Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25.

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.	74	60
12 " M.	95	65
6 " P. M.		66
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 T. COULTER, South Fayette Tp.

The Arsenal Disaster--Conclusion of the Testimony--No Verdict Yet.

The jury empanneled to investigate the Arsenal explosion, met last evening at Alderman Donaldson's office, when the following additional testimony was elicited:

Van Fowler, sworn—Was in magazine No. 2 at the time of the explosion; five were in the magazine; three ran out, while another and myself remained and closed the doors and shutters; know nothing of the cause of the explosion; have seen boys often sweeping powder from the porch upon the stones; could see the powder when the stones were turned up; we wore moccasins when in the magazine, but I have been in with my boots on; I have been in the laboratory with my boots on; they have nails in the heels. Have been reproved within the last half year for wearing boots in the laboratory, but there were not moccasins enough for all the boys.

Wm. Swords, sworn—Helped to break the stone on the road, last May and June; the stone was not very hard, but kind of slaty. Powder was hauled to the laboratory when the road was being made.

Geo. Massenhaiser, sworn—There are two reservoirs up in the park; No. 1 feeds No. 2. They are used for drinking and other purposes, and the waste water from No. 2 runs into the pond. No. 1 is seldom used unless No. 2 runs dry. There are five plugs attached to the reservoirs above, but the water in the pond was used when we tried the fire engine. There have been no fires since I went there—now over ten years. There was over a foot of water left in the pond, after the fire was put out, on the day of the explosion.

The testimony closed here, and the jury went into private session to deliberate upon a verdict.

After an hour spent in consultation, it was agreed to adjourn until Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, at Alderman Donaldson's office.

Another Rifleman Dead.

We have to record the death of another member of the Pittsburgh Rifle Company, that last year left our city for the war, full, finely equipped, and well trained under Capt. Smith. It was one of the best companies in the service, and held the right of the 9th regiment of Reserves, McCall's Division. Among the many young men of our city who joined it at first, no one, perhaps, was more esteemed than young John Dannals, then twenty-two years of age. He left a good situation as book-keeper of the firm of Jones, Boyd & Co., to serve his country, and has laid down his life in the cause he deemed sacred, after going through seven or eight bloody battles. He was in the several battles before Richmond, and in the battles under Pope, more recently; and in the last battle at Bull Run, a ball crushed his right bone in such a manner that amputation was deemed unsafe. He lay on the battle-field from Saturday till the next Tuesday, and was then carried to Fairfax Seminary Hospital, where he died last Sunday. His body was expected home last night.

The death of young Dannals seems more grievous to his many friends because Captain's commission awaited him as a reward of gallant and faithful services. But death has given the excellent young soldier a final discharge, and his wars are ended.

The Beaver County Murder--Conviction of Eli F. Sheets.

Our readers will remember the horrible murder of John Ansley, in Beaver county, some months since. Sheets had traded a horse to Ansley, which was afterwards found to have been stolen, and Ansley immediately started in pursuit of Sheets. Nothing more was heard of Ansley, until his dead body was found several days after, near the road over which he was known to have passed—and it was evident that Ansley had overtaken Sheets, and had been shot dead by him. The murderer was pursued, arrested, and committed for trial.

The case came up some ten days ago, before Judge Agnew, and was tried with great ability. The District Attorney conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Wadsworth, of Ohio, and Fetterman, of this city. The defense undertook to prove an *alibi*, but signally failed, and after an able charge from the Court the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

A motion was made for a new trial, which will be argued in October.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from Sept. 10th to Sept. 20th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males,.....8 | Adults,.....13 | Total,.....20
Females,....15 | Children,....7 |

The causes were: Scirrhus pylorus, 1; convulsions, 2; remittant fever, 1; consumption, 2; killed at the explosion at U. S. Arsenal, 8; dyphtheria, 1; cholera infantum, 1; Stillborn, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; scarlet fever, 1.

ASSAULT WITH A GAVEL.—Dominick Kerran, teacher in the Catholic school in the Fifth Ward, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Taylor, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Joseph Irwin. The allegation is, that Kerran, being very much annoyed by mischievous boys, seized one of them, a son of the prosecutor, and beat him severely with a gavel, or small mallet used to command order in the school.

