Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	84	75
12 " M.	100	86
6 " P. M.		71
Barometer	29 8-10	

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXII District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.

Congress—XXIII District.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

President Judge Court of Common Pleas.

JAMES P. STERRETT, Collins Tp.

Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

EDWIN H. STOWE, Lawrenceville.

State Senate.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

Assembly.

I.—PETER C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
II. ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
III. WILLIAM HUTCHMAN, McCandless Tp.
IV. A. H. GROSS, Peebles Tp.
V. JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair Tp.

District Attorney.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Pittsburgh.

County Controller.

HENRY LAMBERT, Pittsburgh.

County Commissioner.

JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.

Director of the Poor.

GOODMAN T. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch railroad, for the past half year ending on the 30th of September, instant, and a dividend of three per cent. on the stock of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, both payable on and after the 30th instant. Holders of the bonds of 1862, issued for the extra dividend, were notified that it is necessary to convert the same into stock prior to the 18th instant, the date on which the books will be closed, to secure the dividend on the stock.

The profits were understood to have been derived from the large regular transportation of the company during July and August, when the road was uninterrupted, this being exclusive of all Government business. The business during these months proved to have been the largest in the history of the company since the opening of the road to the Ohio river.

Departure of the Duquesne Light Infantry.

The Duquesne Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Samuel Riddle, and organized for State defense, left at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, for Harrisburg, in response to the call of the Governor. The company was not full, but another squad will leave on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, under command of Lieut. Charles H. Super. Those wishing to join will report to Lieut. Super, at his drug store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. This company contains a very large delegation from the Hope Hose Company, of the First ward, Allegheny, and they will doubtless prove as efficient in a fight as at a fire. The company also contains a number of the most prominet citizens of Allegheny, to whom drilling, marching and fighting will be a new species of "amusement." The number of ladies who escorted the company to the train was very large, and the parting scene at the depot was quite animated.

A Patriotic Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the call of the Governor, have granted permission to their employees here to drill every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, without requiring any reduction in their wages. They also propose to furnish all their employees with arms for home or State defence. This very liberal offer has been cordially accepted by the workmen, and no less than three companies have already been organized here, principally among those engaged in the shops in the Ninth Ward. This action is alike creditable to the company and their numerous employees. The expense of arming so many men will foot up a large sum.

A Monster Gun.

One of the immense guns cast at the Fort Pitt foundry, for are on the new Monitors, was conveyed to Wall's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Saturday evening, where it will be tested to-day. In its present condition, it weighs thirty tons, and was suspended between two truck cars, being supported by heavy timbers constructed in the shape of a bridge, and reaching nearly the entire length of both cars. The gun was suspended to the timbers by heavy iron bands, and at the breech it was but two or three inches above the level of the track. The calibre of this gun is fifteen inches, and the balls to be used in testing it weigh four hundred and seventy-five pounds.

GOOD FOR WASHINGTON BOROUGH.—A company of militia, for State defense, arrived here on Saturday, from Washington borough, and took the train for Harrisburg the same evening. It is officered by most experienced soldiers—Lieut. Col. Armstrong is Captain, Col. Norton McGriffin, First Lieutenant, and Capt. Alex. Wishart, Second Lieutenant. Dr. Scott, President of Washington College, Dr. Aldrich, Professor in the same College, Hon. John K. Ewing, and many other prominent citizens, are in the ranks.

OUR friend T. J. Moran is rapidly filling up his company (U. S. Defenders) for Corcoran's Brigade. The last chance for good young men to join a first rate company. Besides the bounty of $180, he will give a private bounty of $10 to good men. Beaver county boys, or "any other man," don't be drafted. Hurry up. Headquarters, Washington House, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Armstrong Co. Dragoons, for Col. Schoonmaker's Cavalry regiment, arrived in this city on Saturday, from Kittanning, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and after being provided with refreshments at City Hall, by the Subsistence Committee, marched into Camp Howe. They are under command of Capt. Blakely.

MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—A detachment of two hundred and fifty troops from Michigan, passed through the city on Saturday evening, en route for Washington. They are to fill up the old regiments, and are nearly all sharp-shooters. They were victualed at City Hall, and were loud in praise of the Subsistence Committee.

