Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26.

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 7-20	

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

WM. S. ROSS, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

Congress—XXII District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, Pittsburgh.
Congress—XXIII District.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Allegheny.
President Judge Court of Common Pleas.
JAMES P. STERRETT, Collins Tp.
Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
EDWIN H. STOWE, Lawrenceville.
State Senate.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
Assembly.
I. PETER C. SHANNON, Pittsburgh.
II. ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
III. WILLIAM HOTCHRAN, 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.

Arrival of Volunteer Militia--Their Reception--Address of Welcome by Gen. Howe, &c.

On Thursday evening, shortly after five o'clock, three companies of the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, arrived at the outer depot in this city, and were welcomed home in the most cordial and hearty manner. At the depot they were formed into line, and, preceded by a brass band, marched into the city in the following order:

Co. B—Capt. Samuel Riddle;
Co. C—Capt. Phillips;
Co. G—Capt. Wm. Frew.

The battalion marched down Liberty to Wood, along Wood to Fifth, and down Fifth to the Headquarters of Assistant Adjutant General Howe, where they were halted, and formally welcomed home in the following neat and appropriate

ADDRESS BY GEN. HOWE.

Soldiers of the Allegheny Reserves:

It is a source of peculiar satisfaction to be able, after so brief an absence, to welcome you to your homes.

In the moment of danger—when the integrity of the soil of your own glorious Commonwealth was menaced by the advancing trend of armed traitors—with patriotic ardor you nobly responded to the call of the Governor, and hastened to meet them. The moral effect of your going forth with such alacrity, in concert with your fellow citizens of other sections of the State, constituting when massed together a mighty host, was more potential than any mere million of arms. You thereby demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania are terribly in earnest in the great struggle in which the nation is engaged.

While I am not permitted to congratulate you upon your return as scarred and war-worn veterans—we are all proud to know that, although called into service only for purposes of State defence, you shrank from no danger, and did not hesitate to march across the border into Maryland, and throw down the gage of battle to the left flank of the rebel army of Jackson.

You have thus shown the will and courage to do more than your whole duty—and for this we thank you. This mighty struggle in which we are engaged is characterized by no war of aggression on our part—we seek simply to uphold and preserve the great and dearly cherished principles of liberty and free government which came to us sprinkled by the blood, of patriotic ancestors—and to transmit them, as we received them, to the generations of men which shall succeed us.

We make no offensive war upon the rights of any man, or any section. Our great mission is, and should continue to be, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws alike over all portions of the Union, and to punish with just severity all who seek their overthrow.

We invade no *State* whose citizens are in rebellion against the Government, for mere purposes (as they allege) of conquest and subjugation, and will permit no invasion of our own. We have to deal with the individuals of the State—rebels and traitors in arms, seeking the subversion of the most paternal and beneficent government ever instituted amongst men. We are not warring against organized political communities, but against organized conspirators and traitors. They must be subjugated and brought back to their allegiance, the rebellion utterly extinguished, and its instigators and abettors punished.

The Constitution will then have been vindicated, the supremacy of the laws everywhere restored; peace and order will again shed their genial influences amongst a reunited people, and the great work of the nation will have been accomplished.

In behalf of your fellow citizens at large, I again welcome you.

At the conclusion of the address, Gen. Howe read Gov. Curtin's proclamation discharging the militia, in which he recounts their doings, and thanks them in the name of our glorious old Commonwealth.

The companies then separated, and proceeded to their respective headquarters, where their arms were stacked, and the men were disbanded—being at liberty once more to throw off all restraint with their knapsacks, and enjoy the ease and comfort of *home*.

Co. A, Capt. Gross, left the train at East Liberty, and were greeted with an equally cordial reception.

Colonel Galway, we understand, remains behind to forward the balance of the regiment.

These men are all fully armed and equipped, and will doubtless preserve their organization with patriotic pride.

It was generally expected that the train would have reached here at noon, but it was greatly delayed in consequence of a series of collisions—no less than three in number—but we are happy to state that only one man was injured—a gentleman whose name we did not learn.

