Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, September 3d.

In *Select*, present Messrs. Ashworth, Bissell, Hopkins, Irwin, Kirkpatrick, Wright, Knox, Patterson, Smith, and President Marshall.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the President was excused from further attendance, (he having been notified that he had been chosen to preside over the Union mass meeting elsewhere reported) and Mr. Irwin was chosen President *pro tem.*

Petition from the citizens of First Ward, relative to railroad bridge over Marshall street. Referred.

Petition of Julius Grossinger, for a supply of water. Read and referred.

Mr. Knox presented the report of the Police Committee, to whom was referred the petition of citizens asking for a repeal of the ordinance "to prevent hogs running at large in the city." The committee state that the ordinance was adopted as a sanitary measure, and would no doubt greatly contribute to the health and comfort of the citizens, if rigidly enforced at all seasons. They therefore reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners.

Report accepted and committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented the report of the Water Committee, with a resolution for the payment of the following bills:

D. Mohrhof, coal and slack, $628,47; J. P. and R. H. Knox, on account of work at basin, $376,12; R. Moore, hauling $44,22; J. Allison, crude oil, $5,60; Pay Roll, for August, $361,79.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be authorised to enter into a contract to supply A. Hoevsler, G. Hetisch, and others, citizens of Reserve township, with water from the city works, on such terms and conditions as in their judgment will protect the interest of the city.

The report was accepted and resolutions adopted.

Mr. Wright submitted the report of the Street Committee, with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrants in favor of A. Hobson, for $689,80, to pay McIntyre, McNaugher & Co., for grading and paving sidewalks in front of the Market House; also, in favor of Forrester and Magraw, for $20, for stone well covers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be authorized to receive proposals for the regrading and paving of the sidewalk on the east side of Federal street, from Stockton avenue to Church avenue, across the South common, and charge Appropriation No. 5.

The Committee also reported in reference to the proposed grading and paving of Ohio lane, from Pasture lane to Tremont street—that on remonstrance signed by all the property holders except one, against the grading and paving of said thoroughfare at this time, the Committee were constrained to yield and lay the matter over for the present.

The Committee, according to a resolution of instructions, reported an ordinance for the grading and paving of Perry street, from Chestnut street east to the city line.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions and accompanying ordinance adopted.

In *Common Council*, present, Messrs. Barker, Dill, Dunlap, Francis, Hutchison, Miller, Patterson, Stockton, Tate, Thompson, W. Smith, and President Brown.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Dill presented a petition from Trustees of the estate of A. Morton, dec'd, asking permission to remove a frame building on Beaver street to the adjoining lot on Benton alley. Laid on the table.

Mr. Barker submitted the report of the Committee on Library. The Committee, according to instructions from Councils, took possession of the Anderson Library, (1,593 volumes,) boxed up the books, and placed them in the Mayor's office. The cases were placed in the cellar under the Treasurer's office. The cost of removing the library was $7,12, and the Committee reported a resolution in favor of S. Barker, Chairman, for that amount.

The report was accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Dunlap presented the report of the Committee on Markets, with the report of the Weighmasters for the month of August.

The receipts were:

Wm. Scandrett, Diamond scales.....$149,40
John A. White, Second Ward scales, 201,63

Total.....$352,03

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Dill presented the report of the Committee on Printing, with a resolution for the payment of the following bills: W. S. Haven, tax books etc., $24,16; Pittsburgh *Republicaner*, newspaper, $3,60.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Hutchison offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naming streets and Numbering Houses be instructed to have the naming and numbering done at a cost of not more than $100 when put up—the names of streets and alleys to be on nine plates, Roman capitals, not less than two-inch letters. The numbers yet to be put up not to cost more than twenty-five cents each, on nine plates.

The resolution was adopted. S. C. non-concurred, and referred to the committee, to report. In O. C. laid on the table.

Mr. Stockton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas are hereby instructed, if they deem it expedient, to remove the gas post in front of the First Ward Engine House, to such place as will not prevent the taking out of the apparatus.

