THE WESTERN CROP REPORT.

Showing the Effect of the Recent Frost in the Northwest.

From the Chicago Daily Post.

We having reports from one hundred and twenty-six different points in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, furnishing reliable information as to the effects of the recent frost upon the crops in the Northwest. We deduce from them some important and interesting general facts:—

1. That throughout the wide territory covered by the information, crops on low and flat ground suffered most, in many cases being damaged 50 to 75 per cent., while crops on high and rolling ground escaped almost entirely, or with slight injury.

2. That the frost "ran in streaks," some localities suffering severely, while others, only a few miles distant, suffered but little.

3. That the great "Frost Belt," so to speak, embraced an area about two degrees in width, extending from the Mississippi eastward into Indiana as far as the information goes. This Frost Belt lies between the 40th and 42d degrees of latitu e, the line of Chicago forming the northern limit and the line of Decatur and Springfield the southern limit. Within these limits, (excepting the region west of the Mississippi river) the damage to crops and vines appears, from all the reports, to be not less than 50 per cent., while beyond these limits, either north or south, the effects of the frost seem to have been much lighter. Thus, through the southern and central tiers of counties in Wisconsin and the most northern tier in Illinois, the reports show an average damage of not more than 25 per cent, while south of the line of Decatur, the general injury was comparatively slight. This remarkable circumstance may be in part accounted for by the fact that north of 42 degrees less of the peculiar kinds of crops are raised which have suffered so much south of that line; but the reports show the same relative difference in respect of corn, a crop which is grown throughout the whole region.

4. That west of the Mississippi River the frost was not so severe in the same latitude as it was east of that stream.

5. That the general average of injury to crops in the west is less than reports previously published have shown. In the whole region covered by these reports, the average damage to corn, sorghum, tobacco and other crops peculiar to the different localities (except buckwheat) does not seem to exceed twenty-five per cent.

6. That the new or experimental crops of sorghum, tobacco and cotton, have *not* suffered to any greater extent in proportion than the old crops of corn, buckwheat and others. Sorghum seems to have suffered almost exactly in the same ratio as corn, and no more. Tobacco did not stand the frost quite so well, but did better than buckwheat, which was almost everywhere killed dead. Cotton in some localities was killed, but the fact only proves that the cotton region cannot be extended northward indefinitely. As far South as Jonesboro it was not killed, and but slightly, if at all, injured. Upon the whole, the facts go far to prove that cotton, in ordinary seasons, will be a safe crop in the extreme southern counties of Illinois, while the new product, sorghum, is established more firmly than ever among the great agricultural staple of the west.

[This frost extended, "in streaks," through a great part of Michigan. But we infer, from a recent visit through several of the counties of the State, that the damage would not exceed twenty-five per cent. Some large fields of corn showed the marks of the frost, a few rods in width only, while others, in the immediate neighborhood, were untouched.]

Defalcation upon the Maine Central Rail Road.

A Bangor correspondent of the Courier says that the discovery of the defalcation of Mr Edwin Noyes, Superintendent of the Maine Central Rail Road, has excited a powerful sensation in the whole community. Mr. Noyes was singularly fortunate in his domestic and social relations. He has been looked up to as a model man; sought for in counsel, followed in advice. He has exerted and exercised a commanding influence in the community in which he lived, and the party to which he belonged. He married into a prominent and wealthy family in Waterville, and his defection fills them with remorse and shame.

The circumstances connected with the embezzlement, so far as I have been able to learn them, are these:—

Mr. Noyes has been guilty of a long course of systematic fraud, extending through several years. He has been superintendent about ten years, with a salary of $2,500. He has lived generously, but not more so than his salary and his wife's fortune seemed to justify. He enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the company, and his opportunities have been great for good or evil. It appears that his embezzlement, so far as known, will reach the sum of $30,000, and was confined mostly to fraudulent sales of wood. He has robbed the company of eight thousand cords, valued at $40,000. The Directors were aware of the true state of the case several weeks ago; but, instead of arresting him, or suspending him in his office, they told Noyes what they knew and what they suspected, gave him until the next regular monthly meeting to make a clean breast of his guilty transaction, and said if he would then disclose and make restitution, the thing should be hushed up. How worthy he was of this forbearance may be judged from the fact, that even while he was listening to this mild reprimand, he received a payment of $700—the avails of some of his frauds—and pocketed the money. Meanwhile, some of the large bondholders of the road heard not only of the crime of their superintendent, but the extraordinary course pursued by the Directors. And while they did not object to a lenient course, which should secure the recovery of their funds, they were unwilling to suffer their interests to remain longer in the hands of a detected rogue. Accordingly they took measures to have a new meeting called, and to submit Noyes to a new examination. The guilty wretch fled in two hours after he heard that vigorous measures were to be taken with him.

