The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1863.

☞ 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.

Mr. Justice Woodward and His Record.

Mr. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, colonel of volunteers during MCCLELLAN's winter campaign before Manassas, and now chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has determined to serve that committee with a more officious zeal than he ever manifested in behalf of his country. He not only has the care of the Democratic party upon his hands, but intends to pay attention to the discipline of the National Union party. He has made up his mind that the loyal speakers shall go so far and no farther, and to that end adds to his many duties a daily perusal of THE PRESS, and the authorship of letters of warning and comment to the gentlemen whose speeches we feel called upon to report. There is, perhaps, nothing more calculated to lead Mr. BIDDLE to a loyal and Christian frame of mind than the attention he bestows upon this newspaper; although we have no hope of being able to win him from the error of his ways. The present subject of his solicitude is Mr. N. B. BROWNE, a speaker at the recent Union meeting. Mr. BROWNE is one of our most conscientious and respectable citizens, a Democrat heretofore, but who came into the loyal party with DICKINSON, BUTLER, and BREWSTER. He made a speech, in the course of which he justly spoke of Mr. Justice WOODWARD as an enemy of the country and a follower of the doctrines of the late Mr. CALHOUN. This statement he strengthened by asserting a former political friendship for Mr. WOODWARD, and a knowledge of his views, which every other Democrat in the State abundantly possessed. Hence this correspondence. It is all a matter of political friendship, and on this subject Mr. BIDDLE seems to speak by the card. Mr. Justice WOODWARD is, of course, too much impressed by the dignity and etiquette of his high station, and has too much respect for what is due to the bench, to think of reading political speeches, or prompting the chairman of his committee with the information necessary for a partisan letter. Therefore, in this letter of Mr. BIDDLE, we have to admire an intimate acquaintance with the personal affairs of his friends, which we have never seen in society or books, and which is but faintly pictured in the dramatic sketch of "Paul Pry." The correspondence will speak for itself. The question of fact is frankly met by Mr. BROWNE, and no one will read these letters without seeing that Mr. BROWNE was, as he asserted, the friend of Mr. Justice WOODWARD, and, as his speech proved, abundantly acquainted with his opinions. Mr. BIDDLE himself was convinced, as we do not see in the correspondence any intimation of a contrary conviction.

It is not to enter into this discussion that we make any reference to the correspondence. But, as Mr. BIDDLE is a reader of THE PRESS, he may thank us for making a suggestion or two that may aid him in the discharge of his arduous duties. In the first place, we would advise him to let the speakers at Union meetings alone. Not to say it unkindly, it is none of his business, but a matter altogether within the province of Mr. WAYNE MCVEAGH. In the second place, he should insist upon his candidate making a declaration of his opinions. For, after all, the only trouble about this campaign is simply to ascertain what Mr. Justice WOODWARD really thinks. He pretends to keep silent because he is on the bench, and it would not be proper for a judge to become an active partisan. In this, however, there is a degree of disingenuousness—we might almost say dishonesty—which we are sad to see. Mr. Justice WOODWARD only refrains from politics so far as it serves his purpose. His regard for the etiquette of the bench did not prevent him from writing a political letter to Mr. BIDDLE during the late invasion, nor from prompting the correspondence we print this morning. If he can do these things he can do more. He can write another letter to Mr. BIDDLE, and through him tell the State what he thinks of the many questions that now agitate the country. If he can speak to Mr. BIDDLE on subjects affecting his own interests, he can speak to the State on subjects affecting every citizen in Pennsylvania. What does he think of the war? Does he still think the South should be "permitted to go peaceably?" Does he regard the rebellion of the slaveholders a mere assertion of "their natural rights?" Is he still of the opinion that "to think against slavery is a sin," and "to talk against slavery a crime?" Will he carry out the platform enunciated by his friends in 1861, and endeavor to unite Pennsylvania with her "natural ally," the South? Will he justify the declaration made by his friends in Somerset county, that in the event of his election he will unite with SEYMOUR of New York and PARKER of New Jersey, and recall the troops from the field? In simple terms, will he be a patriot or a traitor? Let him answer these questions in a letter to Mr. BIDDLE, or to any person whom he pleases, and we shall print it, and guide ourselves according to his declarations. We have no other desire than to place him on the record, frankly, fully, without prevarication or reservation, so that the loyal voters may know what he really believes. Let us have no more of this silence. Let him descend from the bench and make the canvass like a man, so that when the people are called upon to vote they may not be juggled and deceived by paltering politicians, as they were juggled and deceived by this very Mr. BIDDLE when he gained an election by disavowing partisanship, and served through Congress as the bitterest partisan en its floor.

