Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1862.

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.	60	70
12 " M.	120	84
6 " P. M.		77
Barometer	29 7-10	

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXIII 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 Y. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

The Allegheny Arsenal Disaster—Conclusion of the Investigation.

On the outside will be found a portion of the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, relative to the late explosion. The conclusion of the testimony is given below:

[At one o'clock, the jury resumed its session.]

WORK WAS FORMERLY DONE AT THE ARSENAL—THE DANGEROUS ROADWAY.

William Baxter, sworn—Have quarried a good deal of stone. The stone on the roadway at the Arsenal grounds was as dangerous for striking fire as any I know. It was a hard, bastard stone, with a good deal of iron; taken out of the same quarry out of which I have worked. At the time of the Mexican war, I worked at the Arsenal. The room was carpeted—there was no sweeping out done, and no powder hauled; it was carried on barrows; the carpet was raised twice a day and all the dust in it shook into the center, and from that gathered into a coffee pan and carried off; no stones or coal were hauled near the door of the laboratory during my time, while Major Harding or Mr. Rodman were there. We were not allowed to wear shoes in imitation of the laboratory, only moccasins.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE "POLICE"—THE BOOTS HE WORE.

Robert Dunlop, sworn—Worked at the laboratory; was going towards the laboratory from the magazine; saw the explosion, ran away towards the stable; when I reached the stable, the second explosion took place; I dropped the key of the magazine, and ran farther away; saw the flying pieces of the building. Was one of the sweepers; swept out four or five times a day; there was a gutter between the porch and the shed where the empty boxes were kept; when Mr. McBride saw me sweeping the powder there he made me sweep it off the end of the porch on to the stone roadway; there was no plank at the end of the porch; carried the sweepings over to the fence across the road; never saw the carts carrying those sweepings away; never took any to the pond; frequently saw powder at the end of the porch on the roadway; we often wet it there; and the boy who worked with me said, if it ever caught it would catch there. He was killed. We took powder off the wagons and rolled them into the room. When the stone was being broken upon the road, the work was going on in the laboratory. Wore the boots I have on (showing them to the jury; they had two rows of heavy nails upon the sole; never was ordered to put on other shoes or slippers); went into the magazine, inside the inner door, upon the carpet with these boots on. Went with the man with the team, taking the key myself, and going into the magazine to roll out the powder. When going in to work inside for some time, would put on the moccasins which were always kept there. Mr. M'Bride was my boss; he never told me not to go in with my boots on. Have seen the barrels coming down to the laboratory from the magazine with the heads loose, and without any cover on. Have seen at one time a double handful swept off the end of the porch upon the roadway. When he saw so much, it was the sweepings out of three rooms, Nos. 1, 3 and 4; would not have seen it unless he looked for it; was one of the police.

[The jury left the jury room, and visited the Arsenal grounds, examined the ruins there, visited the magazines, and heard sundry statements, which did not add material information to the testimony they had previously had.]

FURTHER ABOUT THE CARELESS SWEEPINGS.

Ellis M'Clure, sworn—Was employed there in the ammunition rooms, Nos. 9 and 11. I mind once the boss of the ammunition room, Richard Shannon, rolled three barrels out of the room, among some empty boxes, where it remained upon the porch all night, some six or eight weeks ago. Often saw powder swept out of the ammunition room, and then swept out into the roadway. One evening, some three or four pounds were swept out on to the roadway; that was about two months ago. Messrs. M'Bride and Thorp were superintendents of the laboratory. One evening I saw powder near an inch thick upon some of the stones in the roadway. When stones were dug up, the earth among and under them was black for half a foot think. At the end of Room 22, there was a plank raised up at the end of the porch. In the ammunition room used to work and sometimes used to go into the magazine with these boots (showing heavy ones which he had on). Mr M'Bride used to order, I understood, not to sweep the powder out into the roadway, but to gather it up. Never heard the boys scolded who were careless about sweeping it out but once. Then Mr. M'Bride said, that was no place to put the powder.

The testimony here closed for the day, and the jury adjourned until Tuesday evening, to meet at Alderman Donaldson's office.

The jury evinced a very earnest zeal in endeavoring to secure every obtainable scrap of evidence bearing upon the question, as to the cause of the explosion and the matter of inculpation. They journeyed about from house to house, seeking evidence, and listened with great patience to much that was wholly irrelevant to the matter in hand; and they were besieged by considerable outside pressure of parties in attendance upon their movements and counsels; who seemed determined that some one should be victimized, whether the jury could see it or not.

We are confident, however, that they will make up their verdict this evening, in a manner which will evidence the candor and truthfulness with which they have discharged their duty.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—We are informed that the authorities at the Arsenal will, at the earliest period possible, settle the claims of those who were killed by the recent explosion. In case where the pay roll has been lost or destroyed, a liberal average will be made in favor of the unfortunate employees. The friends of the deceased can rely on this being done.

GEORGE W. ARNOLD, of Clarion, while building a new bridge at that place, fell from the abutment last week, a distance of twenty-five feet, to a pile of stones below. He struck feet foremost, and the effect was to paralyze the whole body. He is getting better, but will doubtless be crippled for life.

LINT, BANDAGES, ETC.—Some of our public schools are now actively engaged in preparing lint, bandages, etc., for the use of the wounded soldiers. In the Second Ward school, Allegheny, two half days of each week are devoted to this humane work, and some fifty dollars have been collected.

DROWNED.—A little daughter of James Fox, Esq., of Elk township, Clarion county, was drowned in the forebay at old Mary Ann Furnace, a short time ago.

A Generous Donation.

It will be seen, from the annexed correspondence, that Manager Henderson has tendered the entire proceeds of his theatre, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of of the sufferers by the late calamity at the Arsenal. All the actors, musicians and other employees have offered their services free of charge, as has Mr. Proctor, who is now playing a star engagement here:

"OFFICE PITTSBURGH THEATRE,"
MONDAY, Sept 21, 1862.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, President of Town Meeting:

SIR: Appreciating the extent of the late appalling accident at the U. S. Arsenal, in Lawrenceville, the effects of which must at this time be severely felt by the families of those killed or injured by it, Manager Henderson has directed the undersigned to tender the Committee, of which, sir, you are Chairman, the use of the Theatre on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24th, 1862, the entire receipts of the house for the evening, to be applied for the relief of the sufferers, and to be paid to and to be expended by the Committee for their relief.

It gives Manager Henderson much pleasure to be able to state that Mr. J. Proctor and every member of the company, as well as the orchestra and non-professional attaches of the establishment, have volunteered their services, free of charge, on the evening in question.

Awaiting your reply, I am, sir, very respectfully, yours.
EDWIN LANE,
Treasurer Pittsburgh Theatre.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1862.

W. Henderson, Esq., Manager, and Edwin Lane, Esq., Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Theatre:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date, tendering a benefit for the suffering by the late disaster at the Arsenal, is received. It is thankfully accepted and will be gratefully remembered.

It is but another instance of that genuine benevolence which has always characterized the Theatrical Profession during periods of public and private calamity.

You will please hand the proceeds to Joshua Hanna, Esq., Treasurer of the Committee to Disburse the Fund.

Very respectfully yours,
WILSON MCCANDLESS,
President of Citizens' Meeting.

The Corcoran Regiment.

The companies now being recruited in this city for the Corcoran Regiment, were out on parade last evening, and made a very creditable appearance. Some three hundred men were in the ranks, and on the whole they looked like excellent material for soldiers. The procession was headed by an excellent band, and the parade attracted considerable attention. Recruiting still progresses steadily, and those having in charge the organization of the regiment, feel confident that their efforts will be crowned with success.

A CRUEL HOAX.—A mean and cruel hoax was yesterday perpetrated upon one of our morning papers, at the expense of a worthy physician. A notice was handed in, announcing that the physician had died suddenly, on Sunday, and requesting his friends to attend his funeral. When the doctor waked up Monday morning, he was surprised to find crape hanging upon the door of his room in the hotel in which he boards. The hoax was mean and cruel, and the perpetrator should be exposed.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The amended enrollment list for the Third Ward, Allegheny, exhibits the following result:

Volunteers in Pennsylvania regiments	555
Other organizations	65
Total	620
Quota	504
Excess	116

THE GYMNASIUM.—A meeting will be held this evening, at the rooms of the Gymnasium, for the purpose of reviving the institution by an increase of membership. The war has reduced their numbers until it is no longer self-sustaining, and it is very desirable that such a good institution should be supported. We commend the matter to the attention of our young men.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, desirous of securing one of the very best locations in the two cities, are referred to the splendid gallery, nearly completed in the elegant new building, No. 21 Fifth street, near Market street. Mr. T. L. Carnaghan, clothier, Federal street, near the Diamond is the person to negotiate with, to secure this really desirable location.

DISCHARGED.—Samuel Florsheim and Louis Rosenberger, charged before Mayor Alexander with assaulting Jesse Sutton, a member of the Provost Guard, appeared for a hearing to-day, but at the request of the Provost Marshal the suit was withdrawn. No costs were imposed upon either party, and the accused stand acquitted of all blame.

THE U. S. DEFENCES.—Capt. T. J. Moran, who is meeting with flattering success in recruiting his company for the Corcoran Regiment, desires to enlist about twenty-five more good men. This company will rank among the very first in the regiment, and those who desire to enlist should call at his headquarters, Fifth street.

ORDER TO VOLUNTEER CAPTAINS.—Acting Assistant Aujutant General Howe has issued an order, that all organized militia companies remain at home, keep up their organizations; and await further orders. Captains of the several companies are ordered to report to Gen. Howe.

JAMES OLIPHANT, of Girard, Erie county, fell from a building last week, and died on Saturday from the effects of his injuries. He was fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

A FATAL DISEASE is doing great damage among the swine herds of Chester county.

FIRST PREMIUM FOR PERMANSHIP AT THE LATE OHIO STATE FAIR—DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—This old and well known institution, located at Pittsburgh, Pa., was awarded, over all competition, the first premium for Penmanship. This is the oldest chartered institution of the kind in Pennsylvania, and has turned out many of the best Commercial scholars in the country. Mr. Duff, the younger, was present, and may well be proud of his honors.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, September 19, 1862.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East, with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

WE would call attention to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, for gentlemen and boys' wear, to be found at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square. It has been selected under the supervision of the proprietors, and it covers every description of goods for gentlemens' dress or business suits. Gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as white shirts and flannel undershirts, drawers, gloves, cravats, &c., will also be found in the establishment, in a very select and large assortment.

WHAT AN AMOUNT OF SUFFERING AND DISEASE AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS would be prevented, by the free use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure, and for bowel complaints, fevers, small pox, etc., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 22.

IRVING W. COKER, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. Two good hands wanted immediately. 4

BARKER & CO., 59 Market street, will exhibit on Monday next a magnificent stock of new goods. We advise our readers to give them a call before purchasing.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Hill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. jeis

CEDAR STAVES—6,000 in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

REBEL MOVEMENTS AND DESIGNS.

The belief prevails that fighting on the Upper Potomac is at an end, and that the rebels will hardly renew the contest by attempting to cross the Potomac again.

Repeated reconnoissances fully establish the fact that there is no rebel force on our immediate front, between the fortications of Washington and the mountains around Thoroughfare Gap.

It is stated that Gen. Lee has been sending back a portion of his forces towards Gordonsville, though the information on which this is based is not known to be wholly reliable. It is believed, however, that the rebels will hardly attempt holding their present position long, and that their movements give some indication either of the purpose of falling back to their old situation, or of moving a portion, at least, of their force into the Valley of Virginia, if not farther west.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

It turns out that we have wholly lost the advantage of the large number of prisoners paroled by Gen. Burnside in North Carolina and McClellan in Western Virginia, as well as of numbers of other prisoners taken and paroled at different times. The rebels have uniformly kept accurate and complete lists of the prisoners they have taken from us and paroled, while we have failed to be equally exact. They, therefore, in making exchanges refuse to recognize our statements about the number paroled at Rich Mountain, Roanoke and some other points, unless we can produce satisfactory description lists, which is, of course, out of our power. They thus get their own paroled prisoners back promptly into service by making an exchange, while thousands of ours whom we could promptly exchange for the Rich Mountain and other rebel prisoners if we only had the lists, are still bound by their parole, and thus kept out of our service.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

The new department of Missouri, just created, has been expected for some time. It was at first understood that Pope was to be sent to it instead of to the Northwest. The theory seems to be that the commander of the department of Ohio has quite enough to do to take care of Kentucky, without being burdened with the charge of Missouri also.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans' friends believe that advantage will be taken of a recent victory to make him a Major General—a promotion, which they say, the Department has for some time been awaiting an opportunity to make.

CENTREVILLE RE-OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERALS.

Centreville has been re-occupied by our troops without opposition. We shall probably soon have the railroad running out to Manassas Junction again.

REINSTATED IN THE SERVICE.

Capt. Sol. J. Houck, of the 71st Ohio, dismissed from the service on that virtuous spasm over Rodney Mason, for signing a card published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which stated that the signers had advised the surrender of Clarksville, has been restored to his former position, by order of Secretary Stanton. So has Lieut. Christie, aid to Gen. Cox, on representations made by Gen. Cox himself.

THE FLAG OF THE REBEL IRON-CLAD ARKANSAS taken by Commodore Porter, has been received at the Navy Department.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following naval officers have been made Acting Rear Admirals, and assigned to the command of the following squadrons, respectively: G. H. Bell, Pacific Squadron; Chas. Wilkes, Flying Squadron; T. L. Lardner, Western Gulf Squadron; G. H. Davis, Mississippi Flotilla.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Private dispatches from Frederick, say that surgeons just in from the battle field state that the rebels are making no stand on the Potomac at points where they lately crossed, not even the pickets are in sight.

Our troops have full possession of the Virginia side of the Potomac, where the rebels recently had their heavy artillery planted. The rebels are evidently retiring at their leisure.

Our troops hold Harper's Ferry in force. We thus hold again the whole Upper Potomac line, and the rebels are either falling back to last year's positions, or towards the Valley.

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions is beginning to appoint Surgeons throughout the country, to examine and give certificates in cases of applications for pensions. The office, in large cities, will be lucrative, and the fees will make it an office well worth having in any place. Surgeons will be appointed in most of the towns of any importance through the country. The following Western appointments are the first that have been made: Cincinnati, Dr. Jas. H. Oliver; Indianapolis, Geo. W. Mears; Leavenworth, Dr. Selden, W. Jones; New Philadelphia, Ohio, Dr. Wm. G. Smith; Terre Haute, Ind., Dr. Geo. W. Cilpman; Lafayette, Dr. O. Clarke.

LATE FEDERAL LOSSES GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

As facts come in, it becomes apparent that we have had fully the usual amount of rhetoric and gasconading about fearful fighting and terrible losses on the upper Potomac. The loss in Wednesday's battle will not prove near so heavy as at first reported, and especially this is the case in Sumner's corps. The California regiment, which has been reported utterly cut to pieces, lost but one commissioned officer, and 150 killed and wounded. This is a specimen of several others.

Engagement with a Guerrilla Band.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 22.—The following official report has just been received, from the expedition under Col. Burns, which has been in pursuit of Quantrell's guerrilla band since their raid in Aiathe, for fourteen days. Our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrell, through Jackson, Cass, Johnson, and Lafayette counties, unable to bring on an engagement, other than an occasional picket skirmish until the 9th, when about 50 of our cavalry came up with the enemy, 5 miles North of Pleasant Hill.

A brisk fire was kept up for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy broke and fled in confusion, leaving two of their dead on the field. We pursued them two miles farther, when the enemy entered the woods, scattering in all directions. The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. We captured from the enemy all the transportation and subsistence for the expedition—one hundred stand of arms, 10,000 rounds ammunition, one hundred horses, five wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage; also a considerable quantity of dry goods, &c., previously stolen from the citizens of Alatho. The houses, outbuildings, grain, &c., belonging to some twelve of the noted marauders, whose premises had been the favorite haunts of guerrillas, were burned.

A Generous Contribution.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The United States Sanitary Commission to-day received a telegram from San Francisco, dated the 20th, giving information of the forwarding, per the steamer of that day, drafts for $100,000, being the contributions of the citizens of San Francisco for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the army and navy. Portions thereof are to be distributed to the branches of the commission at St. Louis and Cincinnati. A suitable reply was made.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT WINCHESTER.

The Losses in the Late Engagements.

THREE DIVISIONS OF OUR ARMY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Retreating toward Winchester

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

The rebels retreated into Virginia in good order, taking their artillery and wagons with them. Their movements, says a correspondent of the *Inquirer*, seem to have been conducted very leisurely, and without anything like a panic. They evidently took their own time in falling back, and do not appear to have had any fear of being pursued.

It is very probable that their great army will again meet ours at Winchester, where another battle must be fought.

Our loss in the recent battles exceeds ten thousand. That of the rebels is supposed to be greater.

A later dispatch to the *Inquirer* says that, on Friday, Gen. Martindale's Brigade was ordered across the river. After getting across, the 118th Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Provost, fell into an ambuscade of rebel infantry, by which they suffered considerable loss, and were compelled to retire. This was near Reynolds' ford. Col. Provost was seriously wounded.

On the same day, three divisions of our army crossed over and attacked the enemy. Heavy firing was kept up all day.

Our forces were pushing the enemy at every point.

The enemy is retreating up the valley towards Winchester. D.

Bragg Approaching Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Buell, and are several hours ahead, approaching rapidly upon Louisville. Maj.-Gen. Nelson is arranging to defend the city to the last. Accordingly he has issued the following order:

The women and children of this city, will prepare to leave the city without delay. Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual. The city is in a blaze of excitement, most of the stores are closed. The citizens are apprehending an attack within forty-eight hours.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—The main body of Bragg's army was reported at Hodgenville this morning en route for Bardstown. It is supposed they reached Bardstown this evening.

Ninety-five of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under Captain Shueler, attacked about the same number of rebel cavalry, yesterday morning, one mile from Lebanon Junction; and drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced. Our troops still pressed on and drove the enemy into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners—two were wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Governor Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms under Gen. Nelson for the defence of the city.

Mayor Delph has ordered the business houses to be closed.

Gen. Nelson issued a stirring and patriotic address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of New Castle was incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris is now disredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with twelve thousand infantry, and fifty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, it is supposed with the intention of joining Kirby Smith's forces at Lexington.

There is a great exodus of women and children from Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided. Military operations are active and extensive.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 22.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, on the 11th, via Londonderry, on the 12th, arrived off this point yesterday (Sunday) evening at five o'clock.

The dates per the Nova Scotian are two days later than those already received.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 12th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the absence of later advices, the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in America at the time of the departure of the Arago from the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited, and the executive will in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto, throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States, and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

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 twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this District, to the old county jail in Albany, New York, to afford an opportunity for the enlargement of the Arsenal, made absolutely necessary by military exigencies. Warden King will, therefore, start with them by a steamer to-morrow, attended by a sufficient guard.

By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas and the bordering Indian Territory, will constitute the Department of Missouri, and will be commanded by Major General S. R. Curtis, whose headquarters will be at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department of the Missouri.

Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

Further reconnoissance of the other side of the river in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of the Bull Run Mountain.

The Post Office Department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific Mail on the Overland route.

The Battle of Iuka.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The latest information in regard to the battle of Iuka, on Saturday, states that Price was attacked at three points at the same time, being nearly surrounded. He, however, cut his way through at a point where the 47th Illinois were stationed. This regiment suffered more severly than any other in the fight.

An attempt was made on Friday evening, by a band of rebels, to burn the hospitals. They were repulsed by the sharpshooters with a severe loss.

During the fight on Saturday, a body of Texan rangers made a dash on one of our batteries, and, notwithstanding a determined resistance, succeeded in spiking two guns. Our troops acted with the most determined bravery.

Arrival of Troops.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 22.—Capt. Carpenter, of the celebrated "Jesse Scouts," in company with several of his men, arrived here this morning. They are to join McClellan's army, and will be assigned important posts for skirmishing purposes.

A regiment of 1,016 men have reported themselves from Northampton county, for the war, in lieu of the draft. They have been accepted by the proper authorities, and will be held in readiness until the War Department shall require its service.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

A PROCLAMATION:

By the President of the United States of America:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States so-called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits. And that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever *free*, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled an act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such article: All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a court martial, of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage; also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 11, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for the crime of some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive, shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited, and the executive will in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto, throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States, and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

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 twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Don Carlos Buell and His Army.

Why has Gen. Buell been compelled to abandon North Alabama and Middle Tennessee? Why has he permitted Bragg and Kirby Smith to come in his rear? Questions perhaps that even the General could not answer satisfactorily to the people, if he did to himself. The truth is, that while Gen. Buell's time was wholly occupied in court martialing the officers of the 5th brigade, the enemy were marching through East Tennessee to his rear. Gen. Mitchel, with the 3d division of Gen. Buell's command, (about 4,500 men,) and acting independent of Gen. Bull, took possession of and held North Alabama and Middle Tennessee from the fore part of April till the fore part of July. Gen. Buell, with his large army, was unable to hold that country, and he has abandoned it, giving to the Confederates territory from which they will raise by conscription at least 15,000 troops, and from which they will gather more provisions than they have in all the rest of the Southern Confederacy. A non-military person would suppose that there had been some neglect, or that there was something wrong somewhere, (but as Gen. Buell is a Wect Pointer, no person would attribute any wrong to him.) The base line of the recent, and now pending movements of the enemy, is and has been Chattanooga and Cleveland, and by the use of the railroad running through those places and northwestwardly through Tennessee. As early as in May, last summer, Col. Turchin, then commanding the 8th brigade of the army under General Mitchel, insisted that those points should be immediately taken and held, and if they could not be held, that the railroad should be destroyed.

Gen. Mitchel, early in June, seeing the importance of taking those points, put an expedition on foot, but was compelled to abandon it because he was not reinforced as he should have been, (perhaps some person was afraid that Gen. M. and his little division would do too much. About the 1st of July, Gen. Buell arrived at Huntsville with the divisions of McCook, Crittenden, Thomas, Wood and Nelson. The movement east could then have been made successfully. Two divisions and parts of other divisions were pushed east to Stevenson and Battle Creek; but there they stopped. Gen. Mitchel was driven off, and Col. Turchin and the officers of his command (the command that had done the work in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee) were called before a court martial, which business so engrossed the attention of the general commanding that he forgot, or at least neglected, to proceed. Kirby Smith and Bragg proceeded on their northern excursion without any fear of their rear. They must have known that Gen. Buell was commanding, or they would not have run such great risks. Gen. Buell, in the fore part of August, commenced fortifying the whole country on the most magnificent scale. Every railroad station, every bridge and every town and every cross road is fortified. From Battle Creek to Nashville is one continuous line of stockades and earthworks, and in nearly every instance they were abandoned as soon as they were completed, and abandoned by the order of Gen. Buell. An order to fortify, from the general, is now understood to mean skedadle, and the boys immediately pack knapsacks.

In November last Gen. Buell took command of an army of 90,000 men in Kentucky, as fine and as brave a body of men as the sun ever shone upon. Will some person tell us what good Gen. Buell has ever done to benefit the country with that army? His troops have been mainly used to protect and guard secessionists to enable them to raise a crop, and then he kindly leaves the country to permit the rebel armies to gather it.

The writer has been with General Buell's army for the last ten months, and knows what he writes about.

Gen. Buell's army is dispirited. They have no confidence in him as a commander, and in my opinion will not fight well under his immediate command. Nearly all the men, and very many of the officers, are so thick-headed that they cannot understand how a good and loyal Union general can be so very popular with the enemies of his country.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE MOST REV. JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, whose death is announced by the Borussia, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, some time Vicar of Kenilworth. He was born in 1780, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1803; M. A. 1807; D. D. 1828. Having been successively Assistant Master in, and Fellow of Eton College, he became Rector of Mapleduham, Oxon, and was appointed a Canon of Durham, 1820. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1828, and translated to the See of Canterbury in 1848. As Archbishop of Canterbury he had an annual income of £15,000, and enjoyed the patronage of the Archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone, of two canonries, of six preacherships in Canterbury cathedral, and of one hundred and sixty-eight benefices. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer, having published besides other works, "Evidences of Christianity," "Expository Lectures" on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in nine separate volumes, and several volumes of sermons. He belonged to what is called the Evangelical School in the Established Church, and his term of office will be memorable in the Church history of England by the revival of the synodical power of the two Convocations of England, and the violent controversy springing out of the publication of the famous work entitled "Essays and Reviews."

THE late Gen. Henry Bohlen was killed on the 22d of August last, in the battle on the Rappahannock, in Virginia. The family, in Philadelphia, have since learned that John Borie Bohlen, son of the General, died at Baden Baden, in Germany, on the very day that his father fell mortally wounded in the action named.

DIED:

STOWE—On Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862, at the residence of his father, H. Stowe, Esq.; in Beaver, Dr. CHARLES H. STOWE, late Surgeon in the General Hospital, Judiciary Square, Washington City.

LOOMIS—On Sunday evening, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock, AUSTIN LOOMIS, in the 35th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on Hill st. near Centre avenue, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

RAMSAY—On Monday, Sept. 22d, at 2½ o'clock, p. m., GEORGE H. RAMSAY, in the 20th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Abijah Hays, Jr., corner of Logan and Decatur streets, on TUESDAY, 23d, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to proceed to Mount Union Cemetery.

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