SELF-MUTILATION TO AVOID BEING DRAFTED.—A young man living in Bloomfield township, Crawford county, made his appearance before Dr. Ray, at Centreville, on Thursday last, for the purpose of getting exempted from the draft. In order to disqualify himself for military duty he had cut off his right fore finger above the first joint. When he was informed that he would have been exempted without thus mutilating himself, he being under age, the cowardly whelp sneaked off, receiving the contempt and derision of those present.

BENEFIT OF MR. PROCTOR.—Mr. J. Proctor, the talented actor, has a benefit to-night at the theatre, and will appear in two new pieces entitled "Ambition" and the "Incendiary." Amid the unusual excitement of last week, caused by the Arsenal disaster and the dispatches from the Potomac, we are sorry to say that the theatre has not been patronized so well as we could have wished for, and it is therefore to be hoped that with the very attractive programme posted for this evening the house may be filled to repletion.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Albrecht Koehler, driver of an express wagon, while trying a horse which he was bargaining for, was kicked on the right leg—the horse becoming unruly—fracturing the bone above the ankle, and lacerating the skin and muscles. He was removed to his boarding house in the Diamond, where his injury was attended to by Dr. Walter. The accident occurred on Thursday afternoon.

THE STANTON BATTERY.—Capt. G. W. Henderson, who has already forwarded two sections to Fort Delaware, is now in the city, for the purpose of filling up the third section. This is a very favorable opportunity for joining the artillery service, and will doubtless be speedily embraced. Headquarters, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

Release of Judge Thompson.

Judge Geo. W. Thompson, of Wheeling, who has been confined for several months at Camp Chase, Ohio, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government under which he lives, returned to his home on Tuesday last. The Judge did not take the oath, but succeeded in having himself exchanged for a Union man from Philadelphia, who occupied a similar position in the South. Upon hearing of the return of Judge Thompson, to Wheeling, Major Darr, the Provost Marshal General, having been officially advised as to the terms upon which the Judge obtained his release, sent for him, but it appeared from representations of the Judge's family that his health would not admit of his coming to town. The instruction from headquarters is that persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance shall be imprisoned until they do take it; and Major Darr proposes to carry out that instruction unless officially advised of such exceptions as appear to have been made in Judge Thompson's case.

Train Stopped by Fire.

On Wednesday morning, a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, from this city, was detained about one hour and a half between Ravenna and Atwater, by a destructive fire which was consuming the immense piles of railroad fire-wood piled up by the side of the track. The wood probably took fire from some locomotive sparks, which the high winds soon fanned into a flame. About six hundred cords were burned, and when the cars arrived the whole track was covered with fire. The train waited until the flames had lessened somewhat, when the windows were all closed and the train dashed through at high speed.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—In answer to appeals from the East, the ladies of the various Episcopal Parishes of this city have organized themselves into a society called the "Episcopal Ladies' Relief Association." During the last ten days they have been at work, and in that time large quantities of clothing have been made, and, together with many valuable hospital stores, the gifts of the benevolent and patriotic, have been forwarded to Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

ERIE COUNTY UNION TICKET.—The following "Union" ticket has been nominated in Erie county: Assembly—J. P. Vincent, Rep., E. W. Twitchel, Rep. County Treasurer—E. D. Hulbert, Rep. Commissioner—G. Palmer, Dem. Poor Director—A. Duncan, Dem. The Hon. John H. Walker was unanimously recommended for Congress.

NOMINATED.—At a meeting of the Republican conferees of the 20th District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Clarion, Mercer and Venango, held at Franklin, on the 10th inst., Hon. Amos Myers, of Clarion county, was nominated for Congress.

MAJOR S. M'KELVY, who has won great praise for his efficiency in the Commissary Department, arrived in the city yesterday on a brief furlough, his health being considerably impaired by his incessant labor on the Peninsula, and during Pope's retreat.

APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that Lieut. E. A. Montooth, of the Hiland Guards has been appointed Adjutant of the 155th Regiment, Col. Allen. This regiment is now located near Sharpsburg, Md.

ARE YOU ASSESSED.—All those who desire to vote at the ensuing election, ought to see that they were assessed ten days before the election. The election will be held on the 14th of October next.

