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MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., 481 MARKET STREET, Invite the attention of MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS To their well-assorted stock of

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS and every other article in their line. A superior brand of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS

Always on hand. ee13-2m FALL TRADE. STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We are now prepared to exhibit a choice stock of Straw and Millinery Goods, which will be seld at close prices for Cash or short approved credit. LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

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Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, In 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptious, convenient, and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Allantic.

And whatever has seemed tikely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to privide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated. To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practiso the most rigid economy, the under-TWO POLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

se7-2m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIRARD HOUSE, chiladelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this accussion to return to their washington. They take the transfer and the transfer and to difficults and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES. CHADWICK, & CO. nugrou, July l

FANCY GOODS. HANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES. A FULL ASSORTMENT

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMEBICAN PER-BEUSHES AND COMBS, of all descriptions. POCKET FLASKS AND DRINKING OUPS. VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS. CHAMOIS SPLIT, AND PLASTER SKINS. POWDER PUFFS AND BOXES. OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.

W. D. GLENN, IMPORTER,

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

PHILIP FORD & CO. AUCTION ERS. Have removed from 530 MARKET Street,

No. 525 MARKET ST., And No. 522 COMMERCE Street

IMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

LOOKING GLASSES.

816 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cont. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pursichases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES.

*18 CHESTNUT Street CABINET FURNITURE.

ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIABD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSINONS, which are prenounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and daish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. PRESERVING JARS.

GLASS ABOVE, GLASS BELOW, GLASS ON ALL SIDES.

HARTELL JAR.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,

Glass Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street. A LL PERSONS PUTTING UP
FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to call and
examine the HARTELL JAK, recommended by Dr. Atlee, Prof. Booth, and others, and see Silver Medials and
first Premium Diplomas, which have never failed being
swarded when placed in competition with other Jars.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
aul0-2m Glass Warehouse, 18 N. FIFTH Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES. PETTIT, REAL ESTATE
BROKER, and CONVEYANCER, No. 309
WALNUT Street, first floor, back, Philadelphia.
Will attend to the Purchase, Sale, and Exchange, of Real Estate in the city and country. Money invested in and procured on mortgages. TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Read, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to.

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RILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STERRT. Files and Easps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment. WHOLESALE AND BETAIL,

at manufacturer's prices.

Bocutting done in a superior manner.

apl-d6m

J. B. SMITH.

sele, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, Eoutheast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDEB SAFES. STORE,
804 CRESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always

MEDICINAL.

RLIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Bemedy for BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Grystelized Chloride of Propulamins, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TRSTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and ob-atinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable PENELY. PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken

The PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

It is carefully put up resuly for immediate usa, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the drugglets at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Description and Manufacturing Chemists, HOLLAND GIN.—Double Pine Apple Gin, in pipes and three-quarter pipes, for sale from bonded warehouse, by

JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS,

sc12-1m 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia

VOL. 5.—NO. 48.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

ELLIS & HARROP.

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS.

A new and desirable Fall Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings, &c., sold low for cash, in lengths to suit pur-

EDUCATIONAL.

PEMOVAL.—MADAME CLEMENT'S
Protestant French and English Boarding and Day
School for Young Ladies, at present located in Beverit,
New Jersey, will be removed to West WALNUT LANE,
Germantown, Pa., on the lst of October.
For Circulars apply to Mr. JAMES EARLE, Chestnut
street, opposite the Girard House.

820-121*

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OFFICE—S. E. corner of SEVENTH and AROH streets, second story.

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SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, MARDERS AND CORTLAND SAUNDERS, A. M., PRINCIPALS.
A School for the Physical, Moral, Social, and Intellectual Training of Boys and Young Men.
Several acres of playgrounds are attached to the Seminary, and healthy physical development, especially in delicate boys, receives great attention. Abstinence from vicious habits, kindliness and purity of intercourse among the pupils are insured by the constant presence of teachers, encouraging them both in their sports and their studies. Latin, Check, and Mathematics, together with the English branches, and French, are thoroughly taught. In short, every effort is made to give the pupils a fourfold and complete education.

A large research of the ministry.

Further information may be obtained from the Principals, or from the following persons, who are among those who have SONS or WARDS boarding in the Seminary AT

DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. A SCHOOL APPARATUS for CLASS ILLUSTRA-

MISS LUCY R. MAYER WILL RE-

open her School for Young Ladies, No. 1010 SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, September 9th, sel3-Im

MISS C. A. BURGIN will reopen ther school for YOUNG LADIES, at 1010 SPRUCE Street, September 16.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

GERMANTOWN FRENCH AND

Principal.

Circulars, address sell-lm

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

DEAN Street, above SPRUCE.
The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will resume its duties

on MONDAY, September 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,

Principa

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will respen SEP-TEMBER 2d. Boys prepared for Business, College, or any Division in the Public Grammar Schools. Sail at the school-room between 9 A. M. and 12 M. au26-36t* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

RNGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened on MONDAY, 9th of September.

Su21-tuol CHARLES SHORT.

MISS MARY E. THROPP will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1924 SPBUCE Street, Philadelphia, on MON-DAY, September 9th. Circulars, containing full infor-mation, to be had on application.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR

BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, North-bast corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets,

BACHMANN, Pianist, at the Nor-A BACHMANN, FIRMER, at the Male and Musical Institute, 624 North ELEVENTH Street, gives instructions on the Piano, Organ, and Melodeon.

will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861. au15-2m* L. BURROWS, Principal.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TO THE PUBLIC. Messrs. STOCKDALE & CO.,

No. 331 WALNUT Street, north side, Philadelphia, are the Sole Agents for the sale of my Whisky, JAMES BURNSIDE, Distiller, Allegheny Co., Pa.

BURNSIDE'S PURE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY.—Hotels, Dealers, and Families supplied by the Sole Agents, STOCKDALE & CO., se21-tf 331 WALNUT Street, north side.

DEACH BRANDY. - 8 bbls Old

COTCH WHISKY .- 20 Puncheons Stowart's Paisloy Malt Whisky, in bond, for sale JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, sel2 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN POBTUAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invelids in want of a reliable article of

POBTUGAL IN ACAD.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWEIL & KEFFER'S, above wine at CANTWEIL & KEFFER'S, and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-orletors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, und other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for

DURE PORT WINE.

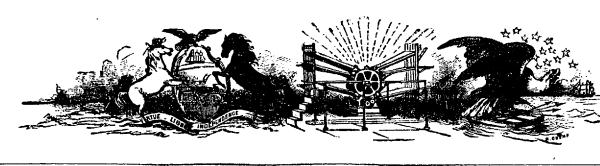
Peach in store, and for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., 103 ARCH Street. se26-3t

BURNSIDE'S WHISKY.

a fourfold and complete education. THE TERMS,

chasers.

MET CASH CLOTH STORE.—



alludi.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1861.

OF THE WAR.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

FREMONT AND HIS PLANS PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

of the celebrated DOUGLAS GRAND MARCH, Woodburn Polka, Geraldine Waitz, and other popular pieces, will receive a few more SCHOLARS on the PIANO-FORTE. Same method as taught by the first artistes of Europe and this country. Mr. WALKER'S pupils rank among the best performers in this city, professional and amateur. ESCAPE OF BRECKINRIDGE. GENERAL BUCKNER'S VANDALISM

> Western Virginia Affairs. WHY FLOYD'S ARMY WAS NOT DESTROYED

The Whereabouts of the Sumpter. Strength of the Rebel Army on the Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 25 .- The report from Quincy to reached Jefferson City to-day from Rolla. Particulars of the Battle of Lexington.

of Lexington, has arrived here. He states that he disguised himself in the uniform of the enemy, after the surrender, and passed through their lines, escaping without taking the obligation. He reports that a large amount of gold, seven cannon, forty-five hundred rifles and muskets, the equipments of Marshall's and Mulligan's rogiments, number of wagons, and a considerable quantity of provisions, fell into the hands of the rebels.