It is supposed that the company will not ultimately lose largely through these fraudulent transactions.

Affairs in North Carolina—Proclamation by Governor Vance.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation warning the people against violent resistance to the execution of the laws of the Rebel Congress. At the same time he says:—

"The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants—the freedom of speech and the press—are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instrument which guaranty these great rights also limit you to the exercise of them within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land. Resistance to them by combination is treason, and, without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper: you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress, or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions."

The Governor, continuing, counsels unity and abstinence from attempts to change suddenly the existing order of things, and dwells at some length upon the "holiness" of the Rebel cause, &c.

Meanwhile peace meetings continue to be held. At Granville, recently, the following among other resolutions was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That the present bloody, wicked, and inhuman war has raged long enough, without any profit or advantage to either North or South; we, therefore, call upon our representatives in the next Congress to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a cessation of hostilities and a termination of our present struggles in a just, honorable and lasting peace."

Indian Affairs.

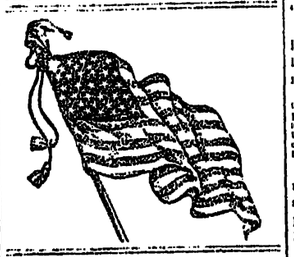
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has forwarded a report from Gen. Connor to the military authorities here, from which it appears that the different tribes of Indians living within the district of Utah are anxious for peace. Most of them have already made treaties with Gen. Connor, and Gen. Wright is sure that with the reinforcements he has sent forward, the overland mail route will be perfectly safe.

Capt. Fiske reports the progress of the expedition from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, under his charge, for the protection of emigrants by the northern route. On the 1st of August he was 268 miles west of Abercrombie. He had a guard of only fifty men, with which he traversed the Sioux country. He adds: Since leaving Fort Abercrombie our progress has been most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the extraordinary drouth this season, we have not suffered so far for want of either grass or water, proving, I think, the great superiority of this route. Our party is in excellent health, and the cattle, horses, &c, are in fair condition.

EVENING JOURNAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, 1863.



Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us!

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN COCHRANE.

FOR TREASURER,
GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS,
JAMES K. BATES.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HENRY R. SELDEN.

The Extreme East Echoes Back the Shout of Victory from the Pacific.

It is significant that Maine and California have each, in turn, given their voice for the Union in tones more emphatic than were ever before uttered by either of those intensely loyal States. We claim in neither a mere party triumph. In both, the Country even more emphatically than the Republican Party, has triumphed. If in either the Democracy had been regarded as true to the Union and to the Government, that Party might have received the popular suffrage. But they were *not* so regarded. The People doubted their loyalty, and hence set upon them the seal of their condemnation.

In this hour of the Nation's peril, nothing equivocal is satisfactory. Hearty, unhesitating, out-spoken loyalty is demanded. Anything short of this is distrusted and condemned.

Of this equivocal, hesitating character is the loyalty of the leaders of the Democracy of New York. It requires argument and special pleading to convince the loyal masses that those who assume to speak for the Democratic organization are honest in their professed desire to crush out the rebellion and to punish the enemies of the Union. Their speech and acts give the lie to their professions. The People are quick to detect a spurious loyalty. No sophistry can deceive them; and that loyalty is, as it should be, distrusted, which has to be bolstered up by protestations. As "good wine needs no bush," so true loyalty needs no bolstering. It is seen in every look, word and action; and he is to be suspected whose loyalty is not of daily development and recognition. It is because the loyalty of the more prominent leaders of the Democracy of Maine and of California was not of this recognized, every-day character, that they were repudiated and spurned by the People.

And as it has been in Maine and California, so it must be in New York. The loyalty of the leaders of the Democracy in those States was no more equivocal than is the loyalty of the leaders of the Democracy here. Indeed, Gov. SEYMOUR is the recognized leader of these "blind leaders of the blind." Wherever there is a fault-finder, a copperhead, or a man just a shade above an open traitor, there is a friend of our Governor. He is popular with those who are unpopular with the People. A defeat of the Union Ticket here in November would be hailed, and with reason, as a triumph of Gov. SEYMOUR and of those who follow him.

Unconditional Friends of the Union! What say you? Shall New York join her voice to that of Maine and California? Or shall we, by our criminal apathy, give victory to disloyalty, and push back the car of triumph by permitting an inglorious defeat?

The Argus Consistent in its Disloyalty.