Mr. Dunlap called up the report of the Viewers on the opening of Monterey street, which was approved in Select Council, June 4th, 1863, and in Common Council laid on the table. The report was read, and on motion of Mr. Thompson the action of S. C. was concurred in.

A petition from the Good Will Fire Company, asking for a supply of hose, was read and referred to the Committee on Engines.

In all action not otherwise noted there was a mutual concurrence, when Councils adjourned.

ROBBED.—Mrs. McQuiston, of Butler township, Butler county, was robbed on Thursday last of $95, by a man named Wilcox, who with his wife had for some time been working for her on the farm. Wilcox made good his escape, but his wife was arrested the following day, dressed in men's clothing, and was committed as an accomplice. The officers are on the track of the scamp, and he will no doubt be overtaken.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Charles B. Campbell, of Indiana borough, died very suddenly on Sunday morning last. At breakfast he complained of being somewhat ill, and went up stairs and lay down. A physician was sent for, who bled him. Mr. C. then fell asleep, as his friends thought, but in a few minutes it was discovered that he was dead. Mr. Campbell was for many years a resident of that place, and was widely known throughout the country.

THEIR NAMES.—Col. Wm. A. McCartney is the name of the Union officer who promenaded and got drunk with a rebel officer named Col. Archer, at Harrisburg. Col. McCartney and Capt. Elder interceded for the temporary release from prison of said Archer, and succeeded in getting him out for a night's debauch. The names of these "rebel sympathizers" have been forwarded to the Secretary of War.

KILLED.—A little son of Dr. Thomas McMillen, of Greenville, Indiana county, was killed last week, by being crushed under a sled which was standing on end against a fence, and which fell over on him while he was playing under it. He was only seven years old.

MRS. ALTMAN, widow of the late Col. Altman, of Indiana, Pa., had two of her fingers taken off, and one severely smashed, the other day, being engaged cleaning a cider mill while in motion.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Kelly, tried at Washington, Pa., for burglary and larceny, on oath of Hon. Wm. Montgomery, plead guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Union Mass Meeting in Allegheny.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Allegheny and vicinity was held last night in the Diamond. There were about twelve or fifteen hundred persons present. About half past seven o'clock, A. M. Brown, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced the following officers:

President—JAMES MARSHALL, Esq.

Vice Presidents—John F. Dravo, Jas. Park, Jr., Josiah King, Col. Jackson Duncan, H. Robinson, D. N. White, Samuel Chadwick, Col. George Gerst, Joseph Dilworth, Jas. L. Graham, George Neely, John Harper, Dr. A. G. McCandless, Hon. A. C. Alexander, Hon. B. C. Sawyer, Thomas M. Howe, Dr. George McCook, J. G. Backofen, A. McTighe, Sam'l Riddle, Dr. Wm. J. Gilmore, Wm. E. Harrison, John J. Williams, Henderson E. Davis.

Secretaries—Wm. Anderson, John Wright, S. F. Barr, Col. T. M. Bayne, H. C. Mackrell, D. O'Neill, Wm. M. Harbison, Sol. Schoyer, Jr., Wm. H. Gray.

Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, was introduced to the meeting, and delivered a lengthy and interesting speech. We cannot do more than give a very brief outline of his address, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery. He said that this war had taught us the intimate relation of our nation with the welfare and prosperity of the people of the world. It was demonstrating to aristocratic Europe that they must either destroy our power by dividing or dismembering this nation, or recognise the fact to endure forever, that the first and master nation of the world is the United States, whose emblem is the Star Spangled Banner. This war had made armies of millions of men—Americans on either side; that when the war was over, the children of rebels would bless the memory of Northern soldiers for perpetuating to them the country and its institutions. Let us conquer this rebellion, and rebels will never again raise an armed hand against our Government. We shall escape standing armies—escape lines of custom houses upon the frontier of every petty State. We shall escape an aristocracy more odious than Europe has ever known. On the other hand, should the nation be conquered, either by bullets from Southern rebels or ballots from Northern traitors, we would have standing armies of a half a million of men, and a line of custom houses running along the borders of two Republics. On the one hand an imperious aristocracy; on the other, a Republic, constantly disturbed by sympathising traitors. From the day the Southern Confederacy is acknowledged, peace on this Continent becomes impossible.

