see a sight such a gathering as was there presented. Before an organization had been effected, the room was so jammed that not a available inch of standing room was anywhere to be found. The platform was crowded and the seats in the body of the hall were occupied in an incredibly short period after the opening of the doors. The gallery was also thronged, and the meeting altogether was one of the most orderly that ever took place there. Beck's Philadelphia Band, which was stationed prominently in the gallery, played its sweetest music, and every national air was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. The orators of the occasion did not arrive upon the platform until after eight o'clock, but the great crowd maintained the best of humor. The affair was gotten up under the auspices of the City Executive Committee, and the attendance was a good evidence of the spirit of loyalty which exists in our midst. The arrival, during the course of the evening, of a delegation of volunteer officers, bearing the torn flags of veteran regiments, excited an enthusiasm before unknown in a Philadelphia audience. Especially was enthusiasm exhibited when the distinguished orator of the evening, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, referred, at the close of his eloquent speech, to the account which the United States have yet to settle up with England and France. Hands and hats were waved, hats thrown into the air, and the cheering prolonged for many minutes. The spirit of the people is aroused upon more subjects than one, and the indications last night of the feeling towards England and France are not to be mistaken.

Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. Wm. H. Korn called the meeting to order, and nominated for president Mr. Algernon S. Roberts, with a full list of vice presidents and secretaries. The nominations were endorsed with great cheering, and Mr. Roberts took the chair. He did not be remarked upon the occasion which had brought together this meeting. The American Union being in danger, it became the loyal people of Philadelphia to present a united front in support of the Government and the agents of the Government. (Applause.) To do this correctly, it was necessary to place in office men in whom the loyal people can confide. Such men were now before the people of Pennsylvania for election in October. With these prefatory remarks, he introduced Mr. McVeagh, chairman of the State Central Committee, who was received with great applause.

Mr. McVeagh stated that he would not detain the audience from hearing the loyalty of Maryland expressed by one of its noblest orators. It was a relief to turn from those traitors who would destroy the Government, to the devoted loyalmen of the South who, continued, through all changes of fortune, to give their hearty support to the Government of our fathers. They were men not to be awed by disaster, but whose hearts and souls are fixed upon their country's flag, with a determination that it shall never be sullied while the power to prevent it yet remains with the American people. He then introduced Hon. Henry Winter Davis, whose appearance was hailed with vociferous cheering. When the applause had subsided Mr. Davis proceeded to speak.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

The election, my fellow citizens, which is now approaching in Pennsylvania, is one whose importance cannot be overrated: one which is destined to have great weight in the next Presidential canvass. On the vote in Pennsylvania this fall depends the result of the emancipation measures, war, and every other measure of the Government. Upon that election depends the safety of the Union. (Applause.) The Democratic party, I understand, claim that they can restore the Union; they aver that it cannot be restored by arms; that it can only be restored by peace and conciliation, and that they are the only persons who can give us prosperity and happiness. They were in power when the rebellion broke out. (Applause.) Why did they not crush it? (Laughter.) They had all the fragments that compose the Democratic party in power when the rebellion broke out. I ask my gentleman who they now say has brought on the war. Why did they not subordinate their party projects for the purpose of averting what they said was an inevitable war? (Great applause.) They say they can restore the Union. Why did they break it up? (Laughter and renewed applause.) They are very fond of asking who was responsible for the war, and it is a great pleasure in answering—the Democratic party that ruled the country for thirty years (applause) and I say that with the highest regard and with the greatest deference for the honest members of that party, who, whatever may have been their judgment before the rebellion broke out, see that they had been on the wrong path, and joined their political enemies on the right path. They have now arrogate to themselves the name of the Democratic party are the refuse left behind, when the patriotic and good men of it left in disgust. If, when it numbered many of the eminent statesmen of the country, wise in counsel, firm in nerve, it could not prevent the war, who can have confidence in the wretched element that presumes to say it can stop the war? Why did the South rebel? Because they had lost the majority of the North. There were a majority still at the North calling themselves Democrats, but they were Democrats who would not do what the Southern men desired. Now, the wretched remnant of these disorganized allies, these worthless tools of a despotic party, assume to lift the mighty mass of the old Democratic party, and reconstruct the Union. (Applause.) Why, men of the United States, what is the rebellion? They are Democratic party in arms at the South, and in sympathy at the North. (Prolonged cheers.) They restore the Union! We needed no one to tell us they would slow the war. They opposed it in the beginning, they embarrassed its progress, and vilified those who conducted it. Of course they will stop the war. James Buchanan said the war is unconstitutional. Can they disavow the words of their chief? They are for restoring the Union by breaking it up. (Applause.)