OFF FOR HARRISBURG.—The East Liberty company, so hastily organized by Dr. A. H. Gross, as Captain, left for Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon. Some of the best citizens of the place are in the ranks, and all left in the best spirits, eager to have a brush with the rebel invaders.

SERIOUS FALL.—A man named Wm. Hudson fell from the second story window of Trimble's Varieties, on Saturday evening, lighting headlong on the pavement. His scalp was torn from his forehead, and he was seriously stunned, but no bones were broken.

ALLEGHENY GRETS.—A meeting of this company will be held at their Armory this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock. A punctual and full attendance is requested.

By order of the Captain.

MILITIA FROM NEW BRIGHTON.—A company of militia from New Brighton, Beaver county, arrived here on Saturday, and took the evening train for Harrisburg.

PARTICULAR attention is invited to the announcement that Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street, have opened a complete stock of fall and winter goods, silks, shawls, every kind dress goods, house-keeping articles, and gents' and boys' wear; prints, new styles, fast colors and firm clothes, at the old price, 12½c per yard, and other goods in proportion.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1862.

THE MINNESOTA UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Recent arrivals from the North-West say that the Minnesota Legislature, now in session, will probably elect a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Rice, before adjournment. Gov. Ramsey seems to be the most prominent candidate; and if the election takes place the present session, he is pretty certain to succeed; but if the election is postponed till next session, there is no telling what new political developments may arise; and it is thought probable that the Republicans will embrace the present opportunity.

WRIGHT AND VOORHIES.

Senator Wright, of Indiana, positively declines to accept a nomination for Congress against Voorhies, the Vallandigham Democrat, of the Terre Haute District. In a letter to a friend here he assigns as a reason that he is not a resident of the District, and has not been for fifteen years. This disposes of the numerous speculations we have had as to a probable change in the Cabinet to result from the Senatorial vacancy from Indiana, to be caused by Senator Wright's resignation.

Harvey D. Scott takes the Union nomination in that District, against Voorhies, and Indianians here express their confidence that he will be elected.

PERSONAL.

The stories in circulation in some western papers about General McDowell being implicated in the charges brought against General McClellan's generals, concerning the Bull Run battles, are utterly unfounded. Whatever else may be urged against Gen. McDowell, no charge has ever been made that he failed to co-operate fully with Gen. Pope.

W. T. Dennis, of the Patent Office, from Richmond, Indiana, has been appointed by Governor Morton agent for the State of Indiana, to look after the welfare of Indiana soldiers. He is actively engaged in discharging his duties.

GROSS CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Another gross case of kidnapping occurred here the other day. Gen. Wadsworth is taking measures to put an end to this practice, and will make an example of every man connected with it.

AGAIN INTERDICTED.

All crossing of the Potomac, except with passes, is again interdicted. Disloyal persons are refused passes on any account.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Heavy firing was heard to-day in the direction of Harper's Ferry. If the Government has advices of the result they are, as yet kept very close. The belief here is that the rebels are pressing against Miles at Harper's Ferry while attempting to defend themselves from our forces from the region of Frederick. A portfolio of Jackson's was picked up at Frederick, which contained copies of orders under which apparently his corps had retreated. They were directed to move in three columns, one to Williamsport, one to Harper's Ferry and one below. Appearances indicate that the rebels are attempting to get back into Virginia. Four hours heavy rain on the Upper Potomac would be worth 20,000 men to us. The general result of the fighting at Harper's Ferry is believed to have been favorable.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, arrived here to-day on business connected with the Indian troubles in the North-West. He thinks the point of extreme danger from this Indian outbreak is past, if the measures which has already been begun shall be pushed vigorously forward. The troops now after the Sioux are supposed to be ample to reduce them to speedy submission.

Minnesotians, generally, are well satisfied with Pope's appointment to their department. He has had command in that region before, and they think that however he may have succeeded in the east, he understands the Indian warfare.

PETITIONING THE PRESIDENT FOR EMANCIPATION

Rev. Dr. Patton, a distinguished Methodist minister from Chicago, with a few others, waited on the President yesterday, presenting an address on the subject of emancipation, in behalf of a large meeting lately held in Chicago. The address is signed by large numbers of the best and most influential citizens of all parties. It urges emancipation as an absolute necessity for prosecuting the war with any hope of a successful termination. The President received the delegation very cordially. He said the subject presented in the address lay very near his heart, but he had not yet made up his mind so that he could, as yet, adopt the desired policy. He then recounted some principal objections to emancipation, and said as soon as he could relieve his mind he should certainly go as far as his petitioners would desire.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT FREDERICK.