FIRE AT WHEELING.—Two houses on Wheeling Island, were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last—one occupied by Mr. Doblier, and the other by John Ritchie. The house occupied by Doblier was owned by Alexander Heyman, and was valued at $1,200. It was insured in the Continental Company of New York for $1000. The other house was owned and occupied by Mr. Ritchie, and was insured for $300.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, a lad about 10 years of age, son of P. Brickor, near Greperville Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, in attempting to get on a train in motion, fell under and had his leg smashed. Doctors Lomison and Boloe were called, and the leg had to be amputated.

LOW WATER.—Our rivers are unusually low—lower than they have been known for many years. If the present dry spell continues much longer, it will be difficult to navigate skiffs and dug-outs in this vicinity.

REV. A. TORRENCE, of Westmoreland county, has been appointed Chaplain of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and has left to enter upon his duties.

The Pennsylvania Reserves in the Battle of Sharpsburg.

CAMP IN HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
Monday, Sept. 22d, 1862.

I have just returned from the battle-field of Sharpsburg, ten miles south of this place, fought on Wednesday 17th, terminating in a drawn battle, our only advantage being the possession of the field. I shall endeavor to give you what information I have gleaned relative to the conduct of our brave Pennsylvania Reserves, and particularly of the part taken by our own gallant 9th regiment. Let me state in the outset, that of the original 980 men, constituting the 9th, and in addition to all of the recruits who have joined them since, there only remain 225 effective soldiers, the rest are either beneath the sod or suffering from the wounds received or diseases contracted on a dozen hard fought battle-fields, where they have displayed that courage and ability which are on the lips of every soldier in the army of Gen. McClellan. Of the original 101 men constituting the Pittsburgh Rifles, there remain only thirteen! Adding the recruits who have since joined them, making their present number thirty-six.

In the recent battle the Reserves were under Gen. Hooker, whose corps formed the extreme right wing, the Ninth being the right of the corps, and the Rifles being on the extreme right of the regiment, and consequently forming the right of the entire line of battle, a position of great danger and importance, and one which was well sustained, never yielding for a moment before that dreadful sheet of fire, that constantly swept in their immediate front.

The Reserves were ordered forward at four o'clock on Wednesday morning, with their position on a gentle slope, protected by a low rail fence, and beyond that a corn field of great extent. Here they lay down to await the rebel army advancing up the other side of the slope, and when the latter had gained the top of the hill, and were only twenty-five yards from them, the order was given to fire, and a terrific storm of leaden hail was poured into them, described by our veterans to have exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed before on this continent. A perfect sheet of flame seemed to issue from our ranks, but although the rebels fell by hundreds, their front remained unbroken, and their firing slackened. For twenty minutes this dreadful duel continued, neither army yielding an inch, the balls in the meantime filling the air in a perfect storm, and described by an eye-witness as having the appearance of a handful of beans flung right into their faces. At the expiration of the above named time, the rebel lines appeared to waver slightly, and their fire to slacken—when the order was heard along our lines "forward boys and at them." When over the fence flew our brave Reserves at once flung themselves and charged in one unbroken column, into the corn field and over the hill—driving the butternuts, back, back—through the corn, through the adjoining open field, across the road, and never ceased firing and charging until they had driven the enemy into the cover of the woods, a full mile from the first line of battle.

Here the rebels met their reinforcements, and being protected by the thick timber and the fence—while our boys were in the open field, they came at us again like a terrible tornado, with shot, shell and bayonet, and buoyed up with their fresh troops, drove us back across the road, through the open field and into the corn field again, and now the slaughter commenced with fourfold its former fierceness, and lasted until eleven a. m., when the Reserves ran out of ammunition, and were ordered again to charge, and again drove the enemy from the field to the woods. Having been on the field since four o'clock, and under constant fire, exhausted their ammunition and worn out themselves with great and terrible work, they were ordered to fall back, to make room for fresh troops, who came up immediately, sweeping by the left flank into line.

It was in this last charge that the brave Hooker received the wound in his foot, and it was here where the Rifles were called on to mourn the death of one of their best and bravest members, Geo. W. Rogers, who fell, as his Lieutenant Commanding informed me, "nobly doing his duty."

The Ninth captured two flags, one belonging to a Texas, and one to a Georgia regiment.

The Pittsburgh Rifles crowned themselves again with glory, having lost one killed and ten wounded. Not a man flinched under that terrible ordeal of fire, but cool and calm they remained at their post, and a glance at the field in their immediate front tells with what terrible effect their weapons were used.

