Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24.

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.	64	60
12 " M.	120	64
6 " P. M.		
Barometer	29 6-10	

Meeting of the Democracy.

The Democracy held a mass meeting last evening, in front of the St. Charles Hotel, but it was rather a tame affair. Mr. Thomas Farley was called to the Chair, and a number of gentleman were designated as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

F. W. Hughes, Esq., the moving spirit of the Democracy of the State, was the first speaker. He dwelt at great and wearisome length upon the "Constitution and the Union," and passed from that subject to the history and achievements of "the great Democratic party"—a party which, if Hughes is to be believed, did all the good the nation ever experienced, and averted all the evil threatened or imposed by opposition parties, except the rebellion—and even this monstrous evil would be finally stayed, upon the re-establishment of the Democracy in power.

Some ludicrous interruptions occurred, one of which we may note. While Hughes was lauding the Democratic party, exhausting his stock of adjectives in praising the measures and men of his party, an Irishman in the audience sung out—"*Well, there may be some truth in what you say, but Jeremy Buchanan was no man at all!*" A roar of laughter followed this remark, but it was deemed irreverent thus to interrupt the meeting, and the son of Erin was given to understand that if he did not like what was said he had better leave or keep quiet.

Mr. Hughes got through, by carefully feeling his way, and not saying anything very offensive to anybody—and we must here remark that, if Bragg or Breckinridge had been present, with their "butternut" crew, they would have heard much, very much, to applaud, and but little to gainsay or condemn.

Wm. H. Witte, Esq., of Philadelphia, followed in much the same strain. He told all about the Constitution, the sacredness of its character, the rights guaranteed under it, and hinted that there was a growing disposition in certain quarters to ignore those rights and set up in their place a centralized despotism. He alluded to the late arrests in Philadelphia, and in other parts of the country, and became savage over the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Passing to other subjects, Mr. Witte asserted that, among the many other virtues of the Democratic party, she had more men in the army carrying the knapsack, and fewer wearing the epaulets, than any other party. This raised a cheer, but we are certain that neither Mr. Witte nor his hearers believed what was said—unless he had reference to those in the rebel army, as it is freely admitted that Republicans are very scarce among the "butternuts."

Mr. Witte berated the Republicans most roundly for their disregard of the "constitutional rights" of the soverign States, and asserted that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, as laid down in the Chicago platform, was the first assault upon the Constitution, and the first step towards disunion and secession. This speaker, like Mr. Hughes, had the sins and short-comings of the North ever before his eyes and on his tongue, but he seemed utterly blind to the iniquities of his quondam friends and co-adjutors "away down South in Dixie." If Mr. Witte is to be believed, the Democratic party will hereafter sweep everything before it; heal the breach which separates Democracy North from Democracy South; and under the "Constitution it is," restore "the Union as it was."

It was remarked, and indeed remarkable, that not one word was uttered in regard to the Emancipation Proclamation just issued by the President. But since the war, and the questions more immediately concerning it, were quietly ignored, it is not to be wondered at that the "Democratic mass meeting" failed to discuss, nay even allude to this most important measure.

Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress, was called on, but declined to speak. He proposed "three times three" for the Constitution and the Union, and after a very feeble effort at cheering the meeting adjourned.

Casualties in Co. E, 9th Reserves.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Company E, 9th Regiment, Capt. C. Barnes, in the late battles of Sunday and Wednesday, Sept. 14th and 17th:

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

Killed—John Richey.

Slightly Wounded—Sergt. R. E. Davis, Lieut. Wm. H. Hope, Privates J. Maginley, Pat. Phillips, Thomas S. Camby.

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

Killed—Corp. Samuel J. Bassett, Privates Jerome J. Carnaghan, John Hopkins.

Wounded—Privates Thomas McClelland, mortally; Hugh Rogers, mortally; Walker Bargenser, seriously; Thomas L. Morris, seriously; Wm. England, seriously; S. W. Stewart, Wm. Graham, Edward Brogan, slightly.

Capt. Barnes received his second wound at the battle of Bull Run, together with five others of his company. He is now at his home in Tempranceville, suffering from his wound, which, although painful, is not considered dangerous. He expects to join his command as soon as his wound will permit.

