The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS—THE WAR PRESS FOR SATURDAY NEXT is a really fine number. The following is a portion of its

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ENGRAVINGS.—1. Portrait of the late Brigadier General Henry Bohlen.

2. The Latest Map of the Seat of War in Virginia.

WAR SKETCH.—"A Rebel Raid; or, The Heroine of Manassas." Written for the War Press.

"THE BROKEN HEART." A touching story.

EDITORIALS.—Maryland Invaded: Pennsylvania Threatened—Let us Obey Our Country's Call—Don't Give up the Ship—General McClellan—One More Word About General McClellan—The Hour, but Not the Man—A Word to our Adopted Citizens—The Prospect Before Us—The Beginning of the End—We are Compelling a Change of English Sentiment.

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.—All the Able-Bodied Men in the State Called Out—Ready to March at an Hour's Notice.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from Nashville—Letter from Washington—Letter from Cincinnati.

A WEEK'S SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Threatened Invasion of Pennsylvania—The Invasion of Maryland—The Funeral of Major General Kearney—The Troops Pennsylvania is Called For, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The Money Market—Philadelphia Markets, &c., &c.

WAR WIT AND HUMOR.

☞ PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In this week's War Press there are some new Premiums offered, to which attention is called. The new work, by EDMUND KIRKE, of "AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME," will be sent (in addition to the War Press for a year) to every person remitting Two Dollars.

A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AND THIRTY PORTRAITS

Will be sent to any person who will raise a Club of Twenty and remit Twenty-four Dollars.

TERMS OF THE WAR PRESS.—Single copies, FOUR cents, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing; to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two dollars per annum, when sent by mail.

THE WAR.

Stonewall Jackson is at Hagerstown. He has crossed the ridges separating the two valleys of Western Maryland, and is now in strong force twenty-five miles northwest of the rebel headquarters at Frederick. This seems to indicate a purpose upon the part of the enemy's commander-in-chief either to invade the southern counties of Pennsylvania, by entering the State south of Chambersburg, and proceeding to that town, or else to pretend an attack upon loyal soil whilst he carries out his real design—breaking of communication between Baltimore and Washington. In either case we should be aroused. Our fellow-citizens upon the border need all the aid we can give them; and the capital of the country, whilst one strong arm remains throughout the land, should never be isolated from the States which acknowledge it still to be that Washington which the noblest Virginian of our early history made it in 1799. General McClellan is watching the enemy from his position in the vicinity of Poolesville, but can only balk their movements in case of an advance in the direction of Baltimore or Washington. Protection against a raid into Pennsylvania, (unless the army near Washington makes some sudden movement into this State,) can only be furnished by forces sent from the North. If Stonewall Jackson and his fellow-conspirator, Robert E. Lee, will take advice from us, and we think we are competent to counsel them, they will make no raid into Pennsylvania. Once upon the fertile fields of Franklin, and Adams, and York counties, they would, perhaps, riot for a few days to their heart's content. But then their barbarous success would end. A retribution worse than that which ever befel an unrighteous army would stare them in the face. McClellan and his veterans would thunder upon their rear, and in front, from every tree, and fence, and clod, would rise an enemy. The red-coats, who invaded Lexington, until they attempted that ill-starred enterprise, knew but little of the terrible destruction which can be wrought by a few patriots, who know the country upon which they stand, and love it too well not to aim a musket at those who pollute it. The whole North would be aroused. No such miserable cowardice as that shown by false-hearted traitors, who, during Northern occupation of Southern cities, took the oath of allegiance only to break it when the Union army has gone, would be shown by our people. Every man would become a sturdy, unyielding enemy—each woman an opponent of rebel intrusion—and even the babes in so holy a cause would lisp curses upon the heads of the traitor horde who were disturbing their homes. Let Stonewall Jackson pause before he crosses the Southern border.

Philadelphia's Danger

Pennsylvania, and especially Philadelphia, must be defended at all hazards. The crisis is at hand, and we must be prepared to meet it with something of the spirit of our sires, who have made the fame of our city coeval with the nation's history, and linked it with the glory of Revolutionary days. In the very commencement of the present struggle, it was a favorite boast of the Richmond press, that the flag of treason should float from Independence and Faneuil Halls. This threat we then despised; it now seems in the way of realization, *and still we may despise it.* We can make the experiment a bloody one to the enemy, should he attempt to carry pillage and destruction, by fire or the sword, to our peaceful homes and hearths. They may cross the Susquehanna without much opposition; they may lay waste our fields, and desolate our peaceful valleys, but a fearful vengeance must await them on the outskirts of our city.

The City of Independence must be, will be defended to the last extremity. Washington may fall, Baltimore may fall, *but Philadelphia never!* This is the stern determination of every loyal citizen in our midst. But have we done all that we can in this emergency? If the same danger had menaced New York, which now threatens the destruction of our beloved city, we should now see at least *one hundred thousand of her citizens under arms.* What is the important business engaging us that we cannot close our stores and counting-houses *to-day, immediately,* and rally by tens of thousands to greet the invader? Men of Philadelphia, would you see the perfect safety of our homes assured, and a peaceful ending of the war accomplished? Only two courses now remain to you—either to fight the enemy relentlessly, until the rebellion is completely crushed, or to ignominiously submit to the dominion of rebel task-masters. You have no alternative now, if you would avoid the fate of cringing servitude, but to fight the fight your sons and brothers have been fighting so nobly for the last seventeen months—and die, if need be, for the cause, ennobled by their blood! Arouse to-day! Moments are ages, when the cause of human liberty is threatened by the hands of treason, and the fate of millions yet unborn perhaps depends upon this issue!

An Appeal for our Soldiers.

The Philadelphia public, with unsurpassed liberality, has given generously to the support and comfort of the volunteers now in the field. A new appeal is now made to us in behalf of the levies shortly to be drafted. Their wants must be as urgent as in the case of those we have hitherto sent, and their claims upon the sympathies of their fellow-citizens will prove equally as strong. One of the requisites of a soldier's outfit is a good blanket, an article which the Government will be unable to furnish in proper time, as the market has been exhausted, and the manufacture of a new stock will require months that cannot well be spared for delay. Many of our citizens can help the Government in this dilemma, and we hope to record, to-morrow, that they have responded willingly to the call preferred by Quartermaster CROSMAN.

Judge Allison's Address.

The timely, patriotic, and judicious address of Judge ALLISON, which we print in another column to-day, cannot be read without profit in the present crisis. It is unnecessary that we should more than call attention to it. The truths it enunciates are too suggestive to need comment.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1862.

I had hoped that when General McClellan was placed in command of the army for the defence of Washington, all attempts to weaken his influence would cease. I see, however, by a weekly New York journal, which has been prominent and inflammatory in its attacks upon him, that there is a disposition to persecute him to the end. It is unnecessary to follow the arguments which are used. I concede the ability with which this *New York* journalist manages his case, but unfortunately he arrives at no practical result. Grant everything that may be said against McClellan—that his campaign on the Peninsula was a failure, his long delays on the Potomac unnecessary, and his tardiness at Alexandria criminal—what is now to be gained by bringing up the past, and embarrassing the future? I have criticised General McClellan when criticism seemed necessary. I differed from his policy in the height of his fame, because I believed it to be wrong, and I support his policy now when he is assailed and calumniated, because I believe he is serving the Republic well, and because he is now the chief champion the Republic can lean upon. I want no better evidence of Gen. McClellan's capacity than the fact that he has been appointed to his present command. Who, after all, is the best judge of a general's fitness for his position? Is it not the President, and his commander-in-chief? They are not partisans. They have no interest to serve but the dearest interests of our country. If they fail now, their names become infamous in all coming time. If they succeed, they live in history along with Cincinnatus and Washington. They know Gen. McClellan. They have watched his course with an eager and a jealous eye. They have heard his story of the Peninsular war. They know why he failed to take Richmond—and in giving him command of the army, they say to the people that the failure was his misfortune and not his fault. If we remove McClellan, who shall take his place? There can be no better answer than this to his enemies. They tear down, but they do not build up. They insist upon a disease, but suggest no remedy. McClellan is a soldier. No one will deny him great military qualities. He has exhibited them on every occasion, and I am confident he will exhibit them on a grander scale in upper Maryland.

