NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

☞ The publication office of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m., to ensure their appearance on the following morning.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. R. Henry is agent for the *National Republican* for the routes formerly served by A. Elkin and D. S. Van Vleet. Subscribers will please settle with him for papers received since the 1st of August.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

Now, therefore, be it ordered—

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

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

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, twenty fourth day of [L. S.] 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.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE MILITARY POSITION.

This subject may be disposed of in a few words.

Everything is reported quiet on the upper Potomac.

The rebel attack on Louisville is not yet made, but is said to be "postponed for two or three days."

It is reported, from Knoxville, Sept. 19 via Richmond, that Gen. Morgan has evacuated Cumberland Gap.

"PATRONAGE" AND THE STAR.—The *Star*, which is printed on a new press, bought out of the profits of a piece of patronage obtained last winter by pandering to the most corrupt influence which ever infested American politics, raises a hue and cry about imaginary jobs sought after by us. This stuff, aided by whatever infamously false personal attacks upon us it may be brazen enough to conjure up, will not serve the purpose of diverting public attention from the fact that the *Star*, which assailed Congress almost daily for six months for its policy of emancipating the slaves of rebels, is instantly silenced as soon as the President endorses that policy. The public know that the *Star* has toadied to Mr. Lincoln, just as it toadied to Mr. Pierce and Mr Buchanan, and just as it would toady to Jeff. Davis, if he should get possession of this city to morrow.

THE MASSACHUSETTS UNION CONVENTION.—The following is an extract from the call of certain gentlemen of Massachusetts for a Union convention in that State, to nominate State officers. After what has transpired, we are anxious to see how these men will act when they meet on the 7th of October.

How will they deal with the "*impotent proclamation*?" We shall see. For the present we forbear further comments, and wait for the action of these highly respectable gentlemen—the conservative men of all parties:

"For once in such a crisis let us come together as one people, laying aside all party differences, and devote all to our country in this hour of her sore and direful peril; and we can unite on the common ground of the defence of our Government, Constitution, and laws. The necessity is the more constraining in this time of struggle, amid the din of arms and the horrors of civil war, that we should hold fast by that sheet anchor of our safety, the most exact observance of the laws of the land. If we swing away from that anchor we are adrift on a sea of violence, without chart or rudder.

"Now, more than at all other times, the ark of our political salvation is the Constitution and the laws. If we break up into parties, foment discords and differences, set at naught the Constitution and the law, the violence and bloodshed of civil dissension are surely at our very doors. But the people do not, cannot wish for this; they want no party differences, no discussions, no war of words, no impotent proclamations now. The time for all that has gone by."

THREATENED REVOLT.—We have it on pretty good authority, from a gentleman from Alexandria, that many of the soldiers stationed in that city, with their officers, are showing some spirit of insubordination in consequence of the President's proclamation.

The case of these soldiers will probably be attended to, and the shoulder-strapped gentlemen who are so sure that they did not come out to fight for the negro, may possibly have a nice opportunity to slink into the obscurity from which they came.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL.—The schooner "Caroline," Captain Bawn, loaded with merchandise, intended for conveyance into Dixie, was captured yesterday near Fort McHenry, Baltimore, together with her captain and crew. The vessel had set sail when she was overhauled. On board was found a large rebel mail, in which were a great many letters from parties in this city to their friends in Richmond and other places South.

The vessel and its contents were, of course, confiscated, and the crew sent to the Old Capitol, in this city.

A Serenade to President Lincoln.

A large crowd of our citizens called on the President, at the White House, last evening, accompanied by the Marine Band, and after a national air performed in excellent style and with thrilling effect, the President came forth and was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

When silence was restored the President addressed the vast throng as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and to thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose—[Interruptions. "It is because of the proclamation." Cries of "Good." Applause]—I was about to say, I suppose I understand it. [Laughter. Voices, "That you do; you thoroughly understand it."] What I did I did after very full deliberation, and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. [Cries of "Good." "God bless you," and applause.] I can only trust in God I have made no mistake. [Cries, "No mistake, all right, you've made no mistake yet. Go ahead—you are right."] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. [Voices, "That's unnecessary, we understand it."]