THEATRE.—A benefit is to be given this evening at the Theatre for the sufferers of the Arsenal disaster. Manager Henderson has placed the Theatre in the hands of the Committee for to-night, and every dollar that is received for tickets will be at their disposal for the use of the sufferers. Mr. Proctor, the talented tragedian, now playing a star engagement, has volunteered his services for this evening, as have the whole stock company, and all the employees of the establishment. We look to see the house crowded to-night as it has seldom been crowded before, and hope a good round sum may be realized for the use of the needy. Go this evening by all means, and take your friends. A splendid bill is offered, which you can see in another column.

PARKERSBURG AGAIN IN DANGER.—We understand that some apprehensions are felt for the safety of Parkersburg. The signs are that the rebels now hanging along the Ohio in Jackson county design making a raid upon that place. They will meet with as warm a reception as can possibly be prepared for them on short notice.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

SALES OF STOCKS, last evening, by J. G. Davis, auctioneer, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:

Exchange Bank	$52 00
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	59 25
Monongahela Bridge Company	21 50

THE INQUEST.—The Coroner's jury, empanneled to investigate the explosion at the Arsenal, met at Alderman Donaldson's office, last evening, pursuant to adjournment, but owing to the absence of one of their number, the verdict was not rendered, and the jury adjourned without transacting any business.

ACCIDENT.—A carpenter named James Lemon was seriously injured yesterday, by falling from a scaffold upon a new building on Webster street, Allegheny. His injuries are internal, and it is feared they will prove fatal.

ANOTHER arrival of new Fall Goods at Barker & Co.'s, Market street. Their stock is now very large. Goods can be had in abundance. Silks, Shawls and Dress Goods at about the old prices.

THE great rush still continues for Carpets at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, as Mr. F. is selling carpets at old prices. Housekeepers in want of carpets should call early and evade the crowd.

THE place to get cheap dress goods is at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, opposite the Court House.

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. Sill, No. 248, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1862.

OUR LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Brig. Gen. Kimball, of Indiana, in his official report, gives the losses of his brigade, in the battle of Antietam, as follows: Killed, 121; wounded, 510; missing, 8; total, 639.

The Eighth Ohio, as stated in the official reports, went into action with seventeen commissioned officers and three hundred and twenty-four men. It came out with two officers, Lieutenants John Lantry and H. H. Bell, killed, and six officers, Lieutenants Geo. S. Smith, Wm. Delaney, E. S. Nickerson, Chas. W. Barnes, E. T. Craig, and Creighton Thompson, wounded—and with thirty privates killed, one hundred and twenty-two wounded, and five missing.

The Fourteenth Indiana, as stated in the official reports, had two officers killed, Lieut. L. C. Bostwell and Porter B. Lundy, and ten wounded—Capt. R. F. Catterson, Wm. Houghton, Acting Major Cavins, Acting Lieut. Col. John Coons and Edward Brasier, and Lieuts. McKelley, Edward Ballinger, Wm. P. Haskell and G. B. Ward. Of privates and non-commissioned officers the 14th lost twenty-eight killed and one hundred and forty-one wounded.

AN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY STORES, &c.

It is now stated that an attempt to destroy stores, railroad locomotives and cars, at Manassas Junction, during Pope's operations in that region where Banks had to fall back to Centreville, was a failure. The cars and engines were so little injured by fire that almost the entire number was got off by the rebels. They got six engines in this way, and large numbers of cars. Two of the engines were in sufficiently good order to run at once.

The rebels also got a very large amount of supplies here, very little damaged. Among the articles was a car load of harness, and sufficient arms to supply all the soldiers and citizens there with two or three guns apiece.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The rebels propose to enforce their conscription act in Prince William county, down the Potomac below the mouth of Bull Run, to-morrow. At the time of their general conscription, Prince William county was inside our lines, hence the enforcement now. Large numbers of Union people are fleeing from there to this city, to avoid conscription.

UNION FORCES ADVANCED.

It is stated that we have crossed the Potomac, and advanced far enough to hold Leesburg. There has been little or no opposition thus far.

REPORTED REBEL LOSS.

The rebels are reported to fix their loss in Maryland at fifteen thousand, but insist that their successful retreat, together with their victory and spoils at Harper's Ferry, make them quite even with us so far. They acknowledge, however, to being very much disappointed at the reception they met with from the inhabitants of Maryland. They were led to expect a general uprising in their favor as soon as they entered the State, but hardly obtained two thousand recruits, all told; while the desertions which occurred with them in such a march, as a matter of course, nearly balanced the recruits.