It is an easy thing to be a grumbler. I can conceive no task less difficult, in times like these, than to denounce and to disparage. When we charge with crime, or inefficiency, or error, we become general and popular, and I question whether the true patriot is to be found in the man who constantly denounces and derides those who serve the State, and whose interest it is to serve it well, or in the man who is patient, confiding, and just. Much as we may dislike those whom we have placed in power, it is better that we should submit to their authority in these fearful hours, than incur the natural results of any attempt to antagonize and overthrow them. Now we have laws, a constitutional government, a legislature, an army under control, a free people, and all the blessings which our fathers gave to us in their written constitution. If these grumblers succeed we have anarchy. If we break down one of the dikes, the flood comes in, and sweeps away every vestige of liberty and civilization. If any great man—that is to say, if any representative man like General McClellan—is to be sacrificed to the mere opinion of those who criticised him almost before he had drawn his sword, and who condemned him on the very threshold of his career, the consequences may be irretrievable. I do not like many of the influences which support General McClellan. I have done my humble part towards rescuing him from the hands of the sympathizers who use his name to break down the Government. But I am convinced that he is truly devoted to the cause, and I have seen nothing to show that he is an incompetent commander. This is bold and earnest language, and I use it to counteract the attempt to ruin the Government in ruining him. If he succeeds, it is the glory of the Republic—if he fails, it is the shame of the Republic. With the support of all true men, and at the head of his loyal and brave army, I believe that his success will be certain. The present campaign will bring the decisive contest of the war. Let us stand by him now that he leads the armies of the Union, and let us pray to God that by his valor and his wisdom the Union will be saved from the dangers which now encompass it.

OCCASIONAL.

The True Men Now.

The men who hold by the old flag, in this the darkest hour since that which saw it unfurled as the signal of human freedom amid the bloody baptism of the American Revolution, will be remembered "forever and aye!" Even the base ingrates who have deserted the stars and stripes will honor the heroic fortitude of those who resolve to adhere to that glorious emblem of liberty, in the moment of their direst peril.

The False Men Now.

The citizen who does not, in this gloomy crisis, yield up all party, or personal, or sectional feeling to the regular Government, is ineffably infamous. All his former pretexts for indifference will not avail him. He might have recovered a lost position among his own people by an opportune penitence for his earlier sympathy with treason. Now, he not only trebly loses that, but entitles himself to the contempt of the very traitors whose favors he would court!

THE *Liverpool Journal* of the 23d August mentions the departure of the Queen Dowager of Spain, with the Duke de RIANZARES (her husband), their children and suite. The day before their departure they were visited by the Duke and Duchess of MONTPENSIER; the latter is the Queen's second daughter. During her stay in England, the Spanish party occupied Oak Lodge, Kensington, London, the residence of JAMES W. HENRY, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia.

Border Ballad.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

March, march, Ettrick and Teviotdale,
Why the deil dinna ye march forward in order?
March, march, Eskdale and Liddesdale,
All the Blue Bonnets are bound for the Border.
Many a banner spread,
Flutters above your head,
Many a crest that is famous in story.
Mount and make ready then,
Sons of the mountain glen,
Fight for the Queen and our old Scottish glory.

Come from the hills where your hirsels are grazing,
Come from the glen of the buck and the roe;
Come to the crag where the beacon is blazing,
Come with the buckler, the lance, and the bow.
Trumpets are sounding,
War-steeds are bounding,
Stand to your arms and march in good order,
England shall many a day
Tell of the bloody fray,
When the Blue Bonnets come over the Border.

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ARMY BLUE KERSEYS, DOMET FLANNELS, &c.—We invite the early attention of purchasers to the large and desirable assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, including cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, velvet and satin vestings, Barnsley damask, table-cloths, towels, dress goods, satin and velvet ribbons, hosiery, hoop-skirts, ready-made clothing, &c.; (also, for cash, about 14,000 yards army blue kerseys, and 12,000 yards Domet flannels,) embracing 725 lots, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

From the South—The Rebel Congress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 8.—In the Confederate Senate, on the 3d inst., Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced a proposition to extend the sequestration act to citizens refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government.

On the 4th instant, pending the bill to extend the provisions of the conscription to persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, offered a substitute providing for requisitions upon the States for their quotas to be raised from citizens between such ages. A lengthy discussion ensued, when the substitute was rejected, and the original bill passed, by a vote of 20 yeas to 2 nays.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 5th instant, says that a fight took place at Denmark on Tuesday last, between the Federal forces and Colonel Jackson's and Pierson's Confederate cavalry, which resulted in a drawn battle. The Confederate loss was 100 killed and wounded. They captured 200 prisoners and two pieces of cannon.

Two despatches dated Chattanooga, on the 4th instant, state that the Federal forces had evacuated Huntsville.

Democratic State Convention of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., September 10.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and nominated Hon. James S. Allen for Congress, Hon. Alexander Starne for State Treasurer, and Hon. John O. Brooks for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Race on Fashion Course—Tillingham the Winner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The race for a purse of $10,000 on Fashion Course, this afternoon, was won by Tillingham, who beat Ethan Allen in two straight heats. A large crowd was present.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Accurate Statement of the Rebel Strength.

Only 1,500 Recruits Gained in the State.

10,000 EXPECTED IN BALTIMORE.

Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, to be Attacked.

REBEL PROXIMITY TO HAGERSTOWN.

Telegraphic and Mail Communication Cut Off.

MIDDLETOWN CAPTURED BY REBEL CAVALRY.

They are Encountered and Punished by Union Troops.

A CAMP MEETING BROKEN UP BY RUMORS OF JACKSON'S COMING.

STARTLING RUMOR.

The Rebel Army Falling Back Through Thoroughfare Gap.

Heintzleman and Sigel Said to be Pursuing.

SKIRMISH AT POINT OF ROCKS.

THE TOWN EVACUATED BY GEN. MILES.

The Enemy Cross the River at Berlin, and our Troops Retire.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, MD., Sept. 10.

Everything is quiet here at present, and a great deal of mystery attaches itself both to the movements of our own troops and those of the rebels. It is generally acknowledged, however, that Gen. McClellan holds the advantage, and has frustrated the rebel plans if any advance was designed. As far as my information goes, I should say that the rebels are in a very "tight place," as they are certainly surrounded, and by such a force that they cannot hope to cut their way out, unless, indeed, they have a strong and well organized force, a matter of some doubt here and elsewhere.

THE POSITION AT FREDERICK.

Our troops have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to a point about seven miles this side of Frederick, and the rebel pickets are in sight. Frederick can be taken at any moment by General Burnside, but the time for this movement has not yet arrived.

WHAT DESERTERS SAY.

Desertions from the rebel ranks are frequent. From conversations with deserters, we learn that the rebels have not a very great force in Maryland, which having failed in obtaining the thousands of recruits, and numerous stands of arms promised, are anxious to be carried back to "Old Virginny." They have succeeded in driving a large amount of stores and stock over the Potomac, but, in other ways, have not succeeded in doing much damage, and now find themselves surrounded by the grand Army of the Union, and almost certain of capture. The rebels confidently expected the entire population of Maryland would rise and join them as soon as they crossed the Potomac, but, instead of this, they have lost nearly two thousand men by desertion, and have picked only a few miserable recruits.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

An intelligent rebel lieutenant, who has recently been captured by a scouting party of General Burnside's *corps d'armée*, says that although the rebel army is large and well organized, we have greatly overestimated its real strength in the newspapers. The Confederate generals do not for a moment hope to overwhelm us, or even make an extensive invasion of Northern soil. They believe—at least the most sanguine of them—that their leaders are far superior to our generals in a strategical point of view, having proved it on the field upon several occasions, and they hope by rapid movements and brilliant dashes, to weary our people of the war, alarm the Government, and prevent us from advancing upon Richmond until winter, when the bad condition of the roads will place an embargo on any Federal advance. During the interval thus obtained, they hope to recuperate and reorganize, and gain the recognition of foreign Powers. The rebel army in Virginia comprises four grand divisions, as follows: Longstreet, twelve brigades; Anderson, twelve brigades; Jackson, ten brigades; Joe Johnston's old division, under command of Gen. A. P. Hill, ten brigades; cavalry corps about six thousand men, under Gen. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. Each brigade numbers from 1,800 to 2,500 men, with an average throughout of 2,000 men, including a light battery of artillery to every two brigades. In addition to this, a considerable army is left at and around Richmond, under Huger and the elder Hill, numbering, possibly, 50,000 men, besides numerous partisan corps of rangers and guerillas, so that we may say that the rebel army in Virginia is not at present more than 160,000 strong. But it must be remembered that numerous details have been made, since the seven days battles, from this army, to send South and West.

THE LATE BATTLES.

The deserters protest that in the recent campaign of 1862 the Federal troops could have overpowered the rebels but for the superiority of the generalship of Lee, Longstreet, and Jackson—these latter having but sixty thousand men, while we had over a hundred thousand, with superior arms and artillery, and the choice of ground. The rebels acknowledge a fearful loss of men and officers, but all official reports are kept from the soldiers and the people. Every battle is represented as a Confederate victory, and this has the effect of inducing the masses, who are ignorant, to believe that the cause is just, holy, and certain of success.

FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The feeling of the people of Maryland towards the Confederate invaders is undisguisedly bitter. They say they will make the Secessionists in Frederick pay for all that Union men have lost in the present raid. The Union people—and they are plenty and true—complain that the Government has been trifling with the traitors long enough, and they are pleased to observe a change in the war policy. A large number of Union men from Frederick are in Baltimore, and are now being well treated by the Secessionists, in fear of their impending day of wrath. I was informed yesterday, by a noted Secessionist here, that the rebel invading leaders had been warned of the danger of advancing any further inland, and were advised to retire to Virginia as speedily as possible.

OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND.

Gen. Burnside was in this vicinity yesterday. He reports that all is going on well in the army of the Potomac, which is advancing, and Gen. McClellan holds every advantageous point in force.

FALSE REPORT.

The report that Generals Miles and White had been captured with their whole commands, is false. They have ample supplies, have a strong and reliable force of men, strongly posted, and desirous of "trying conclusions" with Stonewall Jackson, or any other rebel that may be so rash as to attack them. Gen. McClellan is in constant communication with Miles and White.

STARTLING RUMOR.

It is currently reported and believed here that the rebel army in Virginia is falling back through Thoroughfare Gap, into the valley of the Shenandoah, and that Heintzleman and Sigel are after them. They are either retreating to Staunton, or trying to get over into Western Virginia. So the great rebel plan of invading the North is a failure, and will prove a calamity to the traitors in the end. Washington and Baltimore are safe, and our army is marching on. SPECIAL.

Our Point of Rocks Correspondence.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

POINT OF ROCKS, Va., Sept. 5, 1862.

A person has just arrived here who reports the rebels in strong force on the Potomac, their line extending from Ball's Bluff to the mouth of the Monocacy. I have just learned from another, who came direct from Leesburg, that, having failed to cross at Edwards' Ferry, they moved up in force on the Leesburg pike, with the supposed intention of moving to Harper's Ferry. A skirmish took place yesterday, at Leesburg, between a portion of Stuart's Cavalry and the 1st Maryland Cavalry, in which, after some severe fighting, our troops were worsted, having several killed and wounded.

Four young men, armed and equipped, on their way to join the rebels, were arrested to-day at Nolan's Ferry, some three miles distant from this place, and are now confined within a few yards of where I sit. They are hot-headed young men, and such as are always found to be extreme in their notions, having very little judgment or culture to enable them to form correct opinions. They belong to the genus "Jakey." They are said to be well supplied with money, which leads me to believe that they are hirelings, and that, therefore, the rebel cause is not so popular in Maryland as the rebels themselves would seem to think.

It is reported that Sigel met four divisions of the enemy yesterday afternoon at Leesburg, and drove them towards Winchester. It is now half past seven P. M., and the rebels are reported to be advancing on this place; our troops are being formed in order of battle, and all is bustle and preparation on the part of the soldiery, while among civilians consternation reigns sole terrific God of the hour. Your correspondent, with some unpleasant recollections of Catlett's Station still remaining imprinted on his memory, feels that he is now fairly in for another scrape. Visions of Southern prison fare and close confinement, with such luxuries as usually pertain thereto, unpleasantly intrude themselves. But even the luxury of indulging in such reveries is disturbed. We hear a call for civilians to assist in demolishing a bridge across the canal, but that class of the community are meditating flight, or the seeking of places of safety. We rush out, and, taking an axe in hand, cut and slash furiously, and have the pleasure of hearing ourselves complimented on our dexterity, but are entirely too much out of breath to do more than nod our thanks. The expected attack, however, does not take place, and all begin to breathe more freely, and even those who were an hour ago invisible, now appear and seem sorry that the rebels did not come so that they might have an opportunity of displaying their prowess.

White's rebel cavalry yesterday entered Waterford, which is within six miles of Leesburg. They were merely foraging. They, however, in addition to their robberies, were malignantly destructive of the property of Union men. Among these, we heard the name of one Sidney Williams, who appears to have been peculiarly an object of their vengeance.

This morning, September 6th, 7 o'clock A. M., our men are momentarily expecting an attack, and the majority of the inhabitants have gone towards Frederick, Md. Two hours ago the rebels are reported to have crossed the river, below Nolan's Ferry, in considerable numbers. I am penned up here. I shall await the appearance of the enemy at whatever risk, and transmit the result. H.

Our Middletown Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

MIDDLETOWN, Frederick Co., Md.
September 8, 1862.

In my last communication I informed you of the expected attack on the force at Point of Rocks. No attack, however, was made, though hourly expected even through the night. The only incident worthy of mention as an encounter was one in which Company E, 87th Ohio Volunteers, who were out on picket duty, were concerned. Ten of them, who were thrown forward as pickets, were preparing some breakfast on a canal-boat, which lay in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, about three miles below Point of Rocks, when they observed a company of Secession cavalry, on foot, armed with carbines, and marching up the opposite side of the canal. My informant, the corporal of the guard, said they were rubbing their eyes as if they had just arisen from a nap, and were making a desperate effort to keep awake. Our boys blazed away, when all but two of them jumped hastily off the tow-path to the low ground on the other side. Some threw up their arms as if they had been shot but as it was quite early in the morning, with a slight haze, our pickets could not see distinctly whether any were killed or wounded.

The picket guard, being but ten in number, retreated into a cornfield, where they remained undisturbed by the rebels, who seemed more intent on eating the breakfast than fighting. The guard having heard the firing, advanced to the spot of the pickets. When they arrived, however, the rebels had eaten the breakfast and were moving off in the direction whence they came. A few shots were exchanged, and so ended the forenoon at Point of Rocks. In the afternoon orders were transmitted by telegraph from Gen. Miles to evacuate the place, which was done accordingly, and we proceeded to Berlin, 6 miles higher up on the Potomac. On the evening of the next day, just about dark, a large body of rebels appeared on the other side of the river, and commenced crossing. The 87th opened on them with two pieces of artillery, shelling them with great rapidity for about fifteen minutes. They appeared, however, in such force that our troops deemed it necessary to retire to Harper's Ferry.

About 11 o'clock this morning a party of rebel cavalry rode into this town and pulled down the only American flag waving in it. After which, they indulged in much boasting, and were very unsparing in their taunts, saying they had whipped the Yankees out of Virginia, and they had come to whip them out of Maryland. They dismounted, after having rode about in a provokingly defiant manner, and commenced talking very freely with the citizens, but still in a boasting strain. After much altercation they left us, and had enough, with a promise that they would return; they did so, but they returned as prisoners, in charge of the Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Russell.

Some of the scoundrels concealed themselves in order to avoid capture by our cavalry, since they were well known to have conveyed information to the enemy, who are in and about Frederick. To the best of all, however, is that Sigel and Banks are both marching on them, and we shall then be able to tell them where the Yankees are. They have boasted much that they meant never to leave Maryland. All this, of course, was in order to obtain recruits, but in this locality they will obtain very few, and though many here talk Secession, they will not fight for it. H.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 9, 1862.

I wrote you this morning from Chambersburg, from which point this place is but twenty-five miles southerly. A report existed there that Hagerstown was held by rebel pickets, and came this way, not expecting to proceed beyond the State line, four miles back. On arriving here, I found there had been no signs of the enemy nearer than Frederick, twenty-two miles off. A gentleman who was in that place yesterday mentions having seen but a few cavalry in the town, but that on the outskirts the enemy were encamped to the estimated number of seventy-five thousand.

Their numbers had not been swelled since crossing the Potomac by more than fifteen hundred sympathizers from this State, but it is supposed that should they reach Baltimore, they would have an accession of an additional ten thousand. This, however, is hypothetical. Those Secessionists who desire active participation in the rebellion have in great part long ago joined the enemy. A number have recently been added, through the prospect of a Union draft, and those left behind desire to save both their property and their lives by a practical neutrality. A leading motive in the rebel invasion of Maryland is the getting aside the obtaining of supplies, has been to annex it, as a slave State, to those already in the revolt. Marylanders in the rebel army, and Secessionists at home, have confidently assured the Jeff Davis Government that a visit of Confederate troops into the State would engender a general uprising. The game will fail. They will be met by a Union sentiment on one hand, and a political apathy among their friends on the other. Maryland does not wish to be the theatre of war. If the rebels operate in this State, it will not be in this region, but eastward, where more accessions and richer supplies are to be anticipated. With that idea, I leave here to-morrow, and shall be guided by circumstances as to my destination. The army at Frederick anticipate attacking Baltimore, Washington, and, if possible, Philadelphia. A raid into the southern counties of Pennsylvania would be chiefly by cavalry, and with the simple view of doing damage, and subsequently retreating. They fear too much the preponderance of the Northern population to venture far within our lines.