There were but twenty-two hundred engaged on our side, the rest of the force being sick or absent. The enemy's force is stated at thirty thousand engaged, and ten thousand out on marauding expeditions. The surrender was made against the trongest protest of Col. Mulligan, who proposed to attack the enemy with the bayonet, and die with arms in their hands. The men were willing to follow him, but were so exhausted they could have

> reinforced by Green and Harris, commenced a most determined attack. The fight lasted from nine o'clock on Wednesday morning till four o'clock on Friday afternoon, during which time the fighting neessant that our man had neither ti eat or sleep, and water was very scarce The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales and fired upon the Federal garrison from troe-tops, hillsides, and the roofs of houses. Several charges were made by the robels, each of which was repulsed with considerable loss. In the struggle on Wednesday for the possession of the ferry boats, two of our cannon were captured, but were retaken

Condition of Affairs in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, September 26.—The train that went west from Less 18st night, with the Illinois This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thermach course of useful and ornamental admantion, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y., or D. W. O'BRIEN, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT, Philadelphia. Thirty-fifth and Brigadier General Davis and staff aboard, stopped at Otterville to-day, passing over the Lamine bridge. The road is now in running order through to Sedalia, and the next train with troops will probably go through to that point. There are now along the road, at and west of Syracuse, the Thirty-fifth Missouri, the Second Ne-CERMANTOWN FRENCH AND LAY SCHOOL MAIN Street, second door below JOHNSON Street. Madame F. DROUIN and M'lle Em. ROSSET having removed their School to Germantown, will open on MONDAY, the 16th inst. A deduction of ten per cent. will be made on pupils engaging before that time.

REFRENCES.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, N. J.; Bev. Benjamin Dorr, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Rodney and Rev. Mr. Atkins, Germantown. braska, and the larger portion of Col. Ead's Missouri Regiment, and three hundred and fifty men of Col. Bissell's Pioncer Regiment. At or near Booneville there are the Iowa Fifth, Indiana Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth, Capt. Davidson's Battery, and Major Eppstein's Home Guards. Matters are represented as quiet in the neighbor-

CERMANTOWN INSTITUTE,
MAIN Street, above Price.
The above Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Gentlemen SEPTEMBER 9th, 1861.
Futher particulars on application to
WM. H. McFADDEN, A. M., Principal,
S. E. cor. of GREEN and RITTENHOUSE Streets.
an30-tf General Hunter arrived here to-day. Gen. Sicgel

where in particular, but everywhere in general; but at last it seems to have settled down into something like a definite position. The attack upon Colonel Mulligan's works, near Loxington, was the means of concentrating a large number of predatory bands of robels from all parts of the country, who together made a formidable force under General Price, variously estimated at from seventeen to thirty thousand men. General Ben McCulloch is by some despatches reported advancing upon the capital, Jefferson City, with about twenty thousand more rebels from Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and the Indian Territory.

Some distance to the left of Jefferson City in a northwesterly direction, on the banks of the Mis-

Some distance to the left of Jefferson City in a northwesterly direction, on the banks of the Missouri river, is the city of Lexington, where the fight between the forces under acting General Mulligan and the rebel Price took place.

Around Jefferson City, at all points where the roads meet or cross the railroads, at all the bridges, &c., strong picket forces are stationed to give notice of the advance, if any should be made, by the rebels. The railroad itself is guarded by an efficient force of Union troops, and at Booneville—which is situated on the river bank to the northwest of Jefferson City, and was formerly the encampment of the late General Lyon—was recently another not insignificant force of Union soldiers. Some short time since four regiments of Indiana troops lost Jefferson City by the river

command was at Syracuse, some distance west of the capital, along the railroad, on the 17th inst. These have doubtless not been left without rein-Siegel, Lane, and Sturgis can only keep Price engaged until Fremont can come up with his corps d'armee, there will be but little doubt of the final rout, and perhaps, capture of General Price and his whole command. Nous verrons.

Southwestern Missouri. A correspondent of the Herald, writing from S Louis, Mo., under date of the 22d inst., says: A lady arrived from Springfield last evening, to join her husband, who came from that town on the lith of August with the Union army, and who has since been stopping in St. Louis. She states that it was reported there that McCulloch's army was

beyond Bentonville, Ark., on its way to Fort Smith, and would not return to Missouri unless its presence became absolutely necessary. She says the rebels took all their wounded that could be moved at the time of their departure, and also forced nearly all the negroes in the vicinity to go with them, declaring it their intention to make the nigger pay as much as possible of the expense of the war now waged in his behalf. Nearly all the Union men who owned slaves were deprived of them, as, in fact, they were of nearly all other kinds of property. Many Secessionists were also made nigproperty. Many Secossionists were also made nig-gerless, the Confederate officers and soldiers not being very discriminating. Much delight was ma-nifested by the rebol troops when they ascertained nifested by the rebol troops when they assertained that the five cannon captured on the day of the battle were the same that were taken from the Missouri traitors at Camp Jackson. They left about a thousand men to hold Springfield, and keep possession of our wounded soldiers there. This force has dwindled to less than five hundred heroes, who amuse themselves by drinking Missouri whicky and making loud threats to kill all the Union soldiers that fall into their hands. Their dead (those who have died since the battle,) have been buried in the fields around the town and are estimated at not

wounded is very large, and bears strong testimony to the assertion that a wound from a Minie ball, however slight, will, in a few days or weeks, provo Col. Mulligan Wounded. A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Quincy, Illinois, says: The siego upon Colonel Mulligan's entrenchments commenced on Thursday, the 12th instant, and was continued from day to day until Friday last, at five o'clock P. M., when the Union flag was hauled down by the Home Guard of Missouri, who had down by the Home Guard of Missouri, who had acted ineffectually and cowardly during the whole siege. Colonel Multigan refused to surrendor, but, being wounded in one of his legs at the time, could not prevent it.

He had but five or six charges left for his artillery, and, being nearly out of ammunition for his infantry and cavalry, he could have held out little longer. Colonel Marshal, of the cavalry, is said to have acted most cowardly, though his men conducted themselves with great bravery and gallantry, making several destructive charges upon the casemy.

fields around the town, and are estimated at not less than five hundred. The mortality among their

my.

After the surrender, when the rebels approached Colonel Mulligan and demanded his sword, he refused to deliver it up, and they took it from him by Federal Troops Hurrying Forward to Attack Price.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 23.—The news to-day from Tuscumbia is to the effect that Col. McClurg, of the Federal forces, was attacked on last Friday by the rebels, under Parsons and Johnson, but our hoys repulsed them with but slight loss on our side.

Gen. Tom Price has sent four hundred and fifty men to reinforce Col McClurg. Our forces sent up the last week, now en route for Lexington, are reported to be at Booneville, and will move forward n Lexington to morrow.

Gen. Davis leaves here to morrow, to take command and lead them on.

The Twenty-fifth Indiana left here this morning by railread for Lexington.

The First Nebraska arrived this evening and has

also gone up.

All quiet at Osage.

We have no positive reports as to McCulloch's rees or their whereabout The utmost activity pervades here in the movement of troops.

Major Tanner, of the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, who was recently shot near Glasgow, is very low, and may die any moment.

Claib Jackson is at Lexington with the rebel

A Hopeful View. The St. Louis Democrat of the 24th says: If we are to accept as true the reports from Lexington, General Price has finally succeeded in gaining temporary possession of Lexington. The present apparent advantage he has only won by being able to cut off from Col. Mulligan and his command their indispensable supply of water. Some four thousand killed and wounded is the loss paid by the enemy for the entremelments, which he can scarcely retain for the entrenchments, which he can scarcely retain half as many days as he has been occupied in taking

There was much murmuring among our people yesterday at the result, but along with the complaints so naturally indulged in from sympathy with the misfortunes of the gallant Mulligan and his heroic little garrison, was also observed a satisfaction in the knowledge that a most formidable movement was on foot against the rebelforces, and that soon they must fall into the trap so skitfully land for them. The extraordinary activity for the past three or four days on the river and the railroads, the presence of General Lane on the west of Lexington, with an accumulated force of more than 4,000 men, the presence of General Sturgis on the north, with about the same number, the boat loads of troops steaming up the Missouri river, and the heavy columns moving rapidly to the west from Jefferson Giv, all look to the grand movement for the complete contrapping of the rebel army under Gen. Price, to the accomplishment of which, we are disposed to believe, the capture of Col. Mulligan was but one of the predetermined necessities.