WE HAVE TO ADD LANCASTER COUNTY to those we mentioned yesterday as having shown a liberal and appreciative spirit in placing loyal Democrats upon a loyal ticket. The Hon. BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, who represented this county in the Legislature last session with splendid ability and a loyalty that proclaimed itself on every occasion and went far towards strengthening the hands of the Government, has been renominated by acclamation in the Union County Convention for State Senator. As our readers know, Judge CHAMPNEYS was a Democrat in the days of Democratic pride and glory, leaving the organization when it was betrayed and degraded by Mr. BUCHANAN. Since the war began, he has been foremost among our loyal statesmen, and has given his intellect and experience to the best interests of the State and nation. We are glad to welcome such a man back to the councils of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania has few worthier sons, and in this hour she needs the devotion of the worthiest.

WE HAVE as yet heard no Pennsylvania soldier approving GEORGE W. WOODWARD as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. How could this be, with these terrible words, (never recanted by WOODWARD,) uttered by him in December of 1860, just after Mr. LINCOLN's Election, seared into every soldier's memory?

"EVERYWHERE IN THE SOUTH THE PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK OUT FOR THE MEANS OF SELF-DEFENCE. COULD IT BE EXPECTED THAT THEY WOULD BE INDIFFERENT TO SUCH SCENES AS HAVE OCCURRED?—THAT THEY WOULD STAND IDLE AND SEE SUCH MEASURES CONCERTED AND CARRIED FORWARD FOR THE ANNIHILATION, SOONER OR LATER, OF THEIR PROPERTY IN SLAVES? SUCH EXPECTATIONS, IF INDULGED, ARE NOT REASONABLE."

THE FRIENDS OF THE Union must be no laggards in this contest. If they would win they must work. It is not an ordinary election, for upon its result inconceivable consequences and interests depend. Let us, then, make extraordinary exertions.

THE DEMOCRATS state that the war will be prolonged until the end of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. Had they held office at the beginning of the war, it would have been ended by the prolongation of JEFF DAVIS' Administration.

The Congress at Frankfort.

The balance of power is an ideality which European statesmen have never been able to realize. A revolution makes it tremble; a NAPOLEON destroys it, and new wars are continually necessary to restore it. It involves so many questions of territory and population, is dependent so much upon incalculable elements, such as the death of a weak king or the rise of a great mind, that it is never established, but it is almost sure to be disturbed. It is, in fact, a dream. Europe adjusts itself by laws of necessity, and the distribution of power is generally independent of legislation, international conferences, or treaties.

The latest effort to settle this perpetually oscillating balance, is the Congress at Frankfort. It will not be successful. It will simply shift the elements of the great European complication, whose Gordian knot has for centuries baffled alike the skill of the statesman to untangle, the sword of the conqueror to cut. It will leave Europe as she is, liable at any moment to the convulsions of war, with all her States jealous and watchful, her rival navies guarding the seas, her opposing armies standing sentinels over the broken slumbers of peace. But, if the great object for which the thirty-four German princes have assembled is obtained, it will be well for Germany. She will profit by the adoption of a plan which will make her almost the mistress of the continent. Russia, and England, and France are now the three great Powers of Europe. Divided Germany has now scarcely the influence Prussia alone possessed when the great FREDERICK lifted up his own throne and set it higher among the nations. The pride of Austria was broken when the first NAPOLEON became her enemy; it was again overcome by France in the polite war which wrested from her Savoy. Only by the aid of united Germany can either Austria or Prussia become the equal of the three great Powers.

Though the plan proposed by the Emperor is unpublished, and the deliberations of the Congress are in secret, the terms of the confederation will probably require a Directory, consisting of the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, and the rulers of two smaller States; a Federal Council of twenty-one of the Princes; an Assembly of three hundred Deputies, elected by the Chambers of the different States; an Assembly of the Princes. The Directory will possess the executive power, the appointment of ministers to foreign courts, and subject to the approval of the Federal Council, the declaration of war, the negotiation of peace, the control of the army. Members of the Assembly will be elected by each State according to its own form of government, Austria and Prussia sending seventy-five members each, Bavaria twenty-seven, and the other States in proportion. This body has the deciding vote in all questions of finance and general legislation. The Assembly of the Princes ratifies the acts of the Deputies. A High Court of Judicature is also to be established, consisting of fifteen members, three to be appointed by the Executive, and twelve by certain other Governments.

