

try pledged for the interest and final reimbursements of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual products is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured. Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union, permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad, which are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehends at once the magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to the whole country during all time, under every administration, and in every relation, both foreign and domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the prosperity and production of the country. The real and personal value in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000 and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons, conversant with such investigations, at more than \$400,000,000 while the well-considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the ensuing Spring; in which event, the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and with due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the State in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common Government, and renew their allegiance to the Union, which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off.

Will they reflect that the war into which the Government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for National existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal. However this may be, the duty of the National Government, as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people, admit of no question.

The war, made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the Government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which beset the foundation of the Union, has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample; the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit of the Government; already, and even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan. Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favorable circumstances and for these great objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principle towns of the United States, in order that all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.

Meantime, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan, to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will entitle the holders to Treasury Notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Why Reluctant have been Sent.

Much severe censure has been expended upon the Administration for not having sent relief to the people of Tennessee. It may be that this censure is just. But we suspect there has been the most substantial reason for this apparent indifference to the loyal people there, and that that obstacle is the position assumed by Kentucky. In planting herself upon the doctrine of "neutrality," the State has erected a barrier over which the Government could not pass without involving itself in a war with Kentucky. She has declared that neither troops nor arms shall be sent over her soil by the General Government, even to save the struggling and oppressed loyalists of the neighboring State. It has not been strong enough to risk a war with Kentucky, and has not been willing to precipitate the struggle between her own citizens, which the rebels have so long sought to provoke. Kentucky "neutrality" must, therefore, bear whatever odium belongs to the failure of the Government to go to the rescue of the patriotic people of East Tennessee. She will neither aid them nor permit the Government to do so.—*Det. Adv.*

Mrs. Sue A. Carter Foster, wife of Charles Henry Foster, the eloquent patriot and Union man of Murfreesboro, N. C., has applied for a divorce, claiming that his abolition opinions are sufficient to justify its grant.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DOWAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, September 12, 1861.



The Union Forever.—The Flag We Fight Under.

Now or Never.

The time for decisive operations, on the part of our armies, is at hand. The heat and climatic dangers of the Summer, when to march a Northern army into the "Sunny South" would be fatal to our soldiers and to our cause, will soon be succeeded by the mild weather of the salubrious Autumn, and then great movements will be made and great blows struck for the Government and the Union.

Now is the time, if ever, for all patriots all loyal men—all citizens who prize the blessings of national liberty, prosperity and peace, to put forth their best efforts in behalf of the righteous cause of the Union and the Government. Now is the time for "union for the sake of the Union"—for a vigorous war for the sake of a speedy and permanent peace—for the general and generous uprising of this mighty people in the defence of their liberties and the glory of their nationality.

The war must go on. The enemy is in the field, more bold, defiant and unyielding than ever before. He is opposed to any peace short of the destruction of the Constitution and Union of our fathers. He is battling to dismember and subvert the nation, and to extinguish the resplendent glory of the American name. We must either fight him till he is crushed, or yield submissively, like a nation of cowards and slaves, to his unholy dictation. It is our duty, therefore, to fight and crush him soon.

There is but one course for us to take—but one method of establishing a peace, and redeeming the country from impending ruin. That course, that method is the force of arms. We must fight for our country—fight hard and gallantly, or all will be lost, and we prove ourselves unworthy of the blessings of liberty and national greatness.

Then, in the name of every consideration of manhood, patriotism and honor, we appeal to all our people to make up their minds, once for all, to unite firmly and resolutely in the great work that is before us. Let the past be forgotten, and the imperative duty of the present and the probable events of the future be the objects of our earnest attention and efforts.

Let the great armies of the Government which are to move forward for the putting down of this outrageous rebellion, be rendered as formidable and relentless as the great billows of the sea—as sweeping in their power as the mighty avalanche of the Alpine mountain side. Every man of us can, by word or act, do something to strengthen the cause of the Government—and it is every man's duty to do his very utmost. The more we do, and the sooner we do it, the more speedily will victory crown our cause, and a glorious peace be restored to a re-united and once more prosperous people.