The denunciations which the Argus heaps upon the President for his recent Proclamation, are quite consistent with its earlier manifestations of disloyalty. For instance, at the outbreak of the war, when the President modestly called for 75,000 troops, the Argus denounced it as a "usurpation" which it appealed to its friends to "resist." Its language was as follows:—

"The President, if the telegram from Washington is to be believed, has issued a requisition for 75,000 troops from the States.

Where does he find the power to do this? Congress refused to pass any laws for such purpose. The existing act of Congress confers no such authority. Is the proposition a mere attempt at brag? Let not our Democratic legislators be deceived into countenancing any such ACT OF USURPATION. Stand by the Constitution and laws and RESIST USURPATION."

The Argus has published many paragraphs as disloyal as this, but not many any worse. It has found fault with about every thing the President has done, but it could not, very well, go any further than to call upon its friends to "resist" what was attempted. Indeed, if its tone is changed at all, it is milder than at the outset, or its phrases are more carefully chosen. While it called upon its friends to "*resist*" the Call for 75,000 men, it now only proclaims it the "first duty of every citizen" to "*battle*" the President's efforts to thwart the abuse of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. It is more chary in its use of words, while the old spirit is still apparent.

The evil spirits that dominates over the Administration, mortified and enraged, have probably hit upon this device to bring the Federal and State power, the military and civil tribunals, into collision. If this conclusion be true, the highest duty that remains to the citizens of New York, is to battle the conspiracy.—*Argus.*

We had supposed that "the highest duty" of the citizen was to be loyal to his country in her hour of peril. If there is a "higher duty" than this, it is recorded in no manual with which we are acquainted.

There are, however, *several* "conspiracies to be battled." Traitors have "conspired" against the Government. Their bloody hands are upon the throat of the Republic. *They* must be "battled."

Bad men have "conspired" to prevent the execution of the laws. To carry out this "conspiracy" they have instigated to mob violence and bloodshed, and more recently have "conspired" to thwart the popular will, the demands of the hour and the necessities of the army, by factious appeals to the Courts and by a traitorous abuse of the sacred writ of habeas corpus. *They* must be "battled."

And now, the Argus and its echoes have "conspired"—as did the enemies of their country in 1814, when Gen. JACKSON did what ABRAHAM LINCOLN has now done—to libel the Chief Magistrate as a usurper; to cripple the military arm of the Republic; to give "aid and comfort to the enemy," and to brand as worse than the "conspiracy" against the Union, an act authorised by the Constitution and the laws, and essential to the life of the nation. *This* "conspiracy" must be "battled." And it *will* be.

The People will stand by LINCOLN as they stood by JACKSON; and those who, from sympathy with treason, or to attain some petty party end, imitate the bad example of the blue light Federalists of '14, will, like them, not only be "battled," but find an early and ignominious political grave.

"Democracy Running to Seed."

In April I warned the Democracy of Connecticut of a defeat which was realized. For unavoidable reasons, the Union strength of that State was then so much impaired, that the Democracy might have carried it easily. But, lacking both sense and patriotism, it adopted a "Copperhead" Platform, and was beaten.

On the 12th of August I reiterated that warning to the Democracy of Maine, taking the following extract from the Letter of Mr. BRADBURY, their Nominee for Governor:

Are the people of Maine ready to concede the claim set up by the National Administration to that despotic power which would deprive them of their dearest rights and most sacred privileges—of all those noble guarantees affecting life, liberty and property, which are secured to them by the grand old Constitution established by their fathers?

This, as I remarked, "is New England Federalism, rank and raw. This precise language is stereotyped in the Archives of Federalism. They preached it until the patriotic masses loathed Federalism and spewed it out."

I stated then, what I reiterate now, that the sentiments and policy of the Federalists in 1814, "borrowed from the Tories of 1780, "would ruin the Democratic Party under; *for no Party*, be its antecedents what they may, can, during a war, be unfaithful to the Country, with impunity. The People, unerringly, find and take the Patriotic side. No matter if the Administration errs, falls short of its duty, or even exceeds its authority, the People, in and through all such trials, stand by their Government."

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine inquired whether the People of that State would uphold the "National Administration" in the exercise of "despotic power;" whether they would surrender their "dearest rights and most sacred privileges;" and finally, whether they would yield "the noble guarantees affecting life, liberty and property."

Mr. BRADBURY awaited his answer through the Ballot Boxes. *He has it!* It is the Answer that Patriotism returned to similar inquiries submitted to the electors of CONNECTICUT, KENTUCKY, VERMONT and CALIFORNIA. It is the Answer Ohio will return to the disloyal teachings of Vallandigham—the Answer that all loyal States will return to "Copperhead" interrogatories.