REBELS CONCENTRATING.

It is stated, with what degree of truth cannot yet be told, that the rebels are concentrating at Winchester, also that they are impressing into their service all able bodied men between 17 and 65.

OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation is a document of such importance that its reception, as indicated in the leading public journals, becomes a matter of first interest. Of the leading Eastern papers, the following are a few extracts:

The New York *Tribune* simply recapitulates, in a double-leaded leader, the main features of the proclamation, and adds: "Such, in brief, are the provisions of the proclamation. It is the beginning of the end of the rebellion—the beginning of the new life of the nation. God bless Abraham Lincoln."

The New York *Herald*, says, it is one of the most important documents since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. And adds, the gravity of this proclamation, will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South. It inaugurates the overwhelming revolution in the system of labor, in a vast and important agricultural section of country, which will if the rebels persist in their course, suddenly emancipate three or four millions of human beings, and throw them in the fulness of their helplessness and ignorance, upon their own resources and the wisdom, of the white race to properly regulate and care for them in their new condition of life; but the importance of this great social revolution, will not be confined to the section where the black race now forms the chief laboring elements, it will have influence on the labor of the North and West. It will to a certain extent bring the black labor of the South, in competition with the white labor on the extensive grain farms of the West, unless the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro to his present geographical position are adopted, in all other free States.

The *Herald*, then explains this proclamation, however, and gives the South an opportunity to escape the fate so clearly, and emphatically marked out by Mr. Lincoln. It should be her golden opportunity, and must be manifest to them that the rebellion cannot succeed. The reception of the rebel army by the people of Maryland, after all the promises and preparations leading to the invasion of that State, must have its peculiar and impressive significance with them, and concludes: It is at this time, with victory in our hands, and enormous preparations for crushing out all opposition, that the President issues this important manifesto, and gives the people of the South this chance. It is now the question with them whether, or not, they are prepared, for the sake of a few miserable leaders of this wicked rebellion, to submit to this overwhelming revolution in their social system. There is the document—there is the time fixed for the return of the rebellious States to the allegiance of the Federal Government. No event in the history of the world surpasses the one now presented by the President, and which is to be decided in a little over ninety days.

The New York *Times* says: The wisdom of the step taken is unquestionable; its necessity is indisputable; it has been declared time and again by President Lincoln, that as soon as this step became a necessity he should adopt it. Its adoption now is not confession that the military means of suppressing the great rebellion have proved a failure—but simply that there is a point at which any other legitimate appliances that can be called in shall also be availed of. Slavery is an element of strength to the rebels; if left untouched it will assuredly prove an element of weakness to us. It may prove the fatal destruction to them and their cause when we make such use of it and its victims as lies in our power. From now till the first day of January, when this proclamation will take effect, is little over three months, what may happen between now and then, in the progress of the War, is hard to say. We earnestly hope, however, that by that time the rebellion will be put down by a military hand, and that the terrible element of a slave insurrection may not be invoked. If by that day the rebel army be overthrown and their Capital captured, and if the slaveholding rebels still prove malignant and irrepressible, and, as in the South-West, disorganizers and marauders, then let that which Vice-President Stephens called the "corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy" be knocked from under it, and see whether the whole fabric of the rebellion will not necessarily tumble to the ground.

The New York *World* says: The President is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing, and that when he has to restore General McClellan to command, he throws this rope to the radical cerebus in shape of a new proclamation. The *World* concludes thus: "This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims, in substance, that on the first of next January he will issue still another proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the Confiscation Act. It is unbecoming the dignity of a great Government to make such menaces, as to what it will hereafter do in a territory of which a powerful armed foe disputes its jurisdiction. If on the first day of next January the war is substantially ended, there would be some reason in giving insurgents their election between submission and civil penalties; but they will laugh such offers to scorn so long as they can confront us with great armies. That part of the proclamation which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly weak. The law is the same that it was several months ago. If the proclamation on this point is necessary, why was it so long delayed? Its issue at this late day looks like concession to radical clamor.

