DAILY POST.

S. R. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK and 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON are our agents for the Daily and Weekly Post in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the Lowest Rates.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS XXIII DISTRICT.
GEO. P. HAMILTON.

FOR CONGRESS XXIII DISTRICT,
JACOB ZEIGLER, of Butler.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
R. P. FLENNIKEN.

FOR ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CHARLES SHALER.

FOR STATE SENATE.
R. H. KEER.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER.
J. C. BRYANT.
A. J. BAKER.
CAMPBELL STEWART.
MATT. HARBISON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM LINN.

FOR CONTROLLER.
COL. ROBT. ANDERSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
JACOB STUCKRATH.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JOSEPH E. McCABE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

Mass Meeting To-night.

Let every citizen, of whatever complexion of politics, bear in mind the Democratic Mass Meeting in front of the St. Charles Hotel this evening, and be in attendance. Addresses will be delivered by several able speakers.

THE ARSENAL DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroners Investigation.

On Monday morning the jury of inquest on the late tragedy at the arsenal assembled at Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, and proceeded with the examination of witnesses. The following testimony was adduced:

Mary O'Rourke testified that she was employed in the storehouse When first heard the explosion, thought it was a cannon; saw the smoke, and ran towards the stairs; could not get out; the girls said the door was locked; saw Mr. Clowes in the middle of the room trying to pacify the girls; went to the elevator, saw three girls going down out of the room; the rope was then cut, and no more could go down; went back to the stairway, and found no way of getting down; it was then reported that the rebels were going to blow us all up; went again to the door, found a rope and got down on the outside of the building on the upper side, falling; after I felt able, got up and want towards the burning building; met a gentleman, who told me to get back, as the magazine was going to be blown up; know nothing about the cause of the explosion.

[In explanation of the first part of the evidence of the next witness, it may be proper to state that a meeting was held in the borough on Saturday evening, at which Lieut. J. R. Edie was severely censured, and resolutions passed requesting him to leave the community. He was accused of driving the people from the grounds on the day of the funeral, and also with using grossly obscene language concerning the girls employed in the laboratory, while it was burning.]

Lieut. Jasper Myers, recalled—The next day after the accident, I saw two gentlemen in the grounds about 2 o'clock; spoke to them; one of them said he was the Burgess; asked him what arrangements were being made for the funeral; he said, or I understood him distinctly, that the procession would be formed in the street in front of the warehouse No. 2; understood him also to tell me he wished the Park cleared of people; saw Lieut. Edie and told him this was the order from the Burgess to have the Park cleared; we went to the upper grounds, and, with sentinels, cleared the Park down to the lower warehouse; at that point there was quite a crowd of people, some of whom did not wish to go out; those persons who did not wish to go out did not seem to have lost any friends, at least if they had, their conduct was improper; the Burgess attempted to pass the sentinels, and was stopped by one of them in rather a rough manner; as soon as I learned who he was, I ordered them to let him pass; Lieut. Edie was some 20 or 30 feet distant and seeing a citizen pass, as he supposed, without authority, he halloed to the sentinels to put him out; I told him it was a man who had a right to pass; he immediately then said, "pass him, of course." There is an other matter respecting some language reported to have been used by Lieut. Edie, during the fire, of which I should like to speak. I was with Lieut. E. most of the time that day; don't recollect any word or expression of his which was improper; we were together near where the building was burning. A gentleman came to us, and said he had lost two daughters in the fire. I think he gave his name as Donahue, will not be certain about that. He was at the time very considerably intoxicated. He and Lieut. E. conversed for some considerable time while I was present. There was no expression that was improper made use of on Lieut. E's part. I don't know whether it would be proper to give my opinion o not. But my opinion is that the report is utterly false, maliciously so. On the evening of the fire, Lieut. Edie being present, as ranking officer, had supreme command of all the sentinels there.

Lieut. Myers said Lieut. Edie would also desire to make a statement about the matter: but the jury declined to hear anything more of it, regarding the statement as altogether out of their province.

Was in the habit of visiting all the buildings once a day; the laboratory oftener than that. On the day of the accident visited it twice—once made a thorough investigation; have been stationed at the Arsenal since the 1st of July; some days I did not visit the laboratory at all, because of absence on other duty—for instance, when testing guns at the proving ground; received order of Col. Symington, dated August 7th (read to jury), and inspected oftener after receiving than before; when I visited the rooms, saw that there was no powder scattered loosely, and saw that the work was going on regularly; don't recollect having my attention called to, or seeing powder scattered outside of the room, and but two or three days before the accident gave special orders for greater care.