Unity, fraternity, victory! Unity the means—fraternity the effect—victory the ultimate result. Let this, then, be our motto, and let the great work of preparation go forward. Let all who can, go to the war; and let all who remain at home, be untiring in their support of the Government and in their encouragement of the soldiers who are in the field, fighting for our national liberties, honor and permanence.

Miss Cunningham Again.
"Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, reiterates his assertion that Miss Cunningham, the Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, is in sympathy with the rebels. He says: "If Miss Cunningham has not turned Mount Vernon into a secession rendezvous, she has undoubtedly taken advantage of her position as Lady Patroness of the fund for its purchase to assist those men who not only refused to subscribe to this fund, but now claim Mount Vernon as a part of their 'stolen property.'"

Catharine Hayes, the celebrated Irish vocalist, is dead, as we learn by the late news from England. Miss Hayes was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and was forty-one years of age. She was one of the most charming and distinguished singers in the world, both in concert and opera. In singing the national melodies of her country she was without an equal.

Fremont's Proclamation.

The proclamation of Gen. Fremont, which will be found on our outside, is of the right stamp, and possesses the genuine ring. It is time the wretches, who have so long disturbed the public peace with impunity, shall be dealt with according to their deserts. It is time that those who have robbed and murdered—or driven from their homes, peaceable citizens, whose only crime has been a love for the government and the flag under which they have lived, should feel the cold steel in their own vitals, and should be taught by their own experience the beauties of confiscation and banishment.

We are glad Gen. Fremont has the nerve to apply the remedy so imperatively needed in their case. It shows that he is made of the right stuff—that he appreciates fully the nature of the disease for which he is called upon to administer a remedy, and that he is a great and true leader, equal to the emergencies surrounding him, and worthy of the confidence and high trust reposed in him. We hope he will follow up his proclamation by such vigorous action as shall drive every armed traitor from Missouri, or bury them under the turf of its prairies—it matters little which.

This proclamation makes an era in the history of the rebellion, and will do more to check its progress than one hundred thousand armed men. When men realize that their lives and property will assuredly pay the penalty of their treason, they will begin to quail before the rising wrath of a great people, which will yet consume them like devouring flame. Secession will feel the blow struck by the gallant Fremont through every nerve and artery of its beastly form.

The News.

With the opening of the fall season has commenced the serious business of the campaign. Armies confront each other along a thousand miles of territory, and at any moment we may hear of decisive battles won or lost. On the Potomac matters are evidently approaching a crisis. That Washington is safe, if our troops only half fight, is now conceded by all competent military authorities; but it is equally manifest that the rebels must make the attempt, even though their leaders know it will fail, unless, indeed, General McClellan should anticipate their action, and put them on the defensive by some brilliant stroke of military strategy.

The rebel army will not cross the Potomac. It would be too great a risk in the presence of a vigilant foe, and the capture of Washington on the Maryland side would do them no good, as the city is commanded by Arlington Heights. This point is the real key of the capital, and upon it the rebels will concentrate all their strength. Their recent movements, and the necessities of their position, point at Arlington Heights as the probable point of their attack. From Missouri we shall hear stirring news, if Gen. Prentiss is equal to the task he has in hand, which is to cut off Hardee's and Jeff. Thompson's commands. Gen. Sigel and Ben McCullough must also soon come in conflict in the neighborhood of Springfield.

Western Virginia, too, is about to become the theater of a terrible strife. Lee is maneuvering with a large force at least such as the latest advices from his command. The news from Kentucky is looked for with painful interest. It can no longer remain neutral, and when the war breaks out on its soil it will be in the most terrible form that civil war can take—town against town and neighbor against neighbor. We have every confidence, however, that the Unionists will soon conquer a peace within the borders of the state.

Beauregard's Army Separated.

