spangler said that it would be impossible for these organizations to unite, as they were formed upon distinct bases. Be also seid that the Home Guard should ask an appropriation from Councils The day has paised when a member of Councils can sneer at the Home Guard. [Applause.] If the Councils will not give the appropria-tion, let the Home Guard be dispensed with. A moticn was finally made that a committee be ap-pointed to confer with the Reserve Brigade relative to the uniting of the two organizations. Resolved, That much credit is due to the organization Resolved, That much credit is due to the organizations of Home Guards and Beserves for having prepared and icent into the service so many efficient officers and faith-ful soldiers, many of whom have already officed up their lives while valiantly defending the flag of their county. E. Resolved, That all citizens of Mantus and vicinity be invited to come forward and enroll their names in the ranks of Company C, 2d Begiment of Rifles, which com-pany is now fully organized and equipped, and only re-quires its ranks to be filled in order to do active and effective service, and all persons are invited to call in at the samory and enroll their names integet detest. It regards Mr. Vallandigham's recent speech as an exposition of the feeling of the Demograts, and thinks their demonstration in every way important, as it serves to shew that, in addition to other difficulties. President Lincoln will have to struggle against the legitimate ef-fects of the war-a violent reaction against his own army and at hitr for acts.

pointed to confer with the Beserve Brigade relative to the uniting of the two organizations. This motion was warmly discussed, some contending that the Brigade would not listen to a proposition of this kird. No action westaken on the motion. Mr. Spargier offered the following: *Resolved*, That, a committee of five be appointed to wait upon our Oity Councils at their next meeting, on Thursday next, and urge upon their consideration the importance and expediency of immediately making such appropriations as will at once place the Home Guards upon a war footing. Adopted. The Latest via Queenstown. GARIBALDI DEFEATED. WOUNDED, AND CAP-

TURED. PARIS, August 30, noon.—A telegram just received in this city states that Garibaldi has been defeated, wounded, and captured. LONDON, August 31.—The Monsiteur says that the in-surrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a sharp contest, was compelled to sur-render.

An Italian frigate was immediately ordered to convey him to Spez:

The blockade of the Hallan coast is ordered to be PARIS, August 31 .- The capture of Garibaldi is fully

ITALY.

AUSTRIA.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

appropriations as will at once place the Home Guards If was sgreed that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet to day at 12 o'clock, and from day to day until every arrangement is completed. Mr. Poulston offered the following. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, of whom General Pleasonton shall be chairman, who shall wait upon the Governor, in conjunction with Mayor Henry, to represent the views and desires of the Home Guards of Phitadelphia. Agreed to. In answer to an mouiry, Gen. Pleasonton stated that all those persons who had signed the rolls, but had not been sworn in, could be compelled to serve. No company had the power of itself to disband, although they might pass such a resolution, and give up their arms. Leopard. Meyers, Esq., offered a resolution that the commanding officers of the serveral Home Guard regi-ments at once direct their armories to be opened, and quired standard. Agreed to. A motion was here made that a committee wait on the Business Resumed at Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, September 8.- A special despatch to the Herald, dated Cincinnati, says : We have no information, this morning, of the rebels

being this side of Falmouth or Williamstown. The impression is that they will attempt no attack, but may endeavor to cross the Ohio river, above and below the river. Their movements, whatever they may

losely watched and cannot be successful.

and that the city had surrendered. The report how-

linnati to day. The city presented a lively appearance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.-- A letter from our consul at Ma-

The Rebel Steamer Florida.

Mr. Pollock praised the efforts of our noble President to sustain the national honor, and it is our duty to su-tain him in every hing he does. So, also, we must su-tain our noble leader, General McCiolian. [Applaus] We have a noble President, a noble military leader, and a noble voinnteer army, and, in this connection, the speaker proposed three cheers for the volunteers of the stray, and three more for the Union, which were given with a will. THE RESOLUTIONS. The resolutions of the meeting were adopted as folfollows: Whereas, Our Government is now engaged in the sup-

further delay.