Think the accident was caused by ignition from the grating of the wheels in the roadway. It may have been caused by abrasion of nails in the shoes of persons employed. Mr. McBride is general superintendent of the whole of that department. It was Mr. McB.'s immediate business, and mine as supervisor, to see to the removal of ammunition and powder to and from the magazine and laboratory. Know not of any violation of the rules respecting these matters by personal observation. There were some instances of careless putting up of ammunition at the laboratory detected at Washington. The order of August 7th was perhaps caused by an investigation consequent upon said careless putting up of the ammunition, and the detection of the fact that the fuses were not properly made.

James Thorp, Assistant Superintendent of the laboratory, testified that in the absence of Mr. McBride he was enjoined to have particular care. He saw each morning that the operations of making cartridges and field ammunition were properly commenced, acting under instructions from Mr. McBride, also in relation to keeping the rooms clear. He detailed a force of boys every morning for the special purpose of cleaning the porches and front of the building, about the roadway. On the morning the accident occured he particularly examined the roadway and the ground in front of the porch; did not notice any powder or anything which might cause an explosion. The heads of each department or room were considered responsible for negligence of duty or lack of care in their respective rooms, as well as the two officers who had special supervision of the buildings. Under the instructions of witness the sweepings from the rooms were swept out upon a clean piece of ground, free from stones, between the porch and roadway, in all cases. It was gathered up from here by the boys and removed from day to day in boxes. Witness last saw the sweepings removed the day before the explosion. Witness did dot know there was an order to throw dirty powder into the pond. The boxes were emptied at some distance from the laboratory until the pile was certed away, sometimes to the manure pile and sometimes to the pond. He never saw powder among the stones; had seen leaky barrels, from which powder might have spilled. The wagons sometimes backed up to the shed for empty boxes, but he never saw them back in when the ground was dirty. There was a plank at the end of the porch, two inches high, would make it difficult to sweep powder or dirt over into the roadway.

Jos. Frick was recalled and stated that the plank referred to was at No. 12 and not at No. 1, where the porch extended evenly out. Had seen powder in the roadway. The stones came up to the end of porch. The barrels delivered by him just before the explosion were all perfect. He had remarked that the road was so rough that it would some day cause an explosion by shaking out the powder from the barrels. He had once requested the sergeant to have the stone removed between the magazine and laboratory, before the road was Macadamized.

K. Bracken testified to having laid the stone road, commencing in April and completing the work in June. The road was of freestone, except some limestone at the gateway. He believed there had been more danger before the road was made, as the surface was then very irregular and rutted so that a wagon would jog from side to side. A horse's hoof or wagon wheel would strike fire from freestone.

Here the jury adjourned until half past one, for dinner. During the recess they visited the ground and thoroughly examined the localities.

At one o'clock the jury resumed its session, and the testimony proceeded.

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

Robert Dudlap, sworn—Worked at the laboratory; was going towards the laboratory from the magazine; saw the explosion, ran away towards the stable; when I reached the stable, the second explosion took place, I dropped the key of the magazine, and ran farther away; saw the flying pieces of the building. Was one of the sweepers; swept out four or five times a day; there was a gutter between the porch and the shed where the empty boxes were kept; when Mr. McBride saw me sweeping the powder there he made me sweep it off the end of the porch on to the stone roadway; there was no plank at the end of the porch; carried the sweepings over to the fence across the road; never saw the carts carrying those sweepings away; never took any to the pond; frequently saw powder at the end of the porch on the roadway; we often wet it there; and the boy who worked with me said, if it ever caught it would catch there. He was killed. We took powder off the wagons and rolled them into the rooms. When the stone was being broken upon the road, the work was going on in the laboratory. Wore the boots I have on (showing them to the jury; they had two rows of heavy nails upon the sole, never was ordered to put on other shoes or slippers;) went into the magazine, inside the inner door, upon the carpet with these boots on. Went with the man with the team, taking the key myself, and going into the magazine to roll out the powder. When going in to work inside for some time would put on the moccasins which were always kept there. Mr. M'Bride was my boss; he never told me not to go in with my boots on. Have seen the barrels coming down to the laboratory from the magazine with the hoops loose, and without any cover on. Have seen at one time a double handful swept off the end of the porch upon the roadway. When he saw so much, it was the sweepings out of three rooms, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; would not have seen it unless he looked for it; was one of the police.