The capture of Fort Hatteras and the other coast defenses is already producing its fruits. His men are widely fearful for the safety of their homes, believing that a large force will flank them by marching up from the North Carolina coast. They demand permission to go home immediately, and with such earnestness that Beauregard and his officers are in a world of trouble. Is it useless for him to tell his men that Virginia will be in danger while they tremble for their homes? He must force a battle with us quickly, or see the disintegration of his army.

In one of the companies now being raised in Cincinnati for Fremont's command there is an old man who witnessed the burning of Moscow. He has three nephews in the company also. The captain at first refused to take the veteran, but he insisted on going "to teach his nephews how to fight."

A contemporary suggests that the female Secessionists now in custody be employed to manufacture clothing for the soldiers or do any similar service that may be required, feeling sure that "a few examples of such wholesome discipline would be remarkably efficacious."

Political.

The great Union Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Thursday. It was a glorious gathering, imposing in numbers and abundant in patriotism. Party lines were forgotten, and men of all former political persuasions stood shoulder to shoulder. Hon. Thomas Ewing was permanent President. Mr. Ewing was one of those patriotic Whigs who sustained Gen. Jackson's stand against the nullifiers in 1832. The proceedings of the Convention were entirely harmonious, and the following Union ticket was put in nomination:

For Governor—David Todd.
For Lieut. Governor—B. F. Stanton.
For Treasurer—Volney Dorsey.
For Supreme Judge—Josiah Scott.
For Secretary of State—B. R. Cowen.
For Board of Public Works—John Lawrence.

The ticket stands, three Democrats, three Republicans and one American, and gives universal satisfaction.

The resolutions adopted unanimously, amid great enthusiasm, are as follows:

Resolved, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency we, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and right of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, in the language of Hon. Joe Holt, we are for this Union without conditions—one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any or every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels.

The motto of this Convention was: A union of all true men, regardless of party, for the sake of the Union, and to put down the rebellion by all means within the power of the Government.

The Dubuque Union says the Iowa Democratic Convention, held at Des Moines on the 29th ult., broke up in a row. The secession Democracy were the strongest, and the Union Democrats withdrew from the Convention. The platform of the Mahony Convention was somewhat modified and the following ticket nominated:

Governor—Chas. Mason.
Lieut. Governor—W. H. Merritt.
Supreme Judge—Elwood.

Resolutions approving the action of the Iowa volunteers, and especially the Iowa First, as well as paying just tribute of respect to Judge Douglas, were voted down.

Highly Important from New Mexico.

Gov. Greiner writes from Santa Fe to the Columbus Journal, under the date of August 11, that Captains Gibbs and Potter, who were with Major Lynde when the traitorous old dotard surrendered Fort Fillmore and its garrison of seven hundred and fifty troops to three hundred and twenty Texans, without striking a blow, have arrested him, and are bringing him to Santa Fe. Col. Roberts of the Rifles, the commandant of Fort Stanton, 150 miles from Mesilla, had evacuated the post for the purpose of concentrating his force at Fort Craig. Capt. Moore, from Fort Buchanan on the way to Fort Craig, with three hundred and sixty wagons, has not been heard from, but is regarded as trustworthy. A strong body of Texans had left Mesilla after the surrender of Fort Fillmore, to capture him. Major Seward, son of the Secretary of State, is with Captain Moore.

The rebels will find the latter quite a different man to deal with from Major Lynde. The rebels have possession of all that part of New Mexico known as Arizona, and intend to coalesce with several Mexican States, Texas, and, if they can, with Arkansas, Missouri and California, in forming the Sierra Nevada Republic.

The rebels in that quarter have very little sympathy with the Southern Confederacy scheme, and the new Republic is the pet project of the K. G. C's. New York capitalists are also said to favor it.

The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in the military department of New Mexico, in view of the impudence of the Secessionists. For the first time in three years, the people of the Territory are enjoying a full scope.

Minute of the Niles Ministerial Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Decatur, Sept. 3d, 1861.

