

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR GEN. McCLELLAN.

PALTMORE, Sept. 3, 1862.—The American, of this city, publishes the following special dispatch in its evening edition: WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. The effect on the army on hearing of the appointment of Gen. McClellan to command them is represented as wildly enthusiastic. They are now ready to turn back and meet the enemy at once.

Movements of General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the Union forces in Virginia, and the neighborhood of Washington, Gen. McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river. This duty occupied him until after midnight last night.

His reception by the officers and soldiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm. In every camp his arrival was greeted by hearty and prolonged cheering, and manifestations of wildest delight.

Already his hurried visits to our camps has brought a remarkable change in the soldiers. His presence seemed to act like magic upon them; despondency is replaced by confidence, and all are glad that McClellan will hereafter direct them.

The general has been busy perfecting the organization of the army, and preparing it for the duties to be assigned. He has easily resumed his old habits, and spends most of the time, day and night, among the forts and camps.

The abolitionists try to comfort themselves with the belief that Gen. McClellan's command is only over troops within the fortifications about this city, but it is certain that he commands all the troops in this section of the country.

From Washington.

The Army at the Old Camp Grounds about Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 4.—The work of getting the army into a good position in front of Washington has been accomplished with entire success. Many of the troops now occupy positions a short distance from those of last fall and winter.

Lieut. Davis R. Smith, of the New York State volunteers, Colonel Murphy commanding, against whom charges had been preferred by the Colonel, has been honorably dismissed from service by order of the President's special order No. 275.

The chain bridge, the timbers of which were, it is reported, removed several days ago, was to day made use of for military purposes, facilitating intercourse between the Virginia and Maryland shores.

Gen. Berdan is not so badly wounded as was at first supposed. He was stunned and his left shoulder badly bruised by a piece of shell, but he was still on duty with his regiment.

The city maintains its calmness. The result of the recent movements and operations in Eastern Virginia have not been favorable to our army.

The whole Rebel Army is on the banks of the Potomac, and threatening an invasion of Maryland!

THE RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—A correspondent of the Press says that General McClellan is making every preparation for a speedy resumption of hostilities. Whatever the policy may be, there will be no delay, no tardiness, no unnecessary waiting, no trifling with our enemy, or with the spirit of the people. He is anxious to do his duty, and retrieve his fame.

The rebels have abandoned their lines in our front. They have no troops at Manassas. They are now about concentrating for a raid on Maryland. Our forces have been so disposed as to prevent such movement on the part of the enemy.

Stanton Said to Have Resigned. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The World, in its leading column says: We are informed on good authority that Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation to the President on Thursday, which was promptly accepted, and Gen. Halleck appointed his successor. By this arrangement McClellan becomes General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States.

Ordered to March. Ten regiments of New York troops have been ordered to be paid immediately and to march during the present week.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Number Killed in the Late Battle, 6000.

Gen. McClellan Assumes Command at Washington.

The Rebels Twelve Miles From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862. From a careful calculation it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the late battle will not exceed six thousand, killed one thousand, and two thousand prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy, while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

Headquarters, Washington, Sept. 4. General Order No. 1.—First Pursuant to General Order No. 123, from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, of the 2d inst., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the fortifications of Washington, and all the troops for the defense of the Capitol.

Second. The heads of the staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, will be in charge of their respective departments at these headquarters.

Third. In addition to the consolidated morning reports required by circular of this date, from these headquarters, reports will be made by the corps commanders as to their competence, with the assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground occupied and covered by their command, and as to what progress has been made in obedience to orders already issued, to place their commands in a condition for immediate service. [Signed.]

Geo. B. McCLELLAN, Official, Major General. S. WILLIAMS, A. G.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Occupation of Frederick—Movements of the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The intelligence received last night, and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Maryland, by the rebel forces, naturally excited much surprise, mingled with indignation and alarm.

Frederick is about sixty miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and forty overland from Washington by way of Rockville, Darnestown, and Poolesville, Md. There are but limited opportunities here of obtaining information from that point, almost all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore.

The people of the valley have contributed to their sustenance, and doubtless furnished them with all needed information.

Nothing has been heard from the troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut from reinforcements by the movements of the enemy towards Frederick. A gentleman who arrived here to-day, having left Frederick between nine and ten o'clock last night on horseback, says that the rebel force there is estimated at 40,000, under Jackson.

From his conversation with the rebel soldiers, he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad, or otherwise operate in that State, and that they have ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Our informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick, without carrying anything along to verify the date.

IMPORTANT FROM OHIO AND VIRGINIA—OHIO INVADED.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—Conductor Woodall made a reconnaissance yesterday, with an engine, on the Kentucky Central railroad, and proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cincinnati, where he discovered three men, who, upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered there had been taken to guard in certain quarters against probable damages by them.

There is no doubt but that large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday passing from Ashby's Gap, south of Leesburg, as if intending to cross at Snicker's Ferry, which is between Point of Rocks and Edward's Ferry. The rebels move in solid column, first cavalry, next artillery, then infantry, with the baggage in the rear, and these again are followed in the same order by similar descriptions of troops.