The *National Intelligencer*, which has for some time enjoyed the reputation of being the semi-official organ of Secretary Seward, says: With our well-known and oft-repeated views respecting the inutility of such a proclamation, it can hardly be necessary to say that where we expect no good we shall be only too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive. This new proclamation not being self-enforcing any more than the proclamation of Gen. Hunter in regard to the emancipation of slaves in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The only difference between the two papers resides in the signatures respectfully attached to them, and as in themselves considered they are likely to prove equally void of practical effect.

We are not without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation, of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. This opinion, we may add, derives confirmation from the fact that he suspends for some months the enforcement of so much of his declaration as announces the emancipation of the slaves in punishment for contumacy on the part of the insurgent States, while he gives immediate force and effect, so far as force and effect result from the proclamation, to the regulations prescribed by the new article of war, and the provisions of the confiscation act in the matter of slaves. In any other theory than this, the proclamation may be said to open issues too tremendous, and to be fraught with consequences too undeveloped to admit of calculation or forecast by any intelligence we can command.

The *National Republican*, of this city, says the President has even gone beyond the legislation of Congress, though not beyond their known wishes. He has proclaimed the freedom of all slaves, as well of loyal owners as of rebels, whether they escape to the United States or not. We should have been satisfied if the proclamation had merely carried out the laws of Congress, but like it all the better for going farther.

The proclamation will be received by the loyal States with perfect furore of acclamation. While it will lose to the President a few latter-day friends, it will restore his old friends, and unite the sound portion of the people in one solid and impregnable mass.

In support of the Union and Constitution Forney's (Philadelphia) *Press* begins a long double-leaded leader thus: "The rebellion is at an end. The President has done a good deed at a good time. He has pronounced the doom of slavery on the American Continent. After dallying with this great sin because he dreaded to do violence to the interests and wishes of any portion of the people, he has accepted a lesson of experience, and ends the war by putting an end to the cause of the war. If this rebellion has taught us anything, it is that by slavery we have been defeated in our progress.

By slavery the richest and fairest portions of our Republic have been kept as a desert and wilderness. By slavery the great part of the people have been estranged from one another. By slavery, our institutions have been prevented from developing blessings our fathers intended they should bestow. Slavery has been a perpetual disgrace to the American name. Slavery has bloomed into rebellion, and ripened into war. Why should it live? It has menaced our dearest rights, and has robbed us of our dearest kindred. This fearful monster is intertwining itself around the vitals of the republic, retarding its growth, destroying its usefulness and making its very existence wretched, at least, sought to take the life which had nourished it, and to rend the bosom on which it had grown. In self-defence we have wrestled in its embraces, wrestled in blood, war, carnage, desolation and slaughter, and all in vain. The struggle is now for life or death. If slavery lives the republic dies. The republic must live and so slavery must die.

This is the meaning of the President's proclamation, and his words record slavery's inevitable doom. After enforcing the idea that the slaveholders have brought this doom upon themselves, the *Press* thus concludes: "It does not come as a wild exhibition of despotic power, nor as a mere effort to rouse drooping public sentiment or rally beaten and dishearten ed columns. It is a manifestation of northern power. It is the result of overwhelming victories.

Emancipation continues to be the engrossing topic of conversation in all circles. Residents here mostly, of course, look grum over it, and Marylanders generally take it badly. Among Northern men, there seems to be little division of sentiment; nearly all agree in the belief, that if backed up by a strong war policy, it will unite and consolidate all parties in the North. It is understood; that of the strongest influences that have been operating on the President is a private letter to him from Robert Dale Owen, which takes much stronger grounds than one on the subject from the same author, recently published.

The letter, which was exceedingly earnest and impressive in tone, is understood to have placed emancipation on the ground of absolute necessity, and to have urged that unless President Lincoln did it very soon, he would be forestalled by Jeff. Davis himself. That the Southern leaders were almost on the point of readiness to abolish slavery themselves for the sake of securing the sympathy of Europe; and that the party which was first in this measure was sure to succeed. These views have been recently urged by numerous persons on the President, but with especial force by this letter.

We have shown them that without going beyond mere voluntary offerings of life and treasure, we have laid their conscript Confederacy at our feet, and now we propose to crush where we have conquered, and to take away the life of the great criminal who has been indicted and convicted at the bar of Christian civilization.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* merely calls the proclamation a state paper, on a grave subject, that will command the attention to be a subject of careful study.