Moved by Rev. G. W. Hoag and seconded by Rev. Joseph Jones, and unanimously passed:

Whereas, There is an intimate connection between the state of the country and the peace and prosperity of the cause of Christ; and

Whereas, The Rev. A. J. Eldred, Presiding Elder of the Niles District, is admirably qualified to subserve both the civil and religious interests of the country, by his public discussions on the state of the country.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the course pursued by him in his public efforts to create a healthy public sentiment in reference to the state of the country, and the obligations of citizens under the circumstances.

By order of the Association.

S. M. EDMONDS, Secretary.

A Victory for Missouri Secoys.

The Indian Secoys Made Humane by Comparison.—The Missouri Secessionists Burn a Bridge by which Twenty Lives were Lost, including a number of Women and Children.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—The following additional account of the terrible disaster on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is furnished to the St. Louis Republican:

The catastrophe occurred at Little Platte river bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph. The bridge was a substantial work of one hundred and sixty feet span and about thirty-five feet above the river. The timbers of the bridge had been burned underneath the track until they would sustain but little more than their own weight and the fire was then extinguished, leaving the bridge a mere shell.

The train, bringing from 85 to 100 passengers, including women and children, reached the river at 11 o'clock at night, the bridge looking secure. But no sooner had the locomotive measured its length upon the bridge than some 40 or 50 yards of the structure gave way, precipitating the entire train into the abyss below. All the seats in the passenger coaches were torn off and shoved in front, carrying men, women and children in a promiscuous heap down the declivity and burying them among the crushed timbers, or throwing them out of the cars, through the broken sides. Jagged pieces of flooring impaled some; some were mangled by machinery tearing through the timbers; several were caught between planks pressing together like a vice; others were struck by parts of the roof as it came down with mighty force; still others were cut with pieces of glass, while wounds, and blood and agony prevailed all over the frightful scene, and shrieks of pain were mingled with cries of terror. In this way the two last cars of the train went down, pitching the passengers into the wreck or throwing them into the water, which, at this point, is about a foot and a half in depth. Only three persons, Mr. Geo. Parker, Superintendent of the United States Express; Mr. Morse, Mail Agent; and Mr. Hager were able to afford assistance to the suffering, the remainder of those who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless.

After doing all that it was possible for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph for medical and other assistance. He walked five miles of the way when he found a hand car upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey.

Two hundred yards west of the bridge he discovered a heavy oak railroad tie strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further on he found the trestle work over a small stream on fire, which, however, had not as yet been so badly burned that trains could not pass over it or it could not be extinguished.

Arriving at St. Joseph, the alarm was soon spread throughout the city, and although it was one o'clock at night, seventy-five men, including all the physicians in the neighborhood, quickly volunteered their services, and at half past three o'clock a train fully supplied with medical stores and other necessities, was at the scene of the disaster. The wounded had all emerged from the wreck, and were lying on the banks and upon a sand bar in the river. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered, and it is believed that this number embraced all who were killed up to that time. Two were so badly mangled that it was not expected they would survive till morning, while many others were dangerously wounded, and would have to be well taken care of to recover. Many who will escape with their lives will be severely maimed and crippled.

Mr. Hager, our informant, did not remain to finish the embarkation of the wounded for St. Joseph, but was dispatched to Brookfield, which is east of the bridge, for another train to go to the wreck. When he left, the names of the wounded were being taken down, and also such of the dead as had papers or other articles about them by which they could be identified.

Fifteen miles east of the Platte river, Mr. Hager found another bridge over Smith's Branch almost entirely burned, having been fired after the train passed west, thus preventing assistance being sent from the east.

Lieut. Shaw of the First Kansas Regiment, killed, and Mr. Lowmbsbury and Sidney Clark, wounded, are the only additional names of those injured we have at present.

Proclamation of Gen. McClellan on the Observance of the Sabbath.—Gen. Rosecranz Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5th 1861.

General Order No. 6.

The Major-General Commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is recommended to commanding officers, that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men as far as possible, shall be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend Divine service after the customary morning inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to ensure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest is necessary for man and animals; more than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and of Holiness, is our sacred duty.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General Commanding.