It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it, and may be take action upon it. I will say no more upon this subject. In my position, I am environed with difficulties. [A voice, "That's so."] Yet they are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who, upon the battle field, are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause, long continued.] Let us never forget them. On the fourteenth and seventeenth days of this present month, there have been battles bravely, skilfully, and successfully fought. [Applause.] We do not yet know the particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular individuals, we do no injustice to others. I only ask you, at the conclusion of these few remarks, to give three hearty cheers to all good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles.

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

The crowd then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase, when the band discoursed some excellent music, after which Mr. Chase was called out, and addressed them in his usual felicitous style.

As Mr. Chase appeared upon the porch, he was greeted with three rousing cheers, followed by cries of "A light; a light." He said:

My friends, all the light you can have this evening will be the light reflected from the great act of the President. [Cries of "Good; good. That's light enough."] I understand that you have just paid your respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic to assure him that the proclamation which he has recently issued finds its echo in the hearts of the American people. [Great applause.]

No one can rejoice more sincerely, in the belief that the judgment which you have expressed of that act will be the judgment of the whole people of the United States. [Loud applause.]

I am, fellow-citizens, better accustomed to work than I am to speak. I love acts better than words. [Voices—"Good; good." Applause. Voices—"We do too; the 'greenbacks' show that." Loud applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, nothing has ever given me more sincere pleasure than to say amen to the last great act of the Chief Magistrate. ["Good, good."] In my judgment, it is the dawn of a new era; and although that act is performed under an imperious sense of duty, created by the military exigencies which give him power to perform it, it is nevertheless an act, though necessarily baptized in blood, of humanity and justice. [Applause.]

The latest generations will celebrate it. [A Voice—"And the whole world, too." "That is so."] The whole world will pay homage to the man who has performed it. [Applause.] You will excuse me, fellow-citizens——. ["Go on." "Go on."]

If there is another word to be added to-night, it is this, that the time has come when we should bury all jealousies, all division, and all personal aim, all personal aspirations, in one common resolve to stand by the integrity of the Republic. [Great applause.] Let him have the most of our approbation, applause, and confidence, who does most, whether in the field or at the head of the nation, or in the Cabinet, for the country. [Applause.] Dismissing all the past, let us look only to the future, and henceforth let the day of dissension, defeat, and discord be ended. Let us do nothing except to work for our country wherever Providence may dictate.

At the close of Secretary Chase's speech calls were made for "Forney," in response to which the following dispatch was read and received with applause:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

HON. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD:

Dispatch received too late to be acted on. Uphold the hands of the President in his last great act. It is a pledge of that new and more vigorous policy which has been demanded by loyal men North and South, in and out of the army.

J. W. FORNEY.

Numerous calls being made for Gen. Clay that gentleman came forward and was received with vociferous cheers.

He said he came there, as well as those before him, to do honor to the great act which would make Abraham Lincoln immortal among men. He knew, all ought to know, the great difficulties under which his Excellency had struggled, from the beginning of his term up to this time, which was the culminating point in his administration. He did not attribute this cause of difference to the fact that four million of men, born upon American soil, because they happened to be of a specific color, were the slaves of certain other men, but to one deeper, wider, and more expansive than this, and of which was the great principle which had been in contest from the beginning of this Government to the present, and that was "whether man should govern himself or whether others should govern him." [Applause.] It was a contest between the interests of slavery and aristocracy on the one side, and the upholders of self government on the other. Abraham Lincoln, standing as a representative of self-government, himself one of the people, had thrown up the club, and it is now to be. He thanked God the issue now was between freedom and slavery, and none could doubt the triumph of liberty.

Many said this proclamation amounted to nothing, inasmuch as simply proclaiming these men free, when they were held in slavery by a large and powerful army, would not make them free. He had never anticipated that such a proclamation would have any direct influence upon the men in bondage.

Placed in the position they were, no material aid could be expected to be rendered by these men in the achievement of their own liberty; but it was for them—they were the ones upon whom it was to act. It was to determine who was for and who was against the Government, and he would here say, that any man in the North, South, East or West, who did not stand by Abraham Lincoln and his proclamation, was a traitor. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

He also showed how it would have a favorable effect upon the eight millions of poor, oppressed, laboring white men of the South.

He for some time dilated on the embarrassing position in which it would place those foreign Powers which had been constantly upbraiding us for what they termed our hypocritical inconsistency.