Our forces, as you were advised on Saturday morning, entered Frederick on Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The 1st Maine cavalry and a regiment of Ohio cavalry first attacked the rebel cavalry, under Fitz-Hugh Lee, about three miles this side of Frederick, on the banks of the Monocacy. The enemy were charged with such impetuosity that they broke and fled in every direction. In the charge two rebels were killed and several wounded, who were left on the field. Before the cavalry advanced we had got one Parrott gun in position, and by its single discharge one rebel was killed and several wounded. The main body of the rebel cavalry retreated toward Frederick. They made several efforts to form again, but the pursuit by our men was too close to permit it. On reaching the city they formed in Patrick street, but were again compelled to break. The melee in the streets lasted some time. The rebels made several efforts to stampede our cavalry, by charging down side streets. In such a dash they surrounded and carried off Col. Moore, acting Brigadier General, but he subsequently managed to escape unharmed, though a dozen shots followed him as he fled.

As night closed our forces were in complete possession of the town, and the rebels were retreating out the Sandy Hook road, towards the little village of Fairview, six miles distant, leaving behind them in their hospitals 450 sick and wounded. The enemy posted three batteries in the edge of the woods near Fairview. One of our batteries was brought to bear this morning, and an artillery fight ensued which was continued all day Saturday.

The rebels first made their appearance in Frederick one week ago last Saturday, their advance, composed of Stewart's cavalry, arriving about eight o'clock in the morning. The office of the Union paper in Frederick, called the *Examiner*, was partially destroyed, while the notorious rebel sheet, *Citizen*, was unmolested.

The reception of our troops by the people of Frederick, as they entered, is described as most enthusiastic. Flags and streamers were flying from seven-eighths of the houses, and the ladies were out with rosettes and red, white and blue costumes.

The old military barracks, built by Braddock, in the last century, was used by the rebels as a hospital. Nearly 200 of our sick were there, who had been taken prisoners by the rebels when they entered, but whom they were compelled to leave behind again. They say they were treated in the kindest possible manner. The people say that Lee's proclamation had very little effect. The rebels did not get much if any over two hundred recruits in the whole region. Before leaving they blew up the iron railroad bridge over the Monocacy, six miles from Frederick. This prevents railroad communication farther out from Baltimore than Monocacy for some time.

FROM HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED!

More Troops Required.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[The following dispatch is from Captain S. Riddle, of the Duquesne Light Infantry:]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14, 1862.

Militia are wanted by the authorities here. Urge on my detachment, under Lieut. Super, as soon as possible. We have drawn rifles, knapsacks, blankets, cantenas and haversacks, for eighty-six men. We have forty-five here. We are camped in the Capitol grounds, alongside of Capt. Gross. Our cartridge boxes are not here yet.

Everything looks warlike here. Troops are arriving in every train. They are mostly militia, under the Governor's call. We are all well, and await our fellow citizens of Allegheny. Send all the companies that are ready.

Three thousand rebel cavalry occupied Millersburg, Pa., last night.

James L. Graham, Esq., of the "Duquesne Light Infantry," has been detailed by Governor Curtin, on special duty. He leaves tonight, and will arrive at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow. One object of his visit is to confer with the people of your city and county, through the authorities, and urge the speedy forwarding of all companies of militia to this part of the State, to defend it from the threatened incursion of the invaders. R.

NASHVILLE THREATENED BY THE REBELS.

BUELL HASTENING TO THE DEFENSE.

The City Being Fortified.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Press* from Nashville, says the whole of Gen. Buell's army is hastening to the defence of Nashville, which is now menaced by Bragg, who follows our rear guard at a respectful distance. The city is being fortified, and Gen. Thomas is placed in command, with orders to defend it at all hazards. Ere this the battle is decided. The Union men are confident.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

Lonstreet's Division at Hagerstown.

Rebels in Force at Boonsboro.

Our Pickets Driven In.

EXAGGERATION OF REBEL FORCES.