If this Bund is firmly established the result will be, Austria will probably be at its head. The smaller States will compose the body and give force to the will of Austria. The rights of each little principality seem to be protected by this Bund, but their independent action upon European affairs it inevitably extinguishes. Just as the United States could declare war against Great Britain in 1812, against the will of New England, which had then to be a party to the war, the Bund can declare war, and all Germany must share its dangers and its gains. Each German State will yield a part of its individuality, gaining for that loss an interest in a great confederation, which will have the power to maintain equal place among the great Powers of Europe. To us, the project appears very much as a movement against Prussia, and the refusal of that State to take any part in the Congress is evidence that she distrusts her ability to counteract the influence of Austria in the Bund. If Congress secures the proposed bond of Union, Prussia will naturally be forced into a closer alliance with Russia. It is the interest of Prussia to discourage and prevent the establishment of this Confederation, of which she cannot become the head, in which she dare not be an inferior.

News from Abroad.

News from Europe, to the 30th August, telegraphed from Cape Race, informs us that the American ship Anglo-Saxon, bound from Liverpool to New York, had been burned, almost in sight of people in the South of Ireland (and *in British waters!*) by the Florida, built in Liverpool, and allowed by Earl RUSSELL to take service under the piratical Confederate flag.

It is reported, too, that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN was likely *not* to accept the Mexican Crown. Some days ago we noticed the general feeling in Austria that one of her reigning family ought not to accept the favor even of an imperial Crown, from a BONAPARTE. If the report be true, the projected alliance between France and Austria will fall to the ground, and LOUIS NAPOLEON will nominate one of his own family, or one of his own generals, to the newly-erected throne of Mexico.

By way of San Francisco, we have news from Japan to the 29th July. It is belligerent. The British frigate Medusa had been fired upon, a fortnight before, by certain Japanese forts and vessels, had been much injured by twenty-four shots, and had several men killed and wounded. The same guns and vessels had previously fired on the American ship Pembroke. On July 20th, the United States frigate Wyoming had arrived at Kanagawa, to avenge this wrong, and, with some loss of life, had left a Japanese war-steamer in a sinking condition, and had silenced nearly all the hostile forts. A few days after this, a contest took place between two British war-steamers and the Japanese, in Simconseki straits. The Japanese forts fired on these vessels, after which the British troops landed, destroyed the forts, batteries, and town, blew up a powder magazine, spiked the guns, and burnt a village. Two Japanese vessels were sunk. The curious part of this proceeding, which is not unexpected, is that circumstances have compelled the American commodore and the British admiral to play the same game of antagonism against the Japanese. We hope that neither Americans nor British will be so foolish as to undervalue the foe. The warlike, cultivated, and observant Japanese are far more formidable opponents than the enfeebled and ignorant Chinese. A war with Japan, whoever undertakes it, will be a serious affair.

Accurate Information.

The *London Saturday Review* (August 22) makes an ostentatious display of information—political, historical, and geographical—about the United States. It combines prophecy with this, having exultingly predicted that LEE would seize Philadelphia and Baltimore, and then take possession of Washington and New York; that the Mississippi could not be opened to Union navigation, and that Vicksburg never would or could be taken. It expatiates on the attack upon Charleston, and authoritatively affirms—"After examining the rough plans before us of the harbor, it is difficult to see how any real attack can be made on Fort Sumpter before the batteries on Cummings Point, between Forts Wagner and Sumpter, have been captured." Unfortunately for the credit of this prophet, Fort Sumpter has fallen, and by this time Fort Wagner is in the same predicament, *before* the event which, he thought, ought to precede such fall.

THE SYMPATHIZERS WITH TREASON boast that they will receive an immense majority in York county, and among others given as the authority for this prophecy is JEREMIAH S. BLACK, late Attorney General of the United States, and present reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. As York county is said to contain several thousand Knights of the Golden Circle, sworn to defy the national authority, there may be some foundation for the rumor; but would it not be well to ascertain how far this dastardly conspiracy extends, and how far it is encouraged by the forescorn agents of the Maryland traitors?

Wanted—An Aristocracy!