A Visit to Gen. Fremont-His Plans. Schuyler Colfax's paper, the South Bend Register, in describing a visit to General Fremont, The General's quarters are in a beautiful building on Chouteau avenue, owned by Mrs. Brant, (a consin of Mrs. Frémont's,) and tendered by her for his uso. Here are arranged all the vast plans for the occupation of Memphis, the restoration of the free navigation of the Mississippi, the second victory of New Orleans, the re-annexation of Texas, and the deliverance of Missouri from the rebel armies that have invaded its soil from Tennessee and Arkansas, aiding its own traitors in their work of destruction. Here, too, reside his family and part of his staff; and its rooms are converted into business offices, telegraph office, &c., while sentinels guard its gates. graph office, &c., while sentinels guard its gates, and the starry banner of beauty and glory waves over all, by night and by day.

He looks older and more careworn than when we last met him, three months ago, just after his return from Europe. His wife, who assists him in a thought sand ways, examining voluminous documents, acting as secretary, &c., does not seem to have changed in the slightest degree since 1856, when her vigor and energy were so well known and so universally conceded, both by friend and foe.

Ilis proposed military movements we cannot allude to. They will be like himself—bold. We only regret that the ordering East of so many Western troops, even from west of the Mississippi, has left his force weaker in numbers than is gene The principles of his famous proclamation, so enthusiastically endorsed as they were throughout the North, he still believes were based on the truest and

wisest policy. They have been modified by the President, to whom, of course, as his superior officer, he defers; but we think he still believes with Andy Johnson, that a man who is a traitor in arms has no right to own anything. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. Rebel Forces Marching from Virginia into

Kentucky --- Four Regiments now at Bowling Green. The Cincinnati Times of Tuesday afternoon We have direct and reliable intelligence as to the efforts now making by the robels to render Kentucky a portion of the great battlo-field upon which the contest is to be waged for and against the Union. It is only in confirmation of what we have held to be the object of the Confederates, for the past two months, and what we have confidently believed would be the ultimate result of their labors. On Sunday last two regiments of the Confederate army arrived at Bowling Groen, and took up their quarters in its immediate vicinity. They cama from Virginia, and were transferred by rail directly to the locality of Warren county, of which Bowling Green is the county seat. This was all done so quictly that nothing was known of the movement until the rebels were in their new quarters. The course of travel was by the Virginia and Tennessec Railway to Nashville, thence by the Nashville and Louisville road to Bowling Green. The distance from the latter-named place to Louisville is about ninety miles, with good travelling We have direct and reliable intelligence as to the ville is about ninety miles, with good travelling facilities to that point. It is also known that there are more troops in course of transportation from Virginia to join the rebel invasion of Kentucky soil. We did not learn to what command this detachment of the Confede-

to what command this detactment of the Confederate army belongs, but stormist that it may be a portion of that under Gen. Lee, as he has suddenly disappeared with his troops from his former position in Virginia, and his whereabouts has lately been unknown. The editor of the Kentucky Press publishes the following extract from a letter received by him from a Confederate soldier at Camp Bartow, Manassas Junction, Va., dated 1st September: "We have been at this camp since the morning after the battle, and I think it probable that we will remain here for some length of time yet; at least until we go into winter quarters. It is the general opinion that our regiment will quarter in Verstraley."

Capture of James B. Clay. CINCINNATI, Sept. 26 .- Yesterday afternoon,

Lieut. Col. Letcher, with a detachment of Colonel Woodward's regiment, captured James B. Clay,

Gen. Buckner's Vandalism—The Green River Locks Destroyed.

The Louisville Journal says that on last Saturday night lock No. 3, on Green river, was blown up by order of Gen. S. B. Buckner, commander of the Confederate forces at Bowling Green. We are informed that the other two locks have also been destroyed.

Gen. Buckner's order for the destruction of lock No. 1 has fallen into our hands. It was entrusted No. I has failen into our hands. It was entrusted to a spy named James Burnam, son of Squire Burnam, of Bowling Green, with instructions to Geo. W. Triplett, the man to whom it was addressed. James Burnam was arrested at the ferry across Mudriver, and, making an excuse to step saide for a few moments, he tore the letter in pieces, but his captors put the fragments together and read the following: lowing:

BOWLING GREEN, September 19, 1861.

MR. GEO. W. TRIPLETT—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter is received. Lock No. 1 must be destroyed. I rely upon our friends at Owensboro' to do it; not a hour must be lost. The destruction is a great I rely upon our friends at Owensboro' to do it; not an hour must be lost. The destruction is a great deal to me in crippling our adversary. Assemble our friends without delay in sufficient force to accomplish the object. One of the best ways is to open all the gates but one, and to dig down behind the wall at both gates, to put one or two kegs of powder behind the wall, to apply a slow match, and blow the wall into the lock. If possible, it should be done in such a way as to leave a strong current forced, or unless Lee, disgusted with his important of the enemy were generally as good as our own. They had some squirrel rifles, but they were well supplied with muskets.

Future Movements.

Part of this column advanced several days ago, and united with Gen. Cox on the Lewisburg road. I do not know what is in store for the remainder of the division, but unless I'loyd is greatly reinforced, or unless Lee, disgusted with his important part of the enemy were generally as good as our own. They had some squirrel rifles, but they were well supplied with muskets.

Part of this column advanced several days ago, and united with Gen. Cox on the Lewisburg road. I do not know what is in store for the remainder of the division, but unless I'loyd is greatly reinforced.

through the lock, which will empty the dam. Provide everything in advance; do not fail; it is worth an effort. S. B. Buckner. constitute his army for movement against Gen. Resecrans. I cannot perceive when we shall have more fighting during this campaign. But I do not think it would be healthy for Lee to attempt to get away from Reynolds. An old soldier dislikes sharp barking and snapping at his rear, and Reynolds is reputed a stinger.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing an effort.

The Union men, on learning Gen. Buckner's intention from this letter, attempted to guard the locks, and rallied five or six hundred men for the purpose, but, ascertaining the approach of a greatly superior force of cavalry, they retreated, and the work of destruction was done.

For this deed Gen. S. B. Buckner, sooner or later, will have to render a terrible account. The from Buckhannon, under date of September 20, later, will have to render a terrible account. The locks and dams of Green river were a portion, and a large one, of the pride and wealth of our State. We all remember at what cost of money and labor

The Secessionists in this part of the country are now very quiet. Their leaders have mostly been arrested, or left for the mountains, to a more con-We all remember at what cost of money and labor they were constructed. They were one of the most important and valuable improvements ever made in Kentucky. They opened a river market for the whole of the immense population of the Green river section. But, as a mere military manacuvre, they are all ruthlessly swept away, by a renegade Kentuckian, who brings an army for the conquest of his native State. Railroad bridges, railroad tracks, locks and dams, river packets, public and private property of all descriptions, are recklessly sacrificed by the invaders in the pursuit of their accursed purposes. genial climate. A few continue to prowl through the country, but they are desperate characters, whose only purpose is to plunder. When the new State Government gets its police system fully orga-nized, there will be very fulls need of troops in nized, there will be very little need of troops in this wicinity. In fact, from what I can observe, I think that within a few weeks all the United States troops will be withdrawn from this portion of Virginia. Rosecrans will winter below the mountains, even if he has to hew his way to the valley of Virginia. He has driven the enemy beyond the mountains, and he will not be long following them. recklessly sacrificed by the invaders in the pursuit of their accursed purposes.

Many of us have ventured to hope, many of us are still hoping, that, after a brief period of hostilities, peace may return to our State. Our Union friends are all looking forward to peace, and praying that it may soon come to bless our land. But, even if peace shall be restored, the ruin and desolation wrought by the hand of General S. B. Buckner will remain for years a dark and horrid monument of his unfamy and that of his followers. He will be remembered as one of the great matefactors of the age. Particulars of the Death of John A.