Rapid Concentration of State Troops

Active Preparations for Defense.

&c., &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—Heavy artillery firing was heard at Green Castle and Chambersburg, this morning, in the direction of Williamsport.

The main body of the rebel army does not appear to have gone to Hagerstown. Longstreet's division is only there, numbering 20 to 30,000, apparently to supply forage and supplies for the balance of the army.

The main body of the rebel army is at Boonsboro.

Our pickets have been driven into the State line.

Troops continue to arrive and leave for Chambersburg as fast as transportation can be forwarded.

Gen. Lee is said to be at Hagerstown.

The rebels claim an army of 190,000 men in Maryland. Also, 225,000 in Virginia, with which they intend menacing Washington, while the army in Maryland sacks the border, and invades Pennsylvania.

A rumor has got in circulation that the Governor wants no militia from Philadelphia. By authority, this is emphatically denied. Send them on as fast as possible. They are now urgently required.

From intelligence lately received, a comparative feeling of security is prevailing among the people residing in Franklin, and adjoining counties, because of the activity displayed in forwarding troops. Regiment after regiment continues to leave for various positions in the Valley, and notwithstanding this unceasing drain, our city is alive with soldiers splendidly armed and ready to meet the foe. They continue to pour in by thousands, and much faster than transportation can be provided. The Capitol building is filled from base to dome, and the grounds around is one grand encampment. Should the rebels attempt an advance, they will meet a force that will forever free the soil of Pennsylvania from the tread of traitors.

Policy would probably dictate a falling back further into the State before bringing on an engagement, which is imminent, in order that there could be no return for the enemy. General Reynolds is now in command. He is well and favorably known as a Brig. General who commanded a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, during the seven days battles in front of Richmond.

The Governor places implicit confidence in his ability to preserve us from the horrors of invasion.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—Information in regard to the rebel army in Maryland, has been received from a gentleman who visited their camps and spent considerable time within their lines.

Col. John K. Murphy, of the 29th Penn., volunteers, arrived here this morning, endeavoring through the Governor to effect an exchange. He offers his services to the State in any manner acceptable. Major M. Scott is also here on business with the department.

There is no truth in the report that martial law is being declared here. Everything progresses finely. Troops are still pouring in from all sections of the State. They are being armed as fast as possible, and sent to Camp Curtin for instructions, before proceeding to Chambersburg.

The rebels occupied Middleburg to-day with three thousand infantry, followed by large wagon trains.

The locality of the late firing is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been between the rebels under Jackson and a Federal force of 2,500 under White at Martinsburg, or Miles at Harper's Ferry. Our pickets extend two miles beyond New Castle.

The rebels occupy the State line with five hundred cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brinn.

Late movements which have been going on in various camps here, and other parts of the State, have resulted in the organization of a large force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which are now leaving for their destination.

The force is considered sufficient to protect the Cumberland Valley, and to check any advance of the rebels on the capital of the State.

A strong reserve force will be retained at Camp Curtin, to march at a moment's notice, under control of Col. Charles Campbell, Acting Brigadier; Capt. G. D. Hand, Acting Adjutant General; Capt. Eldridge McClonkey, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. R. H. McCoy, Chief Quartermaster.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—Last night, a man named Glassmith was arrested at Dauphin and brought to this city. He is supposed to be a spy. His baggage was detained at Baltimore, subject to search. He seemed to be much alarmed at the detention and search of his baggage. He was committed to prison to await an investigation.

Five rebel soldiers were captured by the farmers in the vicinity of Chambersburg, and committed to prison. They were sent to this city hand-cuffed to-day, by order of the Sheriff, for safe-keeping.

Proclamation of the Mayor of Harrisburg—Considering the exigency and present state of affairs here, Governor Curtin has ordered the following proclamation to be issued by the Mayor:

"In pursuance of the command of his excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, dated this day, and to me directed, I hereby forbid every able bodied man from leaving the bounds of the city, upon pain of being arrested and held in charge by the military authorities, under the instructions given to them for that purpose by the Governor. All railroad companies and their agents, located at this city, are also hereby notified, and positively forbidden to carry off or furnish transportation for the purpose of carrying off any and all able bodied men from this city.

"The provost guard, detailed for duty in this city, are hereby directed to take care the above proclamation be enforced.