The Baltimore *American* simply calls attention to the proclamation, and wholly refrains from editorial comment.

The other Baltimore papers are equally silent.

On the other hand, it is believed that Thurlow Weed has been here once or twice to do what he could to assist Seward in influencing the President against emancipation, or at least to postpone it.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1862.

The rebels have made a successful retreat into Virginia. There seems to have been no effort made from the south side to intercept them.

Gens. Sigel and Heintzelman are both at Washington.

The news from the West shows that Gen. Buell knew how not to do it. Bragg has fooled him most effectually. Probably he was not hard to fool in this matter. We need a good loyal General in the West.

All quiet on the Potomac.

The *Press* of this morning has a strong article in favor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. D.

Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Scotia has passed Sandy Hook, with dates from Liverpool of the 13th, and via Queenstown to the 14th inst.

It is asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers, is all but determined upon.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾@93⅞. The Manchester market is firm. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £213,500, instead of £57,000, as stated per Nova Scotian.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Bourse is firm; rentes 69 francs 5c.

The Prince of Wales and his bride elect, leaves Brussels early next week to join the Queen in Germany.

The London *Daily News* has an article in defense of American heroism and patriotism, and condemns the sophistry of those who find fault that the Americans are not sufficiently despondent.

The Liverpool *Post*, advocates mediation, and argues that England is the power to mediate, and Lord Palmerston the man.

The *Index*, the London organ of the Confederates, says that Geo. N. Sanders brought no communications whatever from the Confederate Government to the European Commissioners.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent gives a version of General Butler's difficulty with the French Consul at New Orleans very unfavorable to Gen. Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made to enable Jute to be used, to a great extent, as a substitute for cotton. The article had advanced nearly fifty per cent. since the 1st of the month.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Prepnite, Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued three days, when they were stopped by the military.

It is stated that the Queen of England has formally demanded the hand of the Princess Alexandrina of Denmark for the Prince of Wales.

France—The returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 13,500,000 francs.

Rumors of plots and threats by the Italian revolutionists prevail, very similar to those in the Orsini affair.

It is reported that Victor Emmanuel will soon visit Paris.

The Bourse is declining. Rentes 69f. 45c.

A distinguished English physician has been sent to Garibaldi.

It is asserted that Ratazzi will not face the Italian Parliament. A new session is announced for November.

LATEST.—*Liverpool, Saturday, Sept* 13.—The Europa's news via Queenstown, transpired about noon to-day, and caused great sensation. It is generally regarded as disastrous to the North.

London, Sept. 13.—The London *Times*, today has an editorial on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for the war, and says this symptom is hopeful, for if reason is to be the arbiter, it is certain the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the arguments of Edward Everett and others.

Liverpool, Sept. 13.—Cotton irregular, but firm. Sales 7000 bales all qualities, being one eighth higher. Speculators and exporters took 400bl. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions heavy.

London, Sept. 13.—American securities became dull, under the advices per Europa. Erie Railroad, 30¼@31½. Illinois Central, 91@50¼ discount. Consols, 93⅛@93⅝ for money.

SHIP NEWS.—The ship Elizabeth Jane, from Rio Grande, for New York, has been abandoned. The waiter and one man saved.

The ship Sword Fish and schooner May Queen, were total wrecks, near Shanghae.

Arrived, from Baltimore, the ship James Chester, at Liverpool.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.—The flag of truce boat Canonicus, returned from Aiken's Landing this afternoon, bringing down over three hundred paroled Union prisoners, which are to be sent immediately North from this place.

A Pennsylvanian, just returning from Richmond, reports active movements of rebel troops from that city towards Petersburg, and that over ten thousand passed down the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad on last Saturday.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 20th instant, says the battle at Boonsboro or Middletown, Md., was brought on by McClellan, with a view to relieve the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry. We think it extremely improbable that he can have 80,000 men, since Gen Hill's *corps d'armee* was found sufficient to check his progress. The next day Longstreet's Corps joined Hill's, and defeated Gen. McClellan.