This is the first time I have availed myself of the offensive epithet "Copperhead." I do not apply it indiscriminately to Democrats. God forbid that I should be tempted to do so great a wrong. The Army and the Navy number, among their gallant and devoted legions, tens of thousands of Democrats. The soil of Rebellion is fertilized by Democratic blood. During the first two years of the war, the voice of Party was merged in a generous emulation for Country. And even now there are Democratic Soldiers, Statesmen and Generals doing their whole duty.

But, unfortunately, this is not true of the Democratic party, for, *as a Party*, they are either controlled, or beguiled, or paralyzed, by disloyal influences. If, in their speeches and resolutions, the Rebellion is spoken of, it is with "bated breath." They treat it tenderly. With Treason and Traitors, they "roar you gently as any sucking Dove." But upon the Administration they visit all their indignation, exhaust all their bitterness, *and vaste all their thunder.*

It is in no partisan spirit I say all this, for until this wicked Rebellion is over, I care nothing for Party. Indeed, my wish and hope has been, and is, that the Democratic Party, imbued with Patriotism and Wisdom, would rise in its strength, unite with the political friends of the Administration, and CRUSH REBELLION.

That *such a course* would bring the Democratic Party into Power, I foresee and concede—concede readily and cheerfully: for those who preserve the Government and restore the Union are entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the People.

But factious opposition, party fault-finding, and above all, "Copperhead" exhibitions, will neither end the War, restore the Union, or enable the Democratic Party to elect a President.

It would be absurd to claim perfection for the Administration. Infallibility belongs not to the fallible. I can see errors and infirmities—weaknesses and blunders, in the Administration. But for these things am I, or is any one, justified in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy?" Will the Democratic Party obstinately close its eyes to the *fact* that, in a time of War, opposition to the Administration is resistance to the Government?

It is to be regretted, also, that heading, bolstering Abolitionists, who are so free of their abuse of all who differ with them, fail to justify their precepts by their examples. The Editor of the "Independent," whose zeal for the Draft led him to rail at all who questioned its wisdom, when drafted himself, ingloriously shirks from taking *his* share of duty and danger! Shame on such a sneak! Subject by law to military duty, and constantly pressing others into the field, Mr. TILTON must be craven in spirit, without patriotism, pride or manhood, to skulk a Draft himself, while he is merciless in regard to the Mechanic and Laborer who is compelled to leave his wife and children.

Still more mortifying, if possible, is the course of Mayor OPDYKE, whose Drafted Son, instead of gallantly stepping forward, as an example to poor mbn, skulks! The Mayor is filled with patriotism at Conventions and in Proclamations; he is gorged with Government Contracts; he leans heavily upon the Government to make good his lost profits; but *his* Son, when Drafted, is not strong enough to be a Soldier! He is, however, strong enough to hold Offices; but these Offices do not expose him to anything but Salary and Fees. Being a Soldier is quite a different thing. Out upon such false pretenses—such cheap loyalty—such bogus patriotism!

As to the Draft, it was, at the least, but of doubtful expediency; and it has been, from various causes, so complicated and embarrassed as to render it largely ineffectual. We shall not obtain as many conscripts as are required to bring the war to an honorable conclusion. We ought not to have been in this dilemma. At an early day I suggested and urged upon members of Congress and members of the Cabinet, a remedy for the evil we now suffer from. It was simply to enlist men for "Two Years, or *For During the War.*" Under that form of enlistment we should now have rejoiced in an Army of Veterans. But, as an outsider, my voice was too feeble. I remembered that this was the most popular form of enlistment in 1812. It was the form, after serving three short campaigns as a volunteer, under which I enlisted myself, in 1814, though that term of service expired by the Treaty of Peace, before I left the recruiting rendezvous.

But while the Draft will not give to the army the number of troops required, there is another way of doing it. And this imposes a duty upon us all. We need now a re-kindling of the flame of patriotism which illuminated the States and inspired the People in 1861 and 1862. Let us appeal to the spirit that then animated all classes. More and better soldiers can be obtained by voluntary efforts than by conscription. Experience had taught others what the Washington Government seems not to have understood, that for obtaining soldiers, July and August are *unseasonable* months; that while recruits, during the heated term, are obtained with difficulty, in September, October and November, they come with a rush. If this and other States can be organized and stimulated, as this State was in 1862, by Gov. MORGAN, an invincible army, including one half or two-thirds of the returned veterans, (one of whom is worth two green volunteers, or three conscripts), can be raised in two months.

Nor should it be forgotten, either by the recruits or by those who are called upon to furnish bounties, that their army work is nearly done—that the fighting is principally over. We need a large army now more for moral effect than for battles. In the future, more will depend upon Statesmen and Civilians than upon Generals and Soldiers.