The people then proceeded to the house of Mr. Bates, and he delivered to them a speech, a synopsis of which follows:

Mr. Bates said that it was an unusual thing for him to be called upon in this manner. He had for a long time been in great distress. [Cries of "You need not be uneasy now," "Wake up."] But he was uneasy, notwithstanding. We are still unsettled. The great valley of the Mississippi is still divided. That valley is capable of sustaining millions of people within its bounds. It is not an original people who have taken possession of that vast and rich territory. They have been grafted on the nation and made up of men of all climes.

Eight millions inhabit that valley north of Mason and Dixon's line who drink the waters of that great valley. South of that line, are but one million of people, and we of the northern portion of the valley are not going to let that one million south of us prevent our free navigation to the ocean. [Applause.] We may have reverses. They need not discourage us; we will try again. It is not a doubtful question. He had faith in this matter, which all may not have. He firmly believed that God will take care of this country. [A voice, "So do we, now."] We are being punished for our past sins, and as soon as He has sufficiently punished us, He will withdraw the afflictive rod. [Voices, "The proclamation—say something about the proclamation."] I shall not discuss that before you now. I will not discuss matters pertaining to the Cabinet in the presence of a promiscuous audience.

While the people were cheering Secretary Bates, a crowd of secession sympathizing women assembled on the steps of a house not far from the Secretary's residence, and gave vent to their intense dislike to the glorious proclamation of freedom by the most dismal groans, and other demonstrations of the dying agonies of the slave power.

SLAVERY MUST PERISH, OR THE REBELLION WILL TRIUMPH.

It is impossible to end this war, if we leave the enemy in the possession of four millions of such efficient, docile, and cheaply maintained laborers as the negroes. With such a resource, the enemy can maintain this contest forever. Leaving him that resource, we make this a struggle between twenty millions and twelve millions. In such a struggle, with the overwhelming advantage of its being a defensive war on the part of the twelve millions, we have not, and never had, the slightest chance of success.

Consider how cheaply these negro laborers are kept. A peck of corn per week, and half a pound of meat per day, is the established allowance for a full hand. To lodge them in coarse cabins, and clothe them to meet the mere necessities of a mild climate, involves only a nominal cost. They all labor, old and young, and both sexes. The women are driven in the field, exactly as the men are. With such labor, so economically supported, and upon so fruitful a soil, the enemy's strength is literally inexhaustible.

War does not appreciably impair it. It does not affect the production of wealth in the enemy's country. The men whom he sends to the war were those who were idle in peace. How different at the North, where the soldiers are taken from the workshop and the farm!

No form of society is so favorable to war, as one founded upon slavery, provided slavery itself be respected as something sacred. Such a form of society furnishes for officers men accustomed to command, and for soldiers men who are mere drones and consumers in peace. In such a form of society, all the labor which is ever employed remains untouched, and in its fullest and most advantageous activity.

What is to be done with the negroes? Anything rather than leave them in the possession of the enemy. The cost of supporting the whole body of the Southern negroes in perfect idleness for an entire year would not exceed the cost of supporting our army for a single month. If we support prisoners in idleness to deprive the enemy of soldiers, why may we not support negroes in idleness to deprive him of something equally essential, laborers?

It is not necessary, however, to support negroes in idleness. We are to-day employing white men, in labors connected with the army and fortifications, for which the negro is perfectly adapted, and in which we could profitably use a million of negroes, reckoning the families of the adult male workers. That is more negroes than we are likely to get for a long time, and when we get more, there is great poverty of statesmanship in this country, if provision cannot be made for them. But at any rate, the enemy must not be allowed to use their labor.

It is said that we must not give up the South to massacre. We must take care of ourselves. The slaveholders have from three to five hundred thousand men in the field, for no other purpose than to murder our people and subject our property to robbery and destruction. It is the labor of their slaves which alone enables them to keep these armies on foot. If there is danger of servile insurrection and massacre at the South, of which we believe very little, it arises from the fact that so large a proportion of their able-bodied white males are in the field, shooting, or endeavoring to shoot, the loyal men who have rallied to the defence of the Union and the Constitution. If their families are in danger of servile massacre let these rebel soldiers go home and take care of them.

If there has been danger of servile insurrection at all, it has been because the course of events has been such until now, as to cause the slaves to believe that they could obtain liberty in no other way. It is freedom which the negro wants, not revenge; and the fact that the national Government offers him freedom, immeasurably diminishes the danger of insurrection.