They all have profound confidence in an amnesty. An amnesty to men who are your equals in the field! What is an armistice but something for the two to laugh at? So far from the South wanting peace, they carry war to one against Rosecrans. Judge Woodward might well appear before Chattanooga, and with an olive branch in his hand stop the fight. (Laughter.) Vallandigham tried to that, during his progress in the border regions, that everywhere there was a sentiment for the war. Why did he not point out the official who expressed a desire for peace? The other day, a city spent across the Rapidan knock that peace was near. Nothing could exceed the contempt with which such a cry was received, because it would not bring with it a recognition of the South. A whisper of peace has not been heard in the North country, on any other ground than that it shall bring Southern independence.

Yet what could we have as armistice? To debate on the field of battle? or to yield the arm of the United States? To open the blockade, to give them a recognition as a separate power? How long, I ask, would an armistice would England and France delay a recognition? The mere proposal of an armistice indicates the traitorous purpose which operates behind it. (At this conjuncture a large deputation of military officers appeared on the platform, the speaker was interrupted by a long-continued applause.)

The reception you have given these soldiers, continued Mr. Davis, is an evidence that you are not in favor of an amnesty. (Applause.) You can now see who are, and who are not for peace. They oppose the conscription, yet they will not volunteer. They oppose emancipation, yet emancipation only can break down the oligarchy that brought on the war (Applause.) They oppose what they call arbitrary arrests. They opposed them because the President had not the right to make them. When Congress gave him the right, they still opposed it. They opposed the suspension of the habeas corpus because they said Congress alone had the power to suspend it. Yet they opposed it when Congress gave the President power to suspend it. They discussed the propriety of withdrawing the state troops. The Democratic candidate of Maine was plain in such expressions, and the gallant people of Maine spurned him. (Applause.) He he was mistaken in supposing that any company would obey orders, seemed in order. Let the Democrats get control of the House of Representatives, and instantly every war measure will be assailed. The appropriations of the army will be withheld. If such are their purposes how are loyal men to act as a counteracting influence? What is the interest of Pennsylvania is the interest of Maryland. Maryland became a truer sister of Pennsylvania than ever since Gettysburg. (Applause.) Both States are one in politics and in action. We recognize but one country, one government. (Applause.) What the Government needed is a concentration of all the strength and influence of the loyal men. The war will go on until the Army of the Potomac conquers a peace for us. The army must be sustained. The war drags its slow length along only because the rebels can now count upon fair terms from their friends. They mean to keep up the war until the Democrats at the Presidential ballot that we are to prevent that catastrophe. The only way to peace is through war. Resolution to that effect must be determined. It should be redoubled, because we have a double enemy to contend with. If their menace you within, the rebel war without, it is then the sooner comes the better. (Applause.) The Democratic party has always been magnificent as a bully; meet it in the same style.

They complain of the perversion of the war, and raise a howl about the employment of negro soldiers. It is humiliating, they said, to white soldiers, to fight with black soldiers. What says General Gilmore at Port Wagner? What says General Banks at Port Hudson? Just what General Washington, in the Revolution, said, and what General Jackson, at New Orleans, said. (Applause.)

The immortal martyr at Bunker Hill was a negro. No battle field of the Revolution but was staked with the blood of the negro. In 1812 prejudice was silent before national necessity, and the negro earned a title to our respect.

The President had proclaim a freedom to the slave. In point of law, the proclamation may not be valid. I think, as a lawyer, it is not. I may be wrong. But if the negroes of the South wish to fight for freedom, they must be given an assurance that their labor will be held in gratitude. If they are to be soldiers, they must be freemen, and entitled the rights they are entitled to.