And now, a word in conclusion. The President has, by Proclamation, suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus. This, though a necessity in some portions of the country, and elsewhere perfectly harmless, will be made the occasion for renewed and vehement exhibitions of political hostility. The Atlas of yesterday announced it as a "Suspension of the Writ of Liberty."

This Proclamation, even while no more than *one* Judge M'CUNN exists, is as needful as it was in New Orleans, where there was a Judge HALL and a Gen. JACKSON. None but enemies have anything to fear from it. But if it were otherwise—if, in isolated cases, this Power should be abused, it is better that an individual should be wronged than that the Government and Union should be endangered.

This Proclamation will strengthen the Government and weaken its enemies; and those who, for political effect, choose to re-enact the folly of the Federalists, will find themselves, after the Rebellion has been put down, where the Federalists were after the war of 1812, compelled to disband—the leaders either seeking protection from popular indignation within healthier political organizations, or, in retirement and obscurity, invoking the forgetfulness of their countrymen.

T. W.

☞ The sacred Writ of Habeas Corpus, wielded by disloyal men for disloyal purposes, threatened to entirely baffle the efforts of the Government to strengthen the Army and so give the finishing blow to the accursed rebellion. A bevy of ruleless barristers in the city of New York had found a pliant Judge ready, for a consideration no doubt, to issue all the writs applied for upon any sort of evidence. The process had been so thoroughly systematised that men could be released by the writ faster than they could be drafted and examined. And the same class of lawyers in our own city had laid their plans for an active business in the same direction whenever the Draft should commence here.

But the Proclamation of the President has nipped all these finely laid schemes in the bud; and all Rebeldom and all Copperheadom will howl out their indignation accordingly.

But let them howl. So howled the Federalists against Gen. JACKSON's suspension of the writ in 1814. But the loyal People rejoiced, and sent the discomfitted conspirators into a retirecy from which they never emerged.

Why does this extraordinary proclamation, closing the Courts, arrogating unlimited power to the Executive, burst upon us suddenly, like a thunder bolt from a clear summer sky?—[*Argus.*

Because there are disloyal men in New York and elsewhere who have resolved to avail themselves of the writ of habeas corpus to nullify the draft and to otherwise thwart the Government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion. This is the only and the sufficient reason for "this extraordinary proclamation."

Nor, in issuing it, does the President "arrogate unlimited power." He but assumes a power conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws. To have neglected to do so, when he believed the exigencies of the country required it, would have been cowardly and criminal. That he has assumed this power, will, as was expected, be distasteful to the enemies of the Union, and be denounced by all who wish either the triumph of the Rebels or the indefinite prolongation of the war.

☞ It was said, long ago, by the Copperhead organs, that "not a conscript would be permitted to leave the State." The mob was first employed to carry out this threat. It failed. Efforts were then made to coax or frighten the Administration into a suspension of the Draft. This also failed. Then, a pliant Judge was found and resort was had to the Habeas Corpus writ. This promised to be successful—if not in ultimately releasing the Drafted men, in so delaying and embarrassing the execution of the law as to be about as effective as its total abrogation. But here again the Copperheads are thwarted. The suspension of the writ, in all cases of this kind, knocked the wind out of this cunningly devised scheme, and renders it possible to execute the law and strengthen our army in spite of the Rebel-sympathising Copperheads of our own and other Union States. Honor, then, to the man who, like Gen. JACKSON under similar circumstances, was not afraid to "take the responsibility!"

THE BROOKLYN UNION.—We have received the first number of the "Brooklyn Daily Union." It is exceedingly neat in its typography and general arrangement, and bears the impress of experience and tact in its selections and editorials. It is established upon a firm pecuniary basis, and will be the recognized organ of the uncompromising Union sentiment of that city. Although the names of its Editorial corps are not given, it will be no breach of confidence, we presume, to say that our young townsman, EDWARD CARY, has the laboring oar in that department. From his boyhood, he has shown peculiar adaptation for the profession which he has chosen, and with a view to which he has made himself wise in all the learning of the schools. For his sake, and for the sake of the loyal men who have so liberally invested their capital in this enterprise, we wish the "Union" long life and ample fortune.

☞ The Copperhead ticket in Minnesota is caving in. The candidates for Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, decline to accept their nominations in consequence of the extremely disloyal platform adopted by the Convention.

A HUNDRED GUNS FOR MAINE!—The welkin rang last evening with a salute of a Hundred Guns for Maine! When New York shall imitate her example she will return the compliment.

☞ The Utica Herald, always excellent in matter and manner, came to us, last evening, enlarged to its old dimensions. "May its shadow never be less!"

From Washington.