But we will not argue this question, with reference to the interests of rebels. It is our paramount duty to take care of our own interests and of our own imperilled Government and country. This is a war to the death, between the white men of the loyal States and the slaveholders of the South. One side or the other must conquer. One side or the other must go to the wall. It is no time for sentimentality. We must put these rebels down, or they will put us down. We must so deal our blows as to be most effective, not so as most to spare them. We know where their vulnerable part is, and it is there we must strike, and with no half blows, but with our whole might and main.

THE CABINET.—It is not true, as stated in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, that all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Blair, "agreed" to the President's proclamation. Undoubtedly Mr. Blair most conspicuously opposed it, but two other members of the Cabinet also dissented from the policy of it. The other statement in this correspondence, that all the members of the Cabinet will now "support" this policy, ought to be true, and, we believe, will be true. The policy of Congress and of the President, is the policy of the Government of the nation, and will be "supported" by all loyal men, in and out of the Cabinet.

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday argues that the President has yielded his own convictions to the clamor of the "radicals," in issuing his proclamation, and that this clamor will be renewed to press him into the "next step," viz: the dismissal of all the generals who have opposed the emancipation policy. Certainly, every military officer who disobeys the laws and the orders of the President, must be removed, but we apprehend that few will be found who will not conform to the new direction of public affairs.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION met yesterday, at Syracuse. A telegram, from Syracuse, announces that the Wadsworth men have the State over Morgan, and that a hundred influential Wadsworthites were on the ground as early as Monday night, among whom were Horace Greeley and David Dudley Field.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS IN MARYLAND.

The subjoined account of recent military operations in Maryland, down to the battle of Sharpsburg, is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of September 20. It gives the aspect of affairs from the rebel point of view, and will be read with interest.

It will be seen that the great object of Gen. Lee was to arrest the progress of Gen. McClellan, until the capture of Harper's Ferry was completed, and that he was successful in effecting this object.

It is confirmed, by these accounts, that the sharp action of Sunday, September 14, was with a rear guard of the enemy, consisting principally of Gen. D. H. Hill's division, to which was added the cavalry of Gen. Stuart, which had been the last of the rebel army on the whole route from Frederick. Gen. Longstreet participated in the action of Sunday only to the extent of arriving in season to cover the discomfited division of Gen. Hill.

It is impossible not to admire the generalship and good fortune of the rebels. They protracted operations until they had secured the rich prize of Harper's Ferry, and then fell back to Sharpsburg, avoiding a general battle until the arrival of the force engaged in that capture:

From the Richmond Enquirer of September 20.

From the Liberating Army—The Battle in Maryland—Additional Particulars—The Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Official Report of Gen Jackson, etc., etc.

We are enabled to give some authentic intelligence of the operations of our army beyond Harper's Ferry, as late as Tuesday night last.

The battle of Sunday, the 14th, which has been variously called the battle of Boonesboro' and Middletown, took place, in fact, between those two places, where the turnpike road crosses the Blue Ridge. General Lee, in marching west from Frederick city, had posted Generals D. H Hill and Stuart at the passes of the mountain, to hold back McClellan's forces, which were advancing to the relief of Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry having held out somewhat longer than was expected, and McClellan's advance having become rapid, General Lee suspected that he might attempt to force the passage of the mountain, and fall upon the rear of General McLaws, who was occupying the Maryland Heights, and assisting in the reduction of Harper's Ferry. He accordingly returned with General Longstreet's division, on Sunday, to Gen. Hill's support.

On approaching Boonesboro', couriers were met from Hill, announcing that the enemy were pressing him in strong force at the main pass on the Frederick and Hagerstown road, and that he required immediate reinforcements. Longstreet thereupon hurried his march, and very soon had his troops in position. By this time Hill's right had been forced back; and here the gallant Gen. Garland had fallen while rallying his brigade.

Gen. Longstreet soon succeeded in restoring our right, which afterwards successfully resisted to the very last the efforts of the enemy.

The enemy's superior numbers enabled him to make his line outstretch ours, both on the right and left. His right reached the summit of the mountain to our left, annoying us considerably from that direction.

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

Late in the evening information was gained that the enemy had obtained possession of Crampton's Gap, on the direct road from Frederick city to Sharpsburg. This enabled him still to threaten McLaw's rear. Gen. Lee having received information that Harper's Ferry would probably fall next morning, determined to withdraw Gens. Longstreet and Hill from their position, and retire to Sharpsburg, about ten miles north of Harper's Ferry, and about ten miles west of Boonesboro'. Lee's determination was rendered the more expedient from the fact that Gen. Sumner's corps of fresh troops had come up to relieve their wearied comrades, while on our side, we were without any such aid.