He then went on to show that the Democratic candidate for Governor represented the sentiments of the Southern aristocrats and opposed the suppression of the rebellion. He alluded to the position taken by Judge Woodward in the Convention, to amend the State Constitution in 1837, denying the right of suffrage, to every foreigner. He also alluded to the recent opinion of Judge Woodward on the slavery question—claiming the ground that slavery was merely a system of labor without wages, and that it was an incalculable blessing.

The speaker then devoted considerable time to a discussion of the causes which led to the war, and the neglect of President Buchanan in taking effectual measures for crushing the rebellion on its outbreak. He classed Woodward with Buchanan, and argued that his election would be a shame and a disgrace to the people of a loyal State. He urged the people to throw aside party ties, as he had done, and stand by the country and her interests. He also referred to the valuable services of the negro troops, and showed how many white men might have been saved, had it not been for the Copperheads crying out against the employment of negroes as soldiers. The question at stake was not as to race, but a question as to the status of the laboring classes. He said that he had the honor of being the first man in the American Congress to publicly insist upon the enfranchisement of the slaves of rebels, and upon arming them in our cause.

The Judge was frequently applauded during his speech.

Thomas M. Marshall was loudly called for, and made a humorous and telling speech. He handled the copperheads without gloves, and illustrated his arguments by numerous anecdotes, which were received with roars of laughter. He was in his happiest vein, and made one of the best stump speeches of the campaign.

Loud calls were made for Col. Clark and H. C. Mackrell, Esq, but neither of these gentlemen responded, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

An excellent brass band was in attendance during the evening, and enlivened the meeting with a number of popular and national airs.

Fatal Accident—Woman Killed.

On Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, an accident of a fatal character occurred to Mrs. Elizabeth Gallagher, wife of William C. Gallagher, residing in a court off Virgin alley, near Smithfield street. She was walking through the court yard, and accidentally stepped into an open vault-hole, receiving severe internal injuries, which caused her death about an hour after. She was within a few weeks of her confinement, and her injuries were such as to preclude all hopes of recovery. The deceased was a worthy and industrious woman, and the mother of several children.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

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

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap3:6m

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The summer is past, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will be shortly upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and we do not know of any place where our readers would suit themselves better than at Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co.'s clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT COST.—Sam'l Graham, merchant tailor, is selling off his Spring and Summer stock of goods at cost. They consist of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and at cost price. The public should not neglect to avail themselves of this rare chance and save money by giving him an early call.

Also, a large assortment of plain and fancy cassimeres, well adapted for boys' wear, which he will sell by the piece far below cost. Mothers should not neglect to call early.

SAM'L GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 Market street.

ATTENTION, RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our country's brave defenders recently returned from the seat of war, and of the public in general, is again directed to the very extensive and handsome assortment of the latest styles of French, English and American piece goods, for pants, coats and vests, lately received by Messrs. John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. A tasteful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods will also always be found on the shelves of the establishment, together with a lot of ready-made clothing, got up in the best manner.

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.—REV. MRS. E. O. ANDRUS, *for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Morrisburgh, N. Y.*, (the climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, writes) "I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never anything that *so materially and permanently benefited me.*"

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich street, New York. dew

CARPETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—J. Finch, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, having just returned from the Eastern cities, where he attended the large auction and trade sales of the above goods, is now prepared to sell them at prices heretofore unheard of. We advise housekeepers to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. By so doing you will save at least thirty per cent. Remember the place, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, *opposite* the Court House.

IRVING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—A select classical school for ladies, corner of Beaver street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny city, Pa. The seventh semi-annual session commences on Monday, September 7th. For circulars or other information, as to tuition or board, call upon or address the Principal.

aug31:3wms MRS. E. A. SHIVE.