Washington. A correspondent, writing from Cheat Mountain

A correspondent, writing from cheat mountain, says:

"I have the pleasure, and it is indeed a pleasure, to send you the news of the death of John A. Washington, who was killed yesterday afternoon, about soven miles south of Elkwater Camp. The circumstances are as follows: In company with three other officers, he was approaching our fortifications with a view of making reconnoissances. Secreted in a bush by the roadside were a number of the Seventeenth Indiana regiment, and as Washington and his companions came up the road, the Indiana boys arose from their place of concealment and fired. Washington fell from his horse on the first round, having received three bullles, two of which passed entirely through the body, entering at the right breast, and one of the quartette was also hit, but the two remaining unburt managed to get him away by supporting him on his horse. The body of Washington was conveyed to the quarters of Col. Waggoner. He lived for the space of half an hour, and never spoke saye to utter once, 'O. my God!' The next day his body was sent to the Confederate camp under a flag of truce. In the pockets of Washington were found one hundred dollars in United States gold currency and a splendid gold watch. His dress was new and of the most elegant make, broadcloth coat and pants, and a white satin vest. His shoulder straps denoted him to be a colonel—in one of the Virginia regiments, I suppose." September 23, 1861. September 23, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel Johnston's general orders to the Home Guard, issued this afternoon, baptizes this eamp as above, in honor of the "Hero of Sumpter." Sumpter. I have just arrived here, and find a wonderful change in the aspect of affairs.

Early yesterday (Sunday) morning, before daylight, the troops, with the exception of the Home Guards, departed in a body from their camp, and took up the line of march for the summit of Muldraugh's Heights. The ford was crossed, and the troops on a rapid march were soon lost to view in the distant hills. ginia regiments, I suppose."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. The Strength of the Rebels. A Confederate officer, lately taken prisoner, says that the strength of the robel armies before Washington, under Beauregard and Johnston, is not less than the highest estimate that has been made—nemely. Beauregard's 90 000 at Estly's Church namely: Beauregard's, 20,000, at Fall's Church, Munson's Hill, and near Alexandria; and John-Munson's Hill, and near Alexandria; and Johnson's, \$5.000, at the mouth of Goose creek, near Lewinsville and near Ball's Cross Roads; that not only Beauregard and Johnston, but also Jeff. Davis himself, have been on Munson's Hill, where they himself, have been view of Washington, of all the roads leading to it, and of all the fortifications that have been thrown up to defend it; that while the rebel lenders have abandoned the idea of attacking Washington, they are satisfied that their own works are of such strength that the Union army will not Washington, they are satisfied that their own works are of such strength that the Union army will not venture to attack them; that they have been diligently occupied, ever since they took possession of Munson's Hill, in fortifying not only that hill, but also Mason's Hill to the north, and Upton's Hill to the south, and in making a complete line of fortifications, nearly parallel to our outer line of defences, from Lewinsville to Springfield station, near Alexandria; that there is not a hill along this whole line that is not crowned with a fortification or redoubt of more or less strength, according to the importance of the place; that every road and defile leading from Washington toward Fairfax and Manassas is commanded by batteries mounted by guns of long range, that can sweep them in every direction; that the rebel leaders are satisfied that these numerous defensive works are of such strength that the Union army will not dare attack them, and will be successfully repulsed if they do; that they believe the Union army in Washington, including the columns of Banks and Stone, on the Upper Potomac, and of Gen. Sickles, below the city, amounts to 200,000 men; that Beauregard and Johnson are well satisfied to remain where they are all winter, if they can keep the Union army in Washington; that while the two armies thus remain in statu quo the integrity of the line of the Potomac remains inviolate, and that the South does not desire more than that to be accomplished by Beauregard or Johnson; that the involute believe that the Washington cannot be defended by less than 200,000 troops; for that the moment that any considerable part of that force is withdrawn for offensive movements elsewhere, Beauregard and Johnson will attack it, crossing the Potomac on the ice, if in the winter time. Union army will not dare attack them, and will be

A Reconnoissance of Edsall's Hill.

A thorough reconnoissance of Edsall's Hill, under command of Capt. Joy, of the New York Twenty-seventh, shows that the entrenchments commenced by the rebels have been partially if not wholly abandoned, probably in consequence of the discovery that Fort Taylor commands them. Our pickets had a conference with the rebels, under white the described of the discovery was respected to the described of the described ets had a conference with the rebels, under white handkerchiefsof truce, on Wednesday, near Edsall's. They said that the works had been occupied by a regiment composed of North Carolinians and Mississipians, 600 men. Edsall's Hill was merely a picket outpost. The adjacent meadows were used as a drill ground. Two of their men were under arrest for shooting at our pickets—Cen. McClellan's prohibition having evoked a similar one from the rebel commander. rebel commander.

The Rebels on Munson's Hill. The rebels are still at work on their new fortifications south of Munson's Hill and tow, rds the Alexandria Railrond, and in very strong force. They are plainly visible from the roofs of some buildings three miles from Alexandria, as well as the heights upon which Fort Blenker and Fort Richardson are built. The works on Munson's Hill are visited by groups of civilians, among whom ladies are sometimes seen.

The Order to Draft in Iowa. Secretary Cameron has sent a despatch to the Governor of Iowa, forbidding the drafting of troops in that State. The Secretary relies on the voluntary triotism of the masses to uphold the Govern-The Whereabouts of the Pirate Sumter Trinidad dates of August 21 state that the pirate Sumter had arrived there, obtained a supply of coal, and left on the 5th of August. It is said that the Governor of the island refused to receive the officer sent on shore from the Sumter, except as a private gentleman, and the same course was pursued by the officers of her Majesty's steamship Cadmus, which vessel arrived at Trinidad whilst the Sumter was there. The officers and men of the he Sumter was there. The officers and men of the Sumter were frequently on shore, and numerous visits were paid by gentlemen of the Port of Spain to the steamer, and by them the courtesy and frank kindness of her officers is highly spoken of.
The steamer Keystone State arrived a few days The steamer Keystone State arrived a few days after the Sumter left, and after remaining about half an hour, steamed out of the harbor at a rapid rate to prosecute her search.

The hope is expressed by the Port of Spain Gazette that Capt. Scott would soon be able to report that he had carried out his instructions to the letter, as the presence of vessels like the Sumter in a neighborhood where the people are so dependent upon the Northern States of America for supplies of the necessaries of life as is Trinidad, is anything but agreeable.

but agreeable.
Should the Keystone State fall in with the Sumiler at sea, and bring her into action. one or both of the vessels will surely go to the bottom neither would yield to the other.

At Antigua quite a disturbance had taken place, caused by the display of a rebel flag, which was hauled town and torn to pieces, and other demonstrations made against what was styled the "slavery flag."
The United States steamers Rechmond and Powhatan, Capt Porter, were at Jamaica on the 24th ult., coaling These vessels were in search of Justice to Dan Rice.

Our old circus friend, Dan Rice has returned, we believe, to his old home in Eric county, in this State. The Chicago Times, of the 17th September, has the following notice of the illustrious Dan:
"Since the commencement of our national calamities, Mr. Rice has been at work for the cause of the Union. He has talked for it, written for it, and Union. He ass talked for it, written for it, and contributed largoly in money towards the maintenance of its integrity. He was at Natchez when South Carolina seconded, and, although surrounded by Mississippi chivalry and a circle of blue cockades, he did not hesitate to tell the people by Mississippi chivalry and a circle of blue cockades, he did not hositate to tell the people that he thought the course they were pursuing was wrong. At New Orleans he publicly reproved a person for insulting the flag in the Academy of Music, and he made the audience cheer it and salute it with konor, even when the State of Louisiana was frantically rushing out of the Union, to the tune of the "Marseillaise" and "Dixic," Rice made Union speeches down South, and he has made them North, both in and out of the ring. He says he loves his Southern brethern, and looks upon them as his friends, whom he don't want to see made unhappy by ambitious politicians and designing men; but he furthermore adds that the flag of the free must not be polluted, nor the Federal Government brought into discepute by any class of its citizens, who for years have lived under its protection. Candor is as great an element in Rice's composition as humor or philosophy is, and he does not hesitate to speak his mind when he thinks good results will emanate from such a course. He can he strictly styled a useful member of society. He gathers the people together to give them mirth and gratify their curiosity by strange sights and pleasing objects, and then gives them some unstructive facts. Great as he is as an artiste, we are sure he may not blush for the position he has assumed as a patriot."

THREE CHILDREN OF MR. PETER P. LOHMEN, residing a few miles from Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., were taken sick, died, and were buried within a week. The eldest, and first to die, was aged fourteen, the next severe, and the youngest, and last, nearly four years. The last two died and were buried within three days. The disease was

TWO CENTS.

tent efforts at Cheat Mountains, attempts to consolidate his army for movement against The Day of National Humiliation. How it was Celebrated by the Church and the World.