FALL CLOTHING.—Gentlemen desirous of procuring a first class, city made suit of Fall clothing, should call at J. L. Carnaghan's, Federal street, near the Diamond Allegheny city. He has a splendid stock of the most desirable fabrics in the market to which he desires us to call the special attention of his customers and the public.

MARRIED:

LARE—ROBERTSON.—At Bellevue, Iowa, on Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1862, by Rev. N. Ogden, Mr. JOS. S. LARE and Miss EMMA J. ROBERTSON, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

McCUTCHEON—At Fayetteville, Virginia, on Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 1862, 1st Lieut. SAMUEL McCUTCHEON, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The deceased was a resident of Covington, and nephew to Ralph and Ann Gray, of that city, by whom he had been raised from infancy. He fell in the morning of life—being at the time of his death but twenty-two years and ten months of age—while gallantly leading his Company, of which he was acting Captain, against the enemy, in the late engagement which occurred at Fayetteville, Virginia. Should his remains be recovered, notice will be given of that fact. A virtuous and patriotic young man, esteemed in all the relations of private life, beloved by the officers of his regiment and the idol of the company of which he was in command, he leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

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.

MELLON—On September 24th, SELWYN MELLON, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence at East Liberty, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DANNALS—At Fairfax Seminary Hospital, JOHN DANNALS, of Company A, 91st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of George F. Gillmore, Esq., corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley, at 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 27th inst.

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 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. CONES, 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. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. 1

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.
LETTER PAPERS,
CAP PAPERS,
NOTE PAPERS,
BILL PAPERS,
WRAPPING PAPERS,
MANILLA PAPERS.
A large and well assorted stock of the best brands will be sold at low prices for Cash. Retailers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3tawood Paper Dealers, 57 Wood street.

STEAM JOB PRINTING HOUSE.—Cards, Circulars, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Posters, Bills Lading, Labels for Manufacturers, Labels for Druggists, and every kind of Ornamental and plain Printing, executed neatly, with dispatch, by
WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3tawood Steam Job Printers, 57 Wood st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—A choice stock and large variety at low prices.
For sale by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
my24:3tawood Stationery, 57 Wood street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE U. S. ARMY PROPERTY AT BRISTOW STATION.

The statement recently published and credited, that a large amount of U. S. Army property was left by Gen. Banks, when he was compelled to fall back from Bristow Station to Centreville, prior to the retreat on the Washington fortifications, was in the main incorrect. One hundred and sixty wagon loads of ammunition, and all the sick and wounded, between five and six hundred, were removed from Bristow. Before leaving that Station, all the remaining stores and cars were destroyed by fire, except about twenty cars, which stood on the track so near the hospital building that they could not be destroyed without endangering the lives of nearly one hundred sick and wounded Confederate soldiers, who were lying in the hospital. Gen. Banks gave peremptory orders to save these cars. The engines were as completely destroyed as the time and circumstances admitted.

The order for the destruction of the train was not given until the last moment, and its execution was delayed as long as possible, in expectation that the bridges of Kettle Run and Broad Run would be reconstructed. A few hours would have completed them, and the entire train would have been saved—engines, cars, and stores.

Banks' rear guard brought into Alexandria ninety wagons of ammunition, and about one hundred and fifty ambulances. They left nothing in the rear, the removal of which was possible.

THE REBEL'S DEAD.

Surgeon General Hammond has just returned from the battle field between Manassas and Bull Run. He reports that our people have buried three thousand rebels, who were left dead and unburried on the field by their friends, notwithstanding the fact that the latter held the field after that engagement. He adds that there yet remain there six hundred more rebel corpses to be interred. These interments are under the direction of our medical department, and are in addition to those made by the rebel army previous to leaving for its short lived campaign in Maryland, which must have been numerous. There would seem to be little doubt therefore, that the rebels killed outnumbered ours in that battle.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF LEESBURG BY OUR TROOPS.

The story of our occupation of Leesburg appears to have grown out of a reconoissance, sent out last Tuesday from Sigel's headquarters, which approached near the town that evening, and the next morning made a dash into it. They found some military hospitals there with sick and wounded, but no other indications of the enemy.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING AT WINCHESTER.