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

The testimony here closed for the day, and the jury adjourned until Tuesday evening, to meet at Alderman Donalson's office, when a verdict will probably be made up.

Death of a Physician.

Dr. C. H. Stowe, of Beaver, who has been, since the breaking out of the war, connected with the General Hospital at Washington City, died of fever, after several weeks' illness, at the residence of his father, in Beaver, on Saturday. He was an amiable and estimable gentleman, and will be universally regretted.

Time Extended.

The time for the medical examinations of those claiming exemption from draft has been extended to the 25th inst., as it was found impossible to get through by the 21st. The rush to the Surgeon's office is now quite as great as ever and the Commissioner's office is crowded all day. The extension of the Surgeon's time will render a postponement of the draft necessary and it will not probably take place until the 1st of October.

Benefit for the Sufferers.

By the following correspondence it will be seen that a benefit for the relief of the sufferers by the late disaster at the Arsenal has been tendered to the committee by Manager Henderson, which has been accepted. The benefit will take place tomorrow evening, when we hope to see a full attendance and a correspondingly large amount raised for so worthy an object:

"OFFICE PITTSBURGH THEATRE,"
Monday, A. M.

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

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

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

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1862.

W. Henderson, Esq., and Edwin Lare, Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Theatre—Gentlemen. Your note of this date, tendering a benefit for the suffering by the late disaster at the Arsenal, is received. It is thankfully accepted and will be gratefully remembered.

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

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

Very respectfully, yours,
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
President of Citizens' Meeting.

Casualties to Western Pennsylvanians.

Following are the names of some of the Western Pennsylvanians killed and wounded in the late battles:

Killed.—T McNichols, Co I, 28th; Lt Jackson, G, 11th Reserves.

Wounded.—J Sarch, B, 9th Res, foot; W Fatercon, K 8th Res, breast and head; J C Clark, G, 8th Res, side; P M Colman, B, 11th Res, breast; W Laffman, K. 8th Res, thigh and side; J Peters, H, 8th Res, knee; A Anmoute, E, 8th Res, leg; J C Evan, C, 100th Pa, thigh; Reuben Yarger, I, 11th Pa; John Dolay, H, do; Holden Chester, H, do; Fred Conlogue, I, 28th Pa; C H Barnard, F, do; Chas Laforance, G, 11th Pa; Reuben A Witt, E, do; Ed Kianhard, F, 28th Pa; Sergeant Taylor, D, 11th Pa; T B McKelvey, E, do; John R Henry, I, do; Wm Riley, A, do; Joel Veach, D, do; Wm McGoo, D, do; Chas Newmiller, H, do; James F Riley, C, do; E J Finley, G, do; David R Dunkle, C, do; Henry M Smith, E, do; Capt D Kepler, H, do; Col Thos Gallipher, do; Capt Nesbitt, E, do, mortally; Capt Bierer, F, do; Daniel Apt, F, do; Wm Sipler, H, 8th Pa Res; Thos James, C, do; James Sinclair, C, 28th Pa; Thos H Sheridan, C, do; George Sloanaker, F, do; Chas Trashker, G, do; Jas T Tirell, G, do; James E Travelli, G, do; Lt Col Waldron, 10th Pa Res; Capt Over, C, do; James Beabouck, G, 11th Pa Res.

The Gymnasium.

As nearly all the active members of the Gymnasium are now in the service of the country the institution has almost died a natural death, there being now scarcely enough funds in the Treasury to keep it alive two months. An effort is about being made to reinvigorate it, which we hope may prove successful, as it is one of our most worthy associations. A meeting is to be held at the Gymnasium this evening, when we hope to see a large attendance of those who have sons to educate and who should not neglect their physical culture. It is proposed to get up a new subscription list and a new membership, to keep it going until after the war, when it will be self sustaining. Let us see the Gymnasium revived.

Not Dead.

We published yesterday morning a notice of the death of Dr. Xavier De Rolette, and were consequently no little surprised to have a call from him yesterday—not as a "perturbed spirit," but alive and in full health. The notice was brought to our office and paid for by a stranger, who stated that the Doctor died suddenly on Sunday afternoon. The whole affair was a hoax, and we are glad to contradict the statement, hoping Dr. R. may enjoy a long and prosperous life.

Advertise.