> Sketches of Sermons Preached During the Day. THE PROPLE'S PAST-DAY PLEASURES.

The 26th of September was set apart by the

President of the United States, more than one month ago, as "a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting," for all the people of the nation. President's action in the matter had been influenced by application from a joint Congress committee, and he prefaced his proclamation by stating that "it is fit and becoming in all people at all times to soknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission te his chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions. When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and orimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for his mercyto pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace, throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under his guidance and blessing, by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence." This extract is, perhaps, the best compendium of the motives which influenced the religious community in yesterday's solemnization. At the same

time, there were thousands who gave the purposes of the day little thought, but obediently closed their business places and attended some house of worship. A great proportion, in this way released from labor, made the fast day a feast day, and hired a team, perhaps, for a drive into Delaware or Montgomery county, or chartered a four-oared boat and went on a fishing excursion.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DAY'S OBSERVANCE. One proclamation, or a dozen proclamations, will not make a day of fasting, unless the people have a cause to fast. When the President issued his pronunciamiento, calling for the observance of September 26th as a day of fasting, humiliation, and tember 26th as a day of fasting, humination, and prayer, our country's cause was enveloped in gloom, and the future's prespect was cheerless enough. Our forts had been stormed and possessed by the minions of treason; our troops had been shot down in cold blood, in the streets of Baltimore; and the foul taint of Secession seemed spreading through the Border States, that had been looked to as the mediators and the arbiters of all our troubles. Congress had been hastily assembled, to stay the course of the heresy, and the conscience of the nation smote it, that it had the conscience of the nation smote it, that it had been vainglorious unto its own destruction.

In such a crisis it seemed appropriate, nay necessary, that our people should supplicate the Almighty to avert the awful calamity, and remove the thrall of the gathering storm that hung over their horizon. Days and months have passed away, and the future is growing brighter. The prayer of the patriot has found an answer from the throne of grace, ere yet it had been whispered.

The national emergency has evoked a national confidence, that has cleared away the fleeey phantoms of our own strange fears. The hearts of the American people are glad that it is so, and throb hosanns to the sky. The Gol of battles hath even now won us the lasting victory, and the voice of humble supplication is drowned in exultant shouts of praise.

We saw all this in the faces we met on Chestnut and Walnut streets yesterday. There was far less of praying in secret closets, than of praying with gladeome hearts, on the public promenades.

There was less of humiliation than praise in the cheerful sunshine, and the bright blue sky, and the fresh gratefulness of the air.

There was the gladness of a fostival everywhere—in the groups of laughing pedestrians; on the drives, thronged with fashionable teams and dashing turn-outs; in the childish faces clustered behind the window panes, and watching the throngs hind the window panes, and watching the throngs of the street; in the crowded passenger cars, whose merry dialting bells inspirited the jaded horses; in the hum of many voice in the street; in the strange varieties of costumes to be seen, of volunteer and of civilian, and in the chants of volunteer and of civilian, and in the chants of praise that pealed through the stained-glass windows of the churches.

All Nature breathed one grand orison, and the elements that have combined so beautifully in our Western clime appeared to join in the universal prayer for the safety of our imperilled Government and the happiness of millions of freemen.

SERMON BY REV. E. W. HUTTER. A very large congregation was in attendance at the day morning, to hear a sermon, appropriate to the day,

"National Responsibility, as owing primarily to God, and the correlative doctrine of Divine National Retri-The text of Scripture selected as the basis of his discourse was a quotation from Amos, iii, 2, to wit:

"I will punish you for all your iniquities."

This threat, said Mr. Hutter, was a threat against the children of I-rael, pronounced by the Lord God Omniporent, and it unfolded the theme proposed with remarkble clearness.

The first point discussed was that national responsibilities are based on the very same principles of moral government which apply to individual accountability. In the second place, the accountability of nations, as such, to the righteous jurisprudence of Heaven was said to be deducible from the fact that the same principles of moral government which apply to individuals apply also to them. Duty was never a thing of latitude. There was no Mason and Dixon's line in the Bible connemy. Right was right, and wrong was wrong, with millions organized into a body as with each component part, and that was right only which was in accordance with God's will. By His will were the nations judged.

In the next place it was assumed that national responsibility, by the same law, was based on the aggregate of national nercies and benefits.

Another point made was, that national accountability resulted from the fact that rorporate and municipal capacities exist only in this life. For national sins, this world was the only judgment bar. National illo wassaid to be like a woven fabric, composed of innumerable threads, interlacing and intersecting at a million points, distinguishable only to the eye of Omniscience.

Again: history added her testimony to the doctrine under review, and taught us that the decline of nations never resulted from a fatal necessity, as did the decline of men and trees when they wax old; but that it always resulted from the Fundity and demoralization of its inha-

resulted from the vendity and demoralization of its inha-bitants. This was the moral lesson of the Deluge, the supernatural destruction of the Cities of the Plain, of Nineveh, Babylon, Egypt, Carthage, Rome, and Israel in her carthly orphanage now scattered as the leaves of the forcet by autunnal winds.

It was next assumed that the grand aggregate of our national responsibility is to be deduced from all that God has done for our nation since the discovery of the conti-nent by Columbus. He need not attempt to recount has done for our nation since the discovery of the continent by Columbus. He need not attempt to recount God's mercies to us as a nation; the evidences of these were cloquently presented to us upon every hand; they were written in living characters upon our vast domain, and our now threatened institutions. With all these, he admitted that we ought to have remained at peace. But alast we had been abuyed, our stewardship had been abused, our talents wasted, and our golden opportunities misimproved.

Step by step had we been proceeding from had to worse, until one section of our country had at length plunged us into one of the most frightful and unnatural wars that had ever guitted the fories with human woe. Like Jeshurim, we had "waxed fat and kicked," and as a nation we were guitty, and we ought to confess it to God with "shame and confusion of face."

Beyond controversy, our crowning iniquity was this civil war. Upon the more party questions involved in the conflict he would not dwell; though he trusted that the time would never come, in this country, when it shall be deemed a descriation of the pulpit to denounce treason and rebellion, for if the minister of God dare not denounce these things, what offence was there in the calendar of crimes which he dare denounce?

Accinet

and rebellion, for if the minister of God dare not denounce these things, what offence was there in the calendar of crimes which he dare denounce?

Against the section now in arms against the Government he called God to witness he cherished no animosity. In another sphere of life, during a period of twenty years, he had been a zealous defender of all her just rights; he was so still. With the ultra party-men who had antagonized the institution upon which she sets so much value, he had never been in league, and was not now, but he was an American, and next to his love to God, and his Saviour, and the Church, he loved his country, and he would as soon think of renouncing his faith in Jesus Christ, and embracing Mohammedism, as to ronounce his allegiance to it. By the Southern leaders, who have mounted this whirlwind of rebellion, it was affirmed that each separate State has the soveroign right to secode from the Union, and thus amual and destroy it. This doctrine the preacher reviewed with demolishing ability, unmasking the stupid delusion in which this assumption is founded, and ridiculing effectually the shallow arguments trumped up in its favor by the rebellenders. The sages of the Revolution, he affirmed, had not met in the Cabinet and bent the kine in prayer, and repaired to the tented field, and endured a baptism of blood in order to creet on these Western shores a shed, patched together with ten-penny nails and pine boards, leaky at the roof, open at the front, and with large apertures at the sides, to be torn by the first gust of wind and rain, and rent into fragments! They had counselled and tolied and bled to construct here a gorgeous Palace—the abode of Liberty, with deep and solid foundations, walls of granist, roof of iron, battluments of steel, and but tresses thick as the walls of China—an edifice, which, sheltering the oppressed of all nations, would bid defiance to the rude and bowling tempests of ages. A partnership, indeed! What an idea was that! No! They had foundation and old and and and an o tection. Candor is as great an element in Rioe's composition as humor or philosophy is, and he does not hesitate to speak his mind when he thinks good results will emanate from such a course. He can be strictly styled a useful member of society. He gathers the people together to give them mirth and gratify their curiosity by strange sights and pleasing objects, and then gives them some instructive facts. Great as he is as an artiste, we are sure he may not blush for the position he has assumed as a patriot."