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, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 231

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.—For repairs or alterations to stores or dwellings, new roofs, or anything else in the Carpenter line, call at Cuthbert's Carpenter Shop, Virgin alley, above Smithfield streets. All orders promptly attended to.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HORSES.—Davis' Horse Liniment will cure swelling, windgalls, chafes, corks, cuts or sprains of the shoulder, side, hough, knee, whitlows, fetlock pastern or coffin joints; also lumps or tumors on the bones or sinews. Sold at Dr. Keyser's, No. 40 Wood street.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The fall term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of September next. For particulars see catalogue, to be had at any of the bookstores in the city.

AUG. 18th, 1863. aug18:w

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m.

FOUR DOLLARS, four dollars.
Four dollars, four dollars.
Dental Institute, Dental Institute.
Best cheap Dentistry, best cheap Dentistry.
No machine work, no machine work.

SHAVING A LUXURY, by using Barnin's Grecian Balm. It will likewise remove pimples, freckles, sunburn, tan or any unsightly spot on the skin. Sold at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street.

HILTON'S CEMENT will mend wooden-work, china or anything else. It is worth a dollar for every cent it costs to any housekeeper. Sold at Keyser's, 140 Wood street.

SHOW WHITE AND POLISHED shirt bosoms can be had by using the starch-polish sold at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.—The sixth session commences Monday, September 7th. Send for circular, or call at the Institute, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

A LARGE assortment of country made Rag Carpets will be opened this morning at J. Finch's corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

BALMORAL and Hoop Skirts, at low prices, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth sts.

GREAT BARGAINS in Hearth Rugs, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

C. SILL, Dentist, 345 Penn street, attend to all business of his profession.

DIED:

LOUY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at 5 o'clock a. m., MARGARET, wife of Leonard Louy, in the 53d year of her age.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FREEMEN RALLY!

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING!

The freemen of Allegheny County, lovers of the Union and opponents of Copperheadism, will meet in

MASS CONVENTION,

ON

Friday Evening, Sept. 4th, 1863,

IN

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

The following speakers will be present and address the meeting:

HON. W. D. KELLY, of Philadelphia;
THOMAS H. MARSHALL, Esq.;
HON. J. K. HOOBERAD;
JOHN H. RAMPTON, Esq.;
H. B. CARNAHAN, Esq.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

sel:td

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CASPAR GANG, Third Ward, Allegheny;
RICHARD FERRY, Monongahela Borough;
D. B. FERGUSON, Lower St. Clair tp;
JOHN K. BROWN, Second Ward, Allegheny;
D. O'NEILL, Second Ward, Pittsburgh;
SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., Esq., Fourth Ward, Allegheny;
SAMUEL BARCLAY, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh;
JOSHUA RHODES, Fourth Ward, do;
M. B. MITCHELL, Penn township;
SAMUEL F. BARR, Lawrenceville;
R. H. PALMER, Jr., Peebles township;
F. G. NEGLEY, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh;
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin township;
JAMES BAXTER, Reserve do;
FRANK MCCLELLAND, Overseer township;
JAMES DICKSON, Neville township;
JOHN M. FERRIS, Tarentum;
WILLIAM BRIGGS, Richland township;
H. C. MACKRELL, Esq., Ninth Ward; Pittsburgh.
A. MCTIGHE, Third Ward, Pittsburgh;
ARTHUR HOBSON, Fourth Ward, Allegheny;
Capt. JAMES MILLER, Manchester;
J. G. BACKOFEN, Third Ward, Pittsburgh.
A. M. BROWN, of Pittsburgh, Chairman.
J. H. STEWART, Collins tp., Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

Finance—A. M. BROWN, D. O'NEILL and J. H. STEWART.

Printing—D. B. FERGUSON, D. O'NEILL and SAMUEL BARCLAY.

On Meetings and Speakers—H. C. MACKRELL, 114 Fifth street; JAMES BAXTER, 117 Third St.; SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., 129 Fourth street; R. H. PALMER, Jr., Pitt tp.; JOHN K. BROWN, 128 Federal street, Allegheny; D. B. FERGUSON, 84 Fifth street.