The latest advices from the enemy's lines confirm the former supposition that they are concentrating their forces at Winchester, with a view to making a vigorous stand there. As matters now look, if we pursue an aggressive policy and attempt to attach them again, we will have to attack them at Winchester. They are bringing up their supplies, and there is every indication that they are preparing to fortify Winchester and hold it as a base for future operations.

FAILURE OF A CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

The cavalry reconnoissance to Ashby's Gap, of which accounts have been heretofore given, turns out to have failed after all in its main object, viz: destroying or capturing some nine hundred wagons belonging to Lee's army, which are reported to have been only a few miles back from the Gap.

RUMORED EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT.

We have a rumor that the President is on the point of issuing orders for the extension of the draft, so as to raise the six hundred thousand men called for in the recent calls to a million. The story is not confirmed, however, and in the meantime nothing more is yet known to be doing to make the draft already ordered effective.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

All the prominent living officers connected with the surrender of Harper's Ferry, including Cols. Tom Ford, Quinble and Dutassey, and Gen. White, are now here under arrest to await an investigation by Gen. Hunter's Military Commission. Before being placed under arrest, Gen. White had demanded a court of inquiry. Col. Dutassey, also, is understood to have been highly indignant at the surrender, and is able, beyond a doubt, to make a clear showing of his anxiety to prolong the contest, cut his way out, or do anything that would avert the humiliating surrender.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The statement that Montgomery Blair was the only member of the Cabinet who opposed the President's emancipation proclamation is contradicted with some show of authority. There is good reason for believing that Seward and Bates were also opposed to it to the last.

SEWARD ABOUT TO RESIGN.

There is a street rumor here to-day that Seward either is about to resign in consequence of the President's proclamation, or at least has a great desire to do so; and only hesitates because of the mortifying position, with reference to his past record, in which such course would place him. Edward Everett is in town, and the same rumor has it that negotiations are in progress which will result, should Seward resign, in Everett's taking his portfolio. Thus far, however, very little (except Seward's dissatisfaction with the President's proclamation) is known to warrant attaching any credence to the rumor.

The rebels have fulfilled their promise of releasing Pope's officers sooner than was expected. General Prince, and, as is understood here, and all the other officers, both of Pope's staff and from his army, lately held in close confinement at Richmond, have been released, and are expected to arrive at Annapolis to-night.

This morning's *National Republican* says that we have it on pretty good authority that many of the soldiers stationed in Alexandria with their officers are showing some spirit of insubordination in consequence of the President's Proclamation. It is not probable however, that this amounts to much. Those who have been hoping for trouble from the army on this subject will be disappointed.

SURGEONS SENT OUT TO ATTEND THE WOUNDED.

Governor Tod has just sent out twenty-five Surgeons from Ohio, with Prof. Smith, of Stalting Medical College, at their head, to attend to dressings simply. They are engaged to serve one month. They arrived at Frederick last night.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HAYS.

Of the 23d Ohio, wounded in the arm, is getting along finely, and will be able to go home to Cincinnati in a few days.

GENERAL MILROY RETURNED TO COMMAND.

The long continued efforts of the Western Virginians to get Gen. Milroy returned to that department, have at last been successful. His friends promise that he will make short work with the guerrilla bands now infesting that region of his former successes.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

The several hospitals here now contain over 19,000 patients. About 4,000 wounded, altogether, have arrived here since the battles in Maryland, and were accommodated in the hospitals. More new hospitals will be opened in a few days.

ORDERS FOR STAMPS.

Orders are rapidly coming in for internal revenue stamps. Each order is regularly recorded, and served each in its turn. Proprietory stamps and stamps for bank checks are being filled without delay. Stamps for other purposes will be ready for distribution next week.

BANK COMMITTEE.

A Committee from the different banks of New York city are now here for the purpose of consulting with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the liabilities of those institutions under the several sections of the tax law.

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.

Surgeon-General Hammond, who has just returned from the battle-field, gives us the best estimates of our losses and those of the rebels that can in any way be considered reliable. He says the rebels left about 5,000 wounded on the field, and from what he was able to learn there estimates the rebel loss at about 5,900 killed and 12,000 to 15,000 wounded. Our loss he places at 1,200 killed, 6,000 wounded and 800 missing.