S. WILLIAMS, Adjutant-General.

The War department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Rosecranz, in camp near Setton, Va., dated yesterday, from which it is inferred that all is well with his command.

The Right Kind of Talk.

The Boston correspondent of the New Covenant has the following concerning the late speech of Hon. Joseph Holt at that city, he says:

"I will not attempt to report his speech in full; but he indicated our duty to domestic traitors in the following emphatic language:

"It is vain to toil at the pumps, while men are allowed on board, boring holes in the bottom of the ship! Overboard with the black-hearted wretches, says I, who would scuttle the ship of state, while the Captain and crew are trying to bring her off the rocks;—and let all the people say, amen."

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York is still more emphatic in reference to these matters. In his late speech at Tunkahannock, Pa., he has the following language:

Here it is found that a man is fixing to blow up a fortress, or betray an army to the enemy. The officer in command has him arrested, and sends him to a fort, with orders that he be strongly guarded, because he is known to be a traitor, and in the confidence of traitors and enemies. A lawyer sues out a writ of habeas corpus. But what is the result? It cannot be served and the prisoner cannot be procured—they cannot see him unless the judge's tongue is longer than the soldier's bayonet. Would any one if he was commanding at Fortress Monroe, Fort Mifflin, or any where else, where he was surrounded with treason and traitors at every step, would he, because a judge sent a writ of habeas corpus to give up a traitor who was endangering the safety of his command and the interests of the country? [Cries of "Never."] No man can pretend to for a single moment—it is one of the terrible necessities of war. And if I were in command and had good reason to believe that I had possession of a traitor, and no other remedy would arrest treachery, I would suspend the writ and the individual too. [Cheers and cries of "Good." "That goes right to the spot." "That is sound." "That is such Democracy as I like see."] There is no other here. Gen. Jackson had the hearts of the American people more than any man of modern times. And why? Because he met great necessities like a man. He didn't go, in times of stirring necessity, to demonstrate problems from musty precedents, but when a man wanted hanging, he hung him first and looked up the law afterward. [Laughter.] There are times and occasions when this is the only way to do in dealing with treason. The civil law affords no adequate remedy. While you are discussing the question the country may be ruined, the Capital in flames, the archives destroyed. When the war is over we may examine and see if any one has incurred a penalty for suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Jackson paid his fine, but not till after he had put down both foreign foes and domestic traitors.

Gen. Grant Takes Possession of Paducah, Kentucky.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 6.

This morning about eleven o'clock, Gen. Grant with two regiments of infantry and one company of light artillery and two gunboats took possession of Paducah, Kentucky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of greeting the arrival of a southern army, which was reported thirty-eight hundred strong sixteen miles distant. The loyal citizens tore down the secession flags on the arrival of our troops. Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office railroad depot, marine hospital, and found large quantities of complete rations, and leather for the southern army. The following proclamation was issued:

"I have come among you not as an enemy but as your friend and fellow-citizen; not to injure or annoy you, but to respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy in rebellion against our common government has taken possession and planted its guns upon the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag. Columbus and Hickman are in his hands. He is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy, to assert and maintain the authority and sovereignty of your government. I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear. The strong arm of government is here to protect its friends and punish only its enemies. Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, and maintain the authority of your government and protect the rights of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Berney on the War.

I have no patience at all with these who call this contest a Black Republican war. Whoever makes this charge must be set down as an enemy. To consider this war as a partisan is to consider the Government as a mere party. When a person speaks of this contest as a mere Black Republican war, the Administration a mere Black Republican Administration, I set him down as an enemy. For what is the Administration but the emblem of the Government, the type of the Union the custodian of the Constitution? If you abandon the Administration, where are you going to go? What other flag can a citizen follow? We want to make an efficient war, and that war can only be made by a united Government, supported by a united people. Those who antagonize the Administration now really antagonize the country. When Mr. Lincoln or his Cabinet commit any wrong they will be denounced by the people—but the denunciation will not come from reluctant, sullen, half-hearted Union men. The people who have so generously supported him when right, will not hesitate to oppose him when wrong.