Full two-thirds of the rebel dead lay in front of the Reserves, and their blackened and bloated corpses, laying in hundreds, told the tale of the self-slaughter caused among them by the steady aim and magnificent courage of our never to be forgotten brave and gallant Pennsylvania Reserves.

The field after the fight presented a strange but sad picture to the visitor. Fences down, growing corn trampled; and dust begrimmed trees, riddled and torn, with their branches cut off and strewn around; the fields covered with every imaginable material or fabric used by the soldier; the dead bodies lying *by hundreds*, black and swollen, ready to burst; the grave diggers at work, some merry and some sad, gazing probably upon the changing face of some dear companion of better days, whom they are now about to commit to the silent grave, cold and gloomy, but yet the honorable grave which history, when the age becomes brighter, will style the "patriot's rest." Farewell, ye noble dead, and accursed be the men who are responsible for the necessity that called you from your homes. L.

Death of the Hon. Samuel Jones.

One more of our old and distinguished citizens has been taken from our midst. Judge Jones had been seriously indisposed since July last; but few if any of his friends had any apprehension of a fatal termination of his disease; and hence the announcement of his death yesterday took every one by surprise.

The deceased was a printer; but being a man of great energy and business talent, he forsook that calling in early life, and became a banker, pursuing that business energetically and successfully to the day of his death, living in fine style and accumulating a valuable estate. For a short time he filled the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for which position his sound judgment and extensive business experience eminently fitted him. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was possessed of social qualities of a high order. His family have lost a kind husband and father, and the community an enterprising and useful citizen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

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 every 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. COBBS, 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.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Gill, No. 246, 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. 24, 1862.

INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

The following is an extract from an Order referred to in last night's dispatches, constituting an Investigation Commission, with Maj. Gen. Hunter at its head, for the examination of certain military cases. Even Hunter himself, has no knowledge yet, of what cases will be brought before them, but it is suspected that we are at last to have the long promised investigation into the conduct of officers who Pope brought charges against at Bull-Run, as well, perhaps, as into the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and other matters connected with the late Maryland battles:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Special Order No. 258—Extract: The Special Commission will assemble in this city at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 25th inst., for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, Maj. Gen. G. Cadwallader, Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, Maj. Doan Platt, A. A. G., Capt. F. Bell, Jr., A. D. C., Col. J. Hall, Judge Advocate General.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A number of citizen prisoners, held by the rebel authorities at Richmond, have been released in exchange for a number of their citizens we had seized to hold as hostages.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Six hundred and seventy-five Pennsylvania prisoners, from Belle Isle, opposite Richmond, arrived here yesterday. Five hundred and forty more, mostly Pennsylvanians, have since arrived. They have been exchanged, and will shortly be put into service again.

THE HARPER'S FERRY PRISONERS.

Over eight thousand of our men, taken at Harper's Ferry, and subsequently paroled by the rebels, have gone to Annapolis, where, it is understood they are to be organized for service against the Indians.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICERS TO BE RELEASED BY THE REBELS.

Col. Ludlow, Gen. Dix's Assistant Inspector General, who has just returned from superintending the exchange of prisoners on the James River, brings the highly gratifying intelligence that the rebels promise to release Gen. Pope's officers, whom they have been keeping in close confinement, and part of them even ironed, sometime within this or next week.

GEN. WHITE ARRESTED.

It is stated that General White was placed under arrest to await investigation of the circumstances connected with the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

COL. FORD.

It has not been heard that anything has been done with Col. Ford yet.

A SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE.

Col. R. B. Price, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding a brigade of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, started on Saturday evening last on a reconnoissance from our front, on the Virginia side of the river, as far as Ashby Gap, of Blue Ridge, which place he found guarded by the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Green. At Aldie, he found the pickets of that regiment, which he drove back to Ashby Gap, some sixteen miles. Here he engaged the enemy, whom he dispersed, killing four and wounding twelve that fell into his hands, with three others, and wounding others who were carried off by their retreating comrades. He lost one only. Among the prisoners are Lieut. Col. Green, the rebel commander, and two rebel Lieutenants, who, with the rest, were brought in this morning.

COMMENTS ON THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

This morning's *National Intelligencer* contains a significant editorial, arguing that as the emancipation proclamation was a concession to the Greeley and Wendell Phillips party, the next step of this party will be to demand of him the displacement of Halleck, McClellan and Buell, and fill their places with men like Fremont and Hunter.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE MARYLAND BATTLES.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Saturday, Sept. 20th, has been received here with rebel accounts of the Maryland battles prior to the great one of Wednesday.