(Signed) WM. H. KESSNER,
Mayor.

Sept. 14.—Heavy cannonding has been distinctly heard at Hanover, supposed to be a portion of Gen. McClellan's army and the rebels south of that point. The firing was also heard at Green Castle and Chambersburg.

The following general order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, Sept. 14, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.—First—In pursuance of orders from the War Department and his Excellency Governor Curtin, the undersigned assumes command of the forces assembled for the defense of Pennsylvania.

Second—The following named officers are announced as the staff of the General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Capt. C. Kingsbury, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Edward McPherson, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. C. R. Lamborn, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Wm. Riddle, Aid-de-Camp.

(Signed) JNO. E. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier General, Volunteers.

Official: C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—Information from reliable sources was received at Headquarters at 8 o'clock this evening, stating that the rebel pickets had retired from the State line into Maryland, and that our pickets had been extended Southward.

No signs of the enemy were visible in the neighborhood of Middleburg and Waynesboro', Penna., and yesterday a portion of our cavalry appeared within three miles of Hagerstown, without witnessing any signs of the enemy. On Saturday their scouts were reported three miles South of Greencastle.

Heavy cannonading was distinctly heard at Greencastle this morning, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, up to one o'clock, when it ceased. As to the result, nothing has yet been received.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—On the receipt of the news here this afternoon of the occupation of Frederick City by Burnside, and the advance of McClellan, the people became wild, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Telegraph offices were besieged with anxious inquirers in regard to the result, and great confidence is now felt here as to the safety of the State capitol. Troops are still arriving on foot and by rail.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The information telegraphed this morning, that the rebels had crossed the Potomac yesterday, was from Cumberland—a most reliable source.

A dispatch from Frederick, dated noon today, says that heavy firing, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, commenced early this morning, and continued till 11 o'clock. It then ceased, but was recommenced again at noon.

Gen. Hooker took possession of Frederick last night.

Gen. McClellan entered the town with his staff this morning.

The dispatch also says that we have captured the enemy's wagon train.

Prisoners released by the enemy say that the rebels told them they were on their way to attack Harper's Ferry.

The impression at Frederick was that the cannonading was at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The reported information with regard to an attack on the Northern Central road is unfounded.

The cannonading at Harper's Ferry, heard all day, ceased at four o'clock this afternoon. I have not heard the result.

Burnside passed through Frederick early on Saturday morning, and his whole army pushed on after the enemy by every road.

The people turned out to welcome Burnside with the wildest enthusiasm, men, women and children; and when McClellan came, the people blocked up the streets so that it was difficult for him to reach his headquarters. The scene described as the most grand was the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and even the wounded screamed words of welcome at the top of their voices.

An advance guard entered Frederick on Friday evening, at five o'clock, and had a skirmish on the streets with Stuart's Cavalry. Several killed and wounded on both sides, and which they intend menacing Washington, while the army in Maryland sacks the border, and invades Pennsylvania.

A rumor has got in circulation that the Governor wants no militia from Philadelphia. By authority, this is emphatically denied. Send them on as fast as possible. They are now urgently required.

Latest from the Armies in Maryland.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 11.—The rebels entered Hagerstown this morning about 9 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the railroad depot, where they seized some 1200 bbls. of flour. They also commenced to tear up the track near the depot. The party consisted of about 300 cavalry, but a much larger force was supposed to be close behind. Many of the inhabitants are reported as having welcomed the invaders by waving secession flags and handkerchiefs from the windows, while the men, who sympathized with them, busied themselves in hunting up and causing the arrest of all Union men. Lieut. Nesbit, of Russell's company of Maryland cavalry, was arrested among others. They also took possession of such stores as were pointed out, belonging to Union men, and placed a guard over them. They are said to be gathering in large supplies of goods, such as boots, shoes, medicines, sugar, tea, coffee, flour, salt, horses, etc., all of which they are greatly in need. Some of the rebels who have been captured, say they have been almost starved, and if they did not get supplies at once on this side of the Potomac, the army would not remain together long, as they were tired of fighting on empty stomachs.