New York Times' Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at Warrenton, Boulton and Manassas are being removed to Alexandria out of reach of Rebel guerrillas, whose cupidity increases proportionately with the lengthening of our lines of communication. Two trains a day run through to Culpepper, stopping only at water and fuel stations.

It is reported to night that a Rebel cavalry force, 3,000 strong, with artillery, is in the neighborhood of Hancock Ferry, on the Upper Potomac.

Dr. McDonald, Rev. W. G. Scandlin, and several other members of the Sanitary Commission, who were captured at Gettysburg by the Rebels and sent to Richmond, will be released on Friday next.

A magnificent flag will be presented tomorrow to the brigade of the 1st Army Corps, known as the Iron Brigade, and composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, and 24th Michigan regiments. The flag was got up by the clerks in the departments here from those States. Gainesville, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, South Mountain and Gettysburg are inscribed upon it.

Discharged from Service.

BUFFALO, Sept. 16.

Judge N. K. Hall, of the United States District Court, in the habeas corpus cases of David J. Chrichten, of St. Lawrence county, and Robert E. Walpole, of Cayuga county, has made an order discharging the relators from military service, and gives the opinion that Boards of Enrollment, having once decided in favor of the claim of a drafted man to be exempt from military service, cannot revoke or review such decision, or compel a man to submit his claims a second time to the Board. Judge Hall, in the cases of minors enlisted without the consent of parents, brought before him on habeas corpus, has made an order discharging them, five in number, from service. These cases originated in Onondaga and Monroe counties, and were argued by S. E. Church, of Rochester.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

A gentleman arrived to-night from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. He states that some of our troops are six or eight miles beyond Culpepper. On Monday they attempted to cross the Rapidan, but were opposed and stopped in three places. The losses on both sides were slight.

Gordonsville is eighteen miles beyond. It is supposed that the main body of the Rebel army is entrenched there.

Dr. Richards' Scientific Entertainments.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association, in engaging Dr. RICHARDS to deliver a Course of Scientific Lectures, are not unconscious of the difficulties and obstacles which such a course will encounter. They are aware that Scientific Lectures have so often proved a failure that they have come to be regarded with indifference. They are not blind to the fact that public support is not easily enlisted in behalf of an object which has too frequently failed to answer public interest.

At the same time the Committee believe that the fault does not inhere in science itself. The want of attractiveness in such lectures is almost invariably owing to the accompanying circumstances; to the clumsy performance and tardy success of experiments; to their lack of variety and of a bold and striking character; to the inadequacy of apparatus; to the absence of a graceful and effective oratory; to the fact that the lecturers do not sufficiently simplify the abstruse parts of science upon which they are apt to dwell, and do not clearly demonstrate to the popular mind what they so unhesitatingly assert. When these faults are absent, no failure ensues.

The Committee confidently believe that the Course which they are about to present to the public is exempt from these defects. It was determined upon only after diligent inquiry, and not until the Committee became satisfied of its superior merit. The estimation in which it is held in places where it has been delivered, is shown by the fact that immediately upon its conclusion in Brooklyn, Dr. Richards was invited by a prominent church to repeat it in their own edifice. The subject is full of interest. A luminous exposition, alike intelligible and fascinating to all classes, is given of the facts and theories of the atmosphere. The lecturer is known to many of our citizens as an attractive and eloquent speaker. The apparatus is new, ample and perfect. The experiments are varied, bold and completely successful. Many of them are entirely new to the platform, and are more palpably demonstrative to the popular mind than those which have heretofore been employed. They present us with novel and startling evidence of Atmospheric Pressure, with vivid and practical illustrations of Lightning, with a reproduction of the mysterious and fitful Northern Lights, and with a vast variety of exquisite proofs and brilliant illuminations. The workings of Ruhmkorff's Coil are really wonderful. Dr. Richards did not fail in a single experiment in New York or Brooklyn. The effect is magnificent. The audience are constantly witnessing brilliant and instructive illustrations of beautiful and interesting phenomena. At one time every eye is centered upon the platform held by the conchusive and triumphant proof of nature's law. At others the Hall is radiant with a blaze of glory, or filled with the subdued hues of roseate light.