Persons desiring to hold Union Meetings in the various election districts throughout the county, will be furnished with Speakers by calling on any of the above named Committees. sep2

POLITICAL NOTICE.—Persons desiring to hold meetings in the various Election Districts throughout the county, can procure HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS, ready printed, free of charge, by applying to D. B. FERGUSON, No. 84 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. sep3

THE UNION COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at the Office of Marshall & Brown, corner of Fifth and Grant streets, on EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock p. m. sep4

BOERHAAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAAVE'S BITTERS,
BOERHAAVE'S BITTERS,

The great cure for Dyspepsia,
The great cure for Dyspepsia,
The great cure for Dyspepsia,

Selling at half price, by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE on'y 50c. sw22

D. M'COLLISTER.....CHAS. G. BAER.

M'COLLISTER & BAER,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

No. 103 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Keep constantly on hand a large variety of Pipes and Smokers' Articles. sw52y

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c., of all widths and patterns, cut to suit any hall or room, which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at the Oil Cloth Depot of J. & H. PHILLIPS, aug17 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The recent news from the Army of the Potomac indicates no movement for the present. General Lee cannot assume the offensive, and is evidently waiting the result of Gen. Burnside's expedition into East Tennessee, Gen. Rosecrans' assault on Chattanooga, and Gillmore's attack on Charleston. If they are successful, he will be in a condition to make the best terms of surrender with Gen. Meade he can get. A distinguished editor, from the front, says the health of army is excellent and everything cheerful and confident. Gen. Meade is the same unostentatious gentleman as when he was in the private walks of life. Everything about headquarters indicates a republican simplicity and thoroughness. He has the undiminished confidence of all, and the battle of Gettysburg, fought by fifty-eight thousand men against ninety, will not be tarnished by any want of thoughtful care on his part.

EXPEDITIONS FOR THE RECAPTURE OF GUNBOATS.

Naval and military expeditions were sent down to recapture the gunboats Satellite and Reliance on the Rappahannock. The military force was under Gen. Kilpatrick, and consisted of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. It was arranged for the naval force of gunboats and iron-clads to ascend the river, to co-operate with the land force. By some misunderstanding, the gunboats did not come to time. Gen. Kilpatrick advanced alone, and succeeded in sinking the Satellite and reducing the Reliance, with shell, to a mere wreck. Had the gunboats been present, the boats could easily have been retaken. The enemy ran away from them as soon as our guns opened on them. Gen. Kilpatrick reached King George's Court House on Tuesday evening, and drove in the rebel pickets. A rebel brigade, under Col. Lowe, fled at the first approach of our cavalry by means of flat-boats. Had they stood fight they would probably have been captured.

Waiting several hours for the gunboats, fire was opened on the Satellite across the river and she was soon sunk, but the Reliance being more out of range, could only be crippled. But for the slowness of the naval authorities, both vessels might have been taken and damaged. The achievement is considered remarkable for cavalry to perform, to the great chagrin of "Gideon's Band."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting Surgeon General Smith, has been ordered to St. Louis, and Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes, succeeds him to that position.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati and W. M. Bailey, of Providence, Commissioners appointed by the Agricultural Department, to consider the subject of flax culture as a competitor with cotton, met here to-day.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated $20,000 to test the practicability of an introduction of flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton.

KANSAS LANDS FOR SALE.

The Kansas Trust lands were offered to private bidders, some time since, by the Interior Department, with the understanding that the offers were to be renewed at stated intervals, and until all were sold. The bids under the first notice have all been rejected, and new proposals will be received until October 15th next.

RELATING TO DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Hereafter certificates for arrears of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers will be paid only by the Paymaster belonging to the pay Districts from which the certificate emanates. When presented to a Paymaster outside of the District from which they come, he will refer them to the Senior Paymaster of the proper district for payment. An immense number of Auditor's certificates, now being issued, renders this pre caution absolutely necessary.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1863.

Washington appears to be affected with all sorts of rumors about Lee's advance, and the blockading of the Potomac. I am informed by a conductor that nobody about that place seems at all frightened.