Gen. Williams informed Surgeon-Gen. Hammond that we took thirty-five stand of colors and sixteen cannon, and thirty-five to forty thousand stand of arms. Other officers, however, who were there, doubt very much this statement with regard to the number of small arms taken, and say it must be exaggerated.

Medical Inspector Mussy has also returned from McClellan's army this evening. His estimates of the losses differ slightly from those of Surgeon General Hammond. Our killed he places at 1,500, while he thinks that the number of rebel wounded left on the field will hardly count up to more than 5,000.

Col. Mussy and Surgeon General Hammond unite it complaining of the conduct of some surgeons sent out as volunteers by different States and associations. After a battle they neglected the ordinary dressings and care of the wounded, and would attend to nothing but amputations of which they were far fonder than necessary.

An order is to be issued wholly prohibiting hip joint amputations on the field.

PROMPTNESS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Great praise is given the Sanitary Commission for promptness in placing medical stores on the field after the late engagements. They had much of the needed supplies there forty-eight hours in advance of the Medical Department of the army itself.

SECRETARY SMITH AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

It is intimated in circles usually well informed in such matters, that Secretary Smith also opposed the President's emancipation proclamation. At least he did not give it a very cordial support during the Cabinet discussions on the subject.

RESIGNATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Intimations are given in some quarters that a good many pro-slavery officers of the army will tender their resignations in consequence of the proclamation. None of them have yet manifested, however, any special anxiety to quit drawing their salaries in consequence.

INDICATIONS OF ACTIVITY IN OUR NAVY.

The indications are that the Navy is likely to have a large amount of active work on hands very speedily. Whether Mobile, or Galveston or Charleston, be the point aimed at. It is certain that our iron-clads are not likely now to remain idle long. Increased activity is observable in Naval circles.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, is in town.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN MARYLAND.

25,000 Stand of Arms and Several Cannon Taken from the Rebels.

OUR ARMY AT WILLIAMSPORT.

The President's Second Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A Frederick correspondent of the *Inquirer* says that our army captured over 25,000 stand of arms, and a number of cannon from the rebels in the late battles. Of the artillery, 20 pieces were of English manufacture.

A rebel prisoner captured, a South Carolinian, said he did not fight for the nigger, but for a monarchy.

The right of our army now rests at Williamsport, stretching back into the country for several miles.

No movement is intended for some time to come.

Hagerstown is now the base of supplies.

The President's second proclamation is in good time, and meets with the approval of all who desire to crush out the rebellion. D.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25.—Gov. Curtin reached Harrisburg to-day at 1 o'clock, from Altoona, where he had gone to attend a Convention of the Governors of the different loyal States. On his arrival here, he did not get off the cars, but proceeded to Washington, where another meeting of the same body will convene.

Transportation for over ten thousand militia has already been furnished by Maj. Scos, chief of the transportation department, to those who have reached here from Hagerstown, and are returning home. Fifteen regiments arrive here daily, and are immediately transported over the different roads, leaving at this point.

There has been no official information received here from the army in Maryland. Civilians arrive by every train, who have been at Harper's Ferry. They all confirm the news that no forward movement had yet been made by our forces. The enemy can be distinctly seen on the opposite side of the river at Williamport and Falling Waters. General Lee's headquarters are at the latter place. A large number of sick and wounded brought here have been removed to Reading.

Prof. McCoy delivered a beautiful and appropriate address to the 13th regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Johnson, this morning, on Capitol Hill. This regiment has just returned from the border, where it had distinguished itself by the discipline which was displayed in the action of all the men.

About one hundred more wounded arrived this morning.

Company H, 1st regiment artillery, Home Guards, of Philadelphia, Capt. Landis, arrived here this evening. This company has been quartered at Camp McClure, Hagerstown.

Railroad Collision--Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25.—At an early hour this morning, a through freight train on the Northern Central railroad, and a troop train coming north, came into collision at Parkston Station, some distance below York. The engines, numbers 45 and 46, were smashed up, and a man named Shannon Horde, member of the 52d Ohio Regiment, was killed. This regiment was among those taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry, and paroled. It is now *en route* for the Western border, the scene of the Indian depredations, to take the place of the troops now there, who are to be sent to Gen. McClellan's army.