The trains were accordingly sent off first, and our army followed, and about day break Monday morning our position was taken in front of Sharpsburg. Our march was entirely uninterrupted by the enemy.

McClellan's troops did not pass through the mountain gap until 8 o'clock of Monday morning, and about 2 p. m., of the same day, their advance reached a position in front of our lines at Sharpsburg. They continued to gather up their forces; but up to Tuesday night had made no attack.

Gen. Lee also remained inactive, waiting for the junction of Jackson's forces. A part had reached him on Tuesday evening, and the rest were near by, save Gen. A. P. Hill's division, which had been left at Harper's Ferry to guard the place and protect the public property.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

ARRIVAL OF MARYLAND REFUGEES.

Prescription of Marylanders.

Yesterday afternoon four Marylanders, refugees from Richmond, arrived in this city. They have been engaged as mechanics in Richmond for about two years, but since the intelligence of the coolness of "My Maryland" towards the Confederacy, the cold shoulder has been turned towards the Marylanders in Richmond; so these men, who have relatives and friends in Baltimore, concluded that it was about time for them to skedaddle.

They obtained passes on the railroad to Hanover Court House, and from thence worked their way to the Potomac river by private conveyances.

They arrived at the latter river at a point below Aquia Creek. There they obtained passage on the gunboat Teaser to this city.

They left Richmond last Friday, and say that they met no pickets this side of Hanover Court House. There are but few troops about Richmond. They confirm the accounts of the enormous prices of the necessaries of life, which prices are still rapidly running up.

Apprehensions of an approaching famine are felt by the poorer classes.

The military authorities are now forcing the Marylanders into the army. About thirty natives of that State, who were in the habit of lounging around the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets—often called "Maryland Corner" in consequence—were arrested about a week ago and put into Castle Godwin. A number of refugees are leaving as fast as they are able to get away. The feeling in Richmond is as bitter against the North as ever, but there is still a small Union element waiting deliverance.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.—Gen. White, Col. d'Utassy, Col. Trimble, and Col. Ford, have just arrived in this city from Harper's Ferry, where they and their commands were surrendered by Miles. They were ordered by Gen. Halleck to report themselves under arrest, for the purpose of undergoing an examination before a court of inquiry. We are informed from authentic sources that Gen. J. White demanded a court of inquiry, through Adjutant Gen. Thomas.

It is also understood that Col. d'Utassy was highly indignant at the proposition to surrender, and that he begged to be allowed to cut his way through the enemy's lines—and only surrendered after his batteries had no more shot, and further resistance would have been a useless sacrifice of life.

Exchange of Political Prisoners.

Our excellent Military Governor, Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, has for months been making every exertion for the relief of our unfortunate Union men who have been rotting in the vile and dirty prisons of the South, for no other cause than a manifestation of love of country.

Mr. G. H. C. Rowe, of Fredericksburg, a political prisoner held in this city, was sent to Richmond to negotiate an exchange for himself and others. The mission was successful, and yesterday Mr. Rowe arrived in this city, accompanied by the following Union citizens, some of whom have been held in the loathsome prisons of Richmond and Salisbury as long as eleven months, viz:

Major Charles Williams, Moses Morrison and Thomas Morrison, of Fredericksburg; Abraham Van Doren, Peter Couse, Squire Ralston, and A. M. Pickett, of Spottsylvania county; Geo. Bayliss, of Fairfax; Ezra Breeden, of Greene; John C. Gillilen, of Greenbrier; E. S. Baker and Christopher Bolton, of Richmond; J. H. Keagy, of Rockingham; F. Boggs, of Pocahontas; E. Bush, of Fairfax; Benjamin F. Humphreys, of Richmond; Zachariah Bremmer, of Spottsylvania; J. T. Pritchard, of Richmond; Samuel Holden, of Fairfax; Richard Hillyan of Spottsylvania; J. Thurry, of the Peninsula; R. Fuller, of Cabell; Rev. Henry W. Reed, of Philadelphia; G. W. Sandford, Thos. Shackleford and Robert Cross, of the Seventh ward, Washington; G H. C. Rowe, of Fredericksburg, A. P. Carusi, of Maryland, was also discharged under the terms of the exchange from duress on parole, but declined to return with the rest. Burnham Wardwell, of Richmond, it is understood here, was discharged from custody several weeks since, and credited to this exchange list. He is now with his family in Richmond.