The Democratic party wish the Union as it was. How? Shall we go back Western Virginia into the arms of Eastern Virginia? Shall they admit into the national councils the men who now represent Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States in the rebel Congress? Are we to have the Northern and southern Democrats to rule the roost? (Laughter.) It is a delusion, a mere dream, the Union as it was. Restore the dead, and then you will have the Union as it was. When you reconcile the butchers of East Tennessee, the patriotic dead will rise against you. The Union as it was! Why do the Democratic party come before you with a lie in their right hand and a delusion in their left? They ask for the Constitution as it is. When I speak of the Constitution as it is, I speak of it as it came from General Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Alexander Hamilton—that Constitution which came to us as the wisest work that the President has the power to call out soldiers for the suppression of a rebellion. It is under the Constitution as it is that our armies are now giving to State a republican form of government. (Applause.) I do not believe that there is an arbitrary power vested anywhere in the Government of the United States. The Constitution has amply provided for all emergencies. It has provided for the suspension of the habeas corpus, when the national safety requires it. As the President is trusted with the command of the army, so is he trusted with the power to punish all men who are dangerous to the Commonwealth. The Constitution gives him the power to arrest disaffected men and keep them still the danger is passed. That's the Constitution as it is. (Applause.) There are many who speak of the Southern rebels as alien enemies. I regret that expression. I say the rebels are traitors and not enemies; citizens waging war against the Government, and not foreigners. You dancing them when you call them alien enemies. I stick them to their characters—traitorous citizens to their country. Any party that, after the insurrection shall have been suppressed, shall treat the rebels as a conquered people, that party will destroy itself, or if it be successful, it will destroy republican liberty. Congress must give every State a republican form of government, and not treat it as a Territory. If it go to South Carolina and take every right of a citizen of South Carolina. The United States officers are still there, and we must recognize them as still existing. The execution of a law in a rebellious State must now be through the army. When the army conquers the rebellion the civil rights that flourish on the track of the army. Now, if we can prose what they call arbitrary arrests. They opposed them because the President had not the right to make them. When Congress gave him the right, they still opposed it. They opposed the suspension of the habeas corpus because they said Congress alone had the power to suspend it. Yet they opposed it when Congress gave the President power to suspend it. They discussed the propriety of withdrawing the state troops. The Democratic candidate of Maine was plain in such expressions, and the gallant people of Maine spurned him. (Applause.) He he was mistaken in supposing that any company would obey orders, seemed in order. Let the Democrats get control of the House of Representatives, and instantly every war measure will be assailed. The appropriations of the army will be withheld. If such are their purposes how are loyal men to act as a counteracting influence? What is the interest of Pennsylvania is the interest of Maryland. Maryland became a truer sister of Pennsylvania than ever since Gettysburg. (Applause.) Both States are one in politics and in action. We recognize but one country, one government. (Applause.) What the Government needed is a concentration of all the strength and influence of the loyal men. The war will go on until the Army of the Potomac conquers a peace for us. The army must be sustained. The war drags its slow length along only because the rebels can now count upon fair terms from their friends. They mean to keep up the war until the Democrats at the Presidential ballot that we are to prevent that catastrophe. The only way to peace is through war. Resolution to that effect must be determined. It should be redoubled, because we have a double enemy to contend with. If our menace you within, the rebel war without, it is then the sooner comes the better. (Applause.) The Democratic party has always been magnificent as a bully; meet it in the same style.

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the magnificent proportions of our army, the navy of England shall meet her equal on the sea. (Applause.) I trust to live to hear our gallant ships, under some brave Decatur, sending their bombs and shells over the domes of St. Paul's. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Davis retired, amid much cheering. It was nearly eleven o'clock when he had finished, having held his audience for nearly three hours in rapturous attention.

Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, being on the platform, was loudly called for, and in response eloquently spoke in enthusiastic praise of our noble Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, as the representative to-day of all that is loyal in Pennsylvania. (Cheers.) There is no principle higher and more more sacred than those we owe to God first and our country next. When the yawning gulf of rebellion opened before Abraham Lincoln, and the capital of the nation was in danger, tears rolled down his cheeks when the gallant sons of Pennsylvania, when Gov. Curtin had hurried forward, entered that place. (Cheers.) Just as sure as the sun shall rise on the second Tuesday in October, so sure would Andrew G. Curtin be re-elected. (Cheers.) He then made mention of the patriotic devotion that Gov. Curtin had shown to the wounded soldiers on the battle field, and the sick in the hospitals, which, in the case of Judge Wood ward, was never known to be so. That gentleman, he said, was not to be seen when the wounded and sick of our State were suffering. They call themselves Democrats, and dare to usurp that name. The bugle blast of liberty was sounded when the commander-in-chief of the army and navy issued his emancipation proclamation, giving freedom to all the slaves; and the only fault to be attributed to Abraham Lincoln is, that he did not issue it sooner. He then made allusion to the negro soldiers who were reviewed, yesterday, near Chestnut Hill, and of the grand sight that presented itself to view when standing 'neath the folds of the glorious Stars and Stripes, the emblem of liberty. After a few more remarks, he proposed three cheers for Andrew G. Curtin, which were given with a will. Three more were then called for the Judge, and heartily responded to; after which the large audience retired.

A meeting was organized outside of the hall, Benjamin Huckel, Esq., in the chair. The principal speaker was Hon. Charles O'Neill, of this city, whose eloquent remarks were loudly applauded. We are compelled to postpone our report of his speech until to-morrow, on account of the extraordinary pressure on our space.

WHITE HALL UNION MEETING.

An immense meeting for the Union, for Liberty, and for Governor Andrew G. Curtin, was held in the woods near White Hall, Montgomery county, yesterday, and continued till late in the afternoon. Able addresses were made by Frazer Smith, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovell, of New Jersey; Judge I. Clark Hare, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, the candidate for the Senate, and others. All the speeches were listened to with interest and enthusiasm, and the speaker from New Jersey was greeted with the hearty cheers of his audience.

The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—By the President of the United States:—

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, On April, 1861, the ports of the States of Virginia and North Carolina were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade, and whereas the ports of Alexandria, Virginia, have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce; now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the 5th section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Alexandria shall so far cease and determine from and after this date. That commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from this date be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order which is appended to my proclamation of the 12th of May, 1862.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE WAR.

In the crowded state of our columns, it is impossible to particularize all the important points of the news which we present to-day. The situation is still very interesting. General Rosecrans has re-established himself at Chattanooga beyond fear of dislodgement, and with abundant supplies and material at hand. But one of our reports expresses apprehension for the safety of the reinforcing column under General Burnside. A correspondent of the *Herald* describes the late battle as a virtual defeat to the National army, and attributes our partial success and present security to the splendid conduct of the corps under General Thomas. The enemy captured fifty guns, but the rebel loss in killed and wounded is much greater than our own. Richmond papers, of the 23d, received from our special correspondents, print a despatch from General Bragg, claiming a complete victory after an obstinate struggle. Rebel despatches from Atlanta confirm the report that Hill and Longstreet were in the battle, and admit a terrible loss of general officers. The editorial tone of the Richmond press is moderate, and evidently regards the struggle as yet indecisive.

Rebel reports state that the armies of Meade and Lee were, a few days ago, in line of battle within very moderate distance of each other. Our Washington despatches simply report a cavalry skirmish at Madison Court House, in which the rebels were driven through the town with loss.

THE Hon. P. C. SHANNON, of Pittsburg, and J. W. FORNEY will speak to the people of Clearfield county, at Clearfield, the county seat, on Tuesday, the 29th instant; to the people of Oil City, Crawford county, on Thursday, the 1st of October; and to the people of Bradford county on Saturday, October 3d. They expect also to address the friends of the Union in Tioga, Susquehanna, and Luzerne, previous to the election.

Mr. J. W. FORNEY has accepted the invitation of his old friends in the city of Lancaster, and will address them to-morrow evening, at Fulton Hall.

Our Friends from Other States.