The through passenger train to Baltimore, not knowing of the accident, also came in collision with the wreck. The engine was destroyed, but no one was hurt.

A number of rebel prisoners were brought in to-night, and sent to Camp Curtin.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON.

Speeches of Secretaries Chase and Bates and Cassius M. Clay.

TELEGRAM FROM COL. FORNEY.

Arrival of Gov. Stanley.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.

The serenade at the President's and Secretaries Chase's and Bates's, this evening, was an immense affair. The enthusiasm of the President's proclamation, in Washington, was very marked. Chase's speech was received with great applause, as also was Clay's. The audience expressed not a little dissatisfaction with Attorney General Bates's. He refused to say a word about the proclamation, or in any way alluded to it. His remark, that he would not discuss the action of his superiors before a promiscuous crowd, led to the belief that his position has been misunderstood, and that he would not discuss the President's emancipation policy, because he did not wholly approve of it. Gen. Banks was unable to speak on account of the tidings just received of the death of his brother in Boston. Gen. Hunter said he would cheerfully, and even enthusiastically, do everything to support the President's proclamation, except make a speech for it; that he could not do so. Gov. Boutwell was expected to speak, but for some reasons he disappointed the audience.

The large crowd, one of the largest ever assembled on such an occasion, then accompanied the band to the residence of Attorney-General Bates, who was loudly cheered. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I have no idea of the cause of this great demonstration. (Voices—the Proclamation.) Yet I know that so great a crowd as this does not assemble at this time of night unless with a purpose. (Voice, the Proclamation.) I am not accustomed to these spontaneous gatherings, for I have lived in a little wilder country than this, though I confess I have now and then addressed a few acres of people myself. (Laughter, and voices what do you think of the proclamation?) I shall not venture to open the flood-gates for the tide of passion which now rolls so fiercely across the land. If I were to attempt it, I should exhaust your patience and my own voice. (Voice, go on.) No, no I shall not try it any way; I have been in great distress and discomfiture for some time past. (Voice, you feel relieved now.) No, I do not feel relieved, for my own State, the land whereon are the homes of my people, is covered over half of its surface with blood and ashes. No, I am not relieved, nor shall I be till this great crime of the south is punished and atoned for, and our blessed flag wave in triumph from St. Paul to the Belize. I believe that the great valley of the Mississippi is not a section of this country. It is a valley of the nation. It is a valley three thousand miles long and as broad as it is long. (Laughter and applause.) It is a rich region, capable of affording comfortable homes for two hundred millions of free people. It is great in all its qualities. It is growing with rapidity. It is made up of the selected people of all lands—the most enterprising and most growing people on the face of the earth. It is not an original people. Our trees are not seedlings; they are grafted from the richest shoots of old stock; they are destined to command the ultimate prosperity of this great region. Draw a line east and west through the Ohio. There are eight millions of people who drink the waters of that basin north of that line; south of it there are less than one million. Will the people of the northern part of the river ever allow any foreign standard wave over its mouth? Cries of "Never, never." In the progress of this war there will be difficulties and dangers to contend with, and we find ourselves in very unusual circumstances, and no wonder we should sometime commit blunders, but we are being educated; we stumble, but we are learning as we go. We are gathering new strength, and, like Antæus of old, every time we fall to the earth we rise again with renewed vigor. Cries of "Good," and applause. It is not a doubtful question, my friends, how this war is going to terminate. [A voice: "It never was doubtful." Voices: "That's so."] We are not learning every time we fail how to conquer next time. I have a faith that perhaps every man has not. I believe in the Providence of God ruling over the country. [Voices: "So do we now."] I think we are suffering for our selfishness and sin, and when we are sufficiently punished, and I trust we have suffered almost enough, our standard will be re-established and wave more proudly than ever over this mighty land. ["Good," "Good," and loud applause.] I have a faith that beard me up through this thing, and I believe we are growing wiser as we grow older, but all will be perfectly accomplished, and the blessings of God will be upon us and the gratitude of generations yet to come. [Cheers and calls for his views on the proclamation.] Pardon me, gentlemen, I shall not give my views before a promiscuous crowd. I shall not discuss the action of the Cabinet, of which I am a member—the action of the President, who is my superior. [A voice: "He has himself discussed it; so has Secretary Chase." Cries of "That's so," and cheers for Attorney General Bates, amidst which the speaker retired.]