The *Whig*, speaking of the capture of Harper's Ferry, says the number of prisoners is probably greater than those taken by the Union forces at Fort Donelson, or by the Confederates in the battles before Richmond. It claims the capture as fruitful, and the most momentous success of the war. It expels the last remnant of the Union army from the Valley, and secures the whole of that rich country to the Confederacy; it relieves Gen. Lee from all apprehension of danger in his rear, and opens a safe line of communication with Richmond.

A Special Order from Gen. Wright.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Maj. Gen. Wright, in a special order issued to day, says that daily prohibition of business after four o'clock p. m. is hereby rescinded. On every Saturday at two o'clock p. m., business of every kind will be suspended until five o'clock p. m., during which interval all able-bodied men in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport will meet for drill.

Passes to citizens, except to enter the military lines, and passes issued under the orders regarding the drafting of the enrolled militia, are dispensed with.

In dispensing with daily drills and the suspension of business, the General Commanding has in view the relief, as far as practicable, of the people, to burdens to which they have not been accustomed; but he would impress upon the minds of all the fact that the danger has not passed away; that the present military organization must be rigidly adhered to, and carefully preserved. He thanks the citizens for the zeal and alacrity with which they sprung to arms and entered upon labor for the common defense, and for the patience with which they have borne the various restraints imposed upon them.

The Postponement of the Draft.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The following General Order has just been made public:

HEADQUARTERS, PENN'A,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.

General Order No 37.—The call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers, to resist the threatened invasion of the State, was nobly and promptly responded to, and that thousands were deprived of their right of appeal under the regulations providing for the coming draft. This right must not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our State against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the postponement of the draft becomes a necessity that I cannot but respect.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the officers charged with the duty of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Allegheny, Erie, Luzerne, Montgomery, Franklin, and others, embracing more than one-third of the entire population of the State, cannot be prepared to make the draft, with justice to their citizens, at the time appointed, nor for some days thereafter. In Philadelphia, and several other sections of the State, where temporary residents are numerous, it has been found impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the proper credits to be allowed for men in the service without resorting to the descriptive rolls at Washington. To avoid manifest injustice to those districts, the number of men they have contributed to the service must be thus ascertained before the draft shall be made.

Believing that the exercise of so high a prerogative by the government, as a draft of its people, should, above all considerations, commend itself to the highest sense of justice and impartiality. For the reasons before stated the draft on Pennsylvania is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1862. The Commissioners of the several counties will fix a time at some convenient point, in their respective counties, to hear applications for exemption of persons now in the service of the State, and who have not already had an opportunity to attend such appeal.

Should the draft be made in any of the counties on the 25th inst., because of the failure of this order to reach the Commissioners, the draft made will be valid in all respects; but the men drafted will be permitted to resume their respective vocations until the 16th of October, when they will be called into the service. By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
A. C. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

Southern News.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. They contain the rebel accounts of the fighting in Maryland, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. They, of course, expatiate on the latter. Among the other items is the following:

The Evacuation of Cumberland Gap.—The Secretary of War, yesterday, received a dispatch from Gen. McKown, commanding in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, Sept. 10th, in which he states that the Federal forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, and Gen. Stevenson was pursuing them. Previous statements, with reference to the condition of affairs, has induced the belief that the enemy were hemmed in, and that escape was impossible, but this dispatch indicates that the real position of things has been little understood. If the enemy has evacuated it, it is fair to presume that we had no force to oppose him north of the Gap, and that his escape has been effected in that direction. The announcement that General Stevenson is pursuing him, amounts to little, for of course he does not mean to be overtaken.

Mobile, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, from Tupelo, dated yesterday, says: Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., on Friday last, on forced marches.

A messenger just arrived reports that on Saturday afternoon the advance guard under Gen. Armstrong surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong, at Iuka, driving them out of the town, and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. Price, with the main body, came up on Sunday, when the enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands $100,000 worth of stores.

The following dispatch does not state Gen. Loring's operations to quite as late a period as that which we published yesterday, and which stated that he had already captured Charleston, but the details which it supplies as to salt and the salt works, will be very gratifying:

Richmond, Sept. 16.—By telegraph from Dublin, Sept. 10.—To Hon. George W. Randolph: Gen. Loring's command entered the Kanawha salines on Saturday morning, took possession of the salt works, and closely pursued the enemy *en route* for Charleston. The salt works are not much injured. A very large quantity is now on hand, selling at 35 cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, and return with salt.