An absence of military news at Hagerstown leads me to talk about the place itself. Its population is five thousand. Beyond a few small machine shops, it has no manufactories, and is supported by the surrounding country, of Washington county, which is a long-settled farming district. Comparatively few slaves exist in the neighborhood. Farm work is done by free colored labor, by white natives of the State, and by Germans. The American laborers are chiefly Union men, the Germans Secessionists. The Union feeling preponderates, but holders of each sentiment are pro-slavery. A few Abolitionists lately existed here, but they have departed northward since the rebels passed the Potomac. Among the more wealthy, who are large land and slaveholders, Secession exists in a venomous form, and is largely participated in by the women of that class, some of whom have been heard to desire that the streets might run with Union blood; in which, they proposed dipping their handkerchiefs. Secession opinions are also found somewhat among storekeepers, but the only practical result is exhibited has been the departure, during the entire war, of but a dozen men from the town for the rebel army, and about seventy from the county. For the Union army the county has furnished fifteen hundred men.

To guard against the arrival of rebels, several storekeepers, especially boot and shoe dealers, have sent their stocks into Pennsylvania, and the two banks, the Hagerstown Bank and the Washington County Bank, with a Savings Institution, are said to have removed their specie, last week, to New York, for safe keeping. All, therefore, is snug. A further development of rebel proximity has been the cessation of telegraphic and postal communications from this place.

Crops through this section are poor this year, being much affected by drought, nor is the farming by any means thorough. There is no drilling in preparation for the enemy at Hagerstown, nor yet at Greencastle, a place of two thousand inhabitants, inside the Pennsylvania line. The citizens are content to have removed their valuables, and await a raid with indifference. A knowledge of this, and of all the Government stores having been removed last week, has perhaps operated to prevent a visit.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Hearing this morning that the enemy had withdrawn their pickets around Frederick city, and commenced evacuating the place on Monday night, ostensibly for the Relay House, I leave, concluding that all prospect of their speedy visit this way has passed. Middletown, a place of a thousand inhabitants, chiefly of Union sentiment, eighteen miles southeast from here and eight from Frederick, was taken possession of yesterday by a force of rebel cavalry, who purpose impressing all Union citizens into the rebel army who were on the enrollment list for the contemplated draft. Two companies from among their number, dressed heterogeneously in rags and motley costumes, entered the place the day before at a canter, tore down a Union flag they met with, and then dismounted to supply themselves with shoes, clothing, and liquor. They were in a jolly mood, but genteelly, and gave Confederate notes for all they took, suggesting with a malicious wink, that Jeff Davis had given orders for the arrest of all who would not receive them. They expressed a fondness over their whisky for the old Union, but said, as they were on the other side, they felt bound to stand by it to the last. They appeared very anxious to meet some Union cavalry, and wanted a fight, even if it wasted to one. They had their wish soon after. A scouting party of Cole's cavalry met them outside of the village, killed and wounded several, and took seventeen prisoners. The rest skedaddled to Frederick City, and the result was the occupation of Middletown, in force, yesterday, by their comrades, the Union cavalry retreating before them.

I hear of much fright along the Pennsylvania line, and many people have left the different villages for Chambersburg and Harrisburg, taking with them all valuables, including store goods. A camp-meeting commenced last Thursday, near St. Thomas, five miles west of Greencastle. A large assemblage was there on Sunday, when a report was spread that Jackson was coming. A general run for home took place, and many buggy wheels were broken by collisions.

Five hundred of Anderson's new cavalry regiment are at Greencastle this morning. A few will remain there, and a portion make their headquarters here. They will be occupied in scouring the surrounding country, but have not all yet received their horses, or their carbines. In Chambersburg there are no troops at present, and but about four hundred of the citizens are drilling. They do not realize an attack. A company of recruits for the army has been raised here by Capt. James Kennedy, which has just been completed, and will soon be attached to a regiment.

Chambersburg, at present, is well filled with Union refugees from the border towns of Maryland and Pennsylvania, chiefly ladies, and the town is quite lively.

I rendered myself open to suspicion there by asking questions, and was requested by an officer to prove my identity, which the magic of a pass from the War Department enabled me easily to do. At Hagerstown I have met with no curiosity. No one cares whether I am a rebel or not. N.

The Fremont Army Scheme—The Secretary of War Condemns it.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The correspondence between the so-called National War Committee of this city, J. C. Fremont, and the Secretary of War, is published. The first contains the resolution of the said committee requesting General Fremont, if the Government would sanction it, to take command with General Mitchell, of an army corps of 50,000 men, to be raised from the different States; to which the Secretary of War replies that General Mitchell has been assigned a command, and that the raising of volunteers in New York has been assigned to the Governor, who is faithfully performing his duty, and no reason exists for interfering with him. The authorizing of a military officer of high rank to raise an army corps would be productive of disorganization, and the War Department cannot consent that any Major General should organize a separate command.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Vera Cruz dates of the 1st inst. have been received by the arrival of the steamer Columbia, from Havana.

Doblado had resigned from the Juarez Cabinet, and has returned to Guanajuato with his troops.

Two thousand French troops landed at Vera Cruz on the 22d, and left for Orizaba.

San Blas and Manzanillo have pronounced in favor of foreign intervention, and it is reported that Uraga and three thousand men have done the same.

The yellow fever and dysentery have killed seventy-five per cent. of the crews of the French vessels. The Amazon, whose complement is 575, has now but 40 men left.

Death of a Pennsylvania Soldier.

JOSEPH D. CHRISTY, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, has just died in hospital here.

New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The Albany State Democratic Convention met here this morning, and a temporary organization was formed.

Departure of the Steamer Persia.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The royal mail steamer Persia sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with 200,000 in specie.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1862.

The Defence of Washington—Stringent Order relative to Officers and Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

First. With the exception of general officers, no officer or soldier will be allowed to cross any of the bridges or ferries of the Potomac, or to visit the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, without a pass, signed by the regimental commander, and approved by the commanders of the brigade and division in which the regiment is serving. Such passes will not be granted for a greater period than forty-eight hours, and every pass must state distinctly the object for which it is granted. General officers, when recognized as such, require no pass, but they will not leave their commands without the permission from their superior commanders. Aids-de-camp, and other staff-officers, when not with their general, will require passes in the same manner as all other officers.

Second. Officers and men belonging to troops serving in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria will not leave their company or barracks without a pass from their regimental commander.

Third. The officers of the provost guard will order any officer found in either of the three cities, contrary to the provisions of this order, to return to his regiment in arrest, and his name and regiment will, without delay, be communicated by the provost marshal to the division commander concerned, who will cause him to be brought to trial as soon as possible for the violation of this order. Enlisted men found in either of the three cities without proper authority will be arrested and kept under guard until a guard is sent for them by their division commander, whom the provost marshal will promptly notify of the arrest, and who will hold the subordinate commanders concerned responsible for the absence of their men.

Fourth. The subject of passes to civilians not in the military service, will be regulated by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fifth. No ale, beer, or ardent spirits, unless they be for hospital or subsistence stores, or the private stores of an officer, in either of which cases they should be so marked, will be allowed to pass the guards at any of the bridges or ferries, or the guards of any camp or barracks in this command, without a pass from the Military Governor or Provost Marshal of Washington or Alexandria, to cover the stores.

Sixth. Passes granted by a division commander must be signed by the commander himself, or by not exceeding two officers of his staff, whose names and signatures must be reported to the Military Governors of the District of Columbia and Alexandria.

Seventh. All fast riding or driving is forbidden in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Teamsters must drive their teams at a walk. Orderlies will habitually ride either at a walk or trot. If necessary for them to ride at a more rapid pace, the direction "Gallop" should be written on the envelope of the despatch.

Eighth. While passing through the streets of Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria, teams must leave a space equal to the width of a street after every sixth wagon. Wagons will not halt on the crossings, but leave them clear for foot passengers. Quartermasters and wagonmasters will be held responsible for any violation of these provisions by the trains under their command. Commanding officers will see that every quartermaster receives a copy of this order, and quartermasters will see that this order is read to their teamsters.

Ninth. The Military Governors and provost marshals of Washington and Alexandria will see to the strict and systematic enforcement of the above provisions.

Tenth. Each corps and independent commanders will send an orderly to these headquarters at 12 o'clock M., daily, for orders. By command of

MAJOR GEN. BANKS.

RICHARD D. IRWIN, Captain A. D. C.,
Acting Ass't Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—A more cheerful spirit prevails in Washington. The apprehension of danger to the capital seems to have passed, in view of the military movements made to foil the supposed intention of the rebels.

The general impression to-day is, that the invasion of Maryland is for food, and not for a general raid into the State of Pennsylvania. It is not supposed that our army will seek the enemy to fight him upon his own field, but confine itself more especially to the defence of Washington, while it is menaced in force within cannon sound from the Capitol. Nothing, however, is known with certainty as to what the rebels design. All the heretofore weaker points open to the capital to reassure us of our safety.

There is less excitement now about the public departments than there has been, perhaps, at any former period since the war commenced.