Whenever the proclamation was alluded to through the evening the applause was general and wildly enthusiastic. The officers and soldiers who were present heartily joined in it.

After a stirring national air by the band, loud calls were made for Gen. Cassius M. Clay, who on appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said he came there as well as themselves to do honor to the great act which would make Abraham Lincoln immortal among men. He knew, as did many others, (all ought to know) the great difficulties under which he had struggled from the beginning of his presidency up to the time which was the culminating point in his administration. The cause of the great difference of opinion was not of a day, it was not based upon any simple party organization; nay, it was not based upon the fact that four millions of men, born upon American soil, were the slaves of certain other men, but deeper under, and more expansive than these, and all was the great principle which had been inconsistent from the beginning of this government to the present day, and that was, whether man should govern himself or others should govern him. [Cries of "that's it," and applause.] Hence he was in the habit of saying this was not a contest about African slavery; not whether these four millions should be entitled to that justice, to that liberty to which our fathers in the day of trial and of defeat most solemnly declared in the face of the world they were entitled, but it was the greater principles which these two supported, representing on the one side, the interests of the slaveholders, and on the aristocratic principle, the divine right which we threw off in 1776; and on the other side, that great party for self government. He cared not whether they were called Republicans or Democrats—the men who contended that every man had a right to govern himself. This was not a contest between the people of the South and those of the South, but one between the tyrants of the North and South, and the tyrants everywhere, with the people of the country. [Applause.] This was the issue, and Abraham Lincoln, standing up as the representitative of self-government, himself having been one of that class, had thrown up the club, and it was now to be decided, and by whose will they would live under that of the people or under that of a despot. The issue between liberty and slavery, he thanked God, had come at last. [Applause.] Did any fear the result? [Cries of no, and loud applause.]

As regarded the proclamation, he said there were many who said that it was worth nothing at all; that we could not set a man free by proclaiming him so, when he was surrounded by a stalwart force, and kept in chains by large and powerful armies, and why? He did not expect, as he had always said, that this proclamation would have any direct influence upon the four millions of blacks in the south, oppressed as they had always been, by long centuries of slavery; kept in ignorance as they had been, their manhood destroyed, it was not expected that they were to render any material assistance toward achieving their own liberty. It was we whom this proclamation was to act upon. It was for us to determine who was for and who was against self government; [Applause.] and he would say that he regarded that the man who did not stand by Abraham Lincoln and his proclamation was a traitor. [Vociferous applause.] He had always opposed mobs and disturbances where peace was possible, but now, that these men had appealed to the sword, he would say stand aside, and let us have an open field and a fair fight. Let justice prevail, though the heavens fall. [Loud applause.

Another thing that this proclamation would do—it will reach the slaves in whose hands we were unable to place the means of offence, and lead them by this hope and promise of liberty to make vigorous efforts to bring about this desirable object. He also showed the favorable effect the proclamation would have upon the eight millions of white men in the South, who had no interest in the institution of slavery, but whose manhood had been crushed and social position destroyed by its blighting influence. He dwelt at some length on the embarrassing influence it would have upon those foreign powers which had been decrying us in consequence of our hypocritical inconsistency. He closed with a tribute to Secretary Chase as a persistent and consistent advocate of freedom.

The following telegram, received by the Hon. John C. Underwood, of Va., Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, from Col. John W. Forney, in response to an invitation to speak to-night, was received:

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1862.—Your dispatch was received too late to be acted upon. Uphold the hands of the President in his last great act. It is a pledge of that new and more vigorous policy which has been demanded by loyal men North and South, in and out of the army.

[Signed,] J. W. FORNEY.

Gen. Banks would have been among the speakers to-night had he not received intelligence of the death of his younger brother, Mr. H. S. Banks, of New York.