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Nothing has been heard from our troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off from reinforcements by the movement of the enemy towards Frederick. A gentleman who arrived here to-day, having left Frederick between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, on horseback, says that the rebel force is estimated at 40,000, under Jackson.

From his conversation with the soldiers, he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad, or otherwise operate in that State, and that they have ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

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Rebel Defeat at Martinsburg.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch dated Martinsburg, Va., to-day, to Major-General John E. Wool, Baltimore, says: I have the honor to report that the enemy, four hundred cavalry, who attacked my outposts have been defeated, with the loss of about fifty prisoners, horses and arms now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded, including Capt. Goswener and Lieut. Logan, of the 12th Illinois cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds ours, but it is not accurately known. The 12th Illinois cavalry, Col. Voss, behaved in a manner to maintain the honor of the State from which they hail. [Signed.] JULIUS WHITE, Brig. Gen.

For the Seat of War. The three fine companies from Washington county, commanded respectively by Captains E. Acheson, Parks and Stockton, which have been in Camp Hows the past two days, came into the city this afternoon for the purpose of taking the cars for the seat of war. The companies will be furnished dinner before they leave the city.

From City Point and Norfolk. FORTRESS MONROE, September 8.—A Federal gunboat came down from City Point to-day and reports all quiet, no rebels or rebel gunboats being visible. A marine corps martial is to convene at Norfolk to-day for the trial of Lieut. Smalley, of the marine corps.

Latest War News.

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Communications.

For the Messenger. MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you grant me a little space in your columns, for the purpose of noticing the Harvest Home Celebration at Castle School House, on Saturday, August 23d? This Celebration was gotten up by the several Sabbath Schools in this section of the country, and was conducted in a spirit of unity and good feeling, highly creditable to all concerned in it.

At an early morning hour the people of the neighborhood and surrounding country collected in large numbers, and soon after the respective Schools began to arrive, each headed by a martial band, dispersing patriotic airs. All were marched to a delightful grove, where a stand, seats, and other proper arrangements had been made for the occasion, when the large concourse of people were called to order by the selection of proper officers. The further programme of the exercises was then announced by Mr. Nathan Smith, when, after prayer by the Rev. Yarnel, Professor A. B. Miller, of your place, came forward and delivered a very chaste and appropriate address to the Sabbath School scholars and teachers, and the listeners generally. At the close of this address a most sumptuous collection of creation comforts was served to the waiting and hungry crowd, and so ample had been the provision, that, after the multitude did all eat, and were filled, many baskets full of the fragments were taken up.

This bonifant feast having inspired the people with renewed patience and patriotism, they were again organized,—this time into a union meeting, in which capacity they listened to a most able, patriotic, and well-timed speech from your fellow-townsmen, R. A. McConnell, Esq. Mr. McConnell was followed by Dr. Wm. Braden, of Washington county, and he by Rev. Yarnel. Dr. Samuel Colver, of Jefferson closed the speaking by a very exact history of the various battles, &c., since the commencement of the war. When the people were permitted to disperse to their respective homes, highly gratified with the entertainment of the day.

Yours, P.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A PATRIOTIC SON TO A PATRIOTIC MOTHER.

CAMP WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1862. DEAR MOTHER: Your kind letter of August 28, was received on yesterday and I embrace this, the earliest opportunity, to reply. Your letter found me in the enjoyment of good health, but sorry to hear that your own was not so good. I trust, however, ere this reaches you, your health will have been restored. Since I wrote you last we have been called upon to pass through another series of hard fought battles; harder, I believe, than any fought since the commencement of the war. At present we are in the same position we were in one year ago. The war no nearer settled in my estimation.

I was sorry to hear that you were to be left alone, on account of Father enlisting; but our country needs and demands the assistance of all her sons; and if he feels it his duty to respond to the call of his country, in this her time of need, do not object; but rather say "Go." I know it will be a sore trial for you to part with the last prop on earth, but I feel assured that you will bear up under the load with fortitude, knowing that He that ruleth over and holdeth the destiny of man, as it were in the hollow of his hand, can again unite your household, and return husband and sons to the family circle. The mail is just going to leave, and I have to bring my epistle to a close. I will write soon again. My love to father, brother and sisters, and accept the same. Your affectionate son,

JOHN HAYS. P. S. James Wells, of Waynesburg, was killed in the second battle.

Latest From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The most reliable information we have is that the rebels are in force at Williamstown, thirty miles from this city, on the Lexington pike. At this point two dirt roads diverge to the Ohio river, one striking at Warsaw below, and the other at Augusta, above this city. The Ohio is fordable, even for infantry, at or near these places, but the points are strongly guarded. This advance to Williamstown would indicate an attack on Cincinnati. The work on the fortifications has progressed rapidly, and they are now very strong. If the rebels push forward, we must have a fight here in a day or two.