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, a distinguished English gentleman, author of some poems above the average merit, and Professor of Poetry at Oxford, has lately written a brief treatise to show that Englishmen want *ideas*, which, he says, abound in Germany, giving it the real leadership of the thought and culture of the world. He thinks, too, that the Americans are even worse off than the English for "ideas." An American lady has had a newspaper correspondence with him for speaking of "the vulgarity of the Americans," which he attributed to wanting "the example of a splendid aristocracy," though he subsequently admitted that "the common people, in a country where there is an aristocracy, are the grossest and most uncivilized of any." The American belle quietly asked the Oxford Professor whether he held by the first or the second of these contradictory assertions. Mr. ARNOLD replies:

"I have not my book by me at this moment, and do not feel quite sure that she quotes my exact words; still, I will take the two quotations as they stand, and, in answer to her question, Which is my real opinion? I will answer, 'In respect to a race like the English or the Anglo-American race, both.' A hard and raw race like ours, with little aptitude for the true source of refinement—ideas—catches from the spectacle of a splendid aristocracy the sense of a refinement which is, at least, a sort of outward shadow of the true. On the other hand, the reign of aristocracies, those born enemies of ideas, impedes the development of ideas, which alone are able truly to refine a people. America has, I hope, a great future before her; but at present she is what England without an aristocracy and without the influence of the Continent would no doubt have been—a nation respectable by her energy, but without the virtues either of the best aristocratic or the best democratic nations, and therefore rendering hardly any service to human culture."

This is a hard blow from a Professor of Poetry, but we hope that the "energy" which, he says, makes this nation "respectable," will enable us to survive it. Perhaps, too, as we have hitherto managed to get on without an aristocracy—without even Professors of Poetry, though we have poets—we can continue to dispense with them. There is nothing truly elevating or grand in the Old World aristocracies. *That* is the best which is based on integrity, enterprise, ability, and the success which follows the united action of these. Mr. ARNOLD himself confesses that aristocracies are "the born enemies of ideas," yet he declares the want of aristocracy in this country makes us "therefore render hardly any service to human culture." If the Professor's poetry was no better than his logic, his readers are to be pitied. *We* applied the motive power of steam to navigation and to agriculture—*we* first put up a telegraph line—*we* made the lightning press, on which most probably Mr. ARNOLD's lucubrations are printed—and we humbly claim, if for these alone, that we have rendered *some* "service to human culture."

JUDGE WOODWARD thinks that "slavery is an incalculable blessing." What, then, is his opinion of freedom? We trust one equally enthusiastic. In that case, we have the singular creed, "Slavery and Freedom are incalculable blessings," which is much the same as complimenting Christianity and Atheism in one breath, or praising at once WASHINGTON's farewell address and Mr. WOODWARD's speeches.

A CELEBRATED SATIRIST cleverly compliments one of the General JACKOS of his day, by calling him

"The great God of War,—
Lieutenant colonel to the Earl of War."

This is a tolerable anti-climax, but not half so good as calling Mr. Justice WOODWARD a patriot, and adding that he is a Democratic candidate on the notorious Harrisburg platform.

WHAT LEADER of the Democracy will the true Democrat follow? BRECKINRIDGE, who is in the armed ranks of treason, fighting to destroy the men who voted for him, or ANDREW JOHNSON, who, while rejecting and denouncing BRECKINRIDGE, takes his place by the side of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the duly elected President of the United States?

THE NOBLE ENTHUSIASM and disinterestedness of hosts of Democrats in support of CURTIN should put to the blush every hesitating Republican. In this struggle, he that is not for the Federal Government is assuredly against it; and CURTIN is the representative and champion of that Government.

THE VOICE OF CALIFORNIA, in the late election, uttered in thunder-tones against open treason and a false Democracy, is another tribute to the memory of the murdered BRODERICK, and another vindication of the bold views and bolder purposes of his only living representative in the United States Senate, the new Senator-elect from California, the Ireland-born Democrat, JOHN CONNESS.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S letter goes into every household like a welcome guest. The hardest prejudices give way before its sincerity, and the most bigoted partisan dare not deny its truth. It is a great advantage when a cause intrinsically good can point to a representative and exponent intrinsically disinterested and pure.

THE REBELS destroyed the extensive iron works of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, in Adams county, during their last raid into and final retreat from Pennsylvania. The traitors confessed that they committed this outrage because Mr. STEVENS had given them so much cold steel in the last Congress of the United States. Of the latter material we think he has a small stock on hand.

IF THE DEMOCRACY mean union, why is it that the pro-Southern journals of Europe declare that the success of that party will prove that the North is tired of the war, and willing to recognize the independence of the South? Why is it that the Southern papers affirm that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's election will teach the Administration that the rebellion cannot be put down? These are questions no Democratic paper dares to answer. The loyal voters will give the true reply.

THE *Express* says, apparently by accident, that posterity will "have but little to say in defence of the rebellion or the rebels." The Democratic party might take a lesson from posterity with advantage. Mr. WOODWARD might recant his notorious assertion in 1860: "It appears to me that there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their slave property whatever means of protection they possess or can command."