The following is Stonewall Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

Colonel: Yesterday God crowned our arms with another brilliant success on the surrender at Harper's Ferry of Brig. Gen. White and 11,000 troops, with an awful number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery and about 200 wagons. In addition to other stores, there is a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. Our loss was very small. The meritorious conduct of the officers and men will be mentioned in a more extended report.

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,
T. J. JACKSON, Maj. Gen.
R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

Of subsequent matters at Harper's Ferry, the *Enquirer* says: Colonel Lindsay Walker reached this city this morning, direct from Harper's Ferry. He reports that everything was quiet there. We were hauling away the last of the stores which we captured there; for this purpose we were using the enemy's horses, eighteen hundred splendid fellows, that became ours at Harper's Ferry. Col. Walker brought with him several flags and banners, captured at Harper's Ferry. Some of these are very beautiful.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

Of Sunday's battle, the *Enquirer* gives the following: Gen. Lee is marching west from Frederick city, and had posted Gens. D. H. Hill and Stuart at the passes of the mountain to hold back Gen. McClellan's forces, which are advancing to the relief of Harper's Ferry. Harper's Ferry having held out longer than was expected, and McClellan's advance having become rapid, Lee suspected that he might attempt to force a passage of the mountain, and fall upon the rear of Gen. Law's force, which was occupying Maryland Heights, thus assisting in the reduction of Harper's Ferry. He accordingly returned with Longstreet's division, on Sunday, to shell the support. On approaching Boonsboro, couriers were met from Hill, announcing that the enemy were pursuing him, in strong force, at the main pass on the Frederick and Hagerstown road, and that he required immediate reinforcements. Longstreet thereupon hurried his march, and very soon had his troops in position. By this time, Hills right had been forced back, and here the gallant General Garland had fallen while rallying his brigade.

Longstreet soon succeeded in restoring our right, which afterwards successfully resisted the very last efforts of the enemy's superior numbers, which enabled him to make his line outstretch ours, both right and left. His right reached from the summit on the mountain to our left, annoying us considerably from that direction.

The battle raged until after night. The enemy's determined effort to force a passage had been successfully resisted, and the object he had in view—the relief of Harper's Ferry—was now rendered impossible.

Later in the evening, information was gained that the enemy had obtained possession of Crampton's Gap, on the direct road from Frederick to Sharpsburg. This enabled him to still threaten McLaw's rear.

Lee having received information that Harper's Ferry would probably fall next morning, determined to withdraw Longstreet and Hill from their position and return to Sharpsburg, which was rendered more expedient from the fact that Sumner's corps of fresh troops had come to relieve their wearied comrades, while on our side we were without such aid. The trains were accordingly sent off first, the army following, and at about daybreak on Sunday morning our position was taken in front of Sharpsburg. Our march was entirely uninterrupted by the enemy. McClellan's corps did not pass through Mountain Gap until eight o'clock Monday morning, and at about two o'clock the same day their advance reached a position in front of our lines at Sharpsburg. They continued to gather up their forces, but up to Tuesday night had made no attack. Lee also remained in active waiting for a junction of Jackson's forces. Part had reached him on Tuesday evening, and the rest were near by, except P. Hill's division, which had been left at Harper's Ferry to guard the place and protect the public property.

GENERAL MITCHELL.

Major General Mitchell, in reviewing the troops in South Carolina, a day or two after his arrival, made them a speech, the nature of which can be inferred from the following extract: "I am very restless; I don't know how to be still. If you were to confine me within a fortress, or upon one of the Islands, I should feel as though I were in the penitentiary. I don't know what the object of the Government was in sending me here, but it is the duty of a good soldier to obey orders. My instructions permit me to do pretty much as I please, and I shall endeavor to do the best I can. I assure you of this, that I will omit no opportunity of giving you active employment. You shall have no time for sighing and lamenting over your inactivity, if we can find anything to do. Be assured that, if I can use you, no opportunity will escape for active duty, if you are ready for the field."

It is known here that members of the Government expect stirring news from Mitchell before very long.

SPEECH BY SECRETARY CHASE.

As Mr. Chase appeared upon the balcony, in front of his residence, he was greeted with vociferous cheers, mingled with cries of light, light. Mr. Chase said: My friends all the light that you can have this evening will be the light reflected from the great act of the President. [Cries of good, good, and applause.] A voice: That's light enough. I understand that you have just paid your respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to assure him that the proclamation, which he has recently issued, finds its echo in the hearts of the American people. [Great applause.] No one can rejoice more sincerely in the belief that the judgment which you have expressed of that act will be the judgment of the whole people of the United States. [Loud applause.]