The United States Marshal, the sheriff and other officials, left Hagerstown as the rebels entered, bringing with them all the valuables in their different offices. Hundreds of the citizens also left, and the road for miles was lined with every description of vehicles, filled with men principally, as they were more afraid of being forced to take the oath or carried off to Richmond, than of losing their property.

This town is filled with the refugees, all of whom are excited, and each telling what he saw and heard of the movements of the enemy.

Citizens who arrived to-day from Williamsburg state that a very large army are in that part, and it is supposed that they intend crossing there.

The people residing along that entire section of country are leaving their houses and crowding up this way toward Harrisburg; but it is expected that the rebels will soon be driven out, as large bodies of troops are expected here from the northward, under the call of Gov. Curtin.

The Anderson Cavalry are being supplied with horses and other equipments, and when they are ready to take the field, we shall, no doubt, receive good accounts from them. This is one of the finest regiments in the service, all being young men, and capable and willing to endure any and all fatigues incident to the service in which they are engaged.

September 12.—The rebels were reported to be advancing toward Green Castle last night about midnight. The rumor caused much excitement.

Col. McClure, commanding this post, has been busy to-day in arming all able-bodied citizens, placing officers in command, and dispatching them in different directions to guard the roads leading up the town, which has tended much to quiet the excitement which prevailed this morning. The people seemed fairly crazy when the train loaded with fugitives from Green Castle arrived, and hundreds rushed to their houses, packed their trunks, and hurried back to take the train north, which left crowded almost to suffocation. Many others went off in wagons and on foot, but all the men were turned back by the pickets.

Nine o'clock P. M.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Hagerstown, which place he left at 10 a. m., under a pass obtained by some secesh friends, reports that the rebel army in that place behaved themselves well, offering no insult to the citizens, except to prominent Union men. Their soldiers enter the stores and offer Southern money, and when refused, they either give United States currency or leave. The boys sing "Yankee Doodle," and other Union songs, and speak openly in the streets, telling the rebels their stay will be short, as the Union men of the North are coming in thousands to their rescue. The ladies are also very independent, and treat the Southerners very cautiously. No soldier is allowed to address a lady in the street unless first spoken to.

Fifteen hundred troops, under Jackson, are said to have crossed the river at Williamsport, but their wagons returned to get supplies of flour, &c., at the different points they visited.

Reliable news has been received that a body of rebels have advanced within eight miles of the Relay, on the Northern Central Railroad, which is eight miles west of Baltimore, it is supposed with the intention of cutting off the connection between Harrisburg and Baltimore. The force is stated to be from 800 to 1000 cavalry.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Frederick yesterday afternoon. It was supposed to have been an attack by Sigel upon the enemy. This may account for their hasty retreat from that place.

A report from Capt. Palmer, in command of Buell's body guard, who are doing scouting and picket duty in the neighborhood, says our pickets have been driven back half a mile this side of the State line, and it is expected a skirmish may occur before morning, as a reinforcement of cavalry, fully armed, has come in that direction. Capt. Palmer was inside of the lines of the rebels, yesterday, all day, leaving at 3 o'clock this morning. He states that the rebels have entered with 500 cavalry and 1500 infantry, while 1000 cavalry passed to the west of the town. He represents them as being in a terrible state of filth and rags, looking as though they were half famished with hunger. Gov. Curtin visited this place last night, and was called upon by prominent refugees from Hagerstown and other places.

Sept. 13—Six o'clock, A. M.—Reports received this morning state that Longstreet is in command of the forces occupying Hagerstown, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Those under Jackson crossed the river yesterday, their numbers being stated at 15,000, with thirty pieces of artillery. It is supposed that they intend to attack our troops at Martinsburg to-day.

During last night three rebels were captured by our pickets, and are now locked up in this town.

There is no change of pickets, nor in the condition of affairs generally.

A large body of troops arrived this morning from Harrisburg.

Sept. 13—Eleven o'clock p. m.—It is now positively known that the rebel army evacuated Frederick yesterday, passing through Boonsboro and Hagerstown, towards Williamsport. Eye witnesses state that the column was from 9 a. m. till dark passing a given point. Their force, estimated by an officer who witnessed the movement, is put down at 30,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and about 90 pieces of artillery.

The report of the arrest and imprisonment of Dr. Scott, with other Union citizens, is contradicted, and no property of any kind was molested. It was reported that Mr. Benman's house had been entered, and a Union flag, beautifully painted on the ceiling, cut—the party committing other depredations.