The city has been nearly cleared of all stragglers, including not a few officers of the lower grades.

Appointment.

MR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of Germantown, Pa., an experienced gardener, well known for his excellent taste and ability in his profession, has been appointed by Commissioner NEWTON, at the head of the Propagating Gardens, in this city, connected with the Department of Agriculture, in place of JOHN STEPHENSON, removed on the 1st of September.

Secessionists in Washington.

The rebel element here has been in high glee within a few days over the prospective advance of JACKSON on Washington. Yesterday and to-day, however, they are not so sure of his coming, and small knots of them are gathered in their favorite haunts discussing the reason. It is alleged that quite a number of well known rebels have left here within a few days for the enemy's lines, taking with a full intention of joining their ranks and ...

Spies.

The Richmond papers give an account of the execution of an alleged Federal spy, found in their lines during the recent battles in Virginia. Thus far our Government seems to have been loth to visit this penalty upon similar cases on our side. We learn that there are now in the Old Capitol two prisoners captured within our lines under aggravated circumstances. One, NATHAN H. MARBURY, who had once been released upon taking the oath of allegiance, was afterwards captured in attempting to pass through our lines with maps and letters containing information for the enemy. Another, Captain MATTHEW CLARK, of the rebel army, was captured in Maryland recruiting for the rebel army.

Miscellaneous.

The Washington Navy Yard will be closed to the public until further orders, only the officers of the yard and workmen being admitted.

Six hundred and ten Union prisoners arrived here last night, direct from Richmond via Fortress Monroe.

The Reliance, Captain JOCELYN, this morning brought up a sloop and yacht, captured in Brittain's Bay, a few days since, by the Delaware, while engaged in carrying contraband goods to Virginia. Also, six prisoners, five of whom were taken in the prizes. The boats were loaded with dry goods and grain.

The Reliance also captured a negro in a boat going into Curriomau Bay, with a load of contraband goods. A man, giving his name as CHARLES JONES, was arrested below Alexandria, yesterday, as he was about starting down the river in a sail boat. He was brought to the provost marshal of this city and examined, when it was ascertained that he was in the rebel service. He was sent to the Old Capitol. The peculiar circumstances connected with his arrest cause a strong suspicion that he was a spy, but no papers were found upon his person.

Forrest Hall, at Georgetown, has been taken possession of by the military as a prison for deserters. All deserters and stragglers now in the city will be taken there at once.

The party who left here on Saturday, under a flag of truce, for the Rappahannock, for the body of General BOHLEN, returned with it to Washington last night. They were the recipients of kind attentions from the rebels, and represent the entire country through which they passed as almost desolate from the effects of war.

A gentleman has arrived here who left Hagerstown yesterday. He reports that the enemy has not made his appearance at that place, nor in the neighborhood. Many of the Union citizens have left, and the Secessionists even do not desire the approach of the rebels.

Major General HEINTZLEMAN has been assigned to the defence of Washington, south of the Potomac.

The friends of Brigadier General MANSFIELD say that he is to be appointed a major general of volunteers.

A gentleman has just arrived from the lines, and reports that a force, under General BURNSIDE, made a reconnoissance towards Frederick yesterday, and finding no troops near, entered the place, which had been entirely evacuated by the enemy the day before. This intelligence comes from such a well authenticated source as to entitle it to more credence than an ordinary rumor or report. In addition to this, it is asserted that they have not had more than fifteen thousand men across the river, and are now on the Maryland side, near the ferries, ready to return at a moment's notice. Whether this be true or not, it is in evidence to-day that there has been the usual exaggerations over this raid. The authorities here are in receipt of the usual contradictory reports. The Government here, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, we apprehend, are prepared for a due reception of a hundred thousand in Maryland, and our military authorities believe ... that number either over the river or ready to ford it at an hour's notice.

Gen. BOHLEN's body will be sent, in charge of a committee, to-morrow, to Philadelphia, where arrangements are made for a military funeral. Mr. WYCK and two other citizens, who went after it, performed the journey without any molestation or interruption whatever. With the exception of a small guard of rebels at Centreville and Bristow Station, the enemy was not anywhere visible, and the country, all the way, was perfectly quiet.

The last of the wounded at Centreville, numbering 250, arrived here to-day in charge of Dr. COOLIDGE. About fifty places are occupied in and about Washington and Alexandria for hospitals.

Five hundred convalescents were sent to New York to-day, and four hundred will be transferred to Point Lookout to-morrow. Several more churches have been opened for hospital purposes in this city.

The action yesterday, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel FARNSWORTH, was with eight hundred of Colonel ASHBY's old cavalry. It took place between Poolesville and Darnestown. The rebels had fifteen killed and wounded, including one captain. We took six prisoners. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded. This morning, FARNSWORTH again met a portion of them at Clarksburg, and took thirty of them prisoners. They have already arrived at headquarters. Some of them were barefoot and barehead, and all of them in rags. One of them had nothing but his underclothes.

The War in Kentucky and Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Major Kennedy, of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, had a skirmish to-day, near Allensville, with Woodward's guerillas. Our troops lost one killed, and four prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—Hon. Richard Anderson, from Mount Sterling, reports that Humphrey Marshall is there with 4,000 troops, including cavalry and artillery, arresting citizens, searching houses, &c.

It is reported that a force of rebel cavalry took possession of Eminence, Ky., last night. John Morgan now occupies the *Observer and Reporter* office, at Lexington, as his headquarters.

Hon. Joshua F. Bell, who was recently unconditionally released, arrived at the Galt House to-day.

It is rumored that a force of about 4,000 rebels left Lexington last Sunday, and took possession of the town of Lebanon to-day.

Numerous conflicting reports are in circulation, indicating that skirmishes have taken place at Taylorsville and other points, but nothing reliable as to the result can be procured to-night. The Southern telegraph line is working to Russellville and Franklin.

The train for Frankfort this morning came back from Obannon's Station, 16 miles east, fearing an attack from the guerillas.

THE WAR ON OUR BORDER.

GOV. CURTIN'S ORDER.

An Actual Call Probable.

THE DEFENCES OF HARRISBURG.

Important Order from Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, September 10.—The following important order has just been made:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 35.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, September 10, 1862.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State, by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Government may direct. It is ordered,—

First. That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States, to wit: One captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, eighty privates as the minimum, and ninety-eight privates as the maximum standard of each company. The company officers to be elected by each organization.

Second. As the call may be sudden, it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kinds of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by the Government after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third. Each officer and member of the company shall provide himself with good, stout clothing (uniform or otherwise), boots, blankets, and haversack, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth. Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men, and the place of its headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth. Organizations, when ordered to move, will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth. On the arrival at the place of rendezvous, they will be formed into regiments or such other organizations as the Governor, commander-in-chief of Pennsylvania, may direct.

Seventh. So far as practicable, and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same localities will be put together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth. Organizations formed under the recent proclamation are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth.—Organizations called into the field under this order will be held for such service only as the pressing exigency for the State defence may continue.

By order of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor and Commander-in-chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, September 10.—Intelligence of a reliable character has been received, to the effect that the rebels, under Jackson, entered Hagerstown, Md., in force this afternoon.

The operator left while the rebels were entering the town.

Arrangements for the defence of this city are going forward.

The order issued by the Governor to-day is considered on all sides to be a just and proper precautionary measure. *It may be the forerunner of an actual call, probably soon to be made.*

There has been no later intelligence received from Hanover or York.

Threatened Raid of the Rebels on the Northern Central Railroad.

The Telegraph Line Tampered With.

HARRISBURG, September 10—9½ o'clock P. M.—The rebels, it is presumed, have arrived at some point on the Northern Central Railroad, as the telegraph line has been tampered with, and the words "D—d Yankee" heard by the operator here.

It is not thought that railroad communication has yet been interrupted.

Later information from Hagerstown than that contained in the previous despatch says that the rebels have not actually entered the place. The mayor of that city has arrived at Greencastle, and says Jackson's advance guard, at 6 o'clock this evening, was said to be within six miles of Hagerstown.

HARRISBURG, September 10—11.30 P. M.—The best scientific skill in the way of fortifications that the State affords is now here, and will be used to the best advantage in Cumberland valley and on the Susquehanna.

All manner of rumors are in circulation here with regard to a great battle having been fought. I can say, with certainty, that no intelligence of that character has been received by telegraph or otherwise.

The leading men of the State are here, and the Governor will not be at a loss for the best talent our Commonwealth can give him, in making arrangements for her defence.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10—Midnight.—A State messenger has sent intelligence amounting in substance to the following:

He reached a position on a mountain overlooking Frederick, and by means of a glass saw all that was going on in town. He arrived there about 11 o'clock this morning. He says there was evidently a movement of troops in the direction of Middletown and Boonsboro. Farmers informed him that a forward movement began at 3 o'clock this morning. The force was supposed to be about 20,000.