Gen. Hunter informed the Committee who waited upon him that he would do anything to carry out the principles of the proclamation, except to make a speech, that he could not do.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Senator Hale, also disappointed the audience, which called for them in vain.

The number of wounded, including quite a number from Ohio and other Western regiments, were taken from the Capitol Hospital and Patent Office, and sent to New York.

Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina, arrived here to day, and registered his name at the hotel as of San Francisco. This and some other circumstances give rise to suspicion that his gubernatorial career in North Carolina has come to an end.

A letter was received here to-day, from Charles Sumner. Speaking of emancipation, he suggests: First, That special care must now be taken to provide employment for negroes as they escape from slavery. It is believed here that this is one of the most important points that will require attention in the development of the President's policy.

Court-Martial of Gen. McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The court-martial appointed for the trial of Gen. McKinstry assembled this morning. In the absence of Gen. Harney, who has been ordered to Washington, and left for the east this morning, Gen. S. B. Graham was selected acting President. The charges were called for, but the gentleman having them in charge could not be found, and after the discussion of preliminary matters, the Court adjourned to meet on Friday.

From West Point.

WEST POINT, Sept. 25.—There was an experiment in projectiles made here to-day under the supervision of United States army officers. A shell invented by C. W. Stafford, of Burlington, Iowa, was fired from a 100-pound Parrott gun and penetrated through six one inch iron plates and a solid oak backing. It was the opinion of all who witnessed the experiment that the shell would have gone through one or two inches more of iron.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gen. Prince and other officers who were recently captured by the late army of Gen. Pope have been released by the rebels, and will arrive at Annapolis this evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24—Evening.—The Flour market remains firm with a good local demand; superfine, $4 10@4 15 for good superfine, and $4 05 for fair, at which rate 300 bbls were sold, and gr 20@4 30 for extra, Inspector's standards; family sells at $4 40@4 45, and fancy at $4 60@4 75. For Whisky the demand is limited; sales of 600 bbls at 28c. Provisions—There is some demand for Mess Pork at $9, but good brands are held at $9 25@9 50. Sugar cured hams are very scarce and in demand at 12c. Nothing has transpired in Bulk Pork or Bacon. There is a fair jobbing demand for Groceries, and the market firm. We note sales of Sugar at 9¾@9¾c. Molasses and Sugar is firm and coffee at 21¾@22½c. 120 bags sold at 21¾@22¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Evening.—Cotton firm; 1000 bales sold at 57c@57½c. Flour buoyant; 19,000 bbls sold. Wheat advanced; 23,600 bush sold; white at $1 35@1 45. Corn firm; 121,000 bush sold. Lard is firm. Whisky is firm at 32½@33c. Sugar is firm at 9¼@9½c. Coffee and molasses are firm.

Freights are unchanged. Stocks are less active. Chicago and Rock Island 74½; Illinois Central 72½; Michigan Southern 37½; New York Central 99; Milwaukee and Mississippi 58½; Missouri 6s 50; Tennessee 50½; Gold 29.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Noon.—Flour firm though quiet; 1,000 bbls family sold at $6 12½; superfine is held at $5@5 25. The wheat market is firm; 5,000 bush red sold at $1 25@1 30, and white at $1 40. Corn in good demand at 68c for yellow. Whisky selling at 33@33½c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Noon.—Stocks are up 3 per cent. this morning, and gold is quoted at 29½ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25—Noon.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat steady. Corn quiet at 69@70c for white and 68@69c for yellow. Oats dull at 36c. Whisky firm at 33½@34c. Provisions quiet.

FROM KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of yesterday, says:

Passengers from Louisville, who left that city yesterday afternoon, report that all apprehensions of an attack by General Bragg had vanished. A large number of the secesh sympathizers were yesterday at work, on compulsion in the trenches. General Buell's advance guard was within twelve miles of Louisville yesterday, at three o'clock, and the army will reach that point if desirable to-day. General Bragg is moving eastward, and the presumption is that he perceives his advance into Kentucky a failure, and will make the rest of his way out of the State. The question is as to whether he can get out.

The *Gazette* remarks:

So far as attacking either of