The rebels are recruiting all along their line of march, and quite a number have joined their ranks.

A party of rebel cavalry made a dash on our pickets at the State line this forenoon, and captured Jos. C. McBride, a member of a company of regular cavalry from Carlisle Barracks. They shot his horse, when he fell. They took his arms and paroled him, telling him that they were going on North in a day or two. No advance has been made this side of the State line.

A gentleman who came from near Martinsburg reports Jackson to have crossed the Potomac with his army at Williamsport, on Thursday, and camped six miles west of that place that night. He had about 15,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery. He did not go towards Martinsburg but took the road to Western Virginia, it is supposed either to attack Gen. Kelly, or to cross the river at Hancock, and enter Pennsylvania at a point where he thinks no troops will oppose him. He is said to have cut the telegraph and destroyed the railroad.

A wagon train, six miles west of Hancock, is reported as having been captured by some rebel cavalry.

Another rumor is to the effect that General White and his force at Martinsburg, were all taken prisoners to-day.

Everything up to this hour, eleven o'clock p. m., is quiet in front.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 13.—Frederick is ours. The first of our forces entered the East end of the town at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Half an hour later a cavalry force, under command of Gen. Pleasanton, entered the city by way of the Market street turnpike. The main body of the rebel forces evacuated the city on Thursday.

A few cavalry, from the command of Gen. Stuart, and the Hampton Legion, made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered, but the enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded; while the rebels suffered at least to that extent.

The reception of our forces was of the most enthusiastic character. The entire city was overjoyed, and the people cared not a matter to welcome our forces. All along the streets through which they passed flags were waved from the windows, and the sidewalks were lined with spectators, including a full representation of ladies.

The rebel forces are represented to be about 125,000 strong.

The citizens of Frederick have suffered much from the rebel incursion, including loss of domestic supplies.

The enemy were in a starving and ragged condition, many of them being without shoes. They confidently expected that at least 50,000 men would flock to them in Frederick county.

Jackson was here, together with Longstreet and Hill. They left Frederick with the intention, as reported, of going to Pennsylvania, but subsequent events seem to indicate that they will endeavor to retreat into Virginia by way of Williamsport.

This morning an engagement is going on at the foot of the Mountains, on the road to Sandy Hook, between the rebels, consisting of 2000 cavalry, and three batteries.

A portion of the enemy went to Hagerstown, while Jackson took the left hand road toward Harper's Ferry.

The rebels left four hundred and fifty of their sick in Frederick.

About forty prisoners were taken last night and this morning, between this city and the Mountains.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—While coming into the city to-day from the Soldiers' Home, the President's life was put in peril by his horse, a spirited and powerful animal, running away with and nearly throwing him. He succeeded in checking the career of his steed at the cost of a strained wrist.

Urbana, Maryland, Friday evening, Sept. 12, via Washington, Sept. 13.—We learn through one of our correspondents that Gen. Pleasanton reported this afternoon that the cavalry under his command crossed the Monocacy on Thursday near the Potomac. They found no enemy in force, but saw a train of wagons with a large guard, proceeding in the direction of Frederick. There is no doubt that the troops under Gens. Jackson and Longstreet, who were at Frederick, have gone to Hagerstown.

Gen. Hill's division left Adamstown yesterday, on its way toward the Point of Rocks. Sugar Loaf Mountain was occupied on the same day by our forces. The rebel signal officers were captured.

Four regiments of cavalry and one battery, under Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, who were located at New Market, evacuated that point at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Everything shows that the enemy are leaving the Monocacy for Hagerstown. What their intentions are is unknown, but the impression is that they will not leave the State without a fight. If the rebels do not dispute our passage of the Monocacy, we shall be in Frederick to-morrow. If the rebels want to fight, all they have to do is, to wait until we come up. Every one is in good spirits, and none have any doubt as to the result when we meet them. Their encampment is said to be within eight miles of Frederick. No enemy is to be found by the reconnoitering cavalry.