The messenger then crossed the mountain to within two miles east of Myersville, and reached a position overlooking Boonsboro. He saw three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, eighteen cannon, and a large number of wagons. The soldiers looked rough, ragged, shoeless, and almost hatless.

A mail-carrier was taken prisoner and held for five hours. He says that numbers of the rebels threw themselves down in the middle of the road, being attacked with bilious colic, caused by eating green corn.

A skirmish took place between a force of Michigan Cavalry and Virginia Cavalry leading the rebel advance at Boonesboro. A rebel lieutenant was killed and two privates captured. They say Jackson leads the column.

The rebel pickets were within a mile and a-half of Hagerstown at eight o'clock this evening. The main body appears to be lying between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, eight miles below Hagerstown.

The rebel pickets uniformly tell the farmers that Jackson leads the army, and Cumberland Valley is their destination.

LATER.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF JACKSON.

HARRISBURG, September 10—11 o'clock P. M.—It is now certain that no rebels had entered Hagerstown at 6 o'clock this evening.

Jackson had undoubtedly marched from Boonsboro toward Hagerstown, but there is nothing reliable as to his near approach to that place. He may be moving to Williamsport to cut off our forces at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, or direct upon Waynesboro, in this State; the former movement is the most probable.

The Northern Central Railroad and telegraph are still O. K.

The people of Pennsylvania are now thoroughly aroused, and 1,000 men from Berks county and 1,000 from Chester county will probably be here by morning in anticipation of the Governor's call, and within twenty-four hours 45,000 men will be in Cumberland valley. Before Jackson can reach Chambersburg he will be required to meet and overcome 50,000 of Pennsylvania's yeomanry—brave men fighting for their homes.

General Wool has been assigned to the command of all the troops north of the Susquehanna.

GREENCASTLE, VIA CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Sept. 10.—Much excitement prevails here to-night, on account of reports of the rebels advancing on Hagerstown. They are said to be advancing toward that place by way of Cavetown, so as to get in the rear, and cut off all retreat of those who attempted to get away.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon there were no signs of the enemy at any point, although some two hours previous a negro, among others, reported them within three miles of the town. The people there were very much excited, and numbers were leaving with their families, while owners of horses were sending them out of town, so that the rebels could not seize them. A horse or wagon could not be had at any price.

A scout came from Russell's cavalry, with information of a movement of the rebels toward that place. The telegraph operator left about 4 o'clock, and has not since been heard from.

Later from the Border.

HARRISBURG, September 10.—The latest advices this morning represent all quiet on the border. No rebel movements towards Hagerstown.

A force of cavalry, sent by Gen. McClellan, took possession of Barnesborough, in rear of New Market, yesterday.

The train from there arrived to-day. The operator there says that the rebel pickets only extend three miles from Frederick.

The operator at Hanover reports the arrival of two refugees from Frederick. They state that the rebels are entrenching themselves on the Monocacy, and that the iron bridge over the Monocacy has been blown up.

The Governor has issued an important order to-day, relative to the organization of the militia.

The Draft.

The following despatch from Governor Curtin to Wm. H. Allen, Esq., Chief Draft Commissioner for Philadelphia county, was received yesterday morning:

HARRISBURG, September 10.—There is no appeal from your Assistant Commissioners to yourself; they simply report to this Department through you. The postponement until the 20th is approved. A. G. CURTIN.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF OHIO.

The Enemy Advancing in Force.

BUSINESS AGAIN SUSPENDED IN CINCINNATI.

Our Pickets on Licking River Attacked by a Large Cavalry Force.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The military authorities here received information, at a late hour last night, that the enemy were advancing in force.

Business was again suspended to-day. All military organizations were ordered to report for service at eight o'clock this morning, and 3,000 laborers have been ordered into the trenches.

General Pope and his staff arrived here yesterday.

CINCINNATI, September 10—10.30 P. M.—A train of thirty ambulances, with a flag of truce, left here yesterday afternoon, for the conveyance of our wounded at Richmond. When twelve miles distant they were halted by the enemy's pickets. The officer in command was taken before General Heath, and informed that the train could not pass, as he was not receiving flags of truce at present. An appeal was made to Kirby Smith, and he allowed the ambulances to proceed. The rebels are moving in two divisions, numbering about 16,000.

Early this morning a large cavalry force attacked our pickets on Licking river, driving them back a mile. Several were wounded, and one killed.

Our whole force, over the river, were drawn up in line of battle at noon to day.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Position of the Rebels Ascertained.

THEY ARE POSTED IN FORCE AT FREDERICK.

[From the Washington Star, last evening.]

We hear that General McClellan is satisfied that the force of the rebels that have crossed the Potomac, were yesterday massed in the vicinity of Frederick. This accounts for the failure to find them in force nearer Washington or Baltimore, or to hear of their progress north or west beyond the vicinity of Hagerstown. If they can afford to remain twenty-four hours longer near Frederick, we do not see how they can possibly recross the Potomac as an army. We have good reason for this belief.

A boatman, who came from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry last night, states that the rebels were crossing from Virginia into Maryland at a point nine miles this side of Point of Rocks, on Monday, September 8th, in force, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry; no baggage wagons, but ammunition trains in abundance; and that droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., have been driven by them from Maryland into Virginia. He also saw several droves of cattle cross the river from Virginia into Maryland. The enemy allowed him to bring his boat team with him, and told him that they did not wish to disturb any citizen or his property. He says, further, that they (the enemy) look extremely "hard," some of them being without shoes. They say that they are going to visit Philadelphia and New York, where all their wants will be supplied. He estimates their force which crossed within his sight at 30,000.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—New Orleans papers of the 1st report that an expedition under Colonel Thomas, along the coast, routed a band of guerillas, captured three men, 1,500 oxen and horses and other cattle. Three of our men were wounded and one guerilla killed.

A correspondent of a Mobile paper, writing from Jackson, Miss., says: "Much concern is felt there lest the United States would capture a large wagon train that had been sent to General Hindman." Our cavalry were sent in pursuit of it on the 20th ult.

There was also some excitement among the rebels, in expectation of an attack on the rebel ship-yard on the Yazoo river, where several gunboats were nearly completed.

The steamer Iberville was fired into by the guerillas when about sixty miles above New Orleans. The guerillas had captured two coasting schooners.

In New Orleans an old soldier, who was formerly under Andrew Jackson, refused to give up his old musket, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, but, Gen. Butler promptly remitted the sentence.

The German Theatre and adjacent stables were burned on the 31st ult.

The *Delta*, in noticing the close of the summer, states that the health of the city has been unparalleled, and congratulates the citizens on the entire absence of the yellow fever.

Cricket Match—Canada vs. America.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The cricket match to-day between the Canadians and Americans stood 104 on the first, and 38 on the second innings for the Canadians, and 71 on the first innings for the Americans, when the stumps were drawn.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.			SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
65	72	75	67½	81	83
WIND.					
NE.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	E.	E.

THE WAR.

How the Governor's Proclamation was Received.

MEETINGS TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

War, with all its attendant evils, is every day drawing nearer and nearer to our homes and firesides, and it behooves every person claiming to be an American citizen to shoulder arms and march to the southern borders of our State, to protect us from the vandal hordes who are threatening the destruction of our State capital and our own beautiful city. Our worthy Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon "all the able-bodied men in the State to be ready to march at an hour's notice." Men of Philadelphia, do not remain idle! Prepare for war—bloody, cruel, and relentless war. Our enemies have threatened that desolation and ruin shall mark their progress. Let us, then, as citizens of a great and noble Commonwealth, with a firm reliance on high Heaven, resolve that the soil of Pennsylvania shall not be desecrated by the savage fiends who are endeavoring to make incursions into our southern border; that liberty is right, and must and shall prevail against any and every sort of oppression that may be arrayed against it.

The proclamation of the Governor has caused considerable excitement among our population, and every one seems determined to profit by the advice given, and be ready to march at any moment when their services are demanded.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday morning, Judge Allison delivered an able and patriotic address on the emergency of the times.

The meeting room of the officers of the Home Guard was the scene of great manifestations of patriotism upon hearing of the Governor's proclamation. Some of the officers were quite jubilant, and said they were prepared to march at once, and, in fact, all the officers present expressed a wish to be immediately put into active service.

... organizations, and a large number of people wended their way to Camp Independence yesterday afternoon, to listen to the patriotic airs performed by Birgfeld's band, which is stationed there every afternoon, at three o'clock. War meetings are being held in different parts of the city, companies are formed in nearly all of our principal workshops and manufactories, and are drilling daily, and in some instances, those of the fairer sex, not to be outdone in military ardor by their male friends, have also formed organizations (as they call them) for home defence, while their husbands, fathers, and sons should go to protect our borders.