Yesterday afternoon the secesh political prisoners exchanged for the above were sent to Dixie.

A HANDSOME EXPLOIT AT ASHBY'S GAP.

The *Star* of last evening has the following:

"Colonel R. B. Price, of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, commanding a brigade of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, started on Saturday evening last upon a reconnoissance, from our front on the other side of the river, as far as Ashby's Gap of the Blue Ridge, which he found guarded by the Sixth regiment of Virginia cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Green, (probably the Green formerly of the U. States marines.) At Aldie he found pickets of that regiment, which he drove back to Ashby's Gap, sixteen miles. This gap is situated where Loudoun, Fauquier and Clark counties corner. There he engaged the enemy, whom he dispersed, killing four, wounding twelve, that fell into his hands, with three others, and wounding others who were carried off by their retreating comrades. He lost one only—Captain Perkins, of the First Vermont cavalry, a detachment of which regiment distinguished itself in the affair. Among the prisoners are Lieut. Col. Green, the rebel commander, and two rebel lieutenants, who, with the rest, were duly brought in this morning."

A RETURNED PRISONER.—Among the returned paroled prisoners, who arrived from Richmond yesterday, was Rev. Henry W. Reed, of the Treasury Department, who was captured upon the Savage Station battle-field, where he went to render assistance to our wounded men. After he was arrested, he was offered his liberty, but chose to remain with our wounded soldiers, and, with them, was taken to Richmond, where he has been closely confined until a few days ago. During his confinement, he has been able to devote his whole time to the sick, the wounded, and the dying Union prisoners, so that his services have been of great value. He is in good health, and was heartily welcomed to his home.

GENERAL HOOKER.—General McClellan has written a very cordial letter to Gen. Hooker, in which he expresses his regret at General Hooker's wound, and intimates that in consequence of this wound, the battle was interfered with in its successful prosecution to a considerable extent. Those who know of General Hooker's ability and bravery as a soldier, will readily understand that it must have been a disaster at that critical juncture.

General McClellan recommends that General H. be appointed a brigadier in the regular army.

Such an appointment would be one eminently fit to be made. The whole loyal country would rejoice to see "fighting Joe Hooker," as he is called, promoted to any place in the army in the power of the Government to confer.

HON. B. F. THOMAS.—This gentleman, in a letter to the Boston *Journal*, declines peremptorily a re-election to Congress. Judge Thomas is a man of liberal culture, an able lawyer, and doubtless an honest and sincere patriot. We differ from him entirely in regard to the best means of putting down the rebellion. Mr. Thomas thinks that the States can be restored with slavery intact, and that the only thing to be desired, is the restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. To this end he has labored, no doubt sincerely; but all such labors are vain. It cannot be done, however desirable it might be.

Judge Thomas consented to serve his district for one term only, and he means to be true to his engagement.

We trust that a man who more thoroughly represents Massachusetts, and whose opinions harmonize with President Lincoln's policy, will be nominated and elected in the old district once represented by the elder and younger Adams.

BRIG. GEN. SILAS CASEY, U. S. A.—The correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, (C. W. D.,) writing under a recent date from Washington, speaks thus of this distinguished officer:

"The great increase of troops in Washington has added materially to the labors of this able and experienced officer. He has good opportunities, in the numerous camps, to apply his system of drill and practice. It is said to be his design to make a special effort with the Fifteenth Connecticut regiment, under command of Col. Wright. This gentleman, a lawyer of North Haven, has given much attention to military matters, and his fine regiment does great credit to himself and officers.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when Gen. Casey will wear two stars instead of one. There is no man in the United States on whose shoulders they would be worn more worthily. His character as a Christian gentleman is very high; he is a conscientious opponent of slavery as the mainspring of this bloody war, a brave and skilful soldier, a determined executor of the ultimate will of President Lincoln for emancipation, as the death blow of the rebellion. Gen. Casey must share largely in the confidence and honors of the American people. A better man could not be found to prepare our vast army for battle."

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—The London newspapers, led off by the *Times*, are in a perfect *furore* over the substitute for cotton, which they think has been found in jute, of which the supply obtainable from India is inexhaustible. We doubt very much whether jute will furnish a cheaper substitute than flax. At any rate, we must take the first sanguine predictions of inventors with allowance. But textile fabrics will be produced, and cheaply, too, if no cotton is ever again raised anywhere.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army.