The people here are preparing for the shock of battle, but there is not as much excitement as on last Monday. A deep feeling, however, prevails. We have reports that the rebels are getting a large number of recruits in Kentucky. This is probably true, though all reports from there are greatly exaggerated. There is startling reports of evacuation in Tennessee. Great movements are on foot. The secessionists, who are usually well posted, claim that the rebels will invade Ohio by way of Maysville.

Rebel Steamer Burned. BALTIMORE, September 8.—The Hilton correspondence of the American says that a large steamer, supposed to be the Nashville, attempted to run out of Savannah on the night of the 30th ult., when she got aground, and was abandoned and hauled by the crew.

The Fairfax Affair a Raid!

The Death of General Stevens.

THE REBELS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—A Tribune special, dated at Centreville, Monday night, says: As General Reno's division was pursuing its line of march, and when within one mile and a half of Fairfax Court House, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road.

This occurred at 4 p. m. The rebel force was a detachment from Gen. Hill's division, and was commanded by Gen. Stuart. The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. Stevens' brigade, composed of the 28th Massachusetts, 8th Michigan, 50th Pennsylvania, 100th Pennsylvania and 46th New York.

Gen. Stevens immediately formed their commands in line of battle to repel the attack of the enemy, now concealed in the thick shrubbery of the woods. General Stevens rode up and down his lines gallantly rallying his men, intimidated by repeated volleys from an unseen enemy.

Unable to cope with them in the position they then held, Gen. Stevens ordered his men to fix bayonets, and charge them through the woods. This order was gallantly responded to by his men, who pressed the enemy and drove them before them with great slaughter.

While thus charging them, General Stevens was hit with a Minnie ball, and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed. Capt. Stevens, the son of the General was also wounded in the hand. General Korney's batteries now opened on the rebel forces, causing sad havoc among the rebel ranks.

Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours, when the enemy retreated, and the train passed on unmolested.

Your correspondent passed over the battle ground at ten o'clock on Monday evening. The enemy's loss was heavy. Their dead lay in furrows where the first volley from Stevens' brigade went whistling among them, and I thought the penalty for this raid was amply severe.

General Stevens was Ex-Governor of Washington Territory, and is reported to have fought most gallantly in the battle of Saturday.

Arming the State Militia. A telegraph from Harrisburg has the following in relation to the arming of the people under Gov. Curtin's late proclamation: "Citizens organizing themselves into companies under the Governor's proclamation are not required to clothe or equip themselves. Arms will be promptly furnished upon application to Adjutant General Russell, by the regularly elected captain, and not necessarily through the Brigade Inspector. Captains will be required to give bond or some good security for their safe keeping. Companies can be organized to number from thirty-two to ninety-eight rank and file. Companies and regiments thus organizing should drill constantly, and hold themselves in readiness to march to the defence of our border upon short notice."

Latest from Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, September 3.—Regiments from camps and companies from interior towns have been arriving all afternoon. The military authorities are very active.

At six o'clock on Tuesday evening, the rebels occupied Lexington, 6,000 strong.

Railroad and telegraphic communication has been re-established to Paris.

At five o'clock this afternoon, a reconnoitering engine proceeded within ten miles of Lexington, where a burnt bridge was found.

It is not known whether the rebels occupy Lexington or not.

A train of twelve wagons was captured twelve miles from Cincinnati this morning.

A large number of negroes are being sent across the river to work on the fortifications.

Rebel Pirate at Cardenas. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A letter from our Consul at Matanzas, states that the pirate steamer Florida, arrived at Cardenas on August 19th; also that Moffit, her pirate captain, is sick with the fever, and a Spanish war steamer is there to prevent her from following any American vessels out for capture.

Jackson Marching On. From an officer of the 12th New York Cavalry we made a report that Major Kemper, with a squadron of cavalry, made a reconnoissance to Fairfax Court House Wednesday night, and captured four prisoners, who said that Jackson had gone toward Leesburgh with all but twenty thousand men, who were still there under Gen. Longstreet.

NOTICE. The trial lists of civil causes for the first and second weeks of September Term next, have been continued.

The Grand and Traverse jurors summoned for the first week will attend for the trial of criminal causes; but those summoned for the second week need not attend.

D. A. WORLEY, Pro'ly.

DIED.—On the 29th of July, in the village of Ten Mile, Washington County, Pa. Miss EMILY, wife of Abel Milliken, aged 40 years.

MARRIED. On Thursday, August 14th, by Rev. James R. Brown, Mr. CHRISTIAN KRAMER to Miss ELIZABETH KEMER, all of Greene county, Penna.

By the Rev. S. Winget, Mr. JOSEPH G. THORNTON to Miss REBECCA A. HUGHES, both of Centre township, Greene county, Pa.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly, passed on the 21st day of May, 1859, it is made the duty of every citizen of the Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate: 1. The place at which the election is to be held. 2. The place at which the election is to be held.

3. The names of the persons who are to be elected. 4. The names of the persons who are to be elected. 5. The names of the persons who are to be elected.

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