The time has now arrived when every one is expected to do his duty. It is no time to talk of party, of family, or of friends; our country needs men, and she must have them—either voluntarily or by resort to draft. The enemy is now knocking at our gates, and demands an entrance. Shall we stay here idling the precious time away, while our brethren are in the field battling for our rights? No! let us all join companies, form regiments, raise brigades, shoulder arms, forward march to Chambersburg, via Harrisburg.

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS OF JUDGE ALLISON.

Yesterday morning upon the opening of the court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Allison delivered to the jury an address on the emergency of the times. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: Before commencing the regular business of the day I announce to you that, until otherwise ordered, the hour of adjournment of the court will be two o'clock instead of three. This change is considered advisable, that the recommendations of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, to you, gentlemen, the officers of this court, and all others in attendance on its sessions are concerned, may be the more effectually observed.

Half of our city sleeps, while the rebel hordes, already within the borders of Pennsylvania, threaten us with invasion, with permanent occupation, with rapine, with the visitation of fire and sword, and all the attendant horrors of an infuriated, besotted, and malignant foe. This danger, so imminent that it threatens speedily to expose our homes, our sanctuaries, our wives, and our children, has failed to awaken us from our false security.

The pathway from the Susquehanna, which the enemy have almost reached, to Philadelphia, is a plain one, with but few points at which his march can be delayed, unless he be met in force equal to his own, and by the aid of God, and the strong arms of freemen determined to repel invasion, he be driven back or destroyed while in the prosecution of his purpose. Shall we thus continue at ease in the prosecution of our business, in the enjoyment of our homes, until the foe be upon us? Until the tread of his advancing hosts, and the sound of his hostile cannon shall thunder in our ears, and the glittering of his steel flash upon our eyes? Better, far, to do what we can in preparation for the contest before the night be upon us; before we are driven as fugitives from our homes, and our city, with its millions of treasure, and its countless stores be given up to plunder and destruction. I speak not thus, gentlemen, to cause useless alarm—there is no necessity for panic or dismay—but there is need, urgent, pressing, imperative, upon every one who would be prepared to defend his hearth and this good old Commonwealth of ours, to be up and doing, that we may be ready effectively to strike for "our homes, our altars, and our fires—for God and our native land."

This danger, gentlemen, may, instead of advancing upon us, in a few days or hours recede; the presumptuous foe may be defeated, for the army of the Union is upon his track, and he must turn at bay and fight, or seek safety in flight; but if these should come to pass, which may God grant to us, let it not lull us into a false security; that which has been, may in the contingencies of eventualities of war be again. It is the part of wisdom to prepare, while we may, not only for the defence of our immediate homes, but for the common home of each of us, our country, our Union, our Government over all. That Government which was given from Heaven, we believe, to our fathers, which has been alike our glory and our protection, the maintenance of which can alone save us from anarchy and perpetual war among the States, and without which our nation dies, with no resurrection in the future for it.

For this Union and this Government thousands, and among them some of the noblest, and purest, and bravest in the land have died; their blood is yet fresh upon their native or adopted soil; the sacrifice which they have made we may be called to make; let each one be prepared to stand in his place, to do his whole duty; for who would wish to survive the overthrow of our glorious Union of States, by the unhallowed ambition, the lust of power, and the barbarous and savage spirit of slavery is now seeking to destroy?

It may be pleasant for us to cry peace, peace, and try to persuade ourselves that all will yet be well; but there will be no peace, until this treason is either crushed out, or until it crushes us; one or the other of these results must be attained. The contest of the antagonistic principles is fully up; the invaders themselves made it, and one or the other must die. The sooner we realize this, the better it will be for us. The death-struggle is at hand; the traitors of the South, and their aiders and abettors, the traitors of the North, must be taught that forfeiture of life is the penalty of treason; and we ought not to disguise the fact, that in the midst of us there are those who not only sympathize with rebellion, but defend it. These men should be placed under public surveillance, for the hour may be near at hand when we shall have to deal first with treason at home, before being called to aid in the suppression of open, defiant rebellion that now faces us from the South.

It is believed by many that these sympathizers with rebellion, professing a qualified loyalty, which is not loyalty, who live among us, with treason in their hearts and perjury on their lips, are secretly banded together, ready to aid the enemy at the first opportunity. Let us be vigilant, for those men are in our hands. This spirit must never be allowed to become an active power with us; it must be exterminated as well as proscribed!

I have felt it my duty thus to speak to you, gentlemen, and through you to the public, of the double danger which besets us. The hour of extreme peril is upon us; let us be up and doing; let us discharge our whole duty as citizens of a country so well worthy of our best, our united efforts to save it.

During the delivery of this neat and patriotic address solemn quiet reigned throughout the court room.

RECRUITING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

During yesterday recruiting progressed with spirit in Independence Square. The number of men obtained was as follows:

Small	12 men.
2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. McCandless	12 men.
98th Regiment, Col. Gosline	15 men.
99th Regiment, Col. Leidy	3 men.
29th Regiment, Col. Murphy	12 men.
Baxter's Fire Zouaves	7 men.
73d Regiment, Col. Koltes	1 man.
91st Regiment, Col. Gregory	4 men.
61st Regiment, Col. Spear, late Col. Rippey	3 men.
23d Regiment, Col. Neill	3 men.
81st Regiment, Col. Johnson	6 men.

The following regiments are also recruiting in the square:

98th Regiment, Colonel Ballier.
82d Regiment, Colonel Williams.
Curtin Light Guard.
112th Pennsylvania, heavy artillery.
Bush's Cavalry, 6th Pennsylvania.
1st Pennsylvania, light artillery.
3d Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Sickles.
18th Pennsylvania Regiment.

A number of men were also mustered into ... of the new organizations during yesterday ... the Home Guards and Reserve Brigade are rapidly filling up. It is the intention to have Camp Independence brilliantly illuminated on each evening, if the weather is favorable.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of the officers of the National Guard Regiment of Infantry, 1st Brigade, will be held this evening at the American Hotel.

A PATRIOTIC FIRE COMPANY.

The members of the Washington Engine Company adopted a resolution tendering the upper part of their building, in Lombard street, below Eleventh, for hospital purposes. The company not only give the building, but guaranty to furnish, free of expense to the Government, a female nurse to every patient that may be placed in the hall.

A RAILROAD MILITARY COMPANY.

The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad ... met at the corner of Thirty-second and ... streets on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to form themselves into a company in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor. In a short time ... and twenty-one names were on the roll.

CUPOLA GUARDS.

A company has recently been formed with the name, consisting of young men at ... The drill of the company will be the Zouave. It is commanded by an experienced and a good officer, William D. Miller.

MEETING OF THE HOME GUARD OFFICERS.

The third meeting of the officers of the Home Guard was held yesterday. Col. Snowden in the chair, stated that no report had yet been received from Harrisburg, from the committee who were to have an interview with the Governor. Col. Snowden had an interview with the Mayor, who stated that if ... not received from Harrisburg, he would go himself.

A letter was here read from the citizens of the ... precinct, Fifth ward, urging that martial law be proclaimed throughout the city, and soliciting the authorities to have it enforced. The letter was laid on the table.

Captain Wilson moved that a telegraphic despatch be forwarded to the Committee at Harrisburg, to ascertain the result of their interview with the Governor. Agreed to.

Lieut. Jones, of the Roxborough Rifles, reported that at a meeting held at Lyceum Hall, on Tuesday, thirty-six persons signified their willingness to enter the service.

A recess was then taken in order to allow time to hear from the committee at Harrisburg. Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting was called to order at a few minutes before two o'clock. Col. Snowden announced that no answer had, as yet, been received to the despatch forwarded to Harrisburg, but that an unofficial despatch had been received from the Governor, calling out the militia of the State for its defence.

On motion of Lieut. A. M. Spangler a committee consisting of three members, was appointed to wait upon the Mayor immediately and ascertain what his intentions were with regard to calling out the force required. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Lieut. A. M. Spangler, Capt. Bavington, and ... Heisler. The committee returned in a few minutes, and reported that they had an interview with the Mayor, who stated that he had received no intelligence from Harrisburg, and at the request of the committee, the proposition of the committee had been submitted to him, them the Governor's proclamation. The proclamation of the Governor was then read, when considerable discussion ensued as to the object of the proclamation, and how the views of the Governor should be carried into effect.

On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon the residence of General Pleasonton, and see if he had returned from Harrisburg.

A motion was then made that when they adjourn they would be to meet again at 8 o'clock in the evening; amended to read 6 o'clock, and finally the whole matter was postponed for further consideration. The committee appointed to wait on General Pleasonton returned and reported that he had not as yet reached home. A motion of Lieutenant A. M. Spangler, a despatch was forwarded to Governor Curtin, requesting him to send a despatch sent to the committee, and to send an answer to this meeting. On motion, adjourned to meet at ... o'clock in the evening.