HARRISBURG, September 24.—A gentleman, who has arrived here from Williamsport this morning, says no troops had passed into Virginia up to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock; neither had any of the different divisions received any orders for a forward movement.

The impression seemed to prevail among the soldiers that, when they did move, they would proceed into Western Virginia, crossing at Williamsport. The enemy, he says, will undoubtedly dispute the crossing at that point, and, when General McClellan orders a forward movement, a battle will, no doubt, take place at that point.

This gentleman dined at a house in Hagerstown, where General Lee and staff had made their headquarters. The lady of the house says she heard General Lee instruct his officers to see that no depredations were committed by his soldiers while in Maryland, but when they entered Pennsylvania they might pillage and destroy everything on their route.

LATER FROM LOUISVILLE.

No Attack Yet—The City Considered Safe—Gen. Buell Close upon Bragg.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Bragg has advanced with his rebel army as near as Bardstown, Nelson county, approaching Louisville. His force is about 30 000 men, with the prospect of an increase by Kirby Smith's column. We have a number of gunboats at Louisville and a large force of men well entrenched, and we can hold the city. General Buell is close upon Bragg. No attack on Louisville can be considered as probable for two or three days.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—The Louisville *Journal* has information that Humphrey Marshall's forces reached Shelbyville last evening.

Louisville presents a martial appearance. All business is suspended, and a large force is at work on the entrenchments.

The Republican Union State Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, September 24.—The Republican Union State Convention, which met here today, nominated James S Wadsworth for Governor of New York on the first ballot.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept 24, 11½ a. m.—First Board—U. S. Coupons, 1881, 101¼; Seven-and-three-tenths Treasury Notes, 104; U. S. Demand Notes, 115½; Gold, 119.

FROM WINCHESTER.—Several prisoners, captured by Gen. Sigel's scouts, near Centreville, were brought here yesterday.

They say that the main body of the rebels have concentrated at Winchester, which place they are fortifying, and where their leaders intend to make a fight.

They say that their officers confess to a defeat in Maryland, though they consider the capture of Harper's Ferry an offset to the loss of the battle on the Antietam.

The rebel loss in the different engagements in Maryland is full 20,000. The loss among their officers is particularly severe.

THE LOSSES AT HARPER'S FERRY.—General Jackson, in his official dispatch, claims to have captured 73 guns, 200 wagons, and a "large amount of camp and garrison equipage." The Richmond *Enquirer* claims that the capture included eighteen hundred horses, which may be taken with some deduction.

NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

Col. Edward A. Wild, of the Massachusetts Thirty-fifth regiment, who was wounded in the battle of the 14th inst., has had his left arm amputated. It is thought that he will soon be able to join his regiment.

Six thousand exempts have been stricken from the enrolment list in Boston. There are now about nineteen thousand subject to draft.

Governor Sprague was received, the other day, in a most enthusiastic manner, at Westerly, Rhode Island. He made a speech in which he said, there must be infused in the army the energy and power of a definite object. To end the rebellion, it was necessary to strike it in vulnerable points. Our sacrifice of life and treasure should not be for naught. The country should not rest upon a magazine which traitorous hands might at any time ignite and again deluge the land in blood, and re enact the scenes we are now passing through.

The following Massachusetts regiments were in the fight at Antietam: Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty first, Second, Twentieth, Twenty eighth, Twelfth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-second. The two last named were new regiments.

Lieut. Col. Devereux, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth regiment, and Lieut. Col. Revere, of Gen. Sumner's staff, are now at home wounded. It is thought they will soon recover.

The Springfield *Republican* says the Otis murder remains a profound mystery. The negroes who were arrested on suspicion have been discharged, it having been proved that on the day of the murder they were not in the vicinity.

There are now three full organized regiments in Camp Lincoln, Maine, ready for the war—the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth.

We are glad to learn that Col. Beal, of the Maine Tenth regiment, is not dangerously wounded. The Colonel is a brave and gallant officer, and has been in front with his regiment in most of the battles in Virginia and Maryland.