THAT the election of Mr. Justice WOODWARD would greatly comfort and encourage the rebels and their Northern sympathizers, no one can doubt, and few would have the hardihood to deny. And yet many of the supporters of Mr. Justice WOODWARD profess to be the friends of the Union, to be opposed to Secession, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Is this insanity, or is it hypocrisy?

THE Richmond *Examiner* of April 16th, 1861, said: "War will disorganize the industry of the North; it can have little effect upon the industry of the South." Two years have proved the folly of such expectations. The industry of the South is running away towards the north star, and the slaveholders are afraid to think of the number of slaves they have lost.

THE DEMOCRATS who remember STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS with love and gratitude, and who voted for him in 1860, need not, we trust, be reminded that no man held that great and progressive statesman in more contempt than GEORGE W. WOODWARD. This Justice WOODWARD dare not and will not deny.

Colored Substitutes.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Will you please state through the columns of your paper whether a drafted white man can legally procure a colored man as a substitute? The recent case that occurred in Pittsburg, where a colored minor engaged as a substitute for a Catholic priest, certainly proves that colored men of the proper age are employed as substitutes in some sections of the country—does it not?

Yours, respectfully, "CONSCRIPT."

We are not familiar with the case in Pittsburg, but we think the decision of Colonel FRY settles it, that a colored man cannot be a substitute for a white man.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1863.

From Charleston.

The Navy Department to-day received a brief despatch from Fortress Monroe, giving a few facts relative to the naval and military operations before Charleston to the 4th instant, when all was still progressing favorably; also stating that Lieutenant Commander BADGER, fleet captain, had his leg broken while in the turret. This is the third casualty among the respective captains of the fleet during the last three months, Captain TAYLOR being disabled by sickness and Captain RODGERS being killed.

To Charleston.

The supply steamer Union will sail from New York for Charleston, on September 17th. She will touch at Port Royal, Key West, and all of Admiral BAILEY'S Station, also, at Pensacola, but goes no farther than Pensacola.

A New Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

The official announcement relieving Gen. JAMES W. RIPLEY as chief of the Ordnance Bureau has been made public. Capt. J. D. BENTON, U. S. A., is now the head of the Ordnance Bureau.

General Burnside's Advance at Knoxville.

Official information received here up to the 4th or 5th instant, states that part of his cavalry forces had arrived at Knoxville, while others were at Morristown and Loudon, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which towns are northeast and southwest respectively from Knoxville.

It is represented that when BURNSIDE arrived before Kingston the enemy fell back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force sent out from Gen. ROSECRANS' army, at Chattanooga, eighty miles distant, south, joined General BURNSIDE's force. The latter pushed on his column to Loudon, where a sharp fight took place, but the enemy was completely routed, with considerable loss. Our casualties in all the skirmishes were trifling.

General BURNSIDE met with but slight resistance before occupying Knoxville.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander ROBERT T. R. LEWIS has been detached from the command of the Itasca, and ordered to special duty at Baltimore. Lieut. Commander GEORGE BROWN has been ordered to command the Itasca. Lieut. WM. B. CUSHING has been detached from the command of the Shockokon, and ordered to command the Monticello.

The Treasury.

The receipts into the Treasury from taxes on the 3d of September are the largest ever reported on one day from those sources. They are as follows:

On account of the internal revenue	$227,694 02
On account of customs, in gold	28,779 40
On account of customs, in coin	351,157 49
Total	$707,429 91

The Rebel Raid into Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—A special despatch to the *Journal*, dated the 6th, says that a rebel force, under Hamilton and Hughes, had come into Columbia, with six hundred men. Hawthorne, with two hundred and fifty or three hundred men, was eight miles from Glasgow, and small squads were two miles nearer the latter place. The *Journal* is of the opinion that the numbers have been exaggerated.

A Missouri Flatboat Attacked by Indians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A special despatch from St. Paul, says news had been received there that a flatboat, while coming down the Missouri river, not far from the scene of General Sibley's battle, was attacked by the Indians, and all on board, twenty-five in number, were killed.

The Draft in New York State.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The draft in Kingston, Rondout, and seven out-districts of Green county was completed to-day. The best of order prevailed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The draft took place in this city to-day. The best of feeling prevailed, and in the evening the conscripts paraded the streets, accompanied by a band of music. Among the drafted was the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, the editor of the *Poughkeepsian*, and two telegraph operators.