Whereas, Our Government is now engaged in the sup-pression of an outrageops rebellion, which in its onward course threatens our very homes; and whereas, it is comes necessary for every citizen to sid the Government in the suppression of the same, that law and order my be restored, and peace, prospe ity, and happiness, again visit and reign supreme over our beloved country: thes-fore. Resolved, That we most heartily approve of theeffarts now being made by the municipal. State, and Natioal Governments, for the specty suppression of the rebellion. *Resolved*, That our heartfelt thauks are due to our

I hope you are. Mr. Pollock praised the efforts of our noble Presiden

Governments, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Resolved, That our heartfelt thauks are due to our brave soldiers for their galiantry on the 'battle field, and their noble fortitude and untifing patience under the severe trials they have been colled to pass through. Resolved, That there is no time to Complete out the has not been done, but it is the duty of every citizen to come forward without delay, and aid by every means in bis power the putting down the rebellion, and the main-tenance of law and order; and, for that purpose, we do hereby, individually and collectively, pledge to the Go-vernment our undivided suppor to the last extremily. Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen, is answer to the Governor's proclamation, to join millisty organizations, to carry his recommendation into effect. Resolved, That our muncipal authorities should pro-vide suitable armories, in every part of the should provide suitable armories, in every part of the city, wave all percons may meet and drill, and thus propare them-elves to do effective service in the field, if called uppa hus to act thus to act.

Other speeches were delivered by Bay. J. W. Jackson Dr. Johnson, and others, when the meeting adjourse with much cheering and enthusiasm.

WAR MEETING AT SPRING GARDEN HALL.

WAR MERTING AT SPRING GARDEN HALL. An adjourned meeting of clissens residing in the northern part of the city was held last evening at Sp ing Garden Hall—Mr. John Fry in the chair. A company of, citizens, numbering about slity, from the eight precinct of the Fourteenth ward, marched to the hall in double file. The first business in order being the consi-deration of a plan of organization to be proposed by s cimmittee appointed for the purpose, Mr. George F. Gordou, chairman of the committee, addressed the meet-ing in explanation. He stated that the previous meet-ing had been held in advance of the Governor's procla-mation. Since then, the Mayor had recommended to all clitzens the necessity for action in the matter, and the commanders of the different city military organiz-tions had issued orders to a similar effect. Under these circumstances the committee were in doubt whether the meeting would desire a report. They had, howerer, prepared a rough draft, but desired instructions as to whether its presentation was requisite in view of the action already taken by the 'city authorities. The question being put by the chair, the committee read, commencing with a general review of the 'soul action of the civil and military authorities of the city. The volunteer militia, the Home Grand and they should be the form of the civil action of the civil and military authorities of the city.

Let us Obey our Country's Call. Whatever dissensions may have existed among us heretofore, the hour has arrived for one grand, irresistible and united effort to uphold the flag of our country. The enemy, in the desperation of a bad cause, is menacing our capital, and at the risk of annihilation threatening to invade our own State and city. Freemen of America ! shall we stand idle and see this glorious old Mecca of Constitutional Liberty polluted by rebel hands? Never! the cry, "To arms, to arms !" is no longer the alarm signal of the camp, but a prompting of duty that throbs in every patriotic breast. Men of Philadelphia, let us not tarnish by our supineness, but rather burnish by our " eternal to sipk every other consideration and interest, and rush to the rescue of our imperilled flag. Mon of all parties-triends of Henry and Fox, of O?Neill and Biddle, of Myers and Kline, of Kelley and Nicholson-surely we can afford to lay aside all party discussions and political preferences in view of threatening emergencies. If we are patriots we will do this. The man who hesitates as to his duty in a crisis

, however, is not general. Col. GRONGE D. BUGGLES, chief of Gen. POPE'S staff, is relieved from duty with that officer, and ordered to report to Gen. McCLELLAN. Col. HENRY VAR BENSSALARE, Inspector General

United States army, has been erdered to report for duty to Gen. WRIGHT, at Cincinnati, Ohio. It appears from general orders No. 118, issued by the

War Department, that the number of officers of the United States service, who have been exchanged as prisoners of war, for prisoners in arms against the United States, up to August 27, is two hundred and seventynine, including two brigadier generals (BEYNOLDS and MCUALL), eleven colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, nineteen majors, ninety-five captains, eighty-three first liculenants and second licutenants. One hundred and ti irteen "Confederate" officers were excha: ged for rank

and file of the United States army. Prisoners delivered at City Point and James river, nine lists, equivalent to four thousand one hundred and thirtyfive privates, received by Col. Swattzes, folly exchanged. Hatteras delivery, to Gen: BURNSIDE, fully exchanged. Fort Macon, to Gen. BURNSIDE, fully exchanged. Enlisted men, captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, by

Gen. FORREST, fully exchanged. Delivery of rank and file to Adjutant General United States Army, at Alken's Landing, James river, upward of three thousand, Aug. 5tb, 1862, fully exchanged. Generals PRENTISS and ORITTENDEN exchanged for Generals MACKALL and PET-TIGREW, especially, so soon as the two former, now in the West, are released, the latter, in the meantime, being prisoners on parole.