The great speech of the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, the candidate of the Unconditional Union men of Baltimore, and one of the great leaders of the progressive sentiment of the South, marks an era in American politics. Mr. DAVIS deserves the credit of being among the very first to grapple with Secession in his own State, as he is undoubtedly among the first in the movement to regenerate the South, and to destroy slavery in the section which has been devastated by the war against a free and generous Government. Mr. DAVIS is not the only citizen of another, nor yet of a Southern State, who has come into Pennsylvania to say a good, and strong, and opportune word for the cause of our country, so intensely interested and involved in the stupendous struggle shortly to be decided in this Commonwealth. We have now upon the hustings such Southern statesmen as Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, Colonel MATHEWS, of Maryland, and Colonel GIBBS, of Tennessee, whose masterly speeches have been heard with profit by countless crowds. Then we have had, from the free States, such patriots as B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts; Senators HALE and CLARK, of New Hampshire; Hon. A. W. RANDALL, of Massachusetts, and others. Their arguments have been heard by thousands, and they will not be forgotten on the day of the election. The camp-fires are lighted in every corner of Pennsylvania, and the fire of the fight owes much of its fierceness to the encouraging presence and words of our eloquent friends from other States.

Changed Policy of England.

That the steam rams will not be allowed to leave the Mersey and the Clyde is more than a report. We have received a letter by the China which confidently affirms it, and also throws a light on the changing, and, indeed, changed policy of England towards this country. It is as follows:

"LIVERPOOL, September 12, 1863.

"Whatever newspaper reports or even despatches from the Legation may say, you need have no doubt about the Confederate Rams being stopped, as *I have assurance* from one of the highest officials of *the British Government*.

"An entire change has come over the English Government in its relations with us, and they are now most anxious to cultivate a good feeling. *The Confederate cause is dead in England* The plans of the Napoleon-Rebel Confederates, which looked so promising a few weeks ago, have suffered a sad discomfiture by the change of feeling here.

"The Paris scheme was to embroil the States and England, and then go in and establish a grand Southern Empire with a Napoleon Prince at its head, and Slidell, Davis, & Co., as managers. The departure of the Rams was to produce the wished-for result.

"It is said that consternation reigns in the rebel councils at Paris. I know that it does here—in England. We have had a narrow escape, but the crisis is past. If *France pursues her alliance with the Rebels, England is with us.* I have trembled at times at the imminence of the danger, but, thank God, it is over, and I have done my share of the work."

The writer of this letter, which was not intended for publication, is a well-informed American citizen, with the very best means of obtaining accurate information, from his personal intimacy and relations with persons in power, across the water.

THE funeral of Colonel ROBERT M. LEE will take place from his late residence, 109 North Sixth street, this afternoon, at half past one o'clock, and we trust the numerous friends of this honest and loyal man will not forget this opportunity of paying a proper testimonial to his self-sacrificing patriotism.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The subscription agent reports the sale of $477,250 five-twenties on Thursday. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 17th.

Reconstruction.

In discussing upon what terms the rebellious States shall be permitted to resume their places in the Union, when the war is ended, an important element is necessarily admitted. Much depends upon the submission of the Southern people. North Carolina, for instance, is now ready to return; South Carolina will possibly be held in the Union for years, only by the exercise of force, aided by the consciousness of her people that rebellion would be useless. Before we can decide a question so momentous we must know the purposes of the South. The Gulf States may profit by the lesson of Tennessee, or they may force the Government to teach them one that will be sterner. The practical solution of the problem is greatly dependent upon the extent of our victory, and the good sense of the Southern people. Theoretically, fine plans may be proposed, but time only can test their value. It is certain, however, that the South will never resume her old attitude of contemptuous superiority, nor will the slaveholding interest control the policy of the Republic. The great criminal must bear the penalty of crime.