Under these circumstances the Committee do not hesitate to urge this Course upon the attention of our citizens. They feel confident that all who attend it will thank them for introducing it in our city. They believe that the stigma, which has in a measure become attached to science in the popular mind, will be removed wherever these lectures are heard, and that much will be done to stimulate inquiry and promote education. Animated by a desire to combine a rational entertainment with something that will elevate the standard of the lecture system, the Committee have ventured upon this Course, confident that it possesses both merits, and trusting that a discriminating public will generously approve their selection. They cannot allow themselves to believe that such a Course, the first ever offered to our citizens, combining so much that is substantial and instructive with such an amount of pleasant entertainment and novelty, will not elicit the support of those to whom it is presented. It has been undertaken in the belief that it will contribute to an elevation of the character of popular lectures and entertainments. It is offered in the conviction that a truly meritorious Course of Scientific Lectures will be appreciated and patronized by the public. It is brought forward in the full faith that our citizens will not be so blind to their own interests, and blind to the interests of their children, as not to encourage that which is so replete with instruction and rational entertainment, and which cannot fail to incite to further inquiries and advance still more the cause of education. Shall these convictions and hopes be disappointed? Is it to be demonstrated that light and frivolous amusements flourish with an exotic growth and receive a liberal support in our city, while entertainments possessing a solid worth, and yet carefully popularized, prove unattractive and are neglected? The Committee will not permit themselves to believe it. Confident of the high character of that which they offer, they unhesitatingly appeal to the public for support. Shall that appeal be in vain?

JOHN TEMPLETON, President.
CHAS. E. SMITH, Chairman of Lecture Com.

FROM CHARLESTON.

What the Two Armies are Doing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

A Morris Island letter to the Herald, dated the 11th, says:—Ever since our occupation of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, the Rebels have been exceedingly morose and savage. They do not allow us a moment's peace from dawn to dewy eve. They are crossing their fire over Gregg from their Sullivan Island and James Island batteries. They have inflicted on us no damage since the death of Captain Baker, on Wednesday last. They fire night and day upon Wagner, but they left us such an admirably constructed work, and so capacious and safe bomb-proof, that no one is injured by their missiles. They fire often enough during the night to enable us to sleep soundly.

Since Tuesday, ten or twelve deserters have come in from James Island, belonging, for the most part, to Georgia regiments. They report continued dissatisfaction among the men and a general desire to escape from a service which has become disagreeable to them. They state that the Rebels are building several new batteries on Sullivan's Island, above Fort Moultrie and battery Bee, to cover the channel to the city. Additional batteries are also being constructed, in the most approved style, between Fort Johnson and the city, on James Island, in which they are mounting ten inch Columbiads, seven inch Brooks' rifles. On the green at the city, the Rebels have mounted a thirteen inch Blakely rifle, which they have just received by rail road from Mobile, where it was brought, with another of the same calibre, in an Anglo-Rebel blockade runner, two weeks or more ago. The second of these, is in Charleston not mounted. It was at first proposed to mount it on Fort Johnson, but that idea was given up, and, so far as the deserters knew, no place had yet been determined where it could be put in position. Ninety of these monster projectiles, weighing over 300 pounds each, were lying by the side of the gun on Charleston green.

The health of the command is good. The soldiers need fresh vegetables.

Gen. Gilmore has issued a general order, giving 30 days furlough to privates who have distinguished themselves in the recent siege. They are not to exceed two per cent of the effective force on the Island, and must be recommended by their Colonel.

Latest News from the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 16.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Despatch of to-day has been received. It contains the following:—

There was an engagement at Culpepper on Sunday last, and a skirmish between cavalry at Rapidan Station on Monday without any definite result. The enemy are crossing their infantry at Kelly's Ford, and apparently contemplate an advance.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.

The enemy is perfecting arrangements for the permanent occupation of Morris Island. They are erecting lines of telegraph along the whole island, and converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging the bomb proofs, &c. They fire upon our boats plying in the harbor from Battery Gregg.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.

A lieutenant and five men were killed today by the explosion of one of our magazines on James Island.

A telegraph line to connect Cummings' Point and Fort Pulaski is in course of construction by the Yankees.

There is some anxiety to hear from Gen. Bragg.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Geo., Sept. 14.

Generals Johnston and Forrest skirmished with the enemy near Dalton, on Friday. Forrest was wounded. The Yankees advanced to Tunnell Hill.

Gen. Wheeler had a skirmish near Lafayette on the same day, and the enemy being too strong, he fell back. A general engagement is expected.

Gen. Rosecrans occupies Chattanooga. It is reported that Gen. Burnside has joined him.

EFFECT OF BELLE BOYD'S CONFINEMENT.—The close confinement in which the notorious Rebel spy Belle Boyd has been held having been found to have an unfavorable effect upon her health, the rigor of her imprisonment has been somewhat mitigated, and she is also allowed the privilege of walking half an hour each day under guard on the grass plot opposite the prison.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Union Majority Over 10,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 16.

Returns from 275 towns give Corey over 10,000 majority over Bradbury, which the remaining towns to be heard from will probably increase. The State Senate will stand 30 Union to 1 Democrat. The House about 110 Union to 31 Democrats.

THE SYRACUSE FORGERIES.