J. W. FORNEY.

New York Democratic State Convention.

SEACRUS, Sept. 5.

A long series of resolutions were offered favorably expressing love for the Union; determination to rigorously prosecute the war; for an honorable peace for all sections, and a general detestation of the Republican party and its principles.

The following is among the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State will sustain no war nor countenance any peace tending to the separation of these States, and they will regard any attempt to pervert this war into a war for the emancipation of the slave as fatal to all the hopes of the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Administration, imitating the patriotic spirit of the people, to abandon the narrow platform of the Chicago Convention, which stands condemned by the suffrages of nearly two-thirds of the people, and to step forth upon the broad platform of the laws, to expel corrupt men from office, to exclude from its councils the advocates of separation and abolitionism, and to reconstruct its Cabinet so as to conform to the altered condition of the country, and to command more largely the public respect and confidence.

Resolved, That while we admit the necessity of the summary process of Martial Law among insurgent populations and within the lines of military operations, we protest against the doctrine that any power except the representatives of the people can suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus for civil offences. We protest against the assumption of the executive power to establish a system of passports, against the right of the Federal Government to organize a system of State police, against the assumption of the Federal Executive to repress the discussions of a free press by the refusal of mail facilities in any way except by the decision of the civil tribunals, and that finally, we protest against the doctrine of President Lincoln's message, that the States derive their authority from the Federal Government, as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American Liberty.

In the afternoon session, D. B. Ogden made a patriotic appeal to the Democracy to rally round the Stars and Stripes in support of the Union. He said the rebellion must be put down or the Government under which we have lived for eighty years will be put down. He would have this rebellion crushed out, and then would guarantee the South all Constitutional rights. Immense applause and cheers greeted these sentiments.

A long discussion ensued on the resolutions, which were taken up separately. The whole series of resolutions were ultimately adopted, and loud cheers given for the platform.

B. Floyd Jones was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State; Geo. F. Comstock for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Scott for Comptroller; Francis Kennan was nominated for Attorney General, but declined, and Lyman Tremaine was nominated in his stead. Francis C. Bronck for Treasurer; J. B. Lord for Canal Commissioner for the long term and W. W. Wright for the short term. After the nominations the Convention adjourned sine die.

Movements of the Rebel Army around Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following are the results of careful and extended observations to-day, on the Virginia side of the Potomac: A new and formidable battery has been discovered commanding Leesburg turnpike. The felling of woods by the Confederates exposed this battery to the view of our troops. Owing to the distance no demonstrations were discernible, nor any large body of troops. Men were employed on the fortifications to-day.

At daybreak this morning our pickets advanced one mile further into Virginia. The Confederates retreated before them from the direction of Arlington.

Last Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls at a body of our troops on the Maryland side, and wounded four men. They attempted to ford the river, constructing temporary bridges with planks, when they were repulsed by the sharpshooters of the Pennsylvania 7th, and a number of them killed. The Confederates then retreated from view carrying with them their battery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

The Times' correspondent says: "Gen. Fremont's proclamation declaring the slaves of rebels to be free men, was made solely on his own responsibility, without any previous advice from the authorities here or consultation with them upon the subject. I struck the entire Cabinet and the President with utter amazement. The matter was fully discussed, when it was immediately determined that the proclamation was just the right thing, made at just the right time, exactly in the right manner, and by the right man."

Firing of Union Pickets.—Cannonading at Edwards' Ferry.

Montgomery Co., Md., Sept. 7.

The rebels kept up an almost daily firing on our men at the Ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intended to cross.

Yesterday there was heavy cannonading at Edwards' Ferry. This may be their plan of drawing attention from their works, which are said to be in progress on the Ferry road leading to Leesburg.

C. W. Clinton, of New York, son of the celebrated De Witt Clinton, has written a letter of sterling patriotism. He declares that there "can be no peace without a vindication of the Union, and the Union can be maintained only by the sword."

DEATHS.

In Schenectady, September 2d, MINNIE ALICE, only child of Alexander G. and M. E. Patton, aged eleven months.