It is enough to know that the Government will maintain the Southern States in all their rights, but will protect the country from further wrongs. In the meanwhile, while the war is going on, and a great work remains to do before the question of reconstruction can give us trouble, we think it superfluous for loyal journals to give it so much attention, to affirm policies, and make conditions, and prophesy of the future, while the present is not clear to the keenest vision. We do not doubt for a moment that we shall conquer the Southern rebellion, and that the Union will be absolutely and unconditionally restored. We know that the curse of slavery must be abolished, or so controlled that it will abolish itself in the end; but the rest we leave to time and the American people. At present there are other and more important duties. In the field, our armies are bound to advance, and accept the haughty challenge of the enemy. ROSECRANS must subdue the rebellion in Georgia before we can determine whether Georgia shall be held as a territory or recognized as a State. The Army of the Potomac is pledged to defeat its great antagonist, which for two years it has been fighting without deciding the fate of Virginia. Charleston must be taken. Mississippi must be restored to her allegiance, and placed on the same platform as Tennessee. Then, in the North, we have at least two elections of unrivalled importance; we must defeat GEORGE W. WOODWARD and VALLANDIGHAM, or suffer two great States to be tricked into opposition to the cause of the Union. The repulse at Chattanooga would be a mere trifle, compared with the success of the Democratic party in Ohio or Pennsylvania. The one can be retrieved by bravery, but the other would be an evil beyond the power of wisdom to remove, and would only end with the next Gubernatorial term. We think the question of reconstruction would be greatly influenced by the triumph of disloyal principles in the North, and that the best way to insure a wise and permanent restoration of the Union is, by using every effort to keep our own State true to the Government. While all these duties and dangers crowd upon us in the present, it is certainly premature to neglect them for those which we suppose the future will create.

Prussian Misgovernment.

The King of Prussia, who is troubled with a fancy for dissolving his Parliament, has again sent his legislative Chamber back to their constituents. This is the third time, within four years, of his having done so. In 1862, when the Lower House, (representing the People) refused to vote a Budget for purposes which they all but unanimously condemned, his Prussian Majesty dissolved them. In 1863, the Budget was again left unvoted, and the King again dissolves the Chamber. The Constitution requires that the King shall convene both Chambers of the Diet, nobles and commons, between the beginning of November and the middle of January. The King will do so, perhaps, only he will try and get new and manageable men, in the Lower House, this time. It is not expected that he will succeed. On the contrary, popular opinion is more against him than it ever was, on account of this fresh outrage. He appeals to the national pride, his Minister, VON BISMARK, assuring the public that this is an appeal to them—against Austria! The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH held the Convention of German Sovereigns, Princes, and Free Cities, at Frankfort, without previously having arranged the Programme with King WILLIAM of Prussia, and then in the absence of that renowned mis-ruler, and *this*, it seems, is what the latter wishes the Prussians to take to heart. If Austria has slighted him, who can affirm that he did not deserve the slight? The dissolution of the Lower Chamber is another downward step taken by the King of Prussia. One or two more, and he will cease to be in a capacity to injure or annoy his people. His deposition and exile, it is evident, would weaken Russia at this time, for his successor would almost certainly be a liberal as well as a Constitutional ruler.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24, 1863.

The Gallant Action of the New Ironsides.

Rear Admiral DAHLGREN, under date of Sept. 18th, off Morris Island, encloses to Secretary WELLES the report of Captain ROWAN concerning the highly efficient part taken by the New Ironsides in some of the recent actions. He concurs with Captain ROWAN in the estimate he takes of the services of the ship and ship's company, in which Admiral DAHLGREN considers Captain ROWAN himself as most conspicuous. Captain ROWAN bears testimony to the fine behavior, skill, and gallantry of the division and officers and others, including the captains of guns and their spirited men.

Guerillas in Maryland.

On Tuesday a body of rebel cavalry crossed into Upper Maryland, about four miles from Rockville, but had not proceeded far before they were met by a portion of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry, and an infantry force. A fight ensued, and 34 rebels were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. FRANK KILGORE, commanding the force of the enemy, who retreated on discovering that they were contending with superior numbers.

The guerilla chief KENOHELOS, and fifteen of his men, were recently captured on the southern side of the Potomac. They have been sent to the Old Capitol prison.

A reconnoissance to Dumfries found no armed rebels this morning.

A Raid near Alexandria.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning 21 guerillas made a raid at the wood station on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, about 12 miles from the latter place, stealing nine mules, which were feeding in the field, while the guard were at breakfast. Sergeant HIGLAND, of Pennsylvania, who started in the direction of the plunderers, was, it is said, taken prisoner.

Foreign Consuls.

The President has recognized GOULDRIO BOILEAU as Consul General of France, to reside at New York, and CHARLES FERDINAND DE GALATTI, as Consul of France, to reside at San Francisco.

Dismissal of Engineers.