The Fortune of a Young Wife Squandered in Gambling.

From the Syracuse Journal, Sept. 15.

It now seems to be definitely ascertained that the forgeries of Grove L. Johnson amount to $2,800.

It is understood that Johnson has been engaged in these operations for some months, and that at the time of his exposure he had out a smaller amount of forged paper than for some time before. He had been gambling, more or less, for several years, and recently had embarked largely in the pursuit. Within a few weeks he had fitted up an elegantly furnished room, in a block in the centre of the town, where he had established and was running a faro bank. His indebtedness to tradesmen and to personal friends for loans is quite large. A sad feature of his case is that he has squandered about $5,000 of the $6,000 which his young wife had on coming of age—and that he leaves her, with two infant children, thus robbed of independent means of support.

Rumors were current yesterday that Johnson had been arrested, and it was stated positively last evening. But this was a mistake. We are quite certain, however, that his whereabouts are known. The statement that he sailed on Friday or Saturday for a foreign port, is not correct.

There is a deep public feeling aroused in this community, by the disclosures in this case, against the extensive gambling operations that are known to be carried on here.

Why the Assault upon Fort Sumter Failed.

From the New York Herald.

The failure appears to be attributable to a mistake as to the condition of the debris, as the fort was observed through glasses from the fleet and shore. The gorge wall, instead of sloping gradually, from the parapet to the water's edge, as was supposed, was found to slope only from the parapet to the top of the sandbag barricade, which the Rebels piled up to protect the wall against our breaching batteries. This wall of sandbags was at least twelve feet high, and without the aid of scaling ladders no one could possibly reach its top. This fact was not discovered until the attempt to scale the wall had been made, and then it was under a heavy fire. The intention was to assail the fort on three sides. One party was to land on the gorge wall and attempt to ascend the debris and gain the parapet; a second was to attempt to gain entrance through the lower embrasures, and a third was to act as a reserve.

About one hundred and fifty sailors and marines got ashore, and instead of finding a slope of debris up to the parapet of the gorge wall, they found a perpendicular range of masonry which the Rebels had constructed meeting them full in the face. The Rebels had manned the parapet with infantry, and were also firing through loopholes in the upper slope of the debris. Three of the boats were torn to pieces by hand grenades or shells from the distant Rebel batteries, and retreat was being rapidly cut off. It was at this juncture that the Rebel ram came down and opened fire with grape and canister upon the boats. Under these circumstances retreat became a necessity.

Beauregard's Brutality Fittingly Answered.

The Morris Island correspondent of the Times, under date of Sept. 11, says:—

The prisoners, taken at the unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, including the officers, are still within the fort. A flag of truce sent out yesterday brought the intelligence from Lieut. Preston, that he and his fellow officers were well treated, and as comfortable as the circumstances would admit. Bully Beauregard took the opportunity of sending the threatening message to Admiral Dahlgren that he would place the prisoners on the parapet of Sumter if the navy made it an object of fire.

Admiral Dahlgren replied with as much dignity as the nature of the case would justify, that if he (Beauregard) should resort to such a heathenish mode of proceedure, then he might look at the same hour for Rebel prisoners, tied to the outer surface of the monitors' turrets. It is thought the answer of the Admiral will do much toward bringing the brutalized Beauregard to a sense of the common rules of civilized warfare.

The Affair Between the Indiana Soldiers and the Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the narrow escape the Hon. D. W. Voorhees met with on the cars recently:—

The second battalion, 63d Indiana Volunteers, returned from Terre Haute on Saturday. Most of the men were raised in Mr. Dan. W. Voorhee's district, and one company in his old town. Learning that he was on the train, the soldiers broke for the car where he was, dashed in the door, and, in spite of the presence of his wife, threatened to hang him by the bell rope if he did not get off the train—telling him that men who called American soldiers Lincoln dogs who, when the war was over would wear collars so labeled, should ride with them alive. The officers interfered and forced the men back almost at the point of the sword.

A second and third attempt was made, but failed, through the entreaties and command of the officers. Voorhees solemnly protested that he had been belied, and that they read but one class of papers. They answered that they had seen his speeches, and that was enough to show he was a traitor. At last he was informed that if he would quietly leave the train at Greencastle, he might do so; but that the 63d would never ride into Indianapolis on the same train with him, or any man who would abuse the soldiers, who were fighting for the Union and Government that protected him as well as them. It was a mighty narrow escape for Dan, and neither his weeping wife nor his entreaties would have saved him if he had continued the journey.

The Rebellion in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The steamship Eagle, from Havana 12th, arrived to-night.

The rebellion in San Domingo still continues, and troops are still being sent. Robberies, murders and incendiary fires were getting