Fire at McGregor, Iowa.

MCGREGOR (Iowa), Sept. 7.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, consuming property to the amount of $50,000, one-half of which is insured.

Alleged Embezzlement.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 7.—Edward Noyes, superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, is charged with large embezzlements in the property of the company, and has left for Canada.

Payment of the Militia—Important Order.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 7.—The following order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1763.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

Border of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

A National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

The following correspondence between the Governor and David Wills, Esq., the Governor's agent, in relation to the proposition to establish a soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg, will be read with interest. It is another of the Governor's plans for the good of the soldiers, whose friend he has so enthusiastically been:

GETTYSBURG, August 26, 1863.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: By virtue of the authority reposed in me by your Excellency, I have invited the co-operation of the several loyal States having soldiers dead on the battle-fields around this place, in the noble project originated by you, of removing their remains from their present imperfectly marked and imperfectly buried condition in the fields for miles around, to a cemetery.

The Chief Executives of fifteen out of seventeen States have already responded, in most instances pledging their States to unite in the movement; in a few instances highly approving of the project, and intimating to urge upon their Legislatures to make appropriations to defray their proportionate share of the expense.

I have also, at your request, selected and purchased the grounds for this cemetery, the land to be paid for by, and the title to be made to, the State of Pennsylvania, and to be held in perpetuity devoted to the object for which purchased.

The grounds embrace about fourteen acres on Cemetery Hill, fronting on the Baltimore turnpike, and extending to the Taneytown road. It is the ground which formed the apex of our triangular line of battle and the key to our line of defences. It is the prominent point on Cemetery Hill, and overlooks the whole battle-field. It is the spot which should be specially consecrated to this sacred purpose. It were here that such immense quantities of our artillery were massed, and during Thursday and Friday of the battle, from this most important point on the field, dealt out death and destruction to the rebel army in every direction of their advance.

I have been in conference, at different times, with agents sent here by the Governors of several of the States, and we have arranged details for carrying out this sacred work. I herewith enclose you a copy of the proposed arrangement of details, a copy of which I have also sent to the Chief Executive of each State having dead here.

I have also, at your suggestion, cordially tendered to each State the privilege, if they desire, of joining in the title to the land.

I think it would be showing only a proper respect to the dead of this community not to commence the exhuming of the dead and their removal to the Cemetery until the month of November, and in the meantime the grounds will be artistically laid out and consecrated by appropriate ceremonies.

I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant, DAVID WILLS.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., August 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 26th instant was duly received, and ought to have been answered sooner, but you know how I am pressed.

I am much pleased with the details for the cemetery which you have so thoughtfully suggested, and will be glad, so far as is in my power, to hasten their consummation on the part of Pennsylvania.

It is, of course, probable that our sister States, joining with us in this hallowed undertaking, may desire to make some alterations and modifications of your proposed plan of purchasing and managing these sacred grounds, and it is my wish that you give to their views the most careful and respectful consideration.

Pennsylvania will be so highly honored by the possession within her limits of this soldier's mausoleum, and so much distinguished among the other States by their contributions in aid of so glorious a monument to patriotism and humanity, that it behoves her duty, as it is her melancholy pleasure, to yield in every reasonable way to the wishes and suggestions of the States who join with her in dedicating a portion of her territory to the solemn uses of a national sepulchre.

The proper consecration of the grounds must claim our early attention, and, as soon as we can do so, our fellow-purchasers should be invited to join with us in the performance of suitable ceremonies on the occasion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

DAVID WILLS, Esq.

Library for the Anderson Cavalry.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The proposition given below is excellent. Those who may desire to aid in carrying it out can do so by sending their contributions to Joseph Patterson, treasurer, at Western Bank, Philadelphia.

I am, sir, yours truly,
GEO. H. STUART, Chairman.
U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
STEVENSON, ALA., Aug. 31, 1863.

Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: The young men of the Anderson Cavalry greatly need books to read. They are reading men. All their lives they have, until now, had abundance of books. The want, therefore, is now the more keenly felt.

A library suiting their taste and circumstances, of moderate size, can be so arranged as to be easily conveyed with them when they move. Two hundred dollars' worth of books, divided and kept in eight boxes, could be transported in their company wagons without inconvenience, and would be a great benefit and comfort to them. If their friends in Philadelphia will contribute the money, I will send you a catalogue of the books selected by the Cavalry for you to purchase, and will carry out the plan as soon as the books are forwarded.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD P. SMITH,
Field Agent, Army of the Cumberland.