It is stated that if President Lincoln issues a proclamation on the future of the rebellion, it will be to hold out the olive branch to the soldiers of the rebel army, and ask them to return to their respective States, and leave the leaders in the hands of the government, to be disposed of as may be thought beneficial to posterity.

Quartermaster General Meigs, Gen. Ripley, (old fogy,) Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General Hammond have been removed by Secretary Stanton. A number of lesser lights have been eclipsed in consequence.

There are over one thousand sick and wounded rebels in the army hospital at Chester. Two rebel officers, having recovered from their wounds, escaped. They were aided by one or two Philadelphia sympathizers.

The ward wherein the rebel officers generally are located has been nicely carpeted by man and women. All the luxuries of life are taken to that hospital by the sympathising friends of the rebels.

There is not one word from Charleston. Not a letter is permitted to come from the army or navy.

The report that the draft was not to be enforced in the State of Ohio is untrue. The draft will not be enforced west of Pennsylvania until it is finished in the eastern part of the country. After this it will be enforced in all the Western States. It is estimated that one-fifth of the draft of the first class will yield 100,000 man, and bring back at least 20,000 of the 116,000, who have deserted the military service of the United States within the past year and a half.

H. A. W.

A Conference between the New York Banks and Mr. Cisco.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—An important meeting between the officers of the city banks and Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was held at the Exchange Bank to-day. The proposition submitted to the meeting we understand to be, that the banks of the city should lend the Government thirty-five millions this summer—Mr. Chase to draw for it during the next two or three weeks, as it is required. The banks of Boston and Philadelphia are to be asked for an additional fifty millions, the whole fifty millions to be repaid, in October or November, in the new interest bearing Treasury Notes, which are to bear five per cent. interest, and to be a legal tender. This plan seems to be regarded with favor by our best financial authorities.

Contributions for the Lawrence Sufferers.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Three thousand dollars have been contributed by the citizens of this city for the benefit of the Lawrence sufferers, and a thousand from the Union League, which was all sent up immediately after the massacre.

Gen. Ewing's order, No. 11, is producing good effect; numbers of rebel sympathizers are leaving daily.

The President's Letter to the Illinois Convention.

[The following is the conclusion of the important letter addressed by President Lincoln to the great Union Meeting in Springfield, Ill., of which we had the commencement in yesterday's GAZETTE:]

Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the Proclamation is law and valid, or it is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that retraction would operate favorably to the Union. Why better after the retraction, than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably to us, since the issue of the proclamation, as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military options. I submit their opinion as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing enough to fight for you, but no matter. Fight you then exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an open issue then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy to that extent it weakens the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

But negroes, like other people, act upon motive. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they take their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the brave men of the great Northwest for it—nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot. Their parts of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, and those who cleared the great river may well be proud. Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg and on many fields of less note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's webbed feet be forgotten. At all the water margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all for the great republic! for the principles by which it lives, and keeps alive, for man's vast future, thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the costs.

And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and with clenched teeth, and with steady eye and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy and final triumph. Let us be quiet and sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Gillmore's Reply to Gen. Beauregard's Protest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following is General Gillmore's reply in brief, notice of which has been published in the rebel papers, to Gen. Beauregard's communication, already printed at length:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 22, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened upon the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unarmed. My letter to you demanding the the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner, at 11:15 a. m., of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely, four hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival, may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I, clearly, am not responsible. This letter bore date at my headquarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertant omission of my signature doubtless afford ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander, soliciting only for the safety of sleeping women and children and unarmed men. Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine, which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment.

I will, however, call your attention to the well established principle that the commander of a place attacked but not invested, having his avenues of escape open and probable, has no right to a notice of the intention of bombardment, other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his advancing. Even if this letter had not been written, the authorities of the city of Charleston have had, according to your own communication, forty days' notice of her danger. During that time, my attack upon her defences has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful; if under the circumstances the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants or to secure the safety of the city, after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed. From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe most of the women and children of Charlestons were long since removed from that city; but upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 o'clock P. M., to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To Gen. P. G. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

It appears the Spanish and British Consuls respectfully addressed Gen. Gillmore on behalf of the subjects of their countries in Charleston, and he cheerfully suspended the bombardment for twenty-four hours, to give them time to leave the city. Nothing was farther; he says, from his wish than to endanger their lives and property.