I am, fellow-citizens, better accustomed to work than I am to speaking. I love acts better than words. [Cries of "Good," and applause. A voice; "Green hasks show that." Laughter and applause.] But, fellow-citizens, nothing has given me more sincere pleasure than to say amiss to this last great act of the Chief Magistrate. [Cries of "Good," "Good." In my judgment it is the dawn of a new era, and although the act is performed under an imperious sense of duty, created by military exigencies which give them power to perform it, it is nevertheless an act, though necessarily baptised in blood, of humanity and justice. [Applause.] The latest generations will celebrate it. [A voice: "and the whole world."] The whole world will pay homage to the man who has performed it. [Applause]

You will excuse me, fellow citizens. Cries of "Go on, go on." If there is another word to be added to night it is this: That the time has come when we should bury all jealousies, all divisions, all personal aims, and all personal asperations in one common resolve to stand by the integrity of the Republic. [Great applause.] Let him have the most of our approbation and confidence who does most, whether is the field, or at the head of the nation, or in the Cabinet for the country. [Applause.] Dismissing all the past, let us look only to the future, and henceforth let the day of dissension, defeat and discord be ended. Let us do nothing except to work for our country wherever Providence may dictate.

Meeting of the Governors of the Loyal States.

ALTOONA, Sept. 24.—The Governors of nearly all the loyal States met here to-day, according to agreement, at 12 o'clock. Fourteen Governors are present, and three States are represented by proxy. The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. E. Lewis, accompanied the whole party, this morning, to the summit of the Alleghanies, in a special train kindly provided for that purpose. They returned at 11 o'clock, and held an informal meeting from one till two. The following Governors were present:

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island.
Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.
Governor Tod, of Ohio.
Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa.
Governor Bradford, of Maryland.
Governor Washburne, of Maine.
Governor Berry, of New Hampshire.
Governor Olden, of New Jersey.
Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia.
Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin.
Governor Yates, of Illinois.
Governor Morton, of Indiana.

Kentucky, Missouri, and Vermont were represented by proxy.

Gov. Ramsay regretted his inability to be present on account of the Indian war on his border.

The second meeting commenced at four p. m., and continued until nine.

The greatest unanimity of feeling appeared to prevail with regard to the President's late proclamation, and an evident disposition to support him in all measures calculated to suppress the rebellion by making use of all the power under his control is manifest.

They again commenced at ten this evening, and will probably remain in session all night.

Gov. Curtin will propose and urge strongly upon the Convention the propriety of issuing upon the removal, by the National Government, of all the sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States. No doubt appears to exist as to the adoption. The hundreds of thousands of relatives and friends of soldiers, now in the army, will appreciate fully the justice of this course.

This meeting was proposed and brought about by Gov. Curtin, and the most beneficial results are expected to ensue. The hands of the President will be strengthened, as each Governor is supposed to represent the popular sentiment of his State, and consequently the opinion of the loyal portion of the Union is speaking to the Administration through their chief magistrates.

Major General McClernand, of Illinois, and staff are here to-day, stopping at the Logan House.

Hon. Edward Cowan is also in town.

Indian Depredations in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 24.—The Indian depredations continue in the towns near St. Cloud. Two children were killed. The inhabitants were fleeing to St. Cloud, leaving the towns to the ravages of the Indians.

A messenger from Fort Abercrombie arrived at St. Cloud on the 21st. He reports the fort safe, the Indians having abandoned the siege.

Forty or fifty Chippewa braves offered their services to the Governor to-day, to fight the Sioux, but were not accepted for the present.

Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that but one license is required for persons who practice medicine, surgery and dentistry. Also, that ship building is not a manufacture nor entitled to taxation.

A considerable number of the wounded who have been for some days past in the capitol hospitals, having become convalescent, left Washington this afternoon for New York.

A large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion to-night, on the occasion of a serenade to President Lincoln. After being cheered and called for, he appeared at an upper window, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose (after interruptions) it is because of the proclamation. [Cries of good, and applause.]

I was about to say, I supposed I understand it. [After laughter.] Voices: "That you do thoroughly understand it." What I did, I did after very full deliberation and under very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. [Cries, good, good.] I can only trust in God. I have made no mistake. [Cries, no mistake, all right.] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. [Voices, that's unnecessary, we understand it.]