As the steamer Queen was passing the "Devil's Head," on her way up river last week, a man standing near the summit of the high bluff took his hat and gave three cheers for Jeff Davis.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

A MONSTER CAPTURED.—Messrs. Pike, Mowry, and others, of Lubec, on the 6th instant, caught in their weir a monster "Liver Shark." He was killed with axes and harpoons, and towed up to town. The liver, when cut up, filled up barrels, and produced 170 gallons of pure oil, worth, at retail prices, one dollar per gallon. The dimensions of the monster, by actual measurement, were: length, thirty feet, and girth around the body, eighteen feet.—*Machias Union.*

Mr. Ordway, special agent of the Post Office Department, has succeeded in arresting one James Brown, who, in conjunction with John Wilson, already in custody, is charged with robbing the post offices at Neponset, Harrison Square, Brookline, South Braintree, and Weymouth Landing.

There are now no less than eight hundred persons—men, women, and children—employed at the United States arsenal, at Watertown, in the preparation of cartridges and in the manufacture of other munitions of war.

Col. Ludlow, Gen. Dix's assistant inspector general, has just returned from James river, where he has exchanged about 10,000 rank and file, and 300 officers. He states that Pope's officers now prisoners, are promised to be released this week.

Gen. White is here under arrest, to await an investigation of the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Southern News.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 20.

EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Secretary of War yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. McKnown, commanding in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, September 19th, in which he states that the Federal forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on Thursday night, and that Gen. Stevenson was pursuing them.

CAPTURE OF THE KANAWHA SALT WORKS

The following dispatch does not state Gen. Loring's operations to quite as late a period as that which we published yesterday, and which stated that he had already captured Charleston. But the details which it supplies as to salt and the salt works will be very gratifying:

By Telegraph from Dublin, Sept. 16th.

Hon George W. Randolph: General Loring's command entered the Kanawha Salines on last Saturday morning, and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy *en route* for Charleston. Salt works not much injured. A very large quantity on hand, selling at thirty five (35) cents per bushel.

An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons, loaded with forage, &c., and return with salt.

THOS. L. BROUN,
Major Commanding Post.

HO! FOR LINCONIA.—We find the following in the New York *Express* of Tuesday:

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.—*U. S. Marshal's Office, Sept 23.*—The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. J. B. Usher, accompanied by Senator Pomeroy, paid a visit to Marshal Murray this morning. The object of their visit was to inspect the prize steamer Circassian, with a view to adopt the same for the transportation of such parties as intended to avail themselves of Mr. Pomeroy's colonization scheme.

Upon inspection it was found that the Circassian would not answer the purpose. Senator Pomeroy and Mr. Usher return this evening to Washington, and will endeavor to obtain permission to use the steamer Vanderbilt for the required project.

It would seem, by the above, the protest of the Costa Rican minister has not been strong enough to arrest the progress of the expedition, which is now expected to sail about the 10th of October.

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may Concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that C. F. ADAE has been appointed Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at Cincinnati, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city [L. S.] of Washington, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may Concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that LEOPOLD SCHMIDT has been appointed Vice Consul of the Kingdom of Saxony, at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Vice Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of [L. S.] Washington, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM A. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 19. 1862.

From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant me in so doing, I consider it my duty to warn all persons contemplating the crossing of the Plains this fall to Utah or the Pacific coast that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Bannock and Shoshone or Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plains and along the Platte river.

The Indians referred to have during the past summer committed several robberies and murders. They are numerous, powerful, and warlike, and, should they generally assume a hostile attitude, are capable of rendering the emigrant routes across the Plains extremely perilous. Hence this warning.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior:

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Notice to Vessels Entering or Leaving the Potomac River.

The guard vessels off Alexandria and Piney Point, on the Potomac river, will be distinguished, during the day, by a SQUARE WHITE FLAG WITH A RED CROSS, (St. Andrew's,) and at night by TWO RED LIGHTS.

The officers in command of these vessels will furnish the Naval Potomac Pass to all masters of vessels navigating the river, after they shall have given proof that they are lawfully employed.

Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with a pass.

AND'W A. HARWOOD,
Commodore Com'g Potomac Flotilla.

MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No 130 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Seven Buildings, Washington, D. C. This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars to be had at the Bookstores and at the school.
se 25—2w*

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—

25	dozen	India Rubber	Coats.
50	do	do	Blankets.
50	do	do	Ponchos
10	do	do	Cape.
20	do	do	Capes.
10	do	do	Havelocks.

Cheap to dealers.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
322 Penn. avenue, bet. 9th and 10th streets.
sep 15—eolmif