Business men who intend advertising their goods and wares this fall in county papers, would consult their own interests by not forgetting the Washington *Review*. The soliciting agent, Maj. Wm. M. Steep, is now in the city, and will be pleased to receive advertisement for this widely circulated and popular paper. Our people can find no better medium through which to make known their business.

Good for Appollo.

The little borough of Appollo, Armstrong county, with a population of four hundred and twelve souls, and an enrollment of one hundred and five as liable for military duty, has fifty-nine in the United States service and twenty-one in the service of the State. Of the twenty-five men left sixteen are exempt, leaving but nine men in the place subject to the draft.

Express Car Burnt.

On Saturday evening, an Adams' express car was burnt on the railroad near Sewickley. It was filled at Cincinnati with army goods—blankets and cloths—weighing 18,000 pounds. It is not known how the car caught fire, but the Express Messenger did all in his power to save it. Two boxes only were saved.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Prominent railroad men interested in the above road have been holding a conference in Cleveland for several days past, with regard to it. It has not yet been decided whether the road will enter Cleveland by the Mahoning or by the Pittsburgh road. A third road will be necessary on either. The road will be in full operation sometime this winter.

The Draft Inevitable.

It is the general opinion that there will be no further postponement of the draft, but that it will take place on the 25th inst. Dr. Murdock is the examining physician for this county and can be found at the Court House every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those calling at his office for examination will be charged the regular office fees.

No Draft in Allegheny.

The people of Allegheny have, by ward committees, discovered the names of so many enlisted recruits not included in the returns of the deputy marshal that no draft will be necessary in that city, every ward having now a full quota or an excess.

Making Lint.

The pupils in a number of our public schools devote a portion of their time to the preparation of lint for our surgeons. On Friday the children of the Eighth Ward schools were employed in this manner all day. All the schools solicit contributions of linen, &c., to be made into lint and bandages.

Fairs.

The managers of the Mercer Fair announce that there will be but two days, viz: Tuesday and Wednesday, September 23d and 24th; and that the exhibition of horses and the competition in music will take place on Wednesday, instead of Thursday, as advertised.

The eleventh annual fair of the Fayette County Agricultural Society will be held at Uniontown, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 8th, 9th, and 10th.

The Washington County Agricultural Society have postponed their annual fair for this year, owing to the excited state of the country.

No More Wanted Now.

By reference to the notice of Assistant Adjutant-General Howe, in another column, it will be seen that all military organizations made under the law of 1858, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor, are notified to remain at home for the present, keep up their organizations, and await further orders. Captains who have not yet reported are requested to report to Gen. Howe at once. The exigency which required the calling out of State troops is past, but as it may at any time recur, the companies should be kept up.

A Fine Location for a Photographer,

At No. 21 Fifth street, near Market. A new building, gallery especially fitted up for the business, elegant location and fine entrance may be secured by calling on J. L. Carnaghan, Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny City. It is a chance rarely offered.

Arrival of State Militia.

Five companies of State Militia, belonging to Erie county, arrived here on Monday at noon, from Harrisburg, having been turned back home. They had never been organized into a regiment.

The Corcoran Regiment.

The filling up of this regiment progresses moderately. Two companies, both nearly full, paraded last evening, preceded by a brass band.

Resigned.

Rev. H. C. Dutton, pastor of the First Universalist Church, of this city, has resigned his pastoral charge of the congregation worshiping in Neville Hall.

DENTISTRY!!

Dr. VonBonhorst, No. 54 St. Clair street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. aul8

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER

JOSEPH MEYER & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

FURNITURE & CHAIRS

WAREHOUSE, 125 SMITHFIELD STREET,

(Between Sixth street and Virgin alley.)

aug8 PITTSBURGH.

Volunteer Enlistment

BLANKS,

—WITH—

CERTIFICATE

—OF—

SURGEON

—AND—

RECRUITING OFFICER,

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

STATIONER AND PRINTER,

CORNER WOOD & THIRD STS.

aug

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS AT

BORLAND'S.

Ladies Morocco Bucked Boots, prime	$1,00
do Calf do do do	1,00
do Balmoral do do	1,25
Misses Boots, prime	75
Children's Boots, prime	50
Boys Kip Boots	1,50
Youths do	1,00

less than half price at 98 Market street. se13

Spencer & M'Kay,

BREWERS AND MALSTERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20 h of August, 1862, W. H GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at the office in the Brewery. The Brewing names will be continued by SPENCER & M'KAY who intend to have always on hand a supply for article of ALE PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Mr ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.