It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it, and may be take action upon it. I will say nothing upon this subject. In my position I am environed with difficulties. [Cries, "That's so."] They are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who upon the battle-field are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause, long and continued.] Let us never forget them. On the 14th and 17th days of this month, there have been battles bravely and skilfully and successfully fought. [Applause.] We don't yet know particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular individuals, we do no injustice to others. I only ask you at the conclusion of the remarks to give three hearty cheers to all good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles.

Cheer after cheer was given, when the President bade the crowd good night and withdrew.

By direction of the President, so much of general order No. 125 as dismisses Capt. Jno. J. Sperry, of the 106th Pa. Volunteers, is revoked. The same action is directed in the case of Capt. J. V. Paton, of the 73d Ohio.

A Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection, now, therefore, be it ordered,

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abbettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court martial and military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or may hereafter during the rebellion, is imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court, martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Indepence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y State.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, 11 P. M.—The intense excitement of the last few days, has given place to great rejoicing at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Buell's Army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt River. The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About twelve thousand of them were seen this morning beyond Salt River, on the Beardstown road. Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and although a fight may occur in our vicinity before the arrival of Buell's divisions, no body has any fear respecting the result. Gen. Nelson is confident he can hold this position against any odds until the approaching federal reinforcements shall arrive. Col. W. H. Polke, of Crittenden's staff, Capt. Hobliteall, of Alex. McCook's staff, and Lt. Rockwell, of Buell's staff, have just arrived. No portion of the rebel forces are known to be this side of Bardstown on the seventeenth.

Our cavalry captured four hundred and fifty rebels, at Glasgow, on the twenty-first.

Three regiments of cavalry, under General McCook, drove eight thousand rebel cavalry out of Munfordsville without any Federal loss. The rebels lost a Colonel and a Lieut. Colonel.

Our forces had slight skirmishes all along the road hitherwards, capturing numerous small squads of rebels.

Colonel Edward McCook, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, commanding brigade of the 2d Indiana, 1st and 2d Kentucky, was at Elizabethtown this morning. On the way up, at several points, he killed forty-seven rebels in aggregate, and in conjunction with Kennet's command, took fifteen hundred rebel prisoners, and twenty-four wagon loads of provisions.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24—near Midnight—General Buell has just arrived.

General Nelson has just issued an order permitting, to-morrow, a general resumption of business.

The issuing of passes to loyal persons, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from duty.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 24.—Gov. Curtin has ordered the restriction on travel removed. All persons will therefore be permitted to leave the city without passes from the Mayor. Information received from Hagerstown, reports our army along the Potomac, in good condition, notwithstanding the terrible losses sustained during the late battle in Maryland. Regiments return from Hagerstown by every train.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 24.—Qr. Master Hale visited different hospitals at Hagerstown today, and reports that the sick and wounded are being properly cared for. They have bandages and all necessary appandages for comfots, except jellies and other delicacies, which are very much needed.

The wounds of those arriving here are not of a very serious nature, being generally flesh wounds made by buckshot. Every thing is being done by those connected with hospitals that can alleviate their sufferings.

Gentlemen who arrived here from Williamsport this morning, says that no troops had passed into Virginia up to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for forward movements. The impression prevailing, seemed to be, among the soldiers, that when we did move we would proceed into Western Virginia, cossing at Williamsport. The enemy will undoubtedly dispute our crossing.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Sailed, ship Wall Fleet, Callao; Ocean Rover, Boston, carrying 12,000 bags copper ore, 80,000 hides, 5,000 bales wool, 1,000 bbls. pitch, and other articles. The entire cargo is valued at two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The jobbing trade is good. Butter 26 cents. Candles dull at 18c; Crushed Sugar 14½c.

About $5000 had been collected in San Francisco for the relief of wounded soldiers, since the remittance East of the first $100,000. The movement continues unabated, and other portions of the State have commenced the good work in earnest.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 24.—The Times of this city, has advices of a fight on the 20th, at Sherley's Ford, 10 miles north-west of Carthage, between the 3rd Indiana Regiment, Col. Ritchie, and a force of 200 Rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a loss of from 60 to 90 killed.

Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Republican State Convention nominated Gen. James S. Wadsworth for Governor on first ballot.