VERY ORTHODOX AND PERTINENT is the address of WAYNE MCVEAGH, the chairman of the Union State Central Committee, printed in these columns yesterday. We have not read a stronger statement of the issues involved in the war, and the duties devolved upon the citizen in the coming election. It is brief, eloquent, practical, and directly to the point. It strikes sympathizers with treason a fearful blow, because it strikes directly at the heart of treason.

CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Transport Jersey—Progress of the Siege—Fleet-Captain Badger Severely Wounded.

The United States transport New Jersey, Capt. Hoxie, arrived at this port yesterday from the fleet off Charleston, having left there on Thursday last, September 3. The New Jersey will remain here for repairs, she having grounded on the bar during a gale of wind last month.

When she left the operations against Charleston were progressing favorably. On Tuesday, September 1, there was a general engagement between the iron-clads and Forts Wagner, Sumpter, and Moultrie, which lasted through the night, causing much damage to the forts.

In the course of the engagement, Fleet Captain Oscar C. Badger, the successor of the lamented Rodgers, had his leg broken by the explosion of a shell, and it was feared that he would have to suffer amputation. No other casualty was reported.

Fort Sumpter was a complete mass of ruins, and did not respond to the fire upon her; so that it was inferred that it had been abandoned by the rebels.

The New Ironsides was lying at anchor, and was not actively engaged when the New Jersey left.

Admiral Dahlgren, on board the flag-ship Philadelphia, was inside of the inlet.

On Thursday four of the monitors had gone up and taken a position nearly abreast of Sumpter, preparatory to a new attack on the rebel works.

The land batteries were firing continually, night and day. There had been no renewal of the bombardment of the city, but new batteries were constructed, which would open at the proper time.

The army was in the finest spirits and confident of success under General Gillmore, who was working with the utmost energy. No mention is made of his suffering from illness.

The New Jersey passed the brig E. C. Clark, of Baltimore, going into Morris Island.

The steamship Constitution, of New York, Capt. Grinnan, had arrived off Charleston, with her cylinder broken. She proceeded to Port Royal for repairs.

On the 5th inst., off Hatteras, the New Jersey spoke the steamship S. R. Spaulding, bound south.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 6.—The steamship S. R. Spaulding, Capt. Howes, left at 4 o'clock yesterday morning for Beaufort, N. C., and Charleston, S. C. Major General Foster and a portion of his staff took passage on the Spaulding for Newbern, N. C.

The steamer Maple Leaf, Capt. Dale, has arrived from Newbern, but brings no news. She left Newbern on Thursday morning, and encountered very heavy weather on her passage.

The steamer John Faron has arrived from Washington, D. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 6.—Flag-of-truce steamer Express, Capt. Clark, left Fortress Monroe this morning at 9 o'clock, for City Point, in exchange of Major John C. Mulford, on special mission to Rebel Commissioner Ould.

United States gunboat Connecticut has just arrived from off Charleston, with no later news than Sumpter was all battered down on Thursday last, when the Connecticut left.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—A special despatch from Memphis to the *Democrat*, dated the 2d, says that Generals Grant and Thomas have gone to New Orleans. It was rumored that Banks was going to Texas, and General Grant will command all the Mississippi region.

Joe Johnston's army has moved from the vicinity of Enterprise, but in what direction is not known.

Another Excitement in Kansas—Arrest of the Mayor of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, September 7.—Mayor Anthony was arrested this afternoon by a squad of soldiers headed by one of Gen. Ewing's detectives, and, being placed in a carriage, was hurried off in the direction of Kansas City, Missouri. The excitement among the citizens here, in consequence of this arrest, is very great.

Marine and Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT INO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The gunboat Ino, from Fernanda, Noronah, July 28th, has arrived. Commander Williams reports that a British ship arrived at that island, June 17, with a cargo of coal for the rebel pirates, but sailed the same day for Bahia. The Governor of Noronah stated that he would not allow the pirates to anchor there, and the Brazilians were preparing a warm reception for them should they come. The Ino has been cruising in the South Atlantic, but has seen no pirates.

A DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Chilian bark Caspar, from Peru for this port, foundered at sea on the 25th ult. The crew and passengers took to the boats. One boat containing Captain Bain, five passengers, and four others, was picked up and brought to this port. The other boat containing nine persons has not been heard from.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Dates from St. Thomas to the 21st ult., state that the barks Ann Elizabeth, and Aberdeen, and the brig Koka, with coal for Government vessels were there.

THE GUNBOAT AIR DISABLED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The steamer Thames, from Port Royal, August 30th, arrived here, reports on the 1st inst., fell in with the gunboat Air, disabled, and towed her into Beaufort, N. C.