Arrivals.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The ship Grey Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, brings 3,000 bags of coffee, and the Cricket 4,129 bags. 2,800 bags Rio were sold to-day, for New York, at 27 cents.

Great Union Mass Meeting in Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 3.—The assembly at the great Union demonstration to-day was fully as large as anticipated. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, that this unholy rebellion commenced without justifiable cause; that it is maintained in violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and that it is the duty of the Government to suppress it by the use of every constitutional means in their power; that we lay aside party questions and prejudices and devote ourselves unreservedly to the support of the Government until the rebellion is finally and forever crushed; that to the end that the Union shall live, the Government survive in all its constitutional integrity, that the nation be preserved in territorial unity, we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honor; That the strength of our Government consists in the respect of the people for the laws and constituted authorities, and whoever opposes the execution of the laws, whether by open rebellion or by secret combinations, or teaches others to do so, is an enemy to republican liberty. That the course of that portion of the Democratic party who have not forgotten the dying injunction of Stephen A. Douglas, and who have nobly rallied to the country's standard in this her trouble, meets our hearty, patriotic admiration. That, in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have environed the National and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of the National and State governments commend themselves to our highest respect for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Gov. Yates, Senator Doolittle, and Trumbull, Gens. McClernand, Oglesby, Lane, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Interior Department has refused all bids for the sale of the Kansas trust lands, and ordered no bills, which are to be made on or before the 15th of October next.

The expedition sent up the Rappahannock, to recapture the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, have returned, being unable, in consequence of the low water, to go higher up than the Rappahannock. One of the seamen of the Satellite arrived here to-day, having made his escape while on the way to Richmond. He represented that an expedition, numbering between 400 and 500 rebels, consisting, in part, of the same force which captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal, on Tuesday, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry is with them, who have been seen lately about Mathias, and other points on the river.

Powhattan B. Locke, of Missouri, has been appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Territory.

The premature publication of the President's letter occasions much surprise, as it was done contrary to not through the instrumentality of the author.

Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Convention, was large, enthusiastic and harmonious. Twelve hundred delegates were present. Richard Spofford, President, urged the union of all the parties for the sake of the Union, against the administration of Lincoln. Pepphit, of the Convention, was most decidedly against the apparent purpose of the administration, in conducting the war for the sole object of negro emancipation, instead of the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the Constitution. Mr. Paine was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thos. H. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

Letter from Hon. Edward Everett to the Springfield Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Edward Everett wrote a letter to the Mass Convention held in Springfield, Ill, to-day, reiterating the patriotic sentiments he had always adopted, and closing as follows: "If all good men and good patriots in the loyal States, whether in or out of office, sacrificing, when necessary, a little pride of personal feeling and of party associations, would cordially unite for the attainment of objects which they all approve, and unite in a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war, the next New Years day would witness the prostration of the rebellion and its leaders, the return of peace, and the restoration of the Union."

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A special to the *Post* says the President, to day, revised his letter to the Illinois Convention. The letter, as published, contains many errors.

Renewed rumors has reached us to-day, from the Upper Potomac, of a rebel cavalry advance.

Fight with the Navajo Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 3.—From the Albuquerque, New Mexico, papers, of August, we learn that, on the 28th of July, Colonel Kit Carson, with part of the 1st New Mexico Regiment, had a fight with the Navajo Indians beyond Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated, with a loss of thirteen killed, and over twenty wounded, and many prisoners.

The Health of Gen. Banks' Army.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, under date of August 23d, refutes the reported accretions of the rebel papers that many of the soldiers of the army of General Banks were dying of yellow fever. On the contrary, good health prevailed both in the army and city of New Orleans.

Sale of 5-20's.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Subscription Agent re