(Signed) THOS. L. BROWN,
Major Commanding Post.

Important from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The rumors in regard to Gen. McClellan crossing the Potomac into Virginia, are without any foundation. Reliable information has been received, stating that detachments are being constantly thrown out to feel the position and strength of the enemy, but no crossing had been effected at any point in force.

Gen. Curtin left here this afternoon for Altoona, to attend the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, to be held at that place tomorrow.

Five regiments reached here this evening from Hagerstown, among which was the Philadelphia Blue Reserves. This regiment proceeded direct to Philadelpeia. The men are all in good spirits. The Philadelphia Gray Reserves will probably reach here tomorrow. The different regiments will leave for home according to the number of their organization.

Another train, loaded with wounded soldiers, is now on its way from Hagerstown, and will reach here some time during the night.

Affairs at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23.—Affairs are very quiet. Good order prevails among the military. Information has been received here that portions of rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock impressing every able-bodied man they can find into the rebel army. Many refuse to serve, and some succeed in escaping and reaching our lines. An engine recently was sent out to Bull Run, but no new discoveries were made.

Ten Thousand Prisoners Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Dix, yesterday, effected an exchange of 10,000 rank and file and 300 officers, at Harrison's Landing. Gen. Pope's officers are not included in these, but it is understood they will be exchanged during this week.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Star of the South, from Beaufort, brings 57 rebel prisoners taken at the battle at Washington, N. C. The Dark Alarm, from Port Royal, brings discharged musicians, including the band of the 97th Pennsylvania.

Congressional Nomination.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Convention of the counties of Lehigh and Montgomery met at Fort Washington, yesterday, and unanimously nominated Hon. John D. Stiles for re-election to Congress.

Arrival of the Steamer Borussia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Borussia has arrived below. She will be up at two o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 23—Noon.—Flour is quiet; sales of extra family at $6; superfine $5 to $5 25, and $5 37½@$5 75 for extra. Wheat is in fair demand; 7,000 bush red sold at $1 33@1 34. Corn firm; sales of 1,500 bush yellow sold at 67c afloat. Provisions are firm. Whisky sells at 33@33½c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23—Noon.—Flour dull at $5 75@$ 6 37½ for western. Wheat active; red $1 30@1 38. Corn quiet; white sells at 70@71c, and yellow at 69 @70c. Whisky steady at 32½c. Coffee firm at 21@23.

The Rebels at Ripley.

Senator Flesher, of Jackson county, was in the city yesterday. He reports that on Tuesday evening last five thousand rebels occupied the village of Ripley, in Jackson county, and were threatening the Ohio border. This force came in pursuit of Lightburn, but was not quite quick enough to catch him. Lightburn succeed in bringing through safely a train of about six hundred and fifty wagons, the last one of which and the last man of his command had safely departed from Ravenswood on the same evening the rebels occupied Ripley. As before stated, Lightburn went to Point Pleasant, and now occupies a position on the Kanawha, about that place. He left his train, or the largest portion of it, on the Ohio side.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Yesterday about five hundred of the wounded from the Wednesday's and Sunday's fight arrived here. The Capitol had been waiting for the poor boys, and its spacious corridors were at once thrown open for their reception. The beds were clean and nice, and must have been a welcome rest for the worn and weary soldier. They have a splendid hospital indeed. In the hall of the House of Representatives, canopied by stained glass, rich in tracery and choice productions of art. I found several of our Pittsburgh Rifles stretched on their beds of pain. Yet every man was as cheerful as if he had just come from a feast or a merry-making. No groaning or complaint, but a willing resignation to the accidents of war. Duty sweetened the pain and distress they must undergo. I can imagine how men rejoice in the anguish of wounds received in a glorious cause. In the battle Antietam, the following members of Company A, Ninth Reserves, who are now in the Capitol, were wounded:

George H. Creighton—two balls in the neck. They entered directly below the chin and at the junction of the neck with the body. They both passed out at the left shoulder. These wounds are severe, but Creighton was as cheerful and as playful as any one need be.

James M. Rogers, First Ward, Allegheny, wounded in the arm. His wound is severe, but not dangerous.

W. U. Smith, in the arm.

Thos. Bussing, in the arm and leg.