The following list of patents has been issued to Pennsylvanians for the week ending September 24:

The Middaugh and Albert Clark, Mansfield, improvement in horse-power machines.

J. A. Montgomery, Williamsport, improved canteen.

C. F. Albright and L. Burkhard, Pottsvillo, improvement in removable carriago fronts.

B. T. Ronoy, Bristol, improvement in coal stoves. Julia A. Ross, oxecutrix of James P. Ross, deceased, late of Lewisburg, Rennsylvania, improved valve-gear for steam engines.

Benjamin Reed, Pittsburg, improvement in water filters.

J. R. Kendrick, McKeesport, improved fireplace.

Therefollowers of the statement of the states, was noither a war of ambition nor of subjugation. It was one of the stricts of the country, the whole country of the property, and the maintenance of its principle of peace might be made and a blessing, and that was that Levis and the states, and the said bearing, and that was to be perpetual as the overlation, list-internal deal and a blessing, and that a Government, distribute, indicated the more and the said that the country for the position has a model and a blessing, and that as to be perpetual as the and the subject of an observation of polician and the said that the contry. After fully exposing the dectrine of secession has the said that the proper subject of the policy and the miscontents, North or South, American institutions, that they leave their country. We may long the without an advertion of the forther minestance and the Subject of the forther minestance and ed a Nation—one that was to serve the world, both as a model and a blessing, and that was to be perpetual as the everlasting hills—with a Government, distributed into

he midst of the sea."

concluding petition was: "May God, then, bless

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our native land! Forever live America—the asylum of freedom—sovereign, united, free, independent, and hugsy!!!
The sermen throughout was listened to with profound attention, and the preacher's elequent words and carnes manner cycked a manifest response in every countenance SERMON BY REV. DR. WADSWORTH. Arch-struct Presbyterian Church was crowded in the morning by a highly intelligent audience. The services vere opened with singing, ofter which a very impressive prayer was offered by the paster, Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, in which he invoked the blessing of God upon the Presi-

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dent of the United States and biscounsellors, and hoped font our national memies might meet with repentance from on high. An instructive and appropriate sermon was delivered

An instructive and appropriate sermon was delivered by the reverend gentleman, in which he selected his text from the First Book of Kings, 6th chapter, 44th and dain verses: "If the people go out to built against their enemy, whithersoever thou shalt send them, and shall pray unto the Lord toward the city which thou hase chosen, and toward the house that I have built for the name: "Thea hear thou in heaven their prever and their supplications, and maintain their cause."

The speaker commenced by saying they had assembled here to chap on no ordinary occasion—it was a day set apart by the Chief Magistrato of the nation as a day of tasting, humiliation, and proyer. It is now our duty to consider the sine which had involved us in our present difficulties. We are to recognize the Divine Head, and acknowledge the justice of the punishment. We are to contemplate our troubles not as politicians, but as Christians.

It is enough for us to know that in our own heards and lives lie the sine for which God is now punishing. It may be impossible for us to decide what our national sine are for which we are suffering. The great demoralities from this land has sprung from a want of accountability to God. From the formation of our Constitution until now we have carefully avoided having anything to do with the Lord in settling all our great political and even moral questions. There can be no disobeving or ignoring God; and this nation has found it out, and will perish if it forgets liim. In securing great ends no means too dishonest have not been found. gets Him. In securing great ends no means to dis-honest have not been found.

Our great national aim has been liberty, but in order to be true, it must be founded on righteoneness: True liberty consists in a perfect right to do anything that is right, and nothing else—ith inflexible restraint from doing anything that is wrong. But this liberty has come to be,

right, and nothing else—un inflexible restraint from doing anything that is wrong. But this liberty has come to be, "to do anything you want, whether right or wrong."

In God is our only hope of deliverance from our present troubles. The President of the United States, effect asking for men and money, then, in a proclemation, asks us to come togother and pray to God. Thiere are instances in the Bible where antions have come togother and sought the forgiveness of God, and their prayer has been answered.

War seems to us a crued and unnatural thing, and to ask God's blessing seems as if asking Ilim to smile on some great evil. Nevertheless, history teaches us we can pray for the success of war; that we can pray as much for the success of war; that we can pray as much for the success of war as for the success of the Gospel. Yet the war must be of a certain character. We can only ask God's blessing when he sends us forth, and if we do not believe this war to be justifiable, and to be necessary, we cannot receive that blessing. There is but one right side, and if we are in the right our enemicater in the wrong. Men may sin ignorantly, but they have no right to believe they are right. This is a struggle absolutely necessary, and forced upon us. It is waged not only for ourselves, but for our children and for their children. Therefore, of all wars we ever knew or heard of, this is one for which we can pray most honestly. We may cry out peace, butblere can be and it no peace.

Let these men go to-day in peace, and they will come to-morrow in condited. Promises with such men signifies give up all, everything—a voluntary surrender of all our great liberties. It is, therefore, ineritable and righteous. The speaker stated he would pray us honestly for its success as for the success of the Gospel. Our prayers should be to the Lord, and we should repose confidence in Him above. If we hope for success we must not the first the and pray to life for an enough of the large and the success we must not we have in our great anny we men we have in our great army we must put our trust is God, and pray to Him for success; to be victorious our services must be leased to God. services must be leased to God.
Our prayers must be with our face towards Lord's temple, and He then will hear us. We are here to-day, feeling that we are suffering because we are sinners; and we must remember that, in order to forsake our burdens, we must have a sincere reformation. Our sin is policiosistations and a sufficient we must remember that, in order to forsake our burdens, we must have a sincer reformation. Our sin is political Atheism, and practical repentance is what we want. Ware taught the necessity of earnest prayer—to pray with all our heart, and with our faces towards the Lord, and not looking at other interests. Then, and only then, can we believe He will hear us. Never, in lumina history, was there a day so crowded with interests as this. It is a hard task we have to accomplish; and when it is ended, if God does not hear our supplications all will be ruined. This grand structure of our Government will stand like a monstrous ruin. If, however, we turn back with repentance to God, then will He cast the light of Histourier than the structure of our convenient with stand like a monstrous ruin. If, however, we turn back with repentance to God, then will He cast the light of Histourier than the structure of our convenience on us and the nation, and finish the great work he has begun.

After singing and prayer, the large congregation were dismissed.

SERMON BY REV. ALBERT BARNE The Presbyterian church, on Washington Square, o which the Rev. Albert Barnes is pastor, was well filled A great many strangers were present, attracted by the celebrity of Mr. Barnes, to hear him define his views upon the perplexing questions now agitating the public mind. In his introductory prayer he was forvent, patriotic, and considerate. Our volunteers were not forgotten, and Delty was besought to guide and guard them. Our misguided countrymen were also remembered, and vas, and that truth might reign triumphant.

prayer was made that they should see the error of their way, and that truth might reign triumphant.

The reverend speaker selected no particular passage of Scripture for his theme. Like an his pulpit efforts, his address was more of a run, ing commentary upon passages bearing upon the subject under consideration. Mr. Barnes, in his remarks, spoke of the fallacy in attributing a constituency to the South; that they did not recognize slaves or poor whites as a constituency. He then proceeded to argue how ribiculous it was in the handful of men who groped tegether in darkness and created this act of Seccesion, to say they represented a constituency. He sho dwelt, with much force, upon a change growing out of the loss of relative power, and, though they have had office and control of the Government two-thirds of the period since we have existed as a nation, when a change occurred they refused to submit. Of their commercial relations, he said: "They have held Conventions enough to have had a commerce, but they have none. They have never built a steam frigate. They have no manufactories, and they invo no men either to build their ships or run their manufactories, if they possessed them. Their contributions to the national treasury were small, and diminished year by year. They possessed them. Their contributions to the national treasury were small, and diminished year by year. They possessed their power waning. They booked upon the great eity of Naw York with a jealous eye. Its million of inhabitants; its forests of masts; its industry and thrift, they attributed all to cotton; and so New York thought a twelvemonth since. They said to themselves, Cannot we keet this cotton at home? Cannot we rival in commercial greatness Boston, Philadelphia, and New York? Cannot we see the grass grow in the streets of those sides? Cannot we have nauutactories, and produce the same fabries with the North? Mistaken men! they have made the dreadful experiment of keeping their cotton at home, and they are reaping the odvantages.