Address all orders to SPENCER & McKAY, Phœnix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
JAMES McKAY.

e 15 1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair

FOR THE YEARS

1858, 1859 and 1860.

UPWARDS OF 80,000

MACHINES sold in the United States.

MORE THAN

20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most useful Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machines. Circulars giving prices and description of machine furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.

Every Machine warranted for three years.

ap5 WM. SUMNER & CO.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER!

NOS. 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET,

ja20:tf PITTSBURGH

FOR THE LADIES—NEW AND ELEGANT French and Scotch Embroideries, Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Edgings, &c.; Infant's Embroidered Caps and Waists; Ladies Embroidered and Plain Linen Cambric and Lawn Handkerchiefs; Zouave Waists, Head Dresses and Nets; Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, French Corsets, and many other articles new useful and beautiful, for sale at the lowest cash prices, by MACRUM & CLYDE,

se17 78 Market street, bet 4th and Diamond.

CIDER—20 BARRELS CHOICE CIDER just received on consignment and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS,

se19 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street

LOOK FOR NO. 55 FIFTH STREET when you want Boots or Shoes, it is the cheapest house in the city.

M'CLELLAND'S HEADQUARTERS is at 55 Fifth street, where he is prepared to suit all in Boots and Shoes at prices that defy competition.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Late Items from Harrisburg

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Rebels Under Bragg Marching on the City.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Loss of Sumner's Corps in the Late Battle.

Further Partioulars of the Battle at Inka, Miss.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

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

A regiment of 1016 men have reported themselves from Northampton county for the war in lieu of draft. They have been accepted by the proper authorities and will be held in readiness until the War Department repuires their services.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

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

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they make for their actual freedom—that the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the States and parts of States if any in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an Act of Congress entitled an Act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13th, 1862 and which Act is in the words and figure as follows:

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

SEC. 2d. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the 9th and 10th sections of an Act entitled, An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate Property of Rebels and for other purposes, approved July 17th, 1862; and which sections are in the words and figures following:

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

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindred of his liberty, except for crime of some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor any way giving aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

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

"The women and children of this city will prepare to leave this city without delay. Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a blaze of excitement. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens are apprehending an attack within forty-eight hours.

The main body of Bragg's army is reported to be at Hodgersville, Lamar county, this morning, en route for Bardstown. He is supposed to have reached Bardstown this evening.

Ninety-five men of the 4th Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Shueler, attacked about the same number of Forest's rebel cavalry, yesterday morning, about one mile from Lebanon Junction. They drove them a short distance, when the rebels were reinforced by twice the number of our troops, who, still pursuing, drove the enemy into Boston, killing 5, wounding 16, and capturing 32. We lost 11 prisoners and 2 wounded.

Governor Robinson issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms under Gen. Nelson for the defence of the city. Mayor Delpt ordered the business houses to be closed.

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

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

Gen. Humphrey Marshal with twelve thousand men and forty-two pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, supposed, intending to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.—Great bodies of women and children are arriving at Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided. The military operations are active and extensive.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Postoffice Department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific mail on the overland route.

An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this District to the old county jail in Alleghany, N. Y., to afford an opportunity for the enlargement of the arsenal, made necessary by military exigencies. Warden King will therefore start with them to morrow, attended by a sufficient guard.

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

A further reconnoissence of the other side of the river, in front of Washington, continues to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of the Bull Run Mountain.

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the absence of later advices the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in America at the departure of the Anglo Saxon.

It was generally agreed that matters as then represented showed a drawn battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, and that a decisive action had yet to come.

Later intelligence was anxiously looked for.

The iron-cased frigate Royal Oak, carrying 84 guns had been launched at Chatham.

FRANCE.—The Prince Jerome, with French troops on board had been destroyed by fire off Gibralter. No lives were lost.

ITALY.—The statements in regard to Garibaldi's health continue to be conflicting.

A Turin dispatch of the 10th, says that the health of Garibaldi has improved but other accounts say that his wounds are of a serious character.

A late Turin dispatch says that it was considered possible that an amnesty would be proclaimed to all political prisoners.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 11.—Cotton sales for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 40,000 bales. The market is irregular and dull, and prices 1@2d. lower.

The provision market is dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Bank statement for the week ending Saturday, shows an increase of loans $470,775, increase of specie $737,122, increase of circulation 69,934, increase of deposits 3,689,391.