A general order from the Navy Department dismisses Assistant Engineers HENRY HILL and NAMIAH D. BATES, attached to steamers Mercedita and State of Georgia, for allowing the engines of their vessels to become unserviceable from gross neglect.

Naval Orders.

The following are among the naval orders issued to-day:

Captain CHAS. S. BOGGS, detached from the Sacramento, sick, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander JOS. S. DE HAVEN, detached from the Penobscot, and ordered to command the Sabago.

Lieutenant Commander R. B. LOWRY, detached from the Metacomet, and ordered to command the Tacony.

Lieutenant Commander JAS. E. JEWET, detached from the command of the Sabago, and ordered to the command of the Metacomet.

Lieutenant Commander BEAR F. STANTON, detached from the Tioga on her arrival at New Orleans, and ordered to the command of the Perida.

Lieutenant Commander A. E. K. BENHAM, ordered to the command of the Penobscot.

Detention of the Rebel Ramships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The London *Daily News* of the 12th instant contains the following announcement: "The Government has ordered the two steam rams at Birkenhead, which have been the subject of so much controversy, to be detained."

This announcement, it is understood, is sustained by despatches which have been received at the State Department, and which have evidently produced a kindly feeling towards Great Britain, on the part of the Government.

The Steamer Scotia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamer Scotia will call off Cape Race, on Saturday, weather permitting, to receive the latest despatches.

The steamer City of Cork will not sail till to-morrow morning.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

GEN. ROSECRANS DECLARES HIS ENTIRE SAFETY.

No Fighting on the 23d.

Apprehensions for General Burnside.

Heroic Conduct of Thomas' Corps.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAGUA.

GEN. BRAGG OFFICIALLY CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Terrible Loss of the Enemy.

Five Generals Killed and Eight Wounded.

THE UNION ARTILLERY FIRE THE HEAVIEST OF THE WAR.

Generals Longstreet and Hill in the Battle.

LOSSES OF MEN, GUNS, STORES, Etc.

EDITORIAL TONE OF THE REBEL PRESS.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A despatch from General Rosecrans, dated at his headquarters last night, says:

"I cannot be dislodged from my present position."

Another despatch from one of Rosecrans' staff, written at forty minutes past eleven o'clock, last night, says: "No fighting to-day, the 23d."

ADVICES FROM NASHVILLE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—We have no special advices from Chattanooga later than those already published.

A special despatch from Nashville confirms the report that there has been no fighting on the 22d or 23d inst., up to noon of the latter day.

The Army of the Cumberland is in the best of spirits.

Reinforcements have reached Rosecrans by this time, and by Saturday he will be strong enough to push the enemy back.

All fears for the safety of the army are dispelled.

Gen. John H. King, reported wounded and taken prisoner, is safe.

No news from other points has been received.

THE KILLED AT CHATTANOOGA.

Among the killed at Chattanooga, was Captain Alanson J. Stevens, a nephew of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. At the breaking out of the war he was employed at the iron works of his uncle, in Adams county, but when the first call for troops was made, he was among the first to volunteer. He entered the 2d Pennsylvania in the three months' service, and remained with the regiment until it was mustered out. He took a very brief rest, however, and soon after his return to Adams county, assisted in raising a light artillery company, of which he was made first lieutenant, and subsequently promoted to the captaincy. The battery, since its organization, has been mainly engaged in the West.

Captain Thomas F. Murdoch, of Van Cleve's staff, and son of James E. Murdoch, Esq., was also killed.

Colonel Wm. G. Jones, colonel of the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was also killed. Colonel Jones graduated at West Point three years ago, and was among the officers of the regular army made prisoners in Texas at the commencement of the war. He was in command of a Pennsylvania regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the campaign of the Peninsula, and distinguished himself in the seven days' battles before Richmond. He afterwards served on Gen. Sumner's staff until the death of that officer.

THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

[Special Despatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The excitement is unabated in this city, and the public places, especially the St. Cloud, Commercial, and Sewanee Hotels, are crowded with anxious newshunters, newsmongers, and "grape vine" operators. As far as I can learn, the news I have transmitted you yesterday morning, and the battle of Saturday and Sunday was, in the main, true. The General and his brave host contested every inch of ground, and the retrograde movement was slow, sure, and in excellent order.