Mr. Bar Cain," than any other passage of Scripture. The slavery they preach was not like Hebrew slavery, but that which takes away liberty, dwarfs the intellect, separates a man from his wife, and robs him of his offspring.

The Baptist, Methodist, Old School Presbyterian, and the speaker's own church had sundered upon the tatal issue of slavery. Ministers South advocate the carrying out of the principles of John C. Calhoun, and defend it with all their ability. "Is it not," said the speaker, "as ad state, when the church defends the system of human slavery?"

slavery?"

He reviewed a letter of Alexander H. Stephens, and held its author up to the scorn of intelligent, reasoning Christians of the nineteenth century, and spoke of the boundaries of other countries, and added the boundaries of the United States are North, South, East, and West. The services were prolonged to a late hour, and there seemed to be but one opinion prevalent, and that was, that this celebrated divine had eclipsed even his previous extraordinary efforts in the advocacy of principles of which he is so consistent an exponent. SERMON BY REV. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D. By a special arrangement, the morning Fast Day services of the three Reformed Dutch Churches in this city were held, unitedly, in the Third Church of that deno nation, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, of which the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., is pastor. There was a large congregation present, among whom were Mrs. Gen. McClellan and her two children. The opening prayer, by Dr. Taylor, was earnest and comprehensive, and the

hymns sung were beautiful and appropriate. The following passage was selected as the text:

"Then all the children of Israel and all the people went up and came unto the house of God, and wept and sat there before the Lord, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord."—Judges xx, 26. there before the Lord, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the Lord."—Judges xx, 26.

In the introduction of his discourse, the preacher traced the remarkable parallels to our own national situation, in the circumstances of this Jewish fast, which was held during the cirl war between the tribe of Benjamin and the cleven tribes of the children of Israel. Twice had the Israelites sought counsel of God, and twice were they repulsed, with great loss of life, before the rebellious little tribe. Then came this fast, in which they sought the Lord aright, and after which they nearly exterminated the robels.

The came was just and hely, yet disaster followed disaster, until the tribes were truly humbled for their own sine, and leaned only upon God. Their former prayers had been wrong in spirit and in matter, and therefore triumph was delayed, and the issue proved that a righteous cause is not lost by temporary reverses and necessary discipline. Applying these circumstances to one own case, the preacher said we also had underrated the strength of the foe, and forgotten our find; we had prayed and fasted, but not aright.

We, too, had had our Gibeahs, our "Bethel blunder," our Manassas shame, our Springfield sorrows, and our Lexington surrender. These reverses, it was true, had been set off by militury victories among the mountains and naval triumph on the coast. We had also added to our list of departed heroes, and we know that God had not yet forsaken us nor our righteous cause. But these calamities were preparatory and disciplinary, and it became us to learn the lessons of our whole position. After referring to the benefits to be derived from the proper observance of the day, the romainder of the discourse was devoted to a consideration of the chief duties to which we are called—humiliation and prayer.

Why are we to humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God!

1. In submission to his chastisements.

2. Oh account of this civil war itself, the existence of which was a disgrace to our civilization,

have been began—and the spirit in which it has been waged, the destruction and the serrows which it had created, made it a more crushing humiliation to the whole nation, while the dreadful guilt of it must rest upon the wicked men who originated and precluitated the condict. Under this head the preacher insisted upon the idea that our appearance in the sanctuary to-day was not for ourselves only, but for the whole afflicted nation—for the North and the South, the East and the West.

3. We should humble ourselves because of those sins which directly or indirectly had produced this conflict. Some of these dated back to the foundation of the Government, and had been perfectised in various forms to this day, and now we were reuping the bitter fruits.

The fathers had eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth were set on edge." "The fathers had eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth were set on edge."

But we were also to bewail our own sins before God, as individuals and as a people. Under this head the speaker referred to the besetting sins of the people, classifying them in various groups, and bringing them to the proper tests. Special reference was made to the outpattenested of civic duties, and of the Scriptural doctrine of obedience to legitimate government, as "the powers that be that are ordained of God." The prevailing sins of our armies were additued as indicative of the state of society among which these young hosts were nurtured, and of which they are the fair representatives. The Sabbath buttle at Bull Bun was mentioned as a dissier which as tears or blood could betout of the record of our shame, and it had been rightly termed "the punitive panic, the judicial disappointment."

The preacher alluded to the recent Sabbath proclamation of General McClellan, and its salutary effect were the vast and noble army which he commands. The law of God for the Jowish armies was ever binding in its moral (CONTINUED ON FQUETH PAGE.)

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Rebels Marching from Virginia to Kentucky. Capture of James B. Clay.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Reported Siege of Lexington Con-tradicted. the Chicago Tribune that Gen. Siegel had attacked Price at Lexington, is utterly false. Gen. Siegel has been here several weeks, and Gen. Hunter

St. Louis, Sept. 25.-Lieut. Harris, of Colonel Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, who was in the battle

made but a feeble resistance. TIONS, Globes, Drawing instruments, &c., &c., made and for sale by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 CHESTNUT Street.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. sci8-im On Wednesday, the 19th, Gen. Price having been

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will reopen at No. 1616 SPRUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, trail Railroad. The Forty-sixth Session will open on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5. Terms \$75 per Session. For Circulars, address Miss H. BAKEE, sell-lm Principal. hood of those forces. West of them the Secessionists are rising, and Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be augmented to thirty or forty thou-Nothing from Lexington to-day. The Secessionists say their loss there was trifling. Major

The Seat of War.

The N. Y Herald of the 26th says that, for some time past, the seat of war in Missouri has been nowhere in particular, but everywhere in general; but REMOVAL.—THE ACADEMY FOR BOYS, formerly located at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, has been removed to No. 142 N. TENTH Street, and will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2d, 1861. A few pupils can be accommodated with board. For circulars, apply at the school.

au29-1m T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal.

centry and the not time since four regiments of Indiana troops loft Jesterson City by the river for Lexington, and were last heard of in the neighborhood of Glasgow, some distance above Booneville. These forces have doubtless long before this been landed and marched to the scene of action. General Sturgis marched with his troops in three columns from St. Joseph, which is situated where the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad joins the river at a more northerly point, and is shown at a short distance from the upper left-hand corner of the map. These troops pursued the various roadways, as they have been heard of in separate bodies at Liberty and elsewhere, and were last reported in the neighborhood of Camden, nearly opposite Lexington. These united columns form no vory small force, and are strengthened by the fact that a large number of regulars constitute a portion of that force. General Lane was also reported advancing after the rebel General Rains, (who had doubtless joined Price during the siege of Lexingvancing after the rebel General Rains, (who had doubtless joined Price during the siege of Lexington,) and he had most likely arrived at the scene of action by the road leading from Fort Scott through Little Osage, Chalk Level, Clinton, Scodlia, Warrensburg, &c. This last named place lies noarly due south from Lexington. This line of march is borne out by the fact that a portion of General Rains' rebel forces had engaged a portion of General Rains' rebel troops at Morristown, which is situated on the south branch of the river, running through Clinton and a short distance west of it. Gen. Siegel was last reported at St. Louis, and doubtless had been at the head of the reinforcements which were sent some time since from that city for the relief of Lexing-

head of the reinforcements which were sent some time since from that city for the relief of Lexington. Some doubt is thrown upon the statement that Gen. Hunter was engaged in this last reported contest, from the fact of his having been at Rolla on Saturday last. A straight turnpike road runs from Jefferson City southward to Rolla, and by this road a portion of his forces may have marched, while another portion may have proceeded by the railroad to the junction at Franklin, and, branching off, have taken the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, and from thence onward. Without speculating by which route the troops went, it is reported that at least one regiment of his Rolla command was at Syracuse, some distance west of These have doubtless not been left without reinforcements, and the same railroad communication may have conveyed the commander from Rolla to within a comparatively few miles from Lexington, as the railroad crosses a turnpike road at a point some chart distance west of Syranges. Thus, supposing

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STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISEnchanan's Coal Hawbisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
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RUDESHEIMER and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

RUDESHEIMER and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of steam on the other two routes. By these three highways a very large body of troops can be concentrated at the capital, and from thence marched to the scene of action. If Generals Hunter, Siegel, Lane, and Sturgis can only keep Price strengt and south and sturges can on any with his

the distant hills.