The Board met in the evening at 9 o'clock. The President informed the meeting that he had received a despatch from Governor Curtin stating that he had not received any despatch addressed to General Pleasonton, but that he had a full conference with the general, which he had no doubt would report this evening.

A committee repaired to the general's residence, but he was not at home. On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 12 o'clock.

A SPIRITED WAR MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD—PATRIOTIC SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Last night one of the most spirited war meetings was held, took place on the lot at Eighteenth and Green streets. A large stand was erected on the southwest corner, on which a fine band of music was stationed, and enlivened the proceedings with patriotic music.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—John W. Stokes.

Vice Presidents—Charles M. Hall, S. S. ..., G. H. Hazleton, Thomas Potter, Rev. Mr. ..., R. D. Wilkinson, George R. Ayres, W. C. Logan, G. Eckendorf.

Secretaries—Samuel L. Clement, George W. ..., John V. B. Hahn, Charles Miller, C. A. W..., Gray.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the chairman addressed the meeting.

Mr. Walborn, Postmaster, was then called on to read the proclamation, which he did, in a loud voice.

Rev. Hermann Bokum was next introduced to the meeting as a Union refugee from East Tennessee, and was received with great enthusiasm. He desired to say a few words upon the question which interested ..., and would give his experience in East Tennessee. He had lived thirty-five years in this country; had come as a young man of twenty-one, and had been connected with the University of Pennsylvania, with Yale College, and with Harvard University. He had also spent some time in Cincinnati as a clergyman, and for the last six and a half years had lived in East Tennessee, where he bought a farm, planted a vineyard, and raised a German congregation. In the beginning of the year he discovered a serious movement on foot to carry Tennessee out of the Union. He was called upon to swear allegiance to what they called the Confederate flag, but he refused. He had told the Secessionists "thirty and five years has the flag of the Union, under God, protected me, and should I now forsake it?" When the Secession movement became alarming, he had gone to Washington to inquire whether the Union men of East Tennessee were to be protected by the Government, or left to the mercy of the Secessionists. When he left his home, Tennessee was in the Union, but when he returned, that State had, by fraud and force been, torn from it. He had to find his way through the mountains and forests, and when he reached his home he ascertained that his neighbors were talking seriously of hanging him, because of his visit to Washington. For three weeks he kept close in his house, and then had gone to Knoxville, where ... Union men arraigned as criminals before the Judge Humphries, who was pronouncing sentence on them because they were Union men. While there, in the court room he was accosted by a Secessionist, ... him, and advised to leave the town, because if the Confederate soldiers discovered that he had been there he had just returned, he was a dead man. Shortly after he went secretly to Kentucky, on important business in behalf of the Union, and when he returned after the battle of Pittsburg Landing had been fought, and the rebels were enforcing their conscription act. He could not bear to leave the place where his wife and children were breathing, but his son stared him in the face, and his wife said, with tears in her eyes, "Go to the North. Fear not for me, but trust in God." [Cheers.] He went, and when he reached the mountain where his safety was assured, he fell on his knees and thanked God as he had never thanked Him before; for he felt that His powerful arm had reached to the sky to guide him to a place of safety. [Applause.]

On the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Bokum was loudly cheered.

Wm. M. Bull was next introduced, and made a short and patriotic address.

Judge Kelley was the next speaker. He said that in view of the fact that he had spoken at the same place but two nights ago, he could now say but little. He would merely reiterate his appeal made at the previous meeting—that the citizens should organize in their precincts, to be ready for emergencies as they arise. He called upon the boys of 14 and the men of 50 to enroll themselves as beginners in the military school; for they can all take the place of the militia who have gone to the field. We could not all be soldiers. But our cities and firesides are threatened, and every man is now called upon to be ready to lay down his life, if necessary. Let all drill. There is not one who cannot learn the manual of arms. There is none of us that, when the enemy approaches, cannot leave our day's work to protect our own homes.

Hon. Jacob Broom delivered an able and eloquent address in support of the resolutions, which were adopted.

Lieut. Lemuel Reeves was the next speaker.

Other short addresses were delivered, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

The names of the committee appointed to procure the names of all the able bodied citizens of the ward, able and willing to join a ward military organization, were then announced, but our space prevents their publication.

WAR MEETING AT SPRING GARDEN HALL—THE ORGANIZATION OF EXEMPTS.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth ward, over forty-five years of age, was held last evening in Spring Garden Hall, Professor Allen in the chair. The president, upon calling the meeting to order, stated the object to be the immediate organization of those citizens who were not liable to the draft into companies and regiments, for the purpose of constituting a brigade. He recommended instantaneous action.

Mr. Charles S. Wayne submitted a preamble and series of resolutions. The first and second of the series declare that there is no state of circumstances under which the foot of an armed rebel can be allowed to press the soil of the Keystone State of the Union. Second, we, the fathers and the brothers of the hosts from Pennsylvania now engaged in battling for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, will never, by any act of ours, disgrace the memories of our Revolutionary sires, who made the Republic, but that we, by all the powers with which a kind Providence has endowed us, maintain the integrity of the Union and defend the thrice-hallowed soil of Pennsylvania.

The remaining resolutions read as follows:

That for the purpose of carrying out the design of this meeting, the chairman be directed to appoint a committee of one from each ward, which committee are requested and instructed to appoint sub-committees of one from each precinct, who are authorized to solicit and receive immediately the names of all persons over forty-five years of age in their respective precincts who are willing to volunteer as a Pennsylvania State guard, and report to the committee of twenty-five on Saturday evening next, at such hour and place as said committee may designate.

That the committee of twenty-five provided for in the foregoing resolution be, and they are hereby, instructed, as soon as the names of volunteers are returned to them, to enroll said volunteers into companies, and said companies shall, as early as practicable, meet and organize, by electing their officers, who shall, without delay, form said companies into regiments, agreeably to the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth.

That the chairman and a committee of four be appointed to confer with the proper authorities, in order to procure arms, equipments, and uniforms for the companies composing the regiments or brigades.

Several other addresses of a similar tenor were delivered by gentlemen present, when the meeting adjourned.

ROXBOROUGH AROUSED.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Seventh and Eighth precincts of the Twenty-first ward was held at the Lyceum Hall, Roxborough, on Tuesday evening.

Colonel Benjamin Chew was called to the Chair, and made a spirited and patriotic address.

The meeting was also addressed by ..., Esq., Captain A. D. Levering, Rev. Dr. Winter, and others. Appropriate preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The soldiers of the War of 1812 will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Supreme Court room. The executive and special committee on organization will meet at 3½ o'clock.

THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.—The Citizens' Volunteer Hospital Association has been fully organized and is rapidly pressing forward. The construction of their building, located at Broad street and Washington avenue, the near approach of the myrmidons of the South, and the strong probability that a large number of those who have left happy homes in our own glorious Commonwealth, and in other States of the North to battle for the Constitution and the Union, and to maintain our good old flag in all its brilliancy and beauty, will fall upon the blood-stained fields. Many of the wounded will doubtless be brought to this city, and be thrown, for a time at least, upon the care of our benevolent citizens. The object of this patriotic movement is to take this responsibility from private individuals. The proposed building will accommodate at least one thousand patients, and the inmates will receive such attention as their condition may require. A large and efficient corps of physicians and nurses will be in attendance. The following persons are authorized to receive contributions, and have been furnished with proper certificates:

Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., president, No. 1622 South Fifth street; J. E. Barnes, M. D., vice President, No. 928 South Twelfth street; T. L. Gifford, secretary, No. 929 Passyunk road; Henry M. Watt, southwest corner of Broad and Federal; J. T. Williams, No. 834 South Second street; Frank Bayle, at M. Thomas & Sons' auction store; Wm. B. Cunningham, No. 914 Market street; Louis H. Grubbs, No. 1717 Coates street; John Gorley, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Christian; T. S. McAdam, No. 123 South Sixteenth street; A. F. Clayton, No. 303 South Thirteenth street; A. F. Sinley, No. 1157 South Twelfth street; John Kilpatrick, No. 912 South Broad; William Lucas, John C. Lucas, northwest corner Seventeenth and Carpenter; James Evans, No. 816 South ... Christian; Alexander Graves, No. 1232 ... Fourth; Joseph L. Goff, No. 526 South Thirteenth street; C. P. Perot, Edward H. Pyle, southeast corner Broad and Christian; David I. Stevenson, No. 1236 ... street; William L. Clayton, Lombard, above Eighteenth street; Henry T. Fox, No. 1233 Filbert street; L. B. M. Dolby, steam mill, Coates street Wharf; H. D. Benner, M. D., Third, above Christian; Dr. Fox, Eleventh and Walnut; Edward M. Pollett, northwest corner Front and Christian; John Williams, Willing's alley, above Third street; Dr. Nebinger, corner Second and Mary.