On Friday, thirty of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry were taken prisoners, and paroled, on the upper Potymac. A report reached here to day that early this morning there was a skirmish in the neighborhood of Poclesville. To-day many of the oltizons of that heighborhood came to Washington.

Server and the server and the server

Bounties for the Nine-Months Volunteers. EOSTON, Sept mber 8 .- Both branches of the Cuy Councils have unanimously voted an appropriation of \$350,000 for the payment of bounties to volunteers for the nine-months service.

and a second

made in entering Mary land, and the success that must await our arms very soen. No one doubts, now, that the two divisions of rebels that have entered Maryland will either be captured or annihilated, as reinforcements cannot cross the river to aid them. Prices of provisions here are going up up, up, and the

Prices of provisions here are going up, up, up, and the speculators are as busy as bees. The Government found it necessary to seize a considerable, amount of flour this morning, to prevent the rise in price. This may yet have to be done all over the country, in order to present injury being done to the country and the people.

REBELS MOVING INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

A report is current here in official circles, to the effect that the rebels are moving into Pennsylvania. Wherever they go, North, South, East, or West, they will meet with a warm reception Your correspondents at different points will keep you fally informed of the movements of the enemy.

TROOPS ARRIVING.

The following regiments have arrived in this city, and The following regiments have arrived in this city, and bien assigned to positions by General Oasey stace Satur-day: Col Davis' 121st Pennsylvania; 150th, "Back-tells," Col. Wister; 155th P. V., Col. E: J. Allen; 121st N. Y. S. V., Col. Franchot, and nearly a thousand recruits for the old regiments now in the field, principally om Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

I learn to-day that the rebels are concentrating at cesburg, and are endeavoring to cross the Potomso in order to assist Gens. Hill and / Ewell in Meryland. Their army covers the entire region from Liesburg to Drenesville, and is estimated at 160,000 men.

There is no excitement in Washington to day. People have settled into the confident belief that the city is safe from the rebel army, and therefore do not participate in BLy general slarms, to which we have been so repeatedly subject since the campaign opened in Virginia. Very few rumors even prevail to day, and the absence of the movements of troops and army trains adds to the quiet so apparent after the confusion and excitement of last week There are innumerable speculations as to the movements and designs of the rebel army in Upper Maryland. In cone quarters, their movement North-

s afloat, among them one that the rebeis are gathering at some place near Wettminster, which is 22 miles from Baltimore. Some officers who have come frem that vicinity express the opinion that the rebels design moving on Balti-

The accounts from Frederick show that the rebels, instead of paying United States money for what they tock, gave worthless Southern notes. Messre. Tyler & Stewar, Union men, and A. J. Delashman, a Secossionist, had their stocks of boots and shoes cleared out,

receiving in pyyment Confederate notes. Dr. Jonks, the postmaster at Frederick, took away the mails and all the Government funds before the enemy entered the city.

tanzas states that the rebel steamer Florida arrived at Cardenas August 19; also; that Maffit, her pirate cap-Citizens of Maryland-Called to Arms. tain, is sick with fever, and a Spanish war stoamer is BALTIMORE, September 8 .- Governor Bradford has there to prevent her from following any American vessel out for cap! ure. issued a proclamation celling on the citizens of the State to organize for its protection.

organize for its protection. NEW York, Sept. 8—A special despatch to the Election at Portland, Maine. Tribune, dated Oakland, Md., says: "I learn that the PORTLAND, Me., Sept 8 .- The election in this city to lay resulted as follows: For Colburn, (Bep.) 1,389 votes; Bradbury (Dem.;) 911; Jameson, (Union Dem.;) 102, being a Bepublican majority of 335.

War Meeting at Altoona

WAT MCCLIDE at ALGONIA ALTCONA. P.A., Sept. 8. A large and enthusiustic meeting of the citizens of Alcona and the surrounding country was held here to night, in Answer to the Gover-bor's proclamation. Eloquent addresses were mide by L. W. Hall and others. Companies are being formed, and all our citizens are awake to the importance of the hour.

Departure of the Steamer Hibernian. QUEBEO, Sept. 8 - The steamer Hibernian sailed on saturday, with righty passengers.

The Indian Outbreak.

The Indian Outbreak. OMANA, N. T., Sept. 8 — Messensers from the Yankton agency arrived at Sloux City on the 6th, bringing in-formation that that tribe are on the eve of rising against the whites. Some of the settlers of Dacotah have already been attacked. Women and children all along the Missouri river to Fort Bacdolph are fleeing to Sloux City for protection. Help is asked for. FORTRESS MONBOE, Fept. 6 .- Union gunboats came lown from City Point to day, and report all quiet, no vessels or rebel gunboats to be seen. A Marine Court Martial is to convene at Norfolk to-day, for the trial of

The State Election in Maine. Bosron, Sept. 3 -Sixty-three towns in Maine give a Arch, will Bepublican majority of 2,062. Last year it was 5,847. cruiting.