George Jouett, Erigadier General Home Guard
of Louisville, arrived in camp and reports the advance already four miles beyond Elizabethtown,
and it is rumored that the entire body has joined Camp Dick Robinson. A Kentucky exchange says that Camp Dick Robinson, to which frequent reference is made in the news from Kentucky, is located at the point where the Lexington road branches, one road leading to Danville and the other to Lancaster, both of which places are seven and one half miles distant, is about a will form the Dick's riser, and about a left miles. places are seven and one half miles distant, is about a mile from the Dick's river, and about eight miles from the Kentucky, both of which streams are crossed by bridges which can easily be destroyed, rendering them impassable, or, if desired, the hills commanding the crossing-places can be so fortified as to obstruct the passage of an immense army. The camp takes its name from the owner of the farm upon which it is located, one of the highest points of land in the State, abundantly watered, well covered with beautiful groves and richly carpeted by the verdure which has made that part of the State so celebrated. On the left of the Lexington pike is placed a regiment of mounted rifemen, one thouso celebrated. On the left of the Lexington pike is placed a regiment of mounted riflemen, one thousand strong, armed with Sharp's broech-loading carbines with sabre bayonets, and mounted on superior horses—the regiment being under the command of Colonel Wolford, a captain in the Mexican war, and though of unpromising exterior, a man of unusually fine sense and judgment. Opposite, and on the right of the pike, in a beautiful grove of black walnut and burr oak, are encamped two regiments of infantry under Colonels Fry and Bramlette. The former gentleman was a captain in McKee's regiment, which suffered so terribly at Buena Vista; has considerable experience in military matters, besides having seen hard service. Besides a full regiment of Kentuckians, he has seven hundred men placed temporarity under his command, among whom are five hundred Tennesseans, a compliment justly due to his ability and great personal popularity among officers and men. Colonel Bramlette is Circuit Judge of the

From General Sherman's Brigade.

CAMP ANDERSON, LEBANON JUNCTION

special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Danville district. He has not had the advantage of military experience or education, but his strong, of military experience or education, but his strong, natural sense and quickness of perception will go far towards remedying these deficiencies. To the rear and right of these two regiments, in an open field, is the mountain regiment, Colonel T. T. Garrerd, who, we believe, saw service in Mexico. In the angle made by the Danvilleand Lancaster pikes, is encomped the Tennessee regiment, commanded by Colonel Byrd, who led a company from that State through some of the most terrible conflicts of the Mexican war.

The Feeling in Kentucky. The Feeling in Kentucky.

The Feeling in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says:
It is needless to say Kentucky is in a high state of excitement. Her people have found out at last that they cannot remain idle spectators of the mighty struggle in which we are engaged; that they must rise or fall with the American Union; that she must share, with her sister States, all the blessings of peace, or all the horrors of protracted war. Kentucky is sailing between Scylla and Charybdis, and if this struggle shall last through her indizence, her choice will be between a wrock upon the rocks on the one side, or irrevected statements in the stormy waters on the other; there is no half-way political inn in which she can find refuge from the approaching tempest.

Kentucky "neutrality" is a myth—an idle cor-Kentucky "neutrality" is a myth-an idle cor ruscation of undigested political intellect; and it has vanished like a dream of the night. Kentucky has taken a noble stand: she has divested herself of the shackles of such men as Breckingidge and of the shackles of such men as Breckinridge and Magoffin; her genius, her power, her real interests, her unrivalled patriotic memories—these are eclipsing, with lightning speed and splendor, the poor, miserable machinations of secret conclaves of cowardly assassins of liberty and law; the spirit of the Kentucky of the olden time—bright as the heavens, and full of promise to the race of man—lives again; and that courage which enabled Boone and Lenton to conquer the wilderness, and which encountered the heroes of the "Peninsular War," in the battle of New Orleans, will be brought in a few weeks to bear against the open and avowed enemies of the eternal rights of man.

nemies of the eternal rights of man. The Army of Western Virginia, WHY FLOYD'S ARMY WAS NOT DESTROYED AT A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Camp Scott, Cross Lanes, Nicholas county, Va., under date of Sept. 18, 1861, says:
Our camp was removed from the Cross Roads, a mile above this point, on Monday. We are now located on the slopes of soveral pretty hills, which form a basin at the intersection of two roads, which the state that healths the semilation of Cross Lane. give to this locality the appellation of Cross Lanes. Here is where Col. Tyler was surprised by Floyd, at the head of about 4,000 men; and, according to excellent testimony, Tyler, with his reduced regi-ment of 700 mon, almost defeated the whole rebel

ment of 700 men, atmost defeated the whole rebel army.

The people of the neighborhood have shown us the relative positions of the contending forces, how and where they fought, and their statements generally support Col. Tyler's written report of the affair. Rebel prisoners, captured the day after Floyd's hasty evacuation, also admit that their doughty general was almost whipped. One of them says, "Your men fought like the devil." Tyler's men, by a splendid dash, did capture a rebel flag, and saved his own.

men, by a splendid dash, did capture a rebel flag, and saved his own.

Reflection upon the late battle of Carnifex Ferry, and a thorough examination of the rebel defences, causes surprise at Floyd's flight. His numbers were as great as those which we brought into action, he had more and heavier artillery, and occupied a strongly fortified natural position, which we could not assault in the rear. I can only account for his precipitation on the ground that the determination of our splendid little army terrified him. The evidences of his scare are numerous. He not only deserted large quantities of army stores, but some of his officers, in addition to their private baggage, left their swords on the field, and we captured the brigade flag.

brigade flag.
The public well desire to know why Floyd was permitted to escape. There is only one theory by which the misfortune can be explained. General Benham, who led the column, bolieved that Floyd did not intend to halt until he was atthat Floyd did not intend to halt until he was at-tacked, and that if we waited to make a deliberate reconnoissance on the afternoon of our arrival, and delayed the attack until next morning, we should find the position deserted. There are evidences which strongly sustain this opinion. General Ben-ham proposed to reconnoitre, in accordance with General Rosecrans' wishes, but circumstances forced us into a general engagement. The public must determine whether General Benham, ad-vancing without definite orders, attacked in ac-cordance with a preconceived design upon his part, or whether the action was brought on by unavoida-ble circumstances.

or whether the action was brought on by unavoidable circumstances.

This question must forever remain a matter of speculation. If Floyd had dotermined to run without fighting, Bonham's attack was right. Otherwise a thorough reconnoissance would have produced more satisfactory results; because the weary troops, refreshed by food and rost, would have gone into action vigorously next morning, with knowledge of vulnerable points and concentration of columns. They would then have pitched over the parapet and breastworks of the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and few rebels would have remained to tell the tale.

with 16 of his men, while they were on their way to join Zollicoffer. They were taken to camp Dick Robinson. John C. Breckinridge was with the party, but managed to make his escape.

Flight of Breckinridge Confirmed.

The Louisville Journal says:

It is now rendered quite certain that John C. Breckinridge, Col. Wm. Preston, Beck, the law partner of Breckinridge, and all the prominent rebels of Lexington have left their homes and found an asylum in a military camp in Morgan county. works as to the enemy. The point in controversy in the army is—would Floyd have waited for us to make a reconnoissance and to attack deliberately?
Floyd himself was reported wounded in the arm.
A rebel prisoner denies this. He says he saw him that night unhurt, directing the retreat. You ask why we did not hear him retreating, since we bivoucked under his very guns? It is true, a strong column slept within four or five hundred yards of the breastworks, but our own gun-carriages and the noise of our trains getting into position deceived us. His artillery was heard moving, but we supposed it was our own wagons. oissance and to attack deliberately but we supposed it was our own wagons.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of the engagement was the insignificant loss, numerically, which we met. The fire of the enemy was tre-mendous, and was sustained in full career through three heurs, with heavy volleys at intervals an three heurs, with heavy volleys at intervals and hour or more longer. Their breastworks and batteries were arranged for cross-firing, and they worked both artillery and small arms with vengeful fury. Friendly thickets, bad aim, and timid rebel hearts, protected our gallant fellows. The small arms of the enemy were generally as good as our own. They had some squirrel rifles, but they were well supplied with muskets.

Future Movements.