The latest news I have is up to Monday night. The battle of this day is represented to have been the severest contest of the war. In my despatch of last night I spoke of Longstreet's corps as being engaged. This is now known to be a fact, as four or five hundred of his men have been taken prisoners. They say they were under Hood and Jackson. They also report that Hood was seriously wounded on Sunday evening, near Mission ridge. Until to-day the people have been quite gloomy, while merry faces showed rather more than usual. Yesterday the city was filled with all sorts of rumors regarding the pet battalion of this place—the Rock City Guards—to the effect that they had been terribly cut to pieces, and that the gallant commanding, George Manney, of this city, was severely wounded. It is reported that Frank Cheatham, of this city, is wounded, and that Preston Smith, of Lebanon, has been killed. It is known that the remnants of thirty-six Tennessee regiments are in the battle, three of which (the 1st, 20th, and 22d,) were wholly recruited here.

There must certainly be something wrong (on the rebel side) as a decided change has taken place among the people, and our side looks happier. There are rumors that Rosecrans has been reinforced by Burnside's forces, and portions of Grant's army. I do not think, however, that this is the case. Rosecrans has a strong reserve, most of which he had not used up to Monday morning; besides, he has, in all, a large number at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Cowan, Winchester, Stevenson, Decherd, and Bridgeport, which he could call up in thirty hours if the situation should declare the abandonment of those places necessary.

From all I can learn, through reliable sources, the battle of this week was favorable to us, the rebels betraying symptoms of fatigue, and loss of the pluck and dash which characterized their efforts upon the first one or two days. Thus far, our damage is trifling, compared to that which we received at Stone river upon the first day. In all probability, both armies are being reinforced, and the battle may last a week. Thus far, Rosecrans' communications are open and in good order, which was not the case at Stone river. Very little news of an official character is received here, we obtaining all our news from officers direct from the front. It is rumored that we have lost four generals in killed and wounded, and two as prisoners. A prisoner stated that the rebels have lost nine generals in killed and wounded, and a proportionate number of general officers. General Cheatham harangued his division before the battle—composed wholly of Tennesseans—telling them if they lost the day the Confederacy was at an end. It is said that in addition to this stimulus he administered whisky and gunpowder. George Manney also told his troops that they were to be pitted against the best fighting general in the country, and that if they won the day the Confederacy would obtain speedy recognition by foreign Powers, and that the war would close. The above is from prisoners. A copy of the Chattanooga *Rebel* eulogizes the bravery of the Eastern reinforcements. It also says that the fate of not only Tennessee but the Confederacy depends upon the result of this battle. It also says the loss in Saturday's and Sunday's fights at six to one in killed and wounded, the latter including Major General Patrick Cleburne. The *Rebel* is published at Atlanta.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE BY A HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Mr. Shanks, the correspondent of the *Herald*, has arrived here from the battle-field near Chattanooga, where he witnessed the fighting of Saturday and Sunday. He says that the reports of the battle received from Washington are in the main incorrect, and that really the Army of the Cumberland has met with a defeat which must put it on a defensive position for some time to come. Gen. Thomas' corps is really the only one which did any fighting. On the first day it defeated Longstreet with terrible slaughter, driving him in great confusion for over a mile from the Chickamauga river. Longstreet, in a two-hours fight, lost 1,000 men killed, and double that number wounded. McCook's and Crittenden's corps on the same day were both badly beaten, and the enemy broke the centre, driving Crittenden in every direction. The defeat of this part of the line caused Thomas to abandon his field, and fall back to protect his flanks and re-establish his line. At the same time, the enemy, not knowing what we had accidentally accomplished, failed to pursue his advantage, and Wood and Nigley went in on the centre, and re-established that part of the line. The day was ours, though the enemy held the field. We had taken three pieces of artillery more than we lost on the first day. General Thomas had defeated Longstreet, and on the second day he saved the army of General Rosecrans from annihilation. From 10 till 12 o'clock on Sunday he fought the enemy, and repulsed him in three charges, when, finding the assault in vain, the enemy pushed forward on the right and centre and at the first charge broke Crittenden's and McCook's lines, and routed their entire command, driving them in a disgraceful panic into Rossville and