A motion was here made that a committee wait on the Governor, and use their best exertions to have martial law proclaimed in Philadelphia. This motion was strongly advocated by some, on the ground that it would be the only money of here of the strongly advocated by some, on the ground that it would be the only manner of bringing the straggiers into the ranks. A draft or martial law, it was contended, was the only way of bringing men to the ranks. The rebels are reported to-day to be at Grittenden, 25 alles from Covington. They are supposed to be a mere ranks. scouting party. A rumor this afterneon says that a rebel force has marched on Maysville from Falmenth,

ranks. A motion was finally made to postpone the resolution for the present, which was agreed to, and the meeting acjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock. ever, needs confirmation. The stores were opened and business rosumed in Oin-FORMATION OF A COMPANY AT THE MINT.

FORMATION OF A COMPANY AT THE MINT. Testerday morning, in pursuance of a call of the Hon. James Pollock; director, a meeting of the clerks and em-ployees of the Mint was held, for the purpose of orga-nizing a military company, to be ready for any emer-gency that may require their services. The Hon. James Pollock was called to preside, and Henry O. Pollock ap-pointed secretary. About 85 min promptly volunteered, and a company was organized. The following officers were elected: Capitain, John G. Buller; first lieutenant, Frank Garriguez; second lieutenant, Chas. B. House-man; orderly sergeant, Chas: Behle. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested during the meeting. The youngest son of the Director, James O. Pollock, volun-teered as drummer. The number will be increased to at least one hundred men. The Union must be preserved— LOOAL MILITARY. A der patch received from Harrisburg yesterday morn-

LOGAL MILITARY. A despatch received from Harrisburg yesterday morn-ing, says that is the citizens organizing themselves into companies under the Governor's proclamation are not required to clothe or equip themselves. Arms will be furnished on application to Adjutant Goneral Russell by the requirally decred captain, and not necessarily through the primary decred captain, and not necessarily through disposition on the part of the State that they will warmly second all the efforts on the part of our clitzens. There is at present in our city three separate and distinct military organizations, yiz : The State militia, Grays, Fencibles, &c., the Reserve Brigade, and Home want the men to mske them effective. The Gymnast Zounves, Oapt. Smith, have opened nies, A and B, will meet with success, as they are well drilled, and have already a number of their members in solverservice. A tiffs copy is forming in Germaniown for city and

A rifle copy is forming in Germantown for city and State defence. The intention is to offer their services to the Governor to be ready to go anywhere for State de-

The Philadelphia City Guard has been reorganized The Philadel phia City Guard has been reorganized with a view of entering the Government service. This organization was among the first to leave our city under, the three months call. The names of the officers are Colonel J. Receive White Lieut. Colonel Wm. Barr,

Ocionet J. necessor relies. Around State Street, balow Adjutant O. A. Gillingham, The Washington Grays' armory, Sixth street, balow Arch, will be open every afternoon for drill and ra-

action of the civil and initiary authorities of the civ, The volunteer militia, the Hone Guard, and fray Be serves had been broken up on account of many of the

action of the civil and military authorities of the civily. The volunteer milita, the Home Grant, and Gray Reserves had been broken up on account of many of the members belonging to those organizations having joind the army. Therefore, believing that a new volunteer army was necessary, the committee had concluded to borned by the organization of companies in all the precincts throughout the city. Second, the organization having final function of the second bours, a committee was immediately appointed to pro-ored to Harrisburg and confar with the Executive in 10 gard to the matter.

While the organization of a national guard might be well enough at any other time, the speaker thought the mere suggestion of such a project, at present, was out of

near Martineburg, with what is supposed to have been a thel reconnoitring force from Winchester. The rebels are said to have been driven back to Winbour. the tef, with a loss of forty killed and captured. Our -force at Martinsburg is reported to be effective, being mostly troops from the West. This information is all obtained from trustworthy passengers.

rebels under. General Hill had crossed in ferce into Maryland at Point of Rocks and Monocacy, and were marching on Frederick, but were liable to re:eive a The force was not known. Our small guard at Federick left their stores burning behind them. • A cavalry skirmish took place yesterday afternoor

From Fortress Monroe

The 40th Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Sept. 8 .- The 40th Massachusetts Regimen

left here to-day, via Fall Biver and Jersey City.

Lieutenant Smalley, of the Marine Corps.