LOSS OF A LAKE STEAMER.

SARNIA, C. W., Sept. 7.—The steamer Cleveland reports the loss of the steamer Sunbeam, in Lake Superior, last week, during a gale. All her passengers and crew, except one wheelsman, were drowned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The steamer Planet arrived here this morning, bringing news that the steamer Sunbeam foundered in Lake Superior on the 28th of August, and that all on board except the wheelsman were lost.

The wheelsman lashed himself to a piece of wreck, and, after floating for thirty hours, was washed ashore at Portage, twenty miles from the scene of the disaster.

He reports that the Sunbeam left Superior City on Thursday. Early on the next morning, during a terrible gale, the steamer was struck by a heavy sea, which rolled her over on her side. The small boats were immediately got out, and the passengers and crew put into them, when the steamer was struck by another heavy sea and commenced breaking up.

The wheelsman soon afterwards saw the boats filled with the passengers and crew leaving the wreck, but it was impossible for the boats to live in such a gale. They were swamped, and he is certain that all aboard were lost. The Planet picked up portions of the wreck, which were floating about for miles around when the vessel went down. The passengers and crew numbered 35 men. The names of those lost, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

Passengers.—A Sherman and son, A. Cohen of Ontonagon.

Crew—Capt. Dargal, Mr. Gardner, clerk; Thomas J. Heally, first engineer; Patrick and J. O'Donnell, first and second mates, of Detroit; W. H. Collins, saloon keeper; Meechal, cabin boy, of Chicago; James Butlers, fireman.

The scene of the disaster is located a little northeast of Eagle river, ten miles out.

The Great Mass Meeting at Springfield, Illinois.

The great Union mass meeting of Illinois, at which the President's letter was read amid thunders of cheering, was held on the 3d inst., at Springfield. The Chicago *Tribune* describes it as one of the greatest popular assemblages in the history of the country:

Within a circle of sixty-five miles of Springfield the farmers and settlers turned out by thousands, in teams drawn by two, and often by four horses, each wagon containing not less than eight. The sum of that we saw, than ten persons, male, female, and neuter babies. All along the Chicago and Alton line, even so early as Wednesday afternoon, the country people were assembled at the various stations in scores and hundreds, to cheer the pilgrims on the way to the political shrine of Springfield. In such masses had they poured into Springfield during Wednesday, that at 7 o'clock in the evening there was not sleeping room in the whole city, neither in the hotels nor the private houses, to accommodate the clamorous and expectant visitors. Thousands slept that night, as we heard, in the streets, in wagons, and in the adjacent woods. Daylight had scarcely dawned on Thursday before the already crowded streets and thoroughfares were jammed up with the incoming vehicles. It was late before the regular meeting began, and long before the procession made its appearance the covered seats in the amphitheatre and the standing destitution, at the outwards of a dozen speeches had been made to the multitude, who were tired of waiting for the speakers announced in the printed programme.

Some there were, and those, too, who were accustomed to attend and address large meetings, who estimated it at 125,000; others again, striking at more medium figures, put it down at 100,000; but this was the lowest estimate which we heard any one make of this extraordinary gathering.

We are inclined, however, to think that from fifty to seventy-five thousand was the full extent of the meeting; and we took considerable pains to make sure of a reasonable judgment in this respect, by estimating the number which the amphitheatre would hold, and comparing the ground which it covered with the space occupied by the vast concourses of people within and around the circle. There might, however, have been 125,000 in the city, for, when the fair ground was full almost to suffocation, the streets, and the roads leading to them from the outskirts of the city, were literally crowded with passengers on foot and in vehicles of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions.

We have attended many political meetings, but we never saw one before which evinced so much determination, earnestness, sincerity, manliness, and unmistakable patriotic feeling. There were no party demonstrations or feelings manifested. It was as if an assembly of the nation sat there to decide the fate of the Republic. There was no levity anywhere—but a Hebrew solemnity. Around the stand where we stood, we observed, whilst Governor Yates was speaking of the priceless value of our liberties, and of the great sacrifices that had been made in every home in Illinois to defend them, we observed scores of old and middle-aged men weeping like little children. No doubt they had lost some one, or more, of their children, and understood, all too well, the touching pathos of the words.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The United States Grand Jury for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania yesterday presented four bills of indictment, through Frederick Brown, Esq., their foreman, which they had found against certain parties charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The District Attorney, George A. Coffey, Esq., intimated his desire, to Judge Cadw