The United States Sanitary Commission to-day received a telegram from San Francisco, dated the 20th inst., giving information of the forwarding per the steamer of that day, drafts for one hundred thousand dollars, being the contributions of the citizens of San Francisco for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the army and navy. Portions thereof to be distributed by the branches of the commission at St. Louis and Cincinnati. A suitable reply was made.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Colonel Barnes who has been in pursuit of Quantrell's guerrilla band since the raid upon Olathe. For fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrell through Jackson, Cass, Johnson and Lafayette counties unable to bring on an engagement other than an occasional picket skirmish until the 9th, when about fifty of our cavalry came up with the enemy five miles north of Pleasant Hill. A brisk fire was kept up for about fifteen minutes when the enemy broke and fled in confusion, leaving two of their dead on the field. We pursued them two miles further when the enemy entered the woods scattering in all directions.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss is one killed, three wounded.

We captured from the enemy all the transportation and subsistence for the expedition, one hundred stand of arms, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, one hundred horses, five wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage; also a considerable quantity of dry goods, groceries, &c., previously stolen from the citizens of Olathe. The houses, out-buildings, grain, &c., belonging to some twelve noted marauders, whose premises had been the favorite haunts of guerrillas, were burned.

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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday evening, Sept. 22.

The following is the official report of the losses in Sumner's corps at the battle of the Antietam: Sumner's corps, Richardson's division—killed, 212; wounded, 896; missing 24. Sedgwick's division—Killed, 255; wounded, 1,677; missing, 221. In French's division—Killed, 233; wounded, 1,821; missing, 303. Total loss in Sumner's corps, 5,208. The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning.

A train of cars crossed Monocacy this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient federal force for all purposes.

The rebels in their hasty retreat from Maryland, left between 1100 and 1200 wounded between Sharpsburg and the river; they are being paroled. Twenty-six stand of colors taken during the battle of the Antietam have been received at Headquarters and 17 more are known to have been captured and are in the hands of different regiment.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the American states that at Sharpsburg, on Friday, Gen. McClellan met the guide who conducted our cavalry from Harper's Ferry, and enabled them to escape and capture Longstreet's train. He complimented him for his service, and remarked that if Miles had held out twenty-four hours longer he would have been able to capture a large portion of the rebel army.

Pittsburgh Produce Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
Pittsburgh, Monday Sept. 22, '62.

Remarks—Business continues dull in all its various departments. The w r recent events seem to have taken possession of our people generally, so that little else is thought of. The week r was pleasant for the season; the change so to our last was few and far between. What came under our notice will be found below:

Ale—The advance in this article of one dollar per barrel was fully maintained: this became necessary on account of the war tax.

Flour—On account of light receipts the article was very firm, with a steady demand for family use we note sales of superfine at $4.00@$4.40—extra $4 50@5.10@5.05. Extra Family $5.10@$5.50. Sales of choice Family, $5 50@5 75.

Grain—The demand has fallen off; prices are unchanged; a lot of new Oats were made at 43@45c; old are held at 48@50c. Wheat, the market is weaker, sales of fair to prime do in wagon at 82@$1,00. White $1,05@1.08. Barley and Rye are in active demand and unchanged.

Bacon—The market continues firm with an active demand; holders have the advantage at the present time and seem likely to hold the same to the end of the season; the last sale we heard of buyers have had their own way for some time previous; main sales last quoted.

Groceries—The demand especially for sugar has improved; the sales however were only moderate. Choice New Orleans is held at 9@9½c. Molasses is selling by the barrel at 43@50c. Coffee—Rio goes off a little at 20@23c.

Eggs are in better demand, they are scarce and held at 8c.

Butter has gone up, prime roll is now held at 15@16½c, the article is scarce.

Cheese—The demand is improving. We note sales of choice W. R. at 7¾@8c, some very choice higher figures were demanded.

Oils—The excitement in regard to this article has fallen off, there is no demand and prices are nominal.

MILITARY NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO ALL CITIZENS SUBject to the Draft. By joining in the Smith Guards, you get the largest bounty paid when sworn in. Recruiting office Washington Hotel, Canal Bridge, and 94 Ninth, corner of Morris and Penn streets.

CAPT. JOHN FOST.
1st Lieut. Fred Curl,
2d do Thos. Powers, } Recruiting Officers.
se18

Stanton Heavy Artillery.

THIS COMPANY WILL LEAVE FOR Philadelphia on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock positively. The men can will report themselves daily until that time. A few more men will be taken if application be made before Saturday, the 20th. By order