Skirmishes in Missouri.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 24.—Early last week Capt. Johnson, with 75 of the enrolled militia from Rolls county, attacked 78 guerrillas, under McDonald, at Fribus Link, scattering them in all directions. They left one dead and three wounded.

On the 18th, Capt. Johnson, with 125 men, surprised a camp of 150 strong, under Major Snyder, and after a short engagement the enemy fled. Snyder was killed, and 15 of his men wounded. All the camp equippage, guns, blankets, and other property was taken. On the same day, Lieut. Dillon, with part of his company, came up with a band and routed them, taking 5 prisoners, 11 horses, guns, &c.

Maj. Hunt reports scattering Cunnigham's band near Sturgeon, yesterday, in a skirmish, and only one man is reported wounded on our side and none killed.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—The Republican State Convention assembled in this city, and nominated the present State officers for re-election, excepting the Lieut. Governor, Auditor and Attorney General.

Parson Brownlow was present and addressed the Convention this morning.

The State Fair, now being held, promises to be more than ever successful.

Parson Brownlow delivers the annual address to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24—Noon.—Flour firm and rather more active; 5,000 bbls sold at $5 00@5 50 for superfine; $5 37@5 75 for extra. Not much prime wheat offering; prices are steady; 6,000 bush sold at $1 25@1 30 for red, and white at $1 40@1 45. Corn firm at 67c. Provisions firm. Whisky at 33@33½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Noon.—Flour quiet; 9,000 bbls sold. Wheat advancing; 12,000 bushels sold at $1 10@1 16 for Chicago Spring; $1 18@1 18 for Milwaukee Club; $1 22@1 28 for red. Corn unchanged; sales of 15,000 bush. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 32½c.

Exchange on London is firm at 30@30½. Stocks are higher. Chicago and Rock Island 7s; Illinois Central Railroad 69½; Illinois Central Bond 10s; Michigan Southern 69¾; New York Central 90½; Reading 83½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 34½; Missouri 6s 48; Gold 115¾; Old Demand Notes 110¾; U. S. Treasury 7 3-10, 104½; Coupons, 1881, 101½.

The Situation in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Wednesday, says:

The scare at Louisville is over. If there was cause for the panic that led to the stampede of women and children, who swarmed on the landings, and kept crowding across the river during Monday night, it was difficult to see it. That Bragg would precipitate himself upon a large army in front of Louisville, with such a force as that commanded by Buell, is his rear, was a much more reasonable conclusion than the one arrived at by Gen. Nelson. Our dispatches this morning announce that the rebels set their faces eastward from Bardstown, passing through Bloomfield on their way in the direction of Frankfort and Lexington. If Buell is close upon Bragg, which is probably the case, it is doubtful whether the latter will venture across the Kentucky river. We also have the important intelligence that Gen. Morgan has retreated from Cumberland Gap, and had taken Richmond, Ky., with six hundred rebels and a large amount of stores. The Union forces are now evidently moving in concert, and their positions are favorable ones for a combined attack upon the enemy, who, if defeated, will find the invasion of Kentucky more unprofitable even than Lee's experiment in Maryland. Our Generals now have a splendid opportunity to give the rebellion a terrible blow, and it is our impression that it will not be lost. Bragg's force at Bardstown is reported at fifty-five thousand. This, of course, is a mere estimate. Bragg, Smith and Marshall combined will not muster over sixty to seventy thousand men. Pressed as the enemy doubtless will be, by Buell and Nelson, he will hardly venture into the Licking Valley. But it is reasonable to anticipate a battle in Kentucky, for it is not to be supposed that Bragg came all the way from Tennessee to return without a fight. Whether he did or not, the business of the Union army is to clear the rebels out of Kentucky, and either destroy them or force them back to the impoverished districts from which they came.

THE BENEFIT at the Theatre last night, for the assistance of the sufferers of the Arsenal calamity, was a grand affair. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the receipts reached the handsome sum of $275, which will be handed to Mr. J. Hanna, to-day, by the acting treasurer.

To-night Mr. Proctor, the talented tragedian, now performing a star engagement, will appear in Forrest's great five act piece of Jack Cade, which has not been performed here for a long time. Mr. Proctor has the consent of Mr. Forrest to perform the piece, and as it may be years before another opportunity is offered to see it, all who would enjoy a treat should be on hand this evening.

DIED:

JONES—On Wednesday, the 24th instant, Hon. SAMUEL JONES, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on FRIDAY MORNING, at ten o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILITARY NOTICES