Saturday Morning.—Yesterday afternoon our cavalry entered Frederick, and found deserted by the enemy. We have all been kindly treated by the people of Frederick county.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—*Headquarters of the Military District of Washington. General Order No. 30.*—By order of Major General Banks, commanding the defenses of Washington. The order from these headquarters, authorizing civilians to cross the bridges and ferries over the Potomac, within this district, is countermanded. Passes will be required as heretofore, and will be granted at these headquarters in cases of extreme necessity only. By command of Brig. Gen. Wadsworth:

JOHN P. SHORBURNE, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Commander Rankhead has been appointed to the command of the Monitor, Commander Stevens having been ordered to important service at sea.

Nearly all the soldiers lately confined in the District of Columbia, for military offenses, but released by a law of Congress, have been mustered into the military service.

The latest accounts received here up to this hour, two o'clock p. m., do not indicate any engagements as those reported at Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following was furnished by special messenger to the Associated Press:

Frederick, Saturday afternoon.—On our way hither this morning from Urbana, after crossing the Monocacy, McClellan and staff passed through Sumner's corps, who opened their ranks for that purpose. The enthusiasm with which he was received by these veteran troops is beyond description.

Before the rebels left Frederick they sacked and destroyed the Union newspaper office. The ladies here were forced to hide their American flags about their persons to prevent the rebels from carrying them off.

In the artillery duel yesterday, which lasted till one o'clock, between Gen. Pleasonton and the rear guard of the rebels, we had three horses killed and two men wounded.

The rebels fearful of being surrounded by our infantry, fell back three miles beyond the mountains to Middletown, from which place they were driven in the afternoon. Our troops held the town during the night.

Sunday morning.—There is no probability that our troops will remain inactive. The troops are in excellent spirits at their reception by the people of this State.

The sick and wounded rebels left here have been paroled.

Yesterday afternoon, the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, charged on two rebel regiments of cavalry and three guns, a short distance beyond Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded, and took forty prisoners. This charge is represented as having been a splended affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana Cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry, supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harpers Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost 30 men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded during yesterday is double that of ours.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent them falling into our hands.

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon reports that Longstreet was repulsed there in the forenoon.

At this writing, (8 o'clock A. M.) the battle has been renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing is rapid and heavy.

Our main column, it is thought, will come up with the enemy this afternoon; when a battle, it seems evident, must take place.

The forces engaged by our troops, yesterday, were those covering the rebel retreat.

The men are in fine spirits, and are anxious to be led forward to rid the Marylanders, who have treated them so well, of all invaders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—That a fight has been progressing in the direction of Harper's Ferry, it seems beyond question. Both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac, heavy firing has been heard all day, with but brief intermissions. The reports are audible two miles from this city, though the news thus far received through private sources, gives promise of beneficial results to the Union cause, and has accordingly elated the spirits of loyal men.

The Ohio Militia Ordered Home--The Rebels at Walton--Charleston, Va., Evacuated and Burned.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Gov. Tod has ordered home the militia sent here for the defense of the border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky, the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets were thronged with people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported to be at Walton, 20 miles south.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling back towards Ohio.

More Indian Barbarities.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 13.—Four persons were killed by the Indians near Mankato, while threshing wheat, within a mile of a company of troops. The Indians took the horses from the threshing machine and left before the troops could reach them. These bold exploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops.

Two Chippewa chiefs of Wisconsin tender their services to Gov. Ramsey to fight the Sioux. It is well known that these two tribes have long been at war with each other.

Confiscation in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield has ordered the Provost Marshal General of the District of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the Confiscation act, so far as the provisions of said act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in the District. The property liable to confiscation in the District is estimated at $50,000,000.

Latest from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—All quiet here. The enemy is still represented to be in force south of Florence.

Desperate Battle in Western Virginia.

GALLAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—On Wednesday, a column of the enemy, about 5,000, said to be under the command of Gen. Loring, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the 34th and 87th Ohio, under Col Siber, numbering 1,200, who were encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost one hundred killed and wounded in the meantime.

Another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge, on the Lewisburg road, cutting off the 47th Ohio, two companies of the ninth Virginia, and one company of the 2d Virginia cavalry, who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard from them. Under these circumstances, Col. Lightburn's front, flank, and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th.

After destroying all the Government property he was unable to bring away, he moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt on the afternoon of the 11th. There was skirmishing the whole way here. He massed his troops