H. N. Baker; in the side.

Jas. Criswell, in the cheek. He was, however, wounded on Sunday. The ball entered in the turn of the jaw, just below the ear, and came out about midway the cheek. I was much amused at his description of his first impression of his wound. The blood streamed all over him. He thought the ball had entered at the cheek, and as he had his mouth open, he felt sure it had gone out without breaking his jaw or touching his tongue. He congratulated himself much on his good luck. He is now doing will. He is in good health and as free and light-hearted as he ever was.

E. D. Dithridge was shot in the arm, but not severely wounded. He goes home to-morrow. He has a Captain's commission in the 155th Regiment, of which Colonel Allen is in command, and Mr. Collard, of Pittsburgh, Lieut. Colonel.

A brother of Mr. D. was in the battle of Bull Run, but he has not yet been heard of. His father is here. He has gone to Annapolis to-day, making enquiries for his son.

Jacob Nau, Company B, 9th, of Allegheny, is also at the Capitol, wounded in the shoulder.

Hiram Hamilton is also at the Capitol, wounded in the wrist. He is of Armstrong county.

James Gibson, same county, Co. F, wounded in the breast.

Alex. McClellan, Co. F, in arm and side. Not dangerous.

Thos. S. Hunter, Co. C, in the arm.

C. H. Chaffee, Co. G, in the arm.

The Lieut. of Co. B, was shot in the mouth. I cannot recall his name.

William Chambers, of Co. G, was badly wounded in the leg. Amputation was made. He was left at Frederick.

So also was E. P. Darlington left at Middletown with kind people.

I was informed by a member of Company G, Ninth Regiment, that it went into the fight with thirteen men, ten of whom were wounded.

Andrew Morrison, so well known in Pittsburgh, is also in the Hall of Representatives. He was from Sunday's fight, as you know. He was found in the grove. It is painful. He is, however, doing well, and is very cheerful.

Will McClurg lies next to Morrison; is severely wounded in the right knee.

Jas. McElavy, in the Rotunda of Capitol; wounded in the arm.

The Pennsylvania Relief Association has been doing all it could in aid of these men. The Government provides sufficient food, but there are certain things for the sick which friends alone can give.

Five thousand of the wounded in the late battles are to be brought here. About 13,000 patients were here before. About one-fifth are Pennsylvanians. You can judge whether those who are anxious to relieve the sick and suffering have much to do. Gifts of delicacies, sugar, tea, stockings, shirts, sheets, drawers, stockings, etc., are much in demand. The Pennsylvania Relief Association asks such aid, and I know it will not ask in vain.

There is very little general news on the topic this morning. The screech got off again with but little damage, comparatively. While taking about 11,000 prisoners, they have lost not more than 3,000. They were, however, a little stunned by the blows of Sunday and Wednesday.

The new Ironsides sails from Philadelphia to-day. Will she be heard of at Fort Darling, at Fort Sumter, or at Fort Morgan? At Richmond, Charleston, or Mobile? Which place will you bet on?

The Pennsylvania Reserves fought on our right. They charged again and again over the cornfield, which you will see mentioned in the New York *Tribune's* graphic description of the battle.

Capt. Owsten, who is the idol (and justly so) of his company, is going to join his company, A, again to-morrow. He still carries his hand in a sling, but he thinks he can manage his sword in his left hand. I found him to-day with the wounded men of his command, doing all he could for their cheer and comfort. VISITOR.

From Kentucky.

A gentleman arrived from Lexington reports that the rebels were arresting all members of Home Guards; and that a proclamation had been issued by Kirby Smith, giving notice that all those who, after forty days did not join the rebel army, would be considered as aliens, and forfeit their property.

The combined rebel forces in Kentucky, are estimated as follows:

Bragg's army	35,000
Kirby Smith	20,000
Humphrey Marshall	5,000
Total	60,000

This may be further increased, somewhat, by raw recruits, but the combined efficient forces will not much exceed 60,000.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

DIED:

KELLER—On Tuesday, Sept. 23d, at 4½ o'clock p. m., Mrs. CATHARINE KELLER, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 p. m., from her late residence, Neville street, Birmingham. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by the 13th section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2d, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HARRY WOODS, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 14th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein.

And as directed by